

The Evening Herald

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MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919.

Today's Anniversaries

1828—Jehudi Ashmun, the American missionary who saved the colony of Liberia, died in Boston. Born at Champlain, N. Y., in 1794.

1854—Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye"), celebrated humorist, born at Shirley, Maine. Died at Asheville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1896.

1856—Daniel Wilson, acting governor of Kansas, proclaimed the territory in a state of open insurrection and rebellion.

1860—Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) visited Montreal.

1891—Redfield Proctor was appointed United States Senator from Vermont.

1903—The British Royal Commission issued a report condemning the lack of preparation of the army in 1900.

1914—Austria made a declaration of war against Japan.

1915—Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, key to Russia's second line of defense.

1916—French beat off German attack south of Verdun.

1917—Italians captured Monte Santo, an Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo front.

Today's Birthdays

James E. Martine, former United States senator from New Jersey, born in New York city 69 years ago today.

Yvonne de Treville, celebrated prima donna, born at Galveston, Texas, 38 years ago today.

Frank D. Scott, representative in congress of the Eleventh Michigan district, born at Alpena, Mich., 41 years ago today.

Dr. Joseph Silverman, celebrated New York Rabbi, born in Cincinnati 59 years ago today.

George ("Knockout") Brown, noted middleweight pugilist, born in Sparta, Greece, 29 years ago today.

One Year Ago Today in the War

Allies began series of air raids on Constantinople.

French and British reported important gains on western front.

One United States and three Canadian fishing vessels sunk by German submarine.

FORMER REGISTRAR HERE

A. R. Tiffany, former registrar at the University of Oregon, is in town for a few days on a business trip. He is at present connected with the printing firm of Yoran & Koke of Eugene.

CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMIST



Always consult the best. I call your name, age and what called for, or make no charge. Whom and when you will marry; if the one thing devised a way to walk on the bottom of the ocean without getting a recent test off Bridgeport, Conn. Then when sufficient air pressure was reached, Mr. Lake took five newspaper correspondents to the bottom of Long Island Sound, 30 feet under the surface. The party went through the steel tube into a chamber, dation in

HEART OF CHICAGO'S RACE RIOT DISTRICT AND CITY OFFICIALS ACTIVE IN QUELLING DISTURBANCES THERE



This photograph was taken at the corner of 36th and State streets, Chicago, in the heart of the race riot district. The motorcycles were left by policemen who were summoned to quell disturbances nearby. Below are Mayor Thompson, who appealed to Governor Lowden to call out state troops, and First Assistant Chief of Police Alcock, who was put in charge of the police assigned to riot duty.



Assistant Police Chief Alcock

Mayor Thompson

SHEEP GROWING ON NORTHERN FARMS IS VERY PROFITABLE

Sheep growing in the irrigated regions of the Northwest might be made a source of profit by many more farmers. Numerous farmers scattered throughout the Northwestern irrigated district have found it a profitable business for a number of years and have gained experience which should be of benefit to other owners of irrigated farms. The results of their experience have been embodied in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1051, "Sheep on Irrigated Farms in the Northwest," available on application.

Methods of handling and feeding sheep as practiced on 12 representative, large and small, in various parts of the Northwest, are described in detail. On most of these farms sheep husbandry is combined with some other major enterprise, such as dairying, hog raising, orcharding or growing sugar beets, but a few of the farmers specialize in sheep. It is believed that one or more of these 12 farmers has come in contact with practically every difficulty that is likely to confront the sheep grower on irrigated lands in the Northwest. In most cases they have found some means of avoiding, or at least of mitigating, the difficulties.

Special attention is given to methods of establishing pasture grasses and pasture supplements, as pasture

is one of the most serious problems of introducing sheep on an irrigated farm. Possibilities are pointed out for combining farm sheep growing with the range sheep industry. The farmer who expects to grow grade sheep may be able to buy his ewes from the range more advantageously than elsewhere. The grower of pure-bred sheep may find an excellent market among range men for his ram lambs. A profitable combination between irrigation farmers and range men is frequently possible, the sheep being run on the range during the summer and fall, brought to the farm at the beginning of winter, and kept there until after lambing time in the spring.

The contracts for the building have been placed, and it is expected that the great 15-story structure, containing 600 rooms, will be ready for occupancy in the early fall of 1920. The hotel will be located in the most fashionable district of New York city, having a frontage of 200 feet on Park avenue and 175 feet on Fifty-second street. It is an exclusive residential part of New York, surrounded by magnificent hotels, apartment houses, clubs and private residences. It is within a few blocks of New York's famous theater district, Fifth avenue and the Grand Central station.

\$10,000,000 HOSTELRY TO RISE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Announcement was made today of the completion of plans for the new Hotel Linnard, construction work on which will begin at once. The hotel marks the invasion of the New York Field by the D. M. Linnard interests which control a number of leading hotels on the Pacific Coast, as well as the new \$5,000,000 Hotel Ambassador, recently opened in Atlantic City.

The Hotel Linnard will, according to its owners, be made the finest hotel in the world, and will represent, all told, a cash investment of \$10,000,000, on which the S. W. Straus & Co. have agreed to underwrite

GOOD BUILDING LOTS

We have one in Second Hot Springs Addition near the depot at \$200.00 on very easy terms.

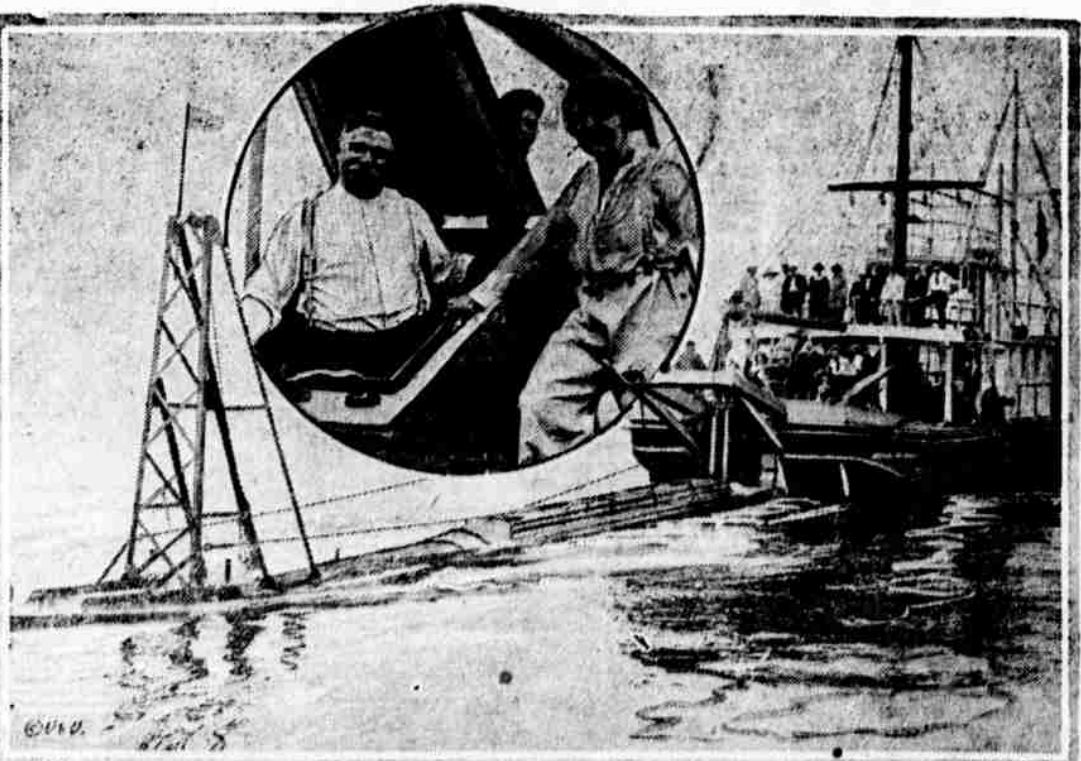
Several big lots in Fairview No. 1 at \$250.00 on easy terms.

Only three of these 11th St. lots on payment are left. Prices are \$500 and \$550 on easy terms. A fine place for a close-in home.

Desirable corner lot in Hot Springs Addition proposed pavement. Concrete sidewalk, sewer, water, all in building. Price \$500 on easy terms.

We are pioneers in the fire, life and accident insurance business. Our experience is your safeguard. We can often save you money in figuring rates. Chilcote & Smith, 633 Main St., Phone 66. 25-2t

SUBMARINE INVENTED TO SALVAGE SHIPS AND TREASURE



Simon Lake, the inventor of the first of two boats, a mother ship and shape, and then were lowered as the salvaging submarine, the latter an arm might be lowered until being connected by a steel tube. In the chamber rested on the bottom. A recent test off Bridgeport, Conn. Then when sufficient air pressure was reached, Mr. Lake took five newspaper correspondents to the bottom of Long Island Sound, 30 feet under the surface. The party went through the steel tube into a chamber, dation in

WILSON ANSWERS SENATE QUERIES

U. S. CAN WITHDRAW AT ANY TIME

Says He Sees no Reasonable Objection to Reservations on League of Nations—Asserts U. S. Surrenders

Washington.—President Wilson and the members of the foreign relations committee of the senate met at the White House Tuesday to discuss the peace treaty.

The president opened the discussion by impressing on the senators the urgency of prompt ratification of the treaty without amendments and without reservations that would require re-submission of the treaty to the other signatories, especially Germany.

The president said that the interest of every class of people, the farmers, industrial workers and employers, demanded prompt ratification to the end that stable conditions of industry, agriculture and employment be re-established.

The president's address, which was in effect an address to the country, follows:

"I hope that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

Early Ratification Urged.

"I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment, because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of the life of the nation are of the most pressing and critical character, and will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested cooperation of all parties and all interests, and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear.

"The copper mines of Montana, Arizona, and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting, and also for lubricating oil, which cannot be met, all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. The same is true of raw cotton, of which the central empires alone formerly purchased nearly four million bales, and these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important food stuff, or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal, profitable production waits on peace.

Military Plans Delayed.

"Our military plans of course wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples. And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also, which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined.

"The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe, without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests.

Future of Europe Remains Uncertain.

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no confidence or permanent revival of business. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled condition of employment.

"Every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace, and we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those brought by the war itself.

Cannot Understand Doubts.

"Nothing, I am led to believe, stands

In the way of the ratification of the treaty except doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the League of Nations, and I must frankly say such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the house of representatives on foreign affairs at the White House in March last, the questions now most frequently asked about the League of Nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe Doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy; that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized, and that the constitutional rights of the congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently substantiated. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the League of Nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted.

American Views Accepted.

"The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing more to be done with them in the draft of the covenant. First adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March, but no objection was made to anything embodied in the text that all had supposed to be implicit in it.

"The Monroe Doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the expression 'national understanding like the Monroe Doctrine' was used, not because anyone of the conference thought there will be any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with policy of a single nation.

Domestic Issues Not Affected.

"With regard to domestic questions, Article XVI of the covenant expressly provides that, in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. The United States was by no means the only government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs, and naturalization are incontestably domestic questions with which no international body could deal.

"The right of any state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, the views expressed at the White House conference were all before the commission, it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to an important question to inference. No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation is in fact fulfilling all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant.

"Withdrawal Matter of Conscience. "It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the people. I am glad to say that I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I knew that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant.

"Article X is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the very backbone of the whole covenant, in that interpretations of the sense in which the council can only advise upon the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect, and that the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given, for the unanimous vote of the council is required.

"Obligation Moral Only. "If she is a party, the trouble is hers anyhow, and the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each nation is free to accept it if it chooses. Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in the matters of peace and war, so attempt was made to question it. I know that the United States will do that right. The United States to indeed, undertake under Article X to respect the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league, and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal obligation, and leaves each nation absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action.

"Article X seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society. No Objection to Separate Interpretation. "It has several times been suggested in public debate and in private conference that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instructions to our delegates. There can be no reasonable objection to showing interpretations accompanying the act of ratification, provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. But, if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification, how could the inevitable consequence be as much as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest, before the United States could ratify. I must frankly say that I could not see how the greatest confidence could be placed in the United States to ratify the treaty without the permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as the interested nations would understand it, and that the United States were to qualify its assent in any way, moreover, many confident from what I know of the assent of the United States to the treaty, that the example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in many instances, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clear to one and of its clauses to the other."