

**The Evening Herald**

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920



**LOCAL INSURANCE  
MAN LEADS STATE  
IN POLICY TOTAL**

Klamath Falls is again in the front ranks of the cities of the state. This time it is in the matter of life insurance. George C. Ulrich, who represents the Mutual Life Insurance company, has just been advised by his company that he is the leader of all the agents in the state in the matter of writing life insurance, and that the amount of insurance written by him during the past year is one-tenth of all the insurance written by the Mutual in the state of Oregon. This honor is no small one, when it is remembered that Mr. Ulrich had to compete with Portland, Eugene, Salem and all other cities in the state.

There has been strong rivalry for several years and agents in other towns have fought hard to keep the laurels from coming to Klamath Falls. Several times Mr. Ulrich has just missed it by a narrow margin, but this year he safely distanced all other agents. He intends that the honor of being the first Mutual city in the state shall rest with Klamath Falls for all time. And the Herald wishes him success in his effort to keep it.

**HOOD SAYS THAT HE  
IS UNDER 18 YEARS**

The case of Walter Hood, charged with forgery, was continued by Justice N. J. Chapman yesterday, in order that the birth rolls of the Klamath agency might be searched in connection with the defendant's claim that he is under 18 years of age. If his statement is found to be fact, the case will come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Gus Chrest, held to the action of the grand jury on a charge of larceny of a dwelling, furnished bonds in the sum of \$500 and was released from custody pending the grand jury hearing.

**Science Says—**

that many skin infections have been caused by improper shaving—that to be safe you need

**Good Razors, Toilet Powders and**



**Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap**

Johnson's not only protects and benefits your skin—it eases shaving. Try it just once—note the billows of rich, beard-softening lather.

STAR DRUG CO.

**BONANZA FARM LOAN BOARD MEETING**

The Bonanza National Farm Loan association held its annual meeting in the church at Bonanza Tuesday afternoon. A goodly number of stockholders were present and a lively interest manifested. A strong board of directors was elected. A delegate was elected to the meeting of the State Association of Farm Loan Associations at Salem, January 27.

In response to an appeal from the savings division of the treasury department, Washington, D. C., it was voted to advise all members to invest their surplus capital in government securities.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the church and its minister, Rev. C. W. Pogue, for the use of the church and parsonage for our meetings.

Immediately following the annual meeting the new board of directors met and elected the following officers:

George E. Gillette, president; Cyrus B. Brown, vice-president; H. M. Daniel, secretary-treasurer; C. B. Brown, Jesse N. Drew, A. B. Brightman, loan committee; Charles E. Flackus and George E. Gillette, alternates on loan committee. The salary of secretary-treasurer was fixed at \$150 per year.

Every officer and member of the association was appointed a committee of one to boost for our association and the Bonanza region of Klamath county.

**EX-SERVICE MEN GET APPORTIONMENT**

PORTLAND, Jan. 16.—Ex-soldiers and sailors attending Reed college had reason to be glad today when the first installment of a \$10,000 allotment was distributed by the college business office. Each man received \$62.50 as a present from the state of Oregon as a reminder that his services in the world war were appreciated. This sum represents state educational aid payments for the months of October, September, and November. Under the terms of the soldiers' aid act, each ex-service man from Oregon receives \$25 a month during his attendance at college.

**"DRY" AMENDMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE**

(Continued from Page 1)

sioner for the United States. He will have under him nine federal supervisors in charge of as many districts, a director in each state and a mobile force which can be shifted from place to place as conditions demand.

Mr. Roper has made plain, however, that enforcement of prohibition depends largely on local sentiment, and has appealed to citizens of the United States to give their cooperation to upholding the law of the country. Federal forces, he said, would be used to reinforce local efforts, and where any state officers failed in his duty his constituents would be informed.

Approximately \$500,000,000 in taxes have been collected annually on alcoholic beverages, which now will have to be obtained by the government in some other way.

**End of Century's Work**  
Prohibition sentiment, culminating in the epoch-making amendment to the constitution, has been growing steadily in this country since 1808, according to records compiled by the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church. At that time a demand for moderation in the use of ardent spirits arose, followed ten years later by an even broader movement for abstinence from ardent spirits and for moderation in the use of malt liquors. This in turn gave way, in 1840, to sentiment for abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

Agitation for abolition of the practice of licensing the sale of liquors did not come until 1847, resulting four years later in the enactment of prohibition laws in Maine, the first state to put prohibition into effect. Kansas was second in 1880, and North Dakota third in 1889. Meanwhile, the movement had grown to such proportions that a national prohibition party was formed at a convention in Chicago, September 1, 1869.

Women, always in the forefront of the activity to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks, organized for a concerted fight after the famous women's crusade, 1873-1874. Their association was later to become known throughout the world by the name of the Women's Christian Temperance union, with a little white ribbon.

Another powerful influence in the fight for prohibition came into existence in 1893, in the formation of the Anti-Saloon league. It is noteworthy that both these organizations had their inception in Ohio.

The modern wave of prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. Since that time the movement gained strength more rapidly than any other reform in the history of the world, so that 33 states already have prohibition by state action, in 21 adopted by popular vote, and in the others by legislative measures. At the time the constitutional amendment was submitted, 24 of the 48 states and considerably more than half of the territorial United States, had prohibition. In states where prohibition was not state-wide it had been adopted under local option laws by many communities.

**War Restrictions Help**  
In addition to state laws, there have been in effect stringent measures adopted by Congress as aids toward winning the war, which gave a tremendous impetus to the prohibition movement. Studying the examples of foreign countries, a law was passed making it unlawful to provide any man in uniform with alcoholic beverages. Making of beer and whiskey was stopped under the food control act, and the sale of drinks was terminated at midnight, last June 30. Shipment of liquor into any states was prohibited by the bone-dry law.

The constitutional amendment was finally adopted by Congress on December 18, 1917, with a restrictive clause, hitherto unknown in legislative procedure, that it would be inoperative unless ratified within seven years. It required only 12 months. The vote in the house was 281 to 128 and in the senate 65 to 20.

Submission of the amendment to the states came at a time when many legislatures were assembling. Mississippi quickly put its approval on the amendment and was followed in order by Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Idaho, California, Indiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Washington, Alabama, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Nebraska,

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**ONLY**

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**HEAVY WORK SHOES—ALL SIZES**

\$6.00 VALUES NOW ..... **\$4.95**  
\$5.50 VALUES NOW ..... **\$4.45**  
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Another lot of Dress Shoes—tan, black; lace and button—\$6, \$7 and \$8 Shoes, all go at a clearance of

**\$4.95**

Just think of this saving! Shoes are advancing daily, but we wish to make room for our immense Spring stock, now en route. Come early. We can fit you, and make your purse smile at these big reductions.

**Central Outfitting Co.**

"THE STORE OF SERVICE"

Corner Ninth and Main Sts.

Klamath Falls, Ore.

making the required 36 states, three-fourths of the union, for the amendment to become effective. Nine more states likewise gave their ratification, 45 in all, as follows: Wyoming, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania. Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk proclaimed the amendment as part of the constitution under date of January 29, 1919, but it goes into effect one year from the date of ratification by the 36th state. As that took place on January 16, 1919, the amendment is operative, according to the bureau of internal revenue, at midnight of tonight.

**Law Is Drastic**

To enforce constitutional prohibition, Congress enacted a bill so drastic that a man can be fined or put in jail for even displaying a picture of a brewery or a keg. Right to store liquor in one's own home for personal use stood up, however, against vigorous attacks in both senate and house.

Alcoholic beverages still may be produced for medicinal and sacramental uses, and alcohol will continue to be made for scientific and industrial purposes, but many safeguards are provided that the law shall not be violated. The home manufacture and consumption of non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices is permitted by law. In the manufacture of cereal drinks, commonly referred to as "near-beer," it was provided that other names shall be used than beer, ale or porter.

Places where intoxicating liquors are sold can be declared a nuisance and abated as such, and the persons guilty of maintaining them are punishable under the criminal sections of the enforcement law. Punishments for violations of the law vary, according to the nature of the violation and whether it is a first or subsequent offense, the penalties running as high as \$2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment. Advertising of liquors by any means or method is prohibited.

Search for contraband liquor is permitted under warrants, except that private dwellings may not be

searched unless used for illegal sale or in part for business purposes. Seized whiskey and property used in illegal sale or transportation are to be destroyed, the owner having no property rights in it.

It has been estimated that about 250,000 tons of steel fly away in dust from the railways of the world yearly.

In olden times rhinoceros horns were employed for drinking-cups by Royal personages, the notion being that poison put into them would show itself by bubbling.

A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty, and at the age of ninety it is estimated that on the average he has lost about one and a half inches.

**PEOPLES Market**

**From Producer to Consumer**

Have you had a carton of our PURE PIG SAUSAGE? If not, be sure to have one wrapped up with your next order of Quality Meat from our sanitary shop. These sausages are a new innovation in Klamath Falls and you will be delighted with a trial package. We are sure you will want more. They are made from pure, fresh, young pork and packed into pound cartons direct from the maker.

We handle the best meats in Klamath Falls at the lowest possible prices.

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**EUGENE WALTER'S**

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Starring **Charlotte Walker**

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