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Letters From The People

THE FUTURE OF KLAMATH COUNTY, KLAMATH FALLS AND ADJACENT TERRITORY

Many and varied are the prophecies concerning the future of Klamath county and Klamath Falls, its metropolis. It is a flattering tribute to that future, and a source of pardonable pride to our inland citizenship, that not one single prophet assumes the role of a pessimist.

It is worthy of remark, also, that the more flattering and optimistic prophecies come, not from those who have lived through the pioneer cycle, but from captains of industry, far visioned men of affairs to whom the tourist automobile outing trips have given first hand opportunities for viewing and estimating the potentialities of the Klamath Basin and the contributing Klamath territory.

Lumbering, agriculture, stock raising, dairying and manufacturing, all contributing factors to that future, have made strides that, undoubtedly, are regarded as phenomenal as has been the internal development of Klamath county and of its metropolis, commercially, under the handicap of limited transportation facilities, and so accustomed have its people become to that progress under adverse conditions that, unconsciously, they have assumed a lethargic attitude toward recent activities that bid fair to further handicap, if not halt, our internal development. There is a disposition to blandly smile at schemes of operation that if allowed to go to a consummation, would subordinate the development of the whole industrial development of the county to one element or factor.

It has been said, and truly said, that the internal problems having to do with the development of Klamath county, should be faced with open-mindedness, with positive ideas shelved, the matters discussed fairly and dispassionately and that done which will be for the best interests of the entire county, not for the mistaken and misjudged interest of any class or section or factor.

It will be conceded without argument that if the development of the lumbering, manufacturing and agricultural industries is to continue and reach that degree of completeness that their potentialities warrant, the agencies upon which they depend for growth and operation must be provided. And all opposition that has a tendency to retard that provision must be swept aside. The adequacy of those agencies to present demands upon them must be the measure and guide to the extent and manner of the contribution to the one and the application of that conserved contribution to one of the other agencies.

It is patent to the close observer that we have practically reached the limit of reliable adequacy, taking one year with another, of two of the principal agencies as aids to further development of the lumbering, agriculture and manufacturing.

That is the actual condition of affairs right now. To say that, is not to utter a commonplace or a theory, but the stating of a fact that foreshadows a serious halt in the development of these industries and a retardation of a full realization of the potentialities of this section.

There can be no discounting of the necessity existing for intelligent conservation of one principal agency, nature's contribution, to the development of the industries of this county, and the commercial prestige of Klamath Falls.

The adequacy of one of the other principal agencies to our growing needs hinges, absolutely, upon an intelligent conservation of nature's contribution; and the extension of the third agency to meet the growing necessity for more direct connection with the markets for our products hinges, largely, upon the extent of the application of the other two agencies.

SUGGESTS MONUMENT IN WINEMA'S HONOR

Editor of The Herald.
Dear Sir,—I note by this evening's issue of your paper announcement is made of the death of "Winema" or Toby Riddle, a full-blood Modoc Indian woman of the Klamath Indian reservation.

It is with sorrow and regret I learn of this old lady's death. I have known her personally since 1896, and the nice things said of her as the friend of the United States government and the white man during the Modoc war and since is quite true. In all the years that I have

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BARGAIN FOR CASH—Upright piano in good condition.—Address P. O. Box 434, Klamath Falls. 19-21*

FOR SALE—Petite prunes, 15 c a lb., 500 pound lots 14c. 1000 lots 13 1/2 cts. F. O. B. Grants Pass, John H. Robinson, Grants Pass, Ore., Rt. 4. 19-20*

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WANTED—8 or 10 first-class milch cows—Van Meter & Smith, Olene, Ore. 19-25*

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We have a dandy 80-acre irrigated tract only 5 1/2 miles from Klamath Falls, on good road, at the low price of \$90.00 per acre. It has deep sandy loam soil and just right for alfalfa. Easy terms.

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19-20

KOREANS WILL NEVER YIELD SAYS BARON

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—(By Mail.)

The Koreans will suffer extermination before they will acquiesce in the rule of Japan, declares Baron Kim Ka-chin, formerly one of Korea's elder statesmen and officials, who has penetrated the Japanese cordon around Korea. He is now one of the members of the little community of Korean refugees who have found haven here in China.

"There can be no peace," he said. "The Koreans will never waver. They may not win for many years, but they will never yield."

He declared that the people are entirely without rights and without political representation. All special privileges are in the hands of the Japanese, he added, and they control all the sources of wealth and rapidly are acquiring ownership of the land. The Korean nation, he said, is without a mouthpiece, for he asserted not one Korean newspaper edited by Koreans is permitted to exist, and public meetings are wholly forbidden.

"Not more than three people, even for social purposes, may gather and talk together," he said. "All of the schools of the country are under the direction of Japanese teachers and

known her she has been the friend of the government, and at all times desired to see her Indian people obey the laws of our government and civilization. She was uneducated, could neither read nor write, but her judgment of right and justice was at all times that of good in the community in which she lived.

Klamath county would not pay her too high a honor or tribute than to erect in the city of Klamath Falls a lasting monument to her memory and the good she did for the cause of good government and the proper conduct of the Indian.

If The Herald calls for a public subscription for the above purpose, I will subscribe \$20 to the cause as a starter.

Her only son, who survives his mother, Jefferson C. Riddle, I know very well. He is the author of the true history of the Modoc war. It is quite interesting and gives a true account of same as "Winema" knew it to be, as she was a party to it all.
R. C. SPINK.

the instruction is given in the Japanese language from Japanese text books."

He said that the history that is taught is garbled in such a way as to glorify Japan and discredit Korea.

"Japan's course," he declared, "has been driving the people out of Korea into Manchuria at the rate of 100,000 a year. This is because the Japanese have taken control of everything. They operate the railways, the banks, transportation lines and customs offices, and in those few places where there are Korean officials the Japanese adviser is never far distant.

"Even the Japanese ricksha coolies are favored, for they are permitted to solicit fares at exits of railway stations and other places from which Korean ricksha men are barred.

"Japanese servants in private homes are empowered to check expenditures in these homes and to forbid any of which they do not approve, and the Korean who desires to withdraw money he has deposited in a bank must first obtain permission from the police to do so.

"Since the revolution started," Baron Kim said, "the jails have been filled to overflowing and thousands have been put to the torture. But the people have never wavered, and this is why students have thrown themselves upon bayonets with bared breasts when police and military turned upon them. The people may die. They will never yield."

Baron Kim, who is 74 years old, came to Shanghai to become a part of the officialdom of a republic that exists only in the hopes and prayers of the people of Korea, for the leaders of the revolutionists, with the pattern of a government made up of officials chosen secretly last summer, have grouped themselves together here with Shanghai as their capital. The connection between this government and the people of Korea is a carefully guarded secret, and is a system not unlike the "underground railroad" by which fugitive slaves sought safety in the north in the days of the American Civil War. It is effective, however, for the best interests of the exiled government are swiftly transmitted and are said to be obeyed to the letter by the masses under the Japanese rule in Korea.

Through the decade that has followed the annexation by Japan, Baron Kim has worked for Korea's independence.

In Beloochistan, when a physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar dose himself, as a guarantee of his good faith.

ARCTIC EXPLORER'S NOTED CAREER ENDS

Continued from Page 1

Washington that he fell upon the book about Greenland, and thereafter virtually consecrated himself to polar exploration.

Obtaining leave from the naval service, he led an expedition into Greenland, to determine the extent of this mysterious land. He determined its insularity, discovered and named many Arctic points which today are familiar names—such as Independence Bay, Melville Land, and Hellpin Land, and in one of his later voyages he discovered the famous meteorites which he brought back to civilization. One of them, weighing 80 tons, is the wonder of visitors to the Museum of Natural History in New York.

Between voyages Peary resorted to the lecture platform to raise funds for further exploration. In one instance he delivered 158 lectures in 56 days, raising \$13,000.

On his sixth voyage, with the Pole in view, he had to give up because both of his feet became frozen. Although he had reached the most northerly land in the world—naming it Cape Morris K. Jesup at the tip of Greenland—and had also attained Lat. 84.17, the northernmost record in the Western world, he was still in great despair. He wrote in his diary:

"The game is off. My dream of sixteen years is ended. I have made the best fight I knew. I believe it was a good one. But I cannot accomplish the impossible."

By the time Peary reached civilization, however, he had decided upon still another trip. With the specially designed ship Roosevelt, Peary drove further into the frozen ocean than navigator had ever been before. On foot he advanced until his record for this seventh trip stood at 86.6, where starvation and cold again checked the party.

The explorer was 52 years old when in July 1908 he set out on his eighth and successful invasion of the Polar region.

Captain Bartlett, the veteran navigator for Peary, shouted to Col. Roosevelt as the ship was leaving its wharf at New York: "Its the Pole or bust this time, Mr. President."

The method of attacking the Pole was in five detachments, pushing north in the manner of a telescope. At the 88th parallel Peary parted with Captain Bartlett, in charge of the 4th detachment, and he with one member of his crew and four eskimos made the final dash. They covered the 135 miles in five days.

Thirty hours from April 6 to 7 were spent at and around the Pole—a great tract of frozen sea—none of the land which Dr. Cook reported. The weather was cloudless and flawless. The temperature ranged from 33 below to 12 below. Where open places permitted soundings, 9,000 feet of wire, which was all that Peary had, failed to touch the bottom.

When he got back to civilization Peary was surprised to find such a fierce controversy raging over him and his rival, Dr. Cook, but he easily established his claim before scientific bodies throughout the world. He was raised to the rank of Rear Admiral of the United States Navy and retired on pay; Congress voted him its thanks in a special act, and gold medals, declarations and honors of many kinds were showered upon him.

A scientific and popular narrative of his success he wove into a book called "The North Pole", while his other expeditions are described in detail in his "Northward over the Great Ice," and "Nearest the Pole."

Peary's closing years were spent in well-earned rest, living for a large part of the time with his family of three—wife, daughter and son—on Eagle Island, off the coast from Portland, Me. Mrs. Peary was formerly Josephine Diebitsch, of Washington, D. C., marrying the explorer in 1888. She frequently accompanied her husband on his northward journeys, and on one of these trips Marie Ahnighito Peary was born and bears the distinction of having been born farther north than any other white child in the world. She is frequently known as "The Snow Baby."

Were it not for the multitude of storks that throng to Egypt every winter there would be no living in some parts of the country, for after every inundation frogs appear in devastating swarms.

PORTO RICANS POORLY PAID

SAN JUAN, P. R. Feb. 6 (By Mail)

Complaint that wages "as low as 60 cents for 11 hours work" are paid in Porto Rico was made by Peter J. Brady and Anthony McAndrew, representatives of the American Federation of Labor in a letter they sent recently to Acting Governor Jose E. Benedito demanding "a living wage" for Porto Rican workers. Messrs. Brady and McAndrew were sent to the island to investigate labor conditions. In their letter to the Acting Governor they denounced the situation here as being of such a character as to make Porto Rico a "living grave yard."

The investigators asserted that in some rare instances wages as high as \$1.50 had been paid for 11 hours work but only where the best and strongest men could be secured. "The rate of pay for women for the same number of hours was 30 to 60 cents and children get from 10 cents up," they informed Signor Benedito. "Many of these children are far below the legal age for employment. Necessities of living being so high, it is impossible for these unfortunate people to live as human beings should."

In asking the Acting Governor to call a conference of the sugar interests, the labor investigators requested that the minimum wage of all male workers be set arbitrarily at \$2.50 per day of eight hours and at \$1.25 for women and boys but that when the work of the latter was equal to that of the men the rate of \$2.50 be paid. They added:

"The sugar profits are enormous, so there should be no excuse for these soulless individuals and corporations and Porto Rican statesmen. This starving condition of the people of Porto Rico should not continue a moment longer. The very men who sit in the Porto Rican legislature are the worst profiteers and the most heartless."

A dozen of the prominent theaters in London are managed by women.

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