

The Evening Herald

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Published daily, except Sunday, by The Herald Publishing Company of Klamath Falls, at 115 Fourth Street.

Entered at the postoffice at Klamath Falls, Ore., for transmission thru the mails as second-class matter.

Subscription terms by mail to any address in the United States:
One year \$5.00
One month .50

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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920.

WILSON ESTIMATES HIS OWN CHARACTER.

Woodrow Wilson, the historian, wrote of Jefferson Davis' conduct as President of the Confederacy: "What he did lack was wisdom in dealing with men, willingness to take the judgment of others in critical matters of business, the instinct which recognizes ability in others and trusts it to the utmost to play an independent part. He too much loved to rule, had too overweening a confidence in himself. . . . He let prejudice and his own wilful judgment dictate to him. . . . He sought to control too many things with too feminine a jealousy of any rivalry in authority."

YANKEE FACTORY IN GT. BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(By Mail.)—A new company has been formed to arrange the manufacture of American goods in Great Britain for British and empire markets. It is stated by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

With the growth of the movement for preferential tariffs and other preferential arrangements among the countries making up the British Empire, many American manufacturers already have considered it desirable to establish factories in Canada. The new company is working, however, on the presumption that the advantages of a factory in Great Britain are greater.

The American chamber understands that the new company will encourage and assist American manufacturers of successful commodities to establish plants in Great Britain, but where the American manufacturer is not interested in doing so and is willing to sell his manufacturing rights, the new company will undertake to find British or French manufacturers who will take over these rights. Similarly, it will introduce into America, goods which have proved successful in Great Britain or France.

The new company is understood to have received many inquiries from manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic who are anxious to have their goods produced in the other country. The function of the new company is to bring such manufacturers together, its profits arising out of a percentage of the royalty or a lump sum payable for the patent or the process.

MUTUAL FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.—The Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with mutual insurance companies, has prepared suggestions for a state law providing for the organization of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies to meet the needs of states whose laws make no suitable provision for such companies.

The value of these companies, the Department of Agriculture says, is demonstrated by the record of approximately 2,000 such organizations in the United States that carry a total insurance exceeding \$6,000,000,000 on property valued at more than \$7,500,000,000, or more than two-fifths of the value of all insurable farm property in the 48 states.

The suggested law is designed to make it easy for 20 or more qualified individuals to organize a farmers' mutual insurance company. At the same time, provisions are included to guard the financial integrity of such companies.

The average cost for this form of protection for the country as a whole is only 26 cents per \$100.

FOOD PROBLEM GROWS ACUTE IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—(By Mail.)—The Austrian government has refused longer to bear the burden of the loss of about 13,000,000 crowns a week to cover the difference between the purchase and selling price of cereals, and consequently has raised the price of bread and flour.

This problem of providing bread and flour at prices which the people can afford has been made much more difficult by the constantly declining value of the crown. In the latter part of January the treasury was paying 260 crowns to a dollar, while in some private trades as high as 310 crowns were paid for a dollar.

The food problem has been made worse by the failure of neighboring countries to live up to agreements and contracts. For months Jugoslavia has had some \$3,000,000 r dollars of Austrian money which was given to pay for stipulated food supplies. In not one week, it is said, has more than a small percentage of the agreed upon amount of foodstuffs been delivered, although, according to Allied investigators, there is a food surplus in Jugoslavia.

Neither the pressure of the Entente, the representations of the sub-commission of the reparations commission, nor the visit of Chancellor Renner to Prague has brought Czecho-Slovakia to the fulfillment of her coal agreements. The proportion of the agreed upon coal deliveries from that country has been negligible and is regarded as the principal factor in Austria's present plight.

The disruption of the railway system of the old empire also plays a vital part in present conditions. It was designed as a single system and adapted to the needs of the then existing state. But it has been broken into separate systems in each country. Austria, Bohemia and Jugoslavia each is attempting to operate its portion as an independent system, while railway experts of the Allies have pointed out in vain that none of them can be made efficient under the circumstances. There has been an unequal distribution of cars and locomotives and while the Entente representatives and commissioners are struggling with the problem of a fair allocation of rolling stock and motive power, each country charges the other with diverting its cars when sent across the borders or using them to the delay of their return.

Frontiers remain drawn with rigid restriction throughout this part of Europe. There are prohibitions of food import and export, limits to the amount of money the traveler may take with him out of the countries, police and passport regulations of appalling strictness, all carried almost to the point of absurdity, galling personal and baggage examinations at every border, and everywhere soldiers and armed men.

The foregoing applies to Austria as a country. Vienna's situation is the same with relation to the other provinces. If Jugoslavia and Bohemia will not send food and supplies into Austria, neither will the Austrian provinces send them to the capital. They too have utterly failed to live up to their agreements of last summer to furnish certain quotas of foodstuffs. They restrict the visits of Viennese within their boundaries, while the peasantry refuses to sell for valueless crowns at official prices and deals through the smuggling trade at enormous profit.

NO GERMANS LEFT IN LIBERIA

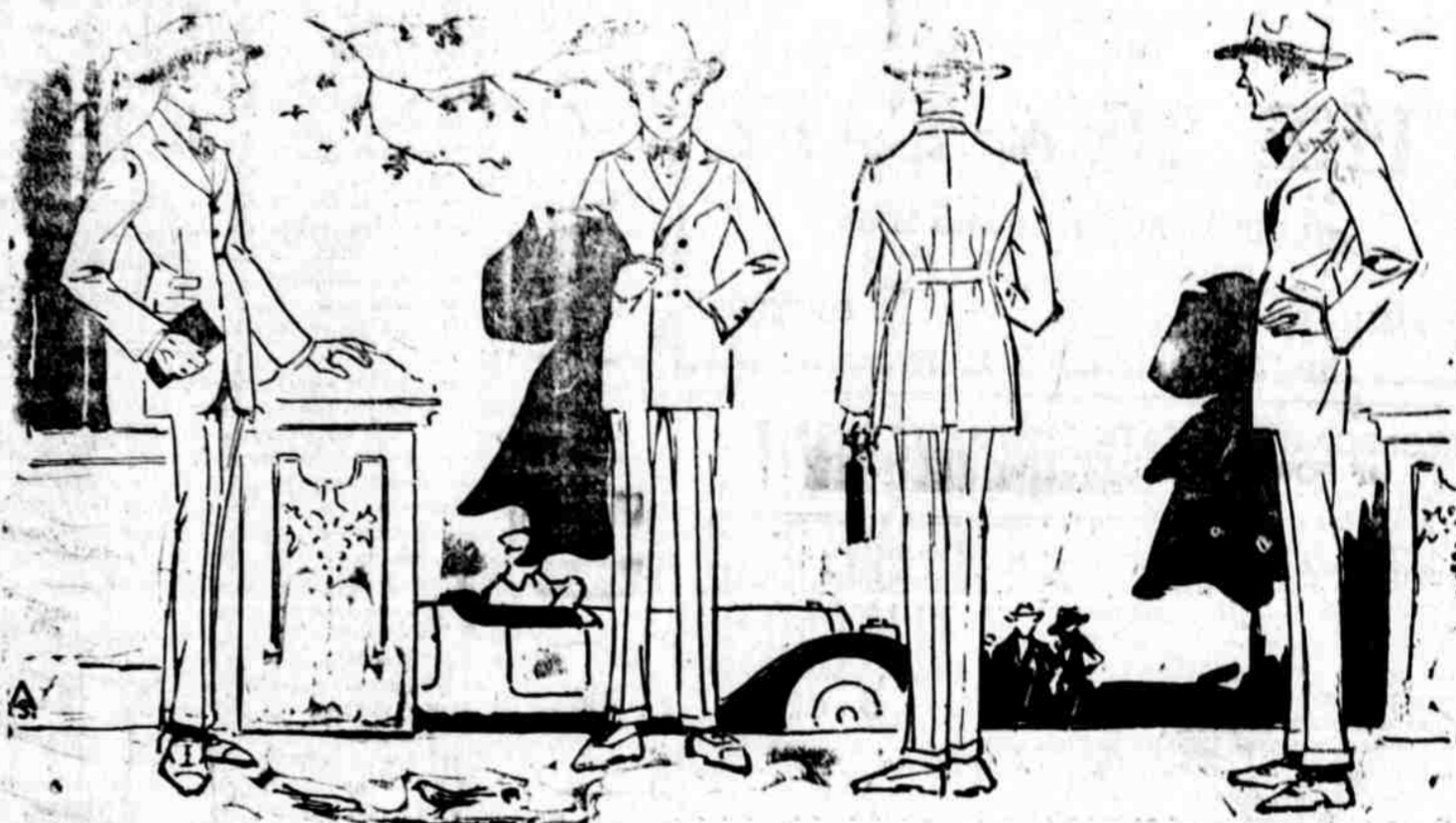
LONDON, Feb. 16. (By Mail.)—Liberia is said to have been the only state at war with Germany which expelled every German from within its gates and sequestered all their property. Before the war there were about 300 German citizens in Monrovia, the capital, and Liberia was rapidly becoming a German protectorate, says Alan Bouchier Lethbridge, in the Daily Telegraph. The Germans, he adds, controlled a giant wireless plant and evidently had made arrangements to use Liberia as a link in the chain of colonial possessions.

Their places now are being rapidly taken by Spaniards and Mr. Lethbridge predicts that if Spanish immigration into Liberia continues, Spain will have the largest foreign colony in the country.

In China an average of only one woman in 330 is able to read.

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BOLSHEVIKI FORCE ALL TO JOIN ARMIES

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12.—(By Mail.)—Russia has been entirely mobilized, the soldiers up to 35 years, and the officers regardless of age, writes a staff correspondent of the Amsterdam Handelsblad, who has just returned from a tour of soviet Russia.

"They are forced to fight under the permanent supervision of commissars who are Bolsheviki to the backbone," he adds. "It is very simple. A soldier who betrays the Bolsheviki or forsakes his duty is shot; or, if he succeeds in escaping, his family is killed in his place."

The correspondent, who from articles appearing in his paper, apparently tried to view things from a fair and neutral standpoint, dined with several Bolsheviki officers' messes while en route to Moscow from the Polish front and had an opportunity to study the Red Army in detail.

"The soldiers," he says, "are very polite and there seems to be a quiet and agreeable discipline. The pay is 800 rubles a month for a soldier, 3,200 for a company leader, and 4,200 for a regimental leader. The former generals of the czar's army, six of whom are now serving on Trotsky's staff, get 6,000 rubles a month. Nobody in Russia receives a larger salary, with the exception of Lenin, who now gets 8,000 rubles a month.

Every Red Army corps has a board of commissars, and besides there is

a commissar for every regiment, battalion, brigade and division. They wear as a distinction a red star on the left breast, on which are embossed a hammer and a plow, with a silver laurel branch all around, and under it the distinction of their arms—a small machine gun, two crossed sabres, etc.

The officers in this army are called leaders, and they wear an arm band bearing the soviet coat of arms, and embroidered beneath are the grade markings, one, two, three or four golden blocks.

"The Red army," he says, "is not led by the young proletariat, but by the decadent bourgeoisie."

The contrast between various types in the officers' mess at Kroepke (near the Polish front) proved striking, the correspondent says. "The brigade commander was a charming gentleman, formerly a colonel in the czar's army, and speaking beautiful French. Of the two commissars, one has almost an aristocratic appearance; the other is a big, tall, unshaven brute with a sinister face."

"After so long underestimating the strength of the Red army, one must not now exaggerate it," the correspondent concludes, declaring that a year ago it would have been a ridiculous army, but that new strength lies in the fact that its opponents are worse off."

"MAD MULLAH" IS BAD ACTOR

NEW YORK, March 5.—Mohammed Bui Abdullah, the "Mad Mullah" of Somaliland, against whom British and Italian forces recently have been successful with tanks and aircraft, but who, himself, escaped,

has caused trouble for the British for many years.

He began stirring up the natives of Somaliland in 1896, after making a pilgrimage to Mecca, and his "holy wars" sometimes have attained considerable success. In 1899 dispatches said he was leading an uprising in the interior of Somaliland, and it was suggested that "a military promenade" be taken against him. That "promenade" grew into a desultory campaign which took three years and cost the British government \$15,000,000. Even then, his power was only temporarily broken by the battle of Jidballi, for he fled with the remnant of his forces to Italian territory, destroying wells as he went and thus making pursuit impossible.

While he was only one of the lesser religious chiefs of his country, his pilgrimage to Mecca and his zeal in preaching the Moslem faith augmented his influence until he had collected a large army, in which were some of the best fighting tribes in that part of Africa.

He preached war for the protection of Islam and advocated the extermination of whites, and with the increase of his power began a crusade, aided by dervishes, which finally extended over the whole of Somaliland.

As the result of an agreement reached in December 1905, between Great Britain and Italy to offer the Mullah an assignment of a settled sphere in Somaliland, together with grazers' rights in certain parts of British and Italian territory, he undertook to observe peace toward Britain and Italy.

His next outbreak of consequence was in 1910, when he started a ferocious campaign against the sultanates under British protection, and slaughtered hundreds of tribesmen friendly to the British. Wide areas were laid waste and towns razed. The natural obstacles of the torrid

desert country, combined with the Mullah's fanaticism won out, and the British decided to evacuate the country, for the time being. In 1915, he was again reported to be stirring up the tribesmen against the British, and his adherents were scattered by British forces.

"Mullah" in Somaliland means "leader" and because of Mohammed Bui Abdullah's fanaticism and his campaigns for extermination of whites, he, a religious leader—gained the title of "Mad Mullah."

KEEN RIVALRY FOR EASTERN TRADE

LONDON, Feb. 12. (By Mail.)—A lively competition for Transcaucasian trade appears to have sprung up among the American, British and Italian interests working there. The British counsel at Batum in a report published in the Board of Trade Journal states that members of the American Relief Committees are busily engaged in opening up trade with America. The British still lead in importations he asserts.

The consul states that "hitherto little else but flour and clothing for distribution to Armenian refugees and persons of other nationalities in distress have reached this country from the United States, but the attention which is being paid to the Trans-Caucasus by American interests points to an appreciable increase in American trade in the near future."

The Italian Mission, as part of its campaign, has established a fortnightly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Trieste and Batum. The route takes the boats thru the northern Black Sea and stops are made at Caucasian ports.

Mrs. W. E. Morrow has been appointed auditor of Hand county, S.D., to fill a vacancy caused by the death of her husband.