

# The Evening Herald

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MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920

## RAYMOND ROBINS SPEAKS FOR JOHNSON

(Continued from page 1)

world for free commerce in China—that doctrine, sound and just, that doctrine which makes for peace, that doctrine which makes for national unity and good will. We secured the adoption by both Britain, France, Germany and Japan, but the treaty of Versailles violates its fundamental principles. Not only so, in whose interest do we make this determination of force and violence? In whose interest do we play? In the interest of one imperialist, the only autocracy that has been left after the world war—Japan!

**Japanese Expansion**  
"There is no one in the sound of my voice but knows that Japan today is seeking to do in the Orient exactly what the Germans sought to do in the west and that exactly the same methods, the will of power, the idea that might makes right, the development of ruthless force—that has been her method of dealing with Korea, in dealing with Formosa; that has been her method in dealing with Manchuria, and is her method in dealing, tonight as we are gathered here, with Shanghai."

**Ask Yankee Soldiers**  
"Ask any American officer, or soldier, who served in Siberia, as to what was the attitude of Japan to America; its attitude toward the Russian people, and they will tell you a long story of intrigues, imperialistic purposes, ruthless force, seeking to dominate the Oriental world."

"And now tonight the imperialistic group in Japan can justify their impudence that has been brought to perdition in the terms of the rich province that has been brought to them by their sword and their demands at the council of Versailles."

"I wonder if there are any homes of the men in Klamath Falls, any money the state which wishes to be expended, under the league of nations, in enforcing the right of Japan



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over the 30,000,000 Chinese in Shanghai.

**U. S. Siberian Expedition**  
Having been in Siberia in his capacity as head of the American Red Cross mission, Mr. Robins spoke feeling of the American expedition into that frozen country. He said:

"In the ultimate record of history, with all the passion and all the shame borne out and the truth made clear, it will appear that the men and money of America in the Siberian and Archangel enterprises were not spent to protect American property, were not spent to protect the interests of liberty, but were finally spent to aid in the collection of the debts of Britain and of France, and there was no occasion for it. It was called to the government at Washington two years ago the fact that intervention must fail, and that the raising of the embargo would only starve the helpless women and children of the better class in Russia rather than the Bolsheviks—that intervention would only stamp Bolshevism in instead of stamping it out—that intervention would make Lenin and Trotsky patriots instead of revolutionists; that intervention would only gather the whole Russian people, thousands of whom hated the government; to support that hated government in a fight against a foreign invader on the soil of holy Russia."

And then, in the supreme absurdity of history, we take our boys and our flag and our bayonets, and we put them behind a Japanese general and a Japanese flag with a Japanese

commander in chief, and then go into Russia to establish democracy under the imperial reign of the Mikado.

**The Price Paid**  
"The millions of dollars that you have got to pay for the Siberian and Archangel enterprises, the boys that lie dead there in that desolate land are part of the price of imperialism, alien to the past history of this republic, unworthy of its great traditions—and we are about to get through with it forever."

**Americanism and Newspapers**  
Other important issues were discussed by Mr. Robins, and at one point of his talk he said:

"There will be the issue of Americanism. And again I want to specify. There is a sham Americanism, and there is genuine Americanism. I know men in my own city of Chicago that are shouting Americanism from the rooftops, that spent the entire period of the war, while some of the rest of us were risking our lives, in profiteering on the soldiers and on the people of the nation, and they are today shouting Americanism; and I know speakers, who, finding their audience becoming apathetic, will step forth and say 'I am for 100 per cent Americanism' and they will get a cheer out of any crowd. And the cheer is right, although the man himself is a humbug and a sham. But there is genuine Americanism, something that came out of the working and the suffering throughout the war, and the spirit that has made the nation great. Here you are tonight, free men and women

of a great city. You have the right of your own free judgment, the right not to be driven, not to be whipped into line. You have the right not to be lied to by interested newspapers. You have the right to the honest judgment of free men, and not to be subject to the man who seeks to whip you by fear of economic need, or betray you by giving you falsehood as truth. That man can shout Americanism until he is black in the face, but he is the enemy of America."

**Real Issues**  
Mr. Robins pointed out that economic liberty, religious liberty, political liberty, is the Americanism that we are fighting for.

**Is for Johnson**  
"Here I am, a long way from home. But I paid my own way, and I will pay my own way while I am here."

"I have been in five states working for Hiram Johnson. It would have been easier for me to work for Lowden. He is the governor of my state and the leader of my party. I might have been one of the 'big four' in the convention if I had chosen to support him. He is a worthy citizen and a good governor, and I respect him highly. Or I might have supported General Wood, a good man who for years has stood out in his honesty and his strength. But it is Hiram Johnson who stands for the progressive things, the things for the good of the whole people of this favored land, and that is why I am here in his behalf tonight."

The speaker reviewed Johnson's record as governor of California and as United States senator, his efforts to defeat the league of nations, uphold the doctrine as taught by the founders of the republic and the constitution, and brought his remarks to a close with the paragraph quoted at the beginning of this report.

No finer tribute could have been paid to the reputation of the orator and the candidate he represents than the action of 300 or 400 people, who stood patiently in the street before the opera house, awaiting its emptying of the school entertainment audience. Mr. Robins requested the local Johnson committee to express to every member of the audience on behalf of himself and Senator Johnson his rare appreciation for that fine courtesy.

The abandonment of plans at the eleventh hour for plans for an open air meeting were a source of extreme regret both to the committee and the speaker. Mr. Robins stumped five states in the east and a large part of California for Johnson and the strain on his voice was increased by a slight cold contracted in San Francisco. He arrived Saturday night almost worn out. At Dunsmuir he found it necessary to notify the local committee that his throat was in such condition that he did not dare risk the outdoor meeting, necessitating an entire change of plan after all publicity had been circulated. The telegram was received late in the afternoon, and on top of that came a sudden rain squall and notification that the train was behind schedule.

It was impossible to postpone the meeting until Monday as Mr. Robins

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## MY HOW FAT AND OH HOW JOLLY



He is looking for a wife. He is also one of the reasons why you will want to see the Foley and Burk shows here next week.

was summoned to leave yesterday morning for Portland, and the committee grasped the only alternative, the late address at the opera house.

All arrangements had been made for the open air rally, even to the securing of an Edison Magnavox, a tone amplifying apparatus similar to that used by President Wilson in his open air addresses during his coast-to-coast tour, which was donated by the Earl Shepherd Music store.

Gordon Mittin, chairman of the county Johnson-for-President club, introduced the speaker. In courteous recognition of the speaker's reputation, Mayor I. R. Struble occupied a seat on the platform as representative of the city.

## 900,000 JEWS IN WARRING ARMIES

LONDON, April 18. (By Mail)—Dr. Max Nordau told the English Zionist federation the other day that in the world war the Jews had furnished 900,000 soldiers to the various armies. This, he said, was about seven per cent of the whole number of Jews, a proportion equalled by few and surpassed only, he believed, by the French. The Jews had lost 80,000 dead and had about 200,000 casualties.

But what had the Jews fought for, he asked. Even in the advanced and highly civilized countries of the west, he continued, a huge wave of anti-Semitism was welling up; in the new countries that had risen in the east the most criminal passions were let loose against the Jews. In this dark picture there was one bright

## MARGARET McGRATH LEADS IN CONTEST

Steady progress in the contest for the capital prize given by the Elks in connection with the giving away of the beautiful Edison phonograph is being shown by the various candidates. The standings today are as follows:

Miss Margaret McGrath 7050.  
Miss Verda Cozad 6250.

Before the end of the week considerable activity may be looked for. Preparations for the monster merchants parade are being completed and full details will be announced later. This will be one of the longest parades ever seen in the city.

A complete list of the names of the little folk participating in the doll parade will be given in Friday's Herald. The way is being paved for the biggest week of fun ever staged in Klamath Falls.

## SUBNORMAL RAINFALL

HONOLULU, T. H., Apr. 18. (By Mail.)—Nineteen nineteen was the driest year in the Hawaiian Islands since the weather bureau began issuing reports, according to Observer L. H. Daingerfield.

Only 399.50 inches fell during the year at Puu Kukui on the island of Maui, where close to 500 inches usually are recorded, and which is said to hold the world's rainfall record.

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| 1910               | \$ 4,270,605.00  |
| 1911               | \$ 5,222,000.00  |
| 1912               | \$ 6,005,000.00  |
| 1913               | \$ 7,147,368.00  |
| 1914               | \$ 8,108,480.00  |
| 1915               | \$ 9,093,456.00  |
| 1916               | \$ 10,502,444.00 |
| 1917               | \$ 12,640,922.00 |
| 1918               | \$ 15,488,504.00 |
| 1919               | \$ 20,456,695.00 |

These Figures Tell The Story of Our Marvellous & Continuous Growth