

MacSwiney Dead in Brixton Jail

HUNGER STRIKE OF IRISH MAYOR LASTED 73 DAYS

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork died at Brixton prison at 5:40 o'clock this morning on the 74th day of his hunger strike. He had been unconscious 36 hours. Father Dominic, his private chaplain, and his brother, John MacSwiney, were with him when the end came.

When told at 4:45 that death was approaching his brother asked for privilege communication with other relatives but officials, it is said, refused to use the telephone. After the prisoner's death his brother and the chaplain were not permitted to leave the prison until 6:15. John MacSwiney then conveyed word to the widow, who accompanied by her parents and the two sisters of the Lord Mayor, arrived at prison at 9:30.

MacSwiney was 49 years old and one of the most prominent Sinn Feiners. He started life as a draper's assistant and later became poet, author and playwright before taking up politics. He was elected Lord Mayor of Cork in 1920. For various political offenses he has been in jail, with brief intervals of liberty since January, 1916. In October, 1917 he secured his release by hunger striking.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The story of the self-starvation of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, probably will become one of the most moving chapters of the centuries-long history of the Irish struggle. No other controversy has stirred Great Britain so deeply as this since the one that centered Cecil Rhodes, when Jameson raid was balked by Paul Kruger and the raiders were repulsed.

The campaign in England for MacSwiney's release from prison has been apart from all political and party considerations and even the king was drawn into it. The movement in MacSwiney's behalf was mainly humanitarian and enlisted tender-hearted people of all factions but was urged by others with arguments of party strategy.

MacSwiney dead and canonized in the hearts of the Irish people with Wolf Tone and the Manchester martyrs would be a more valuable asset to the Sinn Fein than MacSwiney alive and, even though a free pass to freedom for MacSwiney might weaken the government's hand, why help the separatist cause by giving it a martyr? were the arguments put forward even by British unionists.

MacSwiney's hunger strike was begun on August 12 when, with ten of his associates, he was arrested by soldiers in Cork while attending a session of a Sinn Fein court. After trial by a court-martial under the regulations of the Defense of the Realm act, he was found guilty of sedition and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which he was serving in Brixton prison in London.

MacSwiney, then an Alderman of Cork, was elected Lord Mayor of the city at a special session of the Cork corporation on March 30 of this year. He was a well-known Sinn Fein leader and, prior to his election, had been deported and imprisoned several times, one of the latest notable instances of his confinement having been in 1916 in connection with the Irish Easter revolt.

When arrested on August 12, MacSwiney managed to escape to the street from the back of the city hall, which soldiers had surrounded, but was captured outside. He was taken to the military barracks and came up for trial on August 16. The court-martial found him guilty of having control of the secret police cipher, of having in his possession a document likely to cause disaffection, namely, a copy of a resolution of the Cork corporation pledging allegiance to Dan Breen, the Irish republican parliament, and of having made a seditious speech on the occasion of his election.

Already weak at the trial because of his refusal to take food, MacSwiney disputed the jurisdiction of the court, saying: "I am the lord mayor of this city and its chief magistrate. I declare this court illegal and those taking part in it liable to arrest under the laws of the Irish republic."

The day following his trial, Lord Mayor MacSwiney was deported to England aboard a destroyer, under a heavy military escort and was lodged in Brixton jail. The government announced on August 19 that he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Stabbed at Redding; Says Home Is Here

Detective J. F. Morley is in receipt of an inquiry today from the sheriff at Redding, Cal., asking for information concerning Arthur Luddington, supposed to have come there from Klamath Falls. Luddington, the letter says, attempted to rob another laborer there and was so badly stabbed by the man he tried to rob that it was thought for a time that he would bleed to death. Mr. Morley knows nothing of the man, but thinks he may have been employed in some of the lumber mills here.

Luddington is described in the sheriff's letter as about 33 years old, blonde complexion and weighing about 170 pounds. He had some advertising literature about loaded dice in his pockets also a recipe for making jackass brandy.

RAPID RISE OF FARM BUREAUS

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Oct. 25.—The rapid rise of the farm bureau system in Oregon is described in a recent issue of the extension service news.

The first county farm bureau organization was formed in Jackson county late in the fall of 1918. From this beginning 18 county organizations have sprung, numbering 5487 paid memberships, as follows: Benton, 500; Coos, 259; Deschutes, 250; Douglas, 260; Jackson, 700; Josephine, 362; Klamath, 350; Lincoln, 40; Linn, 552; Malheur, 254; Morrow, 250; Polk, 202; Sherman, 300; Umatilla, 400; Union, 100; Wallowa, 300; Wasco, 1259; Washington, 122.

Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah and Tillamook have organized work, but no paid memberships.

Baker county is reported as inactive.

Lane, Harney and Lake counties have agricultural agents but no farm bureaus.

Membership campaigns are underway in Lincoln, Washington and Wasco counties.

Organization campaigns will be launched in all the existing farm bureau counties this fall, which are expected to bring the total membership in the state up to 10,000. This is expected to result from organizations in additional counties and from increased membership in present farm bureau counties.

Plans for federation of the county organizations into a state-wide federation are well underway, and a constitution for the proposed federation has already been drafted by the special committee.

Klamath Hi Loses Football Game

The Klamath eleven met defeat Saturday, when they clashed with Medford on the latter's gridiron. The score was a decisive one of 27 to 0. The home fellows feel that they played under odds having their two strongest back-field men out of the game because of injuries. Captain Ted Montgomery on whom they depend on for a great deal of their yardage has his foot in a plaster cast and Frank Peyton who can stand up against the hardest sort of bucking and never falter has a badly cut hand.

Medford has picked a winning team this year and under the coach Klum are out to take every game they play. So far they have beaten Klamath twice, Grants Pass once and have taken games from all other small Rogue River teams.

INDIAN HELD ON CHARGE OF BEATING HIS WIFE

Harvey Drew, an Indian, was brought in today from the Klamath reservation to answer a charge of wife beating, preferred by C. E. Dennis, chief clerk at the agency. Drew is accused with having struck his wife on the head with a hammer, then beat her about the body with a fence rail.

Hearing has been set by Bert C. Thomas, United States commissioner, for 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Drew is at liberty on \$2500 bail. He is represented by John Irwin.

MARKET REPORT
Portland, Oct. 25.—Cattle weak, \$8.75 to \$9.50; hogs lower, \$15.75; sheep slow; eggs firm; butter slow.

WHICH—A MILLION FOR ROADS OR ANOTHER COURTHOUSE?

THE people of the county, one week from tomorrow, are going to decide whether they will spend a million dollars for good roads or build another courthouse. No array of figures that can be brought forth by either side, no argument, legal or otherwise, can change this. If the Hot Springs courthouse is completed and occupied it will cost this county one million dollars in road work. This is how it will work out. In presenting these figures we are using round numbers to avoid confusion and to facilitate the presentation of the case.

At the present time there is in the courthouse fund \$84,000 and the county will recover from Contractor Dougan the \$41,000 that was paid to him illegally, making \$125,000. The Hot Springs site and building can easily be sold to the school district for \$125,000, making a total of \$250,000. If this sum is placed in the road fund, the state will match it with a like sum, making \$500,000 that can be used for building roads in the county. The federal government will match this \$500,000 with a like amount, thus making a total of one million dollars that can be devoted to the construction of good roads in this county. This sum will build one hundred miles of highway. Added to the highways already completed and under construction, you could travel to nearly every section of Klamath county on a boulevard.

If the Hot Springs courthouse is completed it will cost for the building alone at least \$200,000. It will cost another \$100,000 to put the grounds in the condition their character calls for, as retaining walls, wide boulevard, concrete walks, parking, trees and the like will have to be done and these cost money.

As the matter stands today, you get a million dollars for roads without raising another cent by taxation, provided the Main street courthouse is occupied by the county and the Hot Springs structure is used for a school.

If this course is not followed, the taxpayers will have to dig up \$175,000 more in taxes to add to the \$84,000 now on hand and the \$41,000 that the contractor will have to pay back. Do you as a citizen of Klamath county want to do this? Do you want a million dollars for roads that won't cost you a dollar, or do you want to pay \$175,000 more for another courthouse that you do not need?

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT, MR. WORKMAN?

In this struggle to settle the courthouse question, the workingman is as vitally interested as is any other citizen of the county. He has to pay his share of this fight in his grocery bill, in his rent, in everything he has to buy. He has stood on the side lines for the past ten years and witnessed the property owners in each end of the city fight—for what? For the good of the city? For the welfare of the taxpayer? To create more work and payrolls for the workingman? Not a bit of it. They have been fighting for the courthouse because they hoped to gain something for nothing. That is what they thought at the beginning. But they have changed their minds now. No matter which side wins they have lost; but only a fraction of what the community has lost and what it shall continue to lose if the fight continues.

It is the workingman who must take a hand in this fight and help settle it. He is one of the factors who must answer the question: Shall we spend a million dollars for roads or build another courthouse? Shall we bring into the county \$750,000, the bulk of which shall be paid out to our co-workers in wages, or shall this three-quarters of a million dollars be thrown away and the taxpayers of the county be compelled to raise another \$175,000 to build a courthouse we do not need? The Herald knows where the workingman will stand. He will stand shoulder to shoulder with his fellow workers. He will help to enlarge the market for his product—labor. He will say "Build roads for the people and not courthouses to help line the purse of the man who already has enough. Stand up, men and women, the brain and brawn, stand up that all may see you are ever on the side of advancement and development; that you are ready for the roll-call that will tell the world Klamath county is going to take its rightful place in the front ranks of progressive communities; that you can rise above the selfishness of the almighty dollar."

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT, MR. BUSINESS MAN?

Let us turn to the business men of the city and ask them where they stand. Are you going to fasten still tighter the millstone that has for ten years been dragging this county down to oblivion and obloquy? Are you going to join hands with the men who have been so blinded with passion by years of bitter struggle, that they can see nothing but their own victory, no matter what that victory will cost their friends, neighbors, their loved city and county?

Timber Workers to Hear Wood Protest

The local union of timberworkers will hold a special open meeting tonight the Labor Council hall at which the usual order of business will be dispensed with. A full report will be rendered on the alleged deportation and mobbing of Harry Wood, union organizer who was in Susanville in the early part of this month and made a report of what occurred to him. The summary of three independent investigations will be laid before the local union and it is expected that resolutions will be presented calling on the Oregon state federation of labor to protest to Governor Stephens of California against the alleged illegal action of the Susanville mob. Tonight's meeting will be open to all, and will be attended by representatives of various local unions as well as timber workers.

MAYOR REPEATS BIAS CHARGES

Mayor Struble has addressed another letter to state fire marshal A. C. Barber, copy of which was shown today to a Herald representative, in which the mayor seeks to sustain the position he originally took in regard to the recent investigation by Mr. Barber's office at the fire here, and that is that political bias was permitted to enter into the making of the final report made by the fire marshal's office.

The mayor does not ask for a rehearing in this letter, but simply seeks to further impress his side of the controversy, and to sustain his charge of personal malice having been at the bottom of the whole affair.

ALEXANDER DEAD

LONDON, OCT. 25.—KING ALEXANDER IS DEAD.

Alexander succeeded to the throne of Greece in June 1917 when his father, King Constantine, abdicated in response to the demand of France, Great Britain and Russia, the three powers which had guaranteed the constitutional liberties of the Greek people. Alexander was the second son of Constantine and at the time of his accession was not quite 24 years old. His elder brother, Crown Prince George, was considered ineligible for the throne because of alleged pro-German sympathies.

On October 3 he was bitten by a monkey while endeavoring to protect his dog from an attack. His wound became infected and several operations for the removal of flesh were performed. His condition for several days was reported to be critical.

ARTIST BRINGS INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

Miss Alice Verlet, Belgian queen of song, who comes to America direct from the Paris Grand Opera company, has an international reputation and Klamath Falls music lovers count themselves fortunate that they have an opportunity to hear her tonight in concert at the Elks Temple, supported by Victor Young pianist, Robert Velten, violinist, and the New Edison phonograph, the crowning product of the Edison inventions.

Miss Verlet likes America and takes much interest in all things American. She has a fond place in her heart for the soldier boys and she thinks American girls are the cream of feminine creation. She is surprised that Americans should ever have thought that the French girls should win our soldier boys away from us.

"You would not like it if we did not appreciate your boys in France," she says in her quaint way. "All the same your boys will not forget you. While they were thinking how nice these French girls were, they were thinking about their own girls at home too. And now that they are home you see they have forgotten all the French girls."

GENERAL WAGE RISE WILL BE VOTED UPON

Voters of the city will be called on to say at the coming election, whether their judgment in turning down proposed salary increases at the special election last November was sound, or whether they desire to rescind that decision.

With the exception that proposed increases at this election are slightly larger than those submitted at the special election, the questions submitted are the same. For instance, it was proposed last time to raise the mayor's pay from \$1200 to \$1500. This time it is \$2100. Councilmen under the last proposal were to get \$5 a meeting instead of \$3 a meeting. How it is proposed to give them \$6.

Advocates of increased salaries argue that the laborer is worthy of his hire, that all city officers are under-paid and that the city cannot hope to get high class service unless it makes somewhere near adequate compensation for that service—in other words unless it meets the general wage advance in that private employers long ago granted.

They argue that it is a matter of elementary justice that the measures for increase in all departments carry; that Klamath Falls is far behind other cities of similar size and importance on the coast in granting better pay to public servants. (Note—If figures are furnished to substantiate this letter claim The Herald would be glad to publish them.)

The argument against the salary increases is that it adds more expense to the general budget and from the viewpoint of the taxpayer expense should be kept down.

To be frank, the writer has been unable to unearth any arguments against the increases save such as their opponents brand as "selfish and niggardly reasons, backed by the power of the voter, to enforce them if they will do so."

The position of mayor warrants the payment of at least the salary suggested—\$2100—it is generally conceded. The duties of the office require devotion of considerable time; its problems require a high degree of ability. Either the city must pay a salary that will attract a competent man to accept the place, or must abolish the salary altogether, or make it a nominal sum, and depend upon the wealthy and public-spirited citizen to waam the salary is little object to run for the position, is a summing up of the subject that is rather general.

The police judge now gets \$1200. It is proposed to pay \$2100 a year. This is one office where it is generally conceded that the salary should be raised. The job demands clerical ability, which in private employ would bring the holder at least the pay that is proposed, \$175 a month. This, it is argued, is average accountant's pay. In addition the duties of police judge, recorder and clerk of the council are thrust upon the holder of the office. He is under heavy bond for faithful performance of his duties. A person with qualifications broad enough to suitably fill the place cannot be tempted to accept it for less than the proposed salary.

The treasurer, whose salary it is proposed to raise from \$600 to \$750 a year, by virtue of the office, assumes serious responsibilities, must possess qualifications that enable dealing with them, and is also under bond.

Public health demands, especially in a growing city where sanitation has been outstripped by growth, that the city health officer be paid a salary that will warrant his giving to conditions the time and attention their gravity warrants. This is the argument that he be paid \$750 a year, instead of the present \$300. Advocates of the raise assert it is still too low, also that provisions should be made in the budget for expenses for conducting investigations and generally carrying out the work of the office to give the public all the benefits to protection that modern science can give. In addition to the salary, the council now allows the physician \$35 a month mileage, but the action is unauthorized by the charter.