

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR AND COLDER TONIGHT AND SUNDAY

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Political and Economic Changes in All Nations as Result of World War

War left the United States beyond any question the greatest and by far the richest of all world powers.

The role of banker to the nations has passed from the London money center to that of New York. The late belligerents all are deeply in debt to America and while repayment in some cases undoubtedly will be long deferred, the fact that these obligations exist gives to this country an authority such as she never before possessed.

It is the fashion in Europe to say that the United States alone profited by the conflict.

It is true that she fought unselfishly and for high ideals. In doing so, undoubtedly she profited morally. In other respects she lost as every belligerent lost. She lost in men. Financially, by just what she spent, she is poorer. Taxes are higher. Prosperity is returning but deep depression came first. The war left scars.

Politically, as in every country which had a part in the strife, peace brought change in the United States. The Wilson leadership passed. Democrats might have come out and Republicans have come in, in any case, but the enormous majority by virtue of which President Harding was sent to the white house unquestionably was due to causes growing out of war.

England

In England the war-time administration in which the two big parties, liberal and conservative, joined forces under the leadership of Premier Lloyd George, has but just gone down.

The old party system of government has been resumed, with a conservative, Andrew Bonar Law, at the helm as premier. The situation is uncertain, however. There must be an election soon and its outcome is impossible to predict.

Britain's strength and wide experience as a trading power has stood her in good stead in recovering from her commercial disorganization due to the war, as is testified to eloquently by the steady appreciation of her money, now not far below parity with that of the United States, and far above it in comparison with most of the other countries of the world.

Ireland, in fulfillment of war-time promises, though not without a prolonged period of strife, has been granted virtual independence within the British empire.

While it would not be correct to say that England's hold on her overseas possessions, like Canada and Australia, has been loosened, it is a fact that they show a disposition to

insist henceforward upon a much fuller voice in imperial affairs than ever before.

France

In France, or elsewhere, the war leader, Georges Clemenceau, is in retirement, and Raymond Poincare, in the premier's chair, is directing the country's rehabilitation.

The dominant thought of the Gallic administration, ever since the invader was driven from French soil, has been collection of the sum exacted, as reparations, from Germany.

France, the most severely stricken by actual war of any of the great powers involved in the conflict lacked either enormous resources of the United States or the huge commerce of the British to facilitate her return toward prosperity. Considering the extent of her losses, however, she has made remarkable progress.

Germany

For political change, though all have experienced it, no country in western Europe has anything to offer in comparison with what Germany has undergone.

But at the time the war broke out by an imperial dynasty which seemed as firmly established as any in the world, the country is a republic today, and with small prospect, despite some reactionary mutterings, of a return to anything like the old system, to say nothing of the fallen royal house.

Financially the situation presents a great deal to be desired. President Ebert and Chancellor Wirth talk plainly of national bankruptcy unless the allied reparations terms are materially modified.

In the matter of re-establishing her industries the republic has surprised the world, although her production clearly falls short, perhaps by half or more, of the volume it was believed she was about to attain.

Italy

Italy has had turbulent political conditions to deal with ever since the war ended.

The people were dissatisfied with the territorial award made to their country by the peace conference. There was, for a time, much communistic sentiment throughout the kingdom. This the patriotic organization known as the Fascisti was formed to combat.

Premier Orlando, who was in office when the war ended, was driven out by popular outcry against the terms he was forced to accept at Versailles. Premier Facta, less than a month ago, had to resign in the

(Continued on Page 4)

Braves in Bloodless Battle Klamath Reservation Scene

Not all residents of Klamath county awaited with interest outcome of election Tuesday, nor was the religious strife underlying at least one state issue the only one bearing results that day. On the Klamath Indian reservation, far from election polls, the Oregon Shaker Indians and the Washington Shaker Indians clashed, nor did they settle their difficulties through the comparatively peaceful medium of the ballot.

Scene One

Klamath Indian reservation. An old building used as a church by Oregon faction of the Indian Shakers. A large number of worshippers crowded into the small room. Much chanting and ringing of bells while the assembly mills slowly around in a circle.

Scene Two

Enter Abraham Charlie, newly-appointed Indian policeman, believed to be a member of Washington Shakers. He remonstrates with what he believes to be his misguided kinsmen, much to the chagrin of all present. In fact, the Oregon believers are more than enraged; they are peevish. And they express their feelings by depositing the unwelcome guest, none too gently, on the ground outside the church.

Scene Three

Later, residence of John Jackson, Jackson appears in the doorway

with a rifle raised and ready for business. He takes aim at the person of one Indian policeman who has come to arrest Jackson for his alleged part in ejecting Abraham Charlie. Indian policeman retreats.

Scene Four

Klamath Falls. The warring factions, having failed to settle their difficulties by the more primitive methods, have resorted to the courts of their white brothers. With the aid of agency officials Jackson has been taken into custody. He is to be arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Bert C. Thomas charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to fire same at an Indian officer in performance of duty. Indians from both factions present in large numbers. Interest at high pitch.

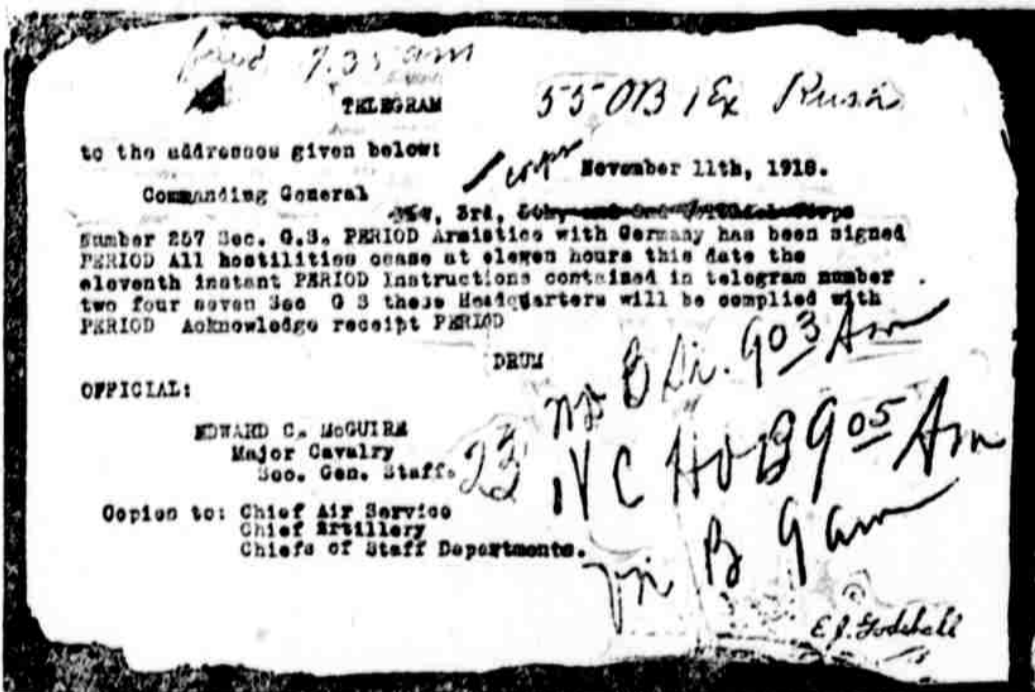
Denouement

Klamath Falls. Discovery made by Fred Baker, agency superintendent, that Jackson has been arrested without a warrant. Case dismissed.

Conclusion

Klamath Agency. Oregon and Washington Shakers returned to their tepees. Arrangements made by the Washington's to have Jackson held on an assault charge, to come before Justice Snook at Chiloquin. Feeling runs high. Possibilities excellent for heap big doings. (To be continued)

Cease Firing!



This is a photographic reproduction of the "cease firing" order issued by American general headquarters to the United States troops at the fighting front in France—an armistice had been signed in the World War.

The order, as will be seen, was addressed to the First, Third and Fifth United States army corps and to the Second Colonial of France—From the copy reproduced, the

address to the First and Fifth corps and to the Colonial was erased, for relay of the order to the Third corps.

The relayed telegram containing the order to cease firing on the stroke of 11 on the historic Nov. 11, 1918, was brought back to the United States by William Morey, a telegraph operator at first attached to Company B, 319 Field Signal Battalion, which became the First

Signal Corps on arriving in France, and later transferred to Company C.

After returning to this country Morey resumed his old position with the Western Union Telegraph company, in Dayton, O. He died a year ago and the cease firing order and other messages of historic value were found among his effects.

OFFICIAL ELECTION FIGURES COMPILED BY COUNTY CLERK

All Precincts With Exception of Wood River in Results Remain Unchanged

Results in all Klamath county precincts, with the exception of Wood River, which had been received only by telephone, were compiled yesterday by the county clerk. The official figures, with the unofficial Wood River figures added, give:

- Circuit Judge
Leavitt 1344, Grosbeck 1007, O'Neill 899.
- State Representative
Ezell 2089, Bradbury 1457, Burdick 1265, Overturn 1077, Gard 769.
- Representative
Sinnott 2077, Graham 744.
- State Treasurer
Hoff 1361, Tou Velle 945.
- Governor
Oleott 2045, Pierce 1212.
- Supt. Public Instruction
Churchill 2061, George 695.
- Labor Commissioner
Grap 1723, Hansen 624.
- Public Service Commissioner
Campbell 1680, Erickson 412.

(Continued on Page 4)

HONOR ROLL PUPILS

- HONOR UNKNOWN SOLDIER •
- WASHINGTON NOV. 11 •
- On a plain granite block in Arlington Cemetery, that a year ago became a new shrine to American ideals, there blossomed today a wealth of flowers laid reverently to commemorate the first anniversary of the home-coming of America's "Unknown Soldier."
- The president, accompanied by Secretaries Weeks and Denby, made a pilgrimage there to leave a simple wreath.

HONOR ROLL PUPILS

Good Record Made by Pupils at Lower Swan Lake School (Special to the Herald) LOWER SWAN LAKE, Nov. 11.—The following pupils were on the honor roll at school during the last month: Anna Stiles, Gordon Robin, Iva Stiles, Vena Arnett, Paul Arnett, Lester Robin, Norma Stiles, Elois Robin, Ora Arnett, Zelma Stiles, Vernon Thomas, Isadore Robin, Buford Robin and Leslie Thomas. The photograph and baseball outfit purchased by the school are being enjoyed by the pupils.

INDIAN MUSIC IS SOURCE OF WONDER; BEAUTY AMAZES ALL

Songs of 31 North American Tribes Rescued From Oblivion by Thurlow Lorraine

To the white man generally it is a matter of surprise that there is such a thing as Indian music. That there is such a thing as poetry or music behind the Indian's imperturbable stoicism is a matter for wonder and incredulity.

But music is an important and essential feature of Indian life. In the last 30 years it has become known that music enters more intimately into Indian life than it does into the life of any white nation.

In Indian life music is not separated as an art from ordinary experience, but is a matter of daily, homely use and necessity.

The Indian has a song for everything—his gods, his friends, his enemies, the animals he hunts, the maiden he wooes, the forest sighing in the winds, the lake that glistens before him. Prayers are couched in song, and every ceremony, published by the school.

(Continued on Page 4)

Names of 161 Women Who Gave Lives in World War Made Public for First Time

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press)—One hundred and sixty-one names of "gold star women"—American girls who gave their lives in the world war—are found on the list made public today by the Women's Overseas Service League, compiled as a feature to Armistice Day. Most of them rest under French soil, some in far-off Siberia, Armenia, China and Manila, and others in England.

Plans for a perpetual testimonial to the former service women of the American expeditionary forces were announced in connection with the list, which will be presented at the league's convention here in June, next year, Chicago headquarters of the league said in the announcement.

Tablet to Mules

There is a handsome bronze tablet in the army and navy building in Washington, memorializing the mules and horses who died in the war, but nowhere in Washington is there found a record of the women who died—except army nurses—until he compiled it," declared Miss Helen C. Courtenay, originator of the memorial movement.

Jane A. Delano, beloved head of the Red Cross nursing service, who died at Savenay, April 15, 1919; Marion Crandell, Y. M. C. A. cantenier killed by a German shell at Chalons-sur-Marne, March 26, 1917; Winona C. Martin, killed in a Paris hospital by a bomb from a German air raider and Ruth Landon, by a shell in St. Gervais church, in Paris; the Cromwell sisters, Dor-

othea and Gladys of New York, who came to a tragic end at sea Jan. 19, 1919 as they were about to set sail for home, and two other sisters, Viola and Ruth Lundholm of Petaluma, Calif., both army nurses, who died within six days of each other in October 1917, in different hospitals in France, are among the outstanding names.

Buried in Siberia

Nettie Grace McBride and Edith Barnett are buried in Tumen and Tombak Siberia, and Edith Winchester in Erivan, Armenia. Their home addresses and those of Nina Louise Seymour, who died in Teale, France, and Alice A. Ireland, in base hospital No. 101, and information of other women who died in the service is being sought by Miss Irene Givenwillson, curator of the American Red Cross museum in Washington, chairman of the memorial committee.

Following is the list of Oregon and California "gold star women." Cities named are those given as emergency addresses when the women sailed for France.

California

- San Francisco—Thelma Eisfeldt, Nellie G. Gallier.
- Hollywood—Pauline H. Field, Mary Agnes Moore.
- Petaluma—Viola E. Lundholm, Ruth W. Lundholm.
- Fort Jones—Maud Evans.
- Altaville—Elizabeth F. Lee.
- Dos Palos—Ida Henrietta Viemeier.

Oregon

- Hillsboro—Ima L. Ladford.

51 FACE PROSECUTION

Failure to File Statement of Campaign Expenses Charged

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 11.—Fifty-one organizations representing opponents and proponents of various measures voted on by the people at the recent general election, face prosecution as a result of their failure to file a statement of campaign expenses five days prior to election, according to information made public Thursday at the office of Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan. Jordan intimated that steps would be taken at once to have the offenders prosecuted.

The law provides that any person, firm, association or group of persons collecting more than \$1,000 for the purpose of campaigning for or against any measure must file a statement five days after election and another within twenty days after election. Violation is punishable by fine of \$1,000, one-half of which goes to the person swearing

out the complaint and the other half to the county in which the action is brought.

Among the 510 statements already filed is that of the state campaign committee for the water and power act, showing a total of \$190,747.44 spent in the campaign in which the act was defeated. The largest single contributor was Rudolph Spreckles, San Francisco banker and capitalist, who gave \$88,711.88. Former Senator Wm. Kent contributed \$5,000, and Charles R. Crane, capitalist of New York, another \$5,000. Smaller amounts were contributed by a number of other persons.

DEDICATE ROOSEVELT STATUE

PORTLAND, Nov. 11.—Armistice Day here was marked by the dedication of the Roosevelt statue. The ceremonies including a parade by school children in the morning and a military parade in the afternoon, with unveiling ceremonies.

A REMINDER

From the A. E. F.

By BERTON BRALEY

Once on a time we marched gaily away from you,
Sailed overseas to the fields that were red,
Fought in the trenches—and waited for pay from you;
Starved for you, froze for you, suffered and bled.
Some of us stayed there, and under the clover now
Sleep after deeds that were brave and sublime,
Do not forget, though the slaughter is over now,
We went through hell for you, once on a time!
True, all we fought for has not yet been realized,
"Statesmen and diplomats" plotted and schemed,
Scoffing at hopes that they thought were "Idealized"—
Fools who could not understand what we dreamed;
Still, though the "leaders of thought" proved perfidious
Dragging our visions through muck and through
slime,
We freed mankind from a menace more hideous,
We saved the world for you, once on a time!
Four years have gone since the cannon ceased ham-
mering,
Four years have passed since the conflict was won,
Aye, and in spite of all cynical clamoring,
It was a task that was splendidly done;
Peace is about us, the peace that we bought for you,
Bought with the splendor of youth in its prime,
Let not your memory lose what we wrought for you,
We won a war for you—once on a time!

REMEMBRANCE

