

SITUATION IN MEXICO QUIET

RIOTING HAS CEASED IN MOST CITIES

THE POLICE ARE PRESERVING ORDER

Mexican Consul Investigating Lynching of Rodriguez in Texas—No More Trouble Is Expected

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 12.—Mexican dispatches assert the situation is normal and that no further demonstrations are expected. No more arrests have been made during the last twenty-four hours.

The rioting has ceased at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. The only place where rioting is feared is at Guadalajara, in the state of Jalisco. The feeling against Americans is strongest there. The fence surrounding the American school has been wrecked. The police and rurales are preserving order, however. The Mexican consul at Eagle Pass, Texas, is investigating the burning of Rodriguez.

Governor Campbell has arranged to amply protect the federal officials who are making the investigation. Feeling at Rock Springs is unchanged, and the inhabitants are justifying the Rodriguez lynching.

Quiet in Mexico City

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Paul Hudson, president of the Mexican Herald at Mexico City, telegraphed his mother: "Quiet today. United States and Mexico acted promptly. Perfect harmony in suppressing the riot. Wilson is in no danger. Herald building somewhat damaged."

It is believed the message was censored.

FAVORS THE ARMY CANTEEN

GENERAL WOOD ADVOCATES ITS RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Report of War Officer Makes Several Suggestions for Comfort of Enlisted Men

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Dropping from the heights of tactical maneuvers and the finer points of the war game, Major General Leonard Wood has submitted an extraordinary report dealing with the common places of the enlisted man's comfort.

The report was written by General Wood as the commander of the Department of the East, but was submitted to the adjutant general after he became chief of staff, and is therefore taken as criticism by the active head of the army.

Within the sphere of the enlisted man, General Wood in this report touches upon three points; the soldiers' canteen or post saloon; his uniform—particularly his shoes—and the desirability of establishing a general service corps of men employed to do all the non-military work.

The crisp and blunt recommendation of General Wood that the army canteen be re-established is one with which most every army officer would agree, but not one probably which all would incorporate in an official report. General Wood bases this suggestion upon the assertion that the canteen is for the best interests of the army. Several years ago the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations succeeded in putting through congress an order abolishing the post saloon, where the soldier bought light beer, tobacco and played pool and cards. Since then the American soldier has gone outside of his post when he wished to buy liquor. As a consequence the gates of the army post are now fringed with a series of green swinging doors on buildings from which the discords of electric pianos and in which the soldier is not limited to beer, but is induced to drink cheap brands of whiskey.

The soldiers themselves are bitterly opposed to these parasite saloons outside of posts, and in some instances have wrecked them. Charges of robbery have been made against the proprietors of some of them. Many officers of the army now believe that it is far better to allow the soldier to drink beer inside a post than to drink poor whiskey outside. General Wood openly declares himself an advocate of the post saloon.

Discussing the dress of the enlisted man, General Wood lays great stress upon the need of a more careful inspection of the soldiers' shoes. He goes so far as to say that the present proportion of ill-fitting shoes among the private soldiers of the infantry branch of the army seriously handicaps their efficiency in field service.

"Reports of feet inspection show a

very large proportion of ill-fitting shoes," says Wood, "with a resulting condition of feet which would quickly incapacitate these soldiers for duty in case of field service."

"This is so common an occurrence as to warrant the issuance of general instructions to apply throughout the army to the effect that the fitting of shoes shall be supervised by an officer, and that there shall be at least one monthly inspection of the men's feet by the medical officers with a view to correcting such conditions of unsoundness as exist, and calling attention to those cases where it is evident that the men's shoes do not fit them. This is a subject which demands serious and constant attention."

The suggestion is made in the report that a third army reserve be established, composed of men who have been honorably discharged from the regular service or the militia who could be paid nominal salaries by the war department. They would keep the department constantly advised of their addresses. The only duty for these reserves suggested by General Wood is that they attend a yearly maneuver. Thus there would always be at the call of the army a reserve body of men who in the past have received military instructions, freshened up every year with field maneuvers.

Severe condemnation is made of the too frequent practice of hauling a soldier up for trial for some minor offense.

"It indicates," says the report, "an incapacity on the part of commanding officers to understand the human side of command, and results only too often in breaking down the self respect of the soldier and rendering him careless of results. General Wood says that he favors the establishment of a system of discipline for unruly soldiers looking to their reform as well as their punishment. He objects to the application of the term 'convict' to soldiers who are dishonorably discharged from the service because of their having been convicted of five previous offenses which are in many instances minor offenses. This, he says, is apt to destroy in a large measure their future usefulness as citizens.

General Wood recommends frequent travel for field officers in order that they may observe the maneuvers of well trained bodies of troops. He suggests that as many officers as possible be given an opportunity of observing the work of the European armies.

AMERICANS OVERLOOK SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Opportunity Open for Disposal of Vast Amount of Goods Made in Home Mills

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—American merchants are "overlooking a great opportunity" in not going after the trade of the cities along the great Amazon river, according to John H. Turner, commercial agent of the United States, who in a lengthy communication to the department of commerce and labor, says in part:

"A casual investigation in Para will convince any business man that the manufacturers and exporters in the United States are missing great trade opportunities here.

"The whole Amazon River country has to buy every article used by the people working or living in the section, and the region comprises many thousands of miles of navigable water. Para is the great distributing point, although much of the material for upriver points is ordered direct from points of embarkation to destination, large steamers running direct from Liverpool, New York, and other points several thousand miles up the Amazon and its tributaries.

"Every imaginable article of commerce is required. The cost at destination cuts very little figure so long as the article is what is wanted, and gets there within reasonable time. Many of the upriver firms maintain offices in Para, and business can be conducted quite satisfactorily in that city. There are banking facilities, and while not so complete as some might require, there is rarely any difficulty in selling or buying the exchange required.

"Dry goods and hardware, machinery of various kinds, and many staples can be carried in stock in Para without much danger, other than of rusting in the damp climate. One sees dry goods from Europe, particularly England and Portugal, and supplies of all kinds that could as well be supplied from the United States. There is apparently no prejudice against the United States. In fact, it might have a slight preference, other things being equal."

Weds California Girl

Will Adams arrived from Orland, Calif., the first of last week with his bride, who was Miss Gwynn Clark of that city, and is now staying at his parents' ranch near Merrill. Will has a host of friends here who wish him and his pretty bride a long and happy life.

CHINESE DESTROY MISSIONS FIRES IN NATIONAL FOREST

MISSIONARIES FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES

Natives Believe an Order to Number Their Houses a Scheme to Tax Them—Blame Foreigners

HONGKONG, Nov. 12.—It is reported that all the American and foreign missionaries in the Lienchow and Kwangsi provinces have escaped to Canton after the mission houses had been burned.

Mobs are destroying the missionaries' property and Chinese troops have been sent to quell the rioters. It is reported the government's order that all the houses be numbered caused the riots. The natives believed it was merely a scheme to tax them further, and blamed the foreigners for the order of the government.

MAN LOSES HIS LIFE IN A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

Fall of Water, Charged Wire Fence, Broken Telegraph Wires and Small Fire the Cause

SAN LEANDRO, Calif., Nov. 12.—Water thrown from a bucket and coming in contact with a charged wire fence wire served as a conductor and rendered unconscious Mrs. F. C. Vargas in a peculiar accident, which resulted in the death of her husband near Etsudillo station.

Mrs. Vargas had rushed to the assistance of her husband, who was attempting to put out a blaze in the chicken coop of the ranch when she met with the peculiar accident. Seizing a bucket of water she threw it on the burning coop and the stream from the bucket coming in contact with the charged wire, served as a conductor, knocking the woman to the ground unconscious.

Vargas also came in contact with the wire while trying to extinguish the blaze. He was thrown to the ground with terrific force and instantly killed. Neighbors attracted to the scene by the blaze found him a few minutes later beneath a tangled mass of melted chicken wire, almost unrecognizable.

Broken wires that fell from a telegraph pole was the cause of the tragedy. The lines of the Pacific Gas and Electric company, charged with an enormous amount of electricity, snapped and fell across a barbed wire fence a short distance from the Vargas ranch, and the current following the wire to the chicken coop set fire to it.

Constable W. J. Ramage and Deputy Sheriff Joseph Soars investigated the tragedy. They traced the course of the electricity by the seared posts and blighted vines. The electric company was notified and the current was turned off until the fallen wire could be repaired.

Vargas' body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held. He is survived by his widow and three children.

PORTLAND WOMAN SEEKS NEWS OF HER HUSBAND

Wife of Jack Scroggins Writes That Her Son is Sick and Wants His Father

A newspaper is called upon to perform all sorts of tasks, and the Herald is asked to find the whereabouts of a man who has a wife and sick child in Portland. The woman seeks knowledge of her husband, C. P. Scroggins, and writes as follows:

"Portland, Ore., Oct. 30, 1910.

"Postmaster Klamath Falls, Ore.: "Is there anybody in your town by the name of C. P. Scroggins, or as he is sometimes called, Jack Scroggins. If so, will you please let me know at once, as I am his wife, and we have a boy 14 years old who is very sick, and wishes to find him. If you should know of his whereabouts please show this to him and tell me as soon as you find out, and oblige me, or have this published in your paper.

"MRS. C. P. SCROGGINS. "105 E. Sixth St., Portland, Ore."

DEMOCRATS WILL CONTROL ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

That Party and Republicans Are Tied With 75 Votes, and Prohibitionists Will Support Democrats

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Present returns show that the democrats will probably control the lower house of the state legislature. They show that the democrats and republicans are tied with 75 votes each, and that several prohibitionists and one independent have been elected. These are expected to support the democrats.

A New Butcher Shop

J. W. Hawxhurst, the well known butcher, has opened a retail shop on Main street, near Tenth. He has many friends in the city, and will no doubt enjoy a large business.

TREES DAMAGED BY FLAMES WILL BE SOLD

Billions of Feet of Timber, Worth Millions of Dollars, Have Been Destroyed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—A rough estimate of the fire loss upon the national forests in Montana and Northern Idaho, upon which the forest officers of the United States department of agriculture have been engaged since the fires were put out, puts the total amount of timber killed or destroyed in this one district at over 6,000,000,000 board feet, while the area burned over is put at over 1,250,000 acres.

The heaviest losses were in two Idaho forests, the Coeur d'Alene, where over 3,000,000,000 board feet of timber are reported killed or destroyed and over 450,000 acres burned over, and the Clearwater, where 1,000,000,000 feet of timber were killed or destroyed and 200,000 acres burned over. On the Helena national forest in Montana, the loss in timber is believed to have been 500,000,000, and on the Lolo forest 300,000,000 feet.

A large part of the losses on the Coeur d'Alene, Clearwater and Lolo were due to what became practically one great fire. The burn is shown on the forest service maps as extending in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction from north of Wallace, Idaho, to a point some 30 miles southwest of Missoula, Mont., or nearly 100 miles. At its widest point this burn has a width of about 40 miles, but its shape is very irregular.

It was really a union-of a number of separate fires, driven to fury by the fierce hurricane of August 26th. To the west of the Idaho-Montana boundary in the region of this fire lies a very inaccessible mountainous country, into which, on account of the absence of trails and of forage, it was almost impossible for forces of fire fighters to penetrate. When the hurricane arose it drove the fires upon the parties which were hewing a way towards them, forced these parties to seek refuge wherever it could be found, and swept down upon the forests where the fires were up to that time generally well in hand. The extensive losses are ascribed to the combination of hurricane and lack of means to get to the fires and put them out before the storm came. On the forests which were best equipped for controlling fires the results achieved are regarded as a demonstration of the efficacy of the fire-fighting methods employed, even under highly adverse natural conditions.

Forester Graves believes that, as usually happens in the case of big fires, there will be found considerable areas of living timber within the regions now mapped as entirely burned over. Of necessity, the figures given are tentative, for it has been impossible to examine all the burned areas thoroughly. As far as possible, however, the forest officers are locating and estimating the bodies of timber killed, but capable of being lumbered, if taken in time. There will be an enormous quantity of fire-killed timber, both on the national forests and on private lands, to be disposed of as soon as possible, since if not marketed quickly it will not be worth cutting at all.

The department of agriculture will push vigorously to dispose of this fire-killed timber. As with all other national forest timber, it will be sold on the stump, to millmen who will lumber the land, paying a set price per thousand board feet for the timber, and conforming to whatever regulations are stipulated in the interest of the forest. Pending the disposal of this fire killed timber, future sales of green timber from the national forests which were badly burned last summer will probably be greatly restricted, if not entirely suspended.

Since the amount to be disposed of is doubtless greater than can be marketed in any event, and since it is better for the country that the timber should be utilized than that it should go to waste in the woods, the price at which it will be sold will be lower than would be asked for the timber under ordinary circumstances. Generally speaking, Secretary Wilson does not regard it as a wise public policy to sell off the national forest timber except when it is in reasonably good demand, for the country is sure to need the supply badly later on. But with the fire killed timber it is a case of now or never. Consequently there is an unusual opening for lumber men who are ready to buy national forest stumpage at bargain prices.

How much of the 6,000,000,000 feet which was either killed or burned up in Montana and Northern Idaho can eventually be salvaged it is of course impossible to predict. If it were all a total loss, and if its stumpage value were put at the average price at which national forest timber was sold last year, it would be the

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

at Klamath Falls, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and Discounts	\$ 68,344.53
Bonds, securities, etc.	2,464.46
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	2,150.74
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	10,932.53
Due from approved reserve banks	20,402.44
Checks and other cash items	872.13
Cash on hand	19,687.75
Total	\$124,854.58

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	48.64
Individual deposits subject to check	50,930.11
Demand certificates of deposit	280.00
Time certificates of deposit	11,585.00
Savings deposits	37,010.83
Total	\$124,854.58

State of Oregon,)
County of Klamath,) ss.
I, J. W. Seimens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct—Attest:
J. W. SEIMENS, Cashier.
G. W. BALDWIN,
J. A. MADDOX, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1910.
E. L. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.



RUSSELL ENGINES BOILERS
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equivalent of a money loss of about \$15,000,000.

It is believed that last summer's fires either burned up or killed between 1 and 2 per cent of the total stand of national forest timber. At the present rate of cutting from the national forests 6,000,000,000 feet is equal to twelve years' supply; but it is less than one-sixth of a single year's cut in the entire country, or enough to keep all our lumber mills busy for something under two months.

TERMS ARE TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED BY TEAMSTERS

NW YORK, Nov. 11.—The express drivers' strike is practically ended. The New York teamsters have tentatively accepted the terms offered the Jersey City teamsters and will return to work Monday. The companies have agreed to take back the strikers, and will consult with employees' representatives regarding wages and hours.

The age-given soft appearance and peculiar sheen of Oriental rugs is successfully imitated by unscrupulous makers by washing with a solution of chloride of lime to soften the colors.

An ingenious French optician has invented a cane fitted with lenses and mirrors in such a manner that a user can see over the heads of a crowd in front of him.

A Virginian has patented a trunk in which the tray slides out one end on rollers, giving access to the bottom of the trunk without lifting the tray.

Flowers which are shipped long distances in refrigerators remain fresh much longer than ordinarily, the cold retarding their development.

Thirty-four telephones, with two switchboards, are used in New York's newest theater, nine of the instruments being on the stage alone.

Wagon wheel spokes may be made to fit tight by splitting the tennons with a chisel and driving wedges into the splits.

Recent experiments by scientists seem to show that the power of a magnet increases as its temperature decreases.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County.
Abner Weed, Plaintiff, vs. Alonzo Allen, Defendant.
To Alonzo Allen, Defendant:
In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before Thursday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1910, that being the date of the last publication of the summons in this suit and the

last date within which you, the said defendant, are required to answer said complaint, as fixed by the order of the court for publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer, as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in such complaint, to-wit: Quietting plaintiff's title to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section six (6) in Township Thirty-eight (38) south of Range nine (9), east of the Willamette meridian in Klamath County, State of Oregon, containing 40 acres.

This summons is published in the "Klamath Republican," a weekly newspaper, printed and published at the City of Klamath Falls, in said Klamath County, wherein said described land is situated, by order of Hon. George Noland, Judge of the above named court, such order being dated the 30th day of September, A. D. 1910. The first publication of this summons is made on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1910.

THOMAS DRAKE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Klamath Falls, Oregon. 10-6 11-17

BICYCLES

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