

Semi-Weekly Herald

A Continuation of the Klamath Republican

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NATIONAL CREDIT MEN TALK OF REGULATING THE TRUSTS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26.—Retention of competition, prohibition of monopoly, permission for co-operation of the latter, instead of regulated competition or regulated monopoly, was suggested today as the solution of the trust problem of the country by President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, in an address at the annual meeting of the National Association of Credit Men.

"There may be great magnitude of business, and not monopoly," declared President Van Hise. "Indeed, it is believed that by far the greater number of the large organizations fall short of monopoly. Only if we assume that if all the great combinations of industry are monopolies, does the conclusion follow that they should be destroyed? Not only do I hold that not all large business is monopolistic; but that concentration up to a certain point is to give efficiency.

"If we retain freedom of competition, permit concentration sufficient to give efficiency, allow reasonable co-operation, and prevent monopoly, this will require regulation just as it has been necessary to regulate the railroads. This done, the Sherman law will be forgotten. Has there been any prosecutions of the railroads for violation of the Sherman law because of collusion in fixing rates? And yet everyone of us here knows that they are just as flagrant violators of the Sherman act as any other class of corporations in the United States. Are the freight rates the same for different roads between any two points? Are the passenger rates between New York and St. Louis identical on all roads? Can you do better in price by traveling over the Pennsylvania than over any other road? The rate is the same providing the speed is the same.

"For a number of years it has appeared to me that the interstate commerce commission and the numerous state commissions having control of public utilities and the pure food commission clearly point the way for the next step in the solution of our industrial problems.

"The most fundamental difference between the United States Steel corporation, the Standard Oil company, and other very large businesses and the public utilities, is that one class has been declared to be vested with a public interest and the other has not. Every business that is so large as to be vested with the public interest should be subject to control. Not only so, but wherever different companies or group of companies co-operate so that they control the market for any article, their transactions become vested with a public interest.

"An interstate trade commission should be created for interstate commerce and state trade commissions for state commerce, each to have control over business which is vested with a public interest or in which the market is controlled, precisely as the public utilities commission have control over the public utilities. It is to be noted that this proposal does not imply that the administrator commissions shall have control of all business, but only business which, because of magnitude, or because of co-operation, becomes vested with public interest. The initiative in control of business will remain with the business organizations precisely the same as at present; but whenever an organization performs an act which, in the opinion of the appropriate commission under the powers granted, is contrary to the public interest, that body may intervene. My proposal is that the restraint of trade, either by combination or contract, and co-operation in limitation of output, division of territory, or fixing of prices, be prohibited so far as they are inimical to the welfare of the public. Not only so, but it may be wise to make a presumption that actions of corporations along the above line are inimical to the welfare of the public until approved by the commission.

But when any act of co-operation has been approved by the commission it should be free from attack. By this simple expedient the situation becomes cleared. Co-operation for all classes of business would be allowed to continue, so far as it was not inimical to the public welfare."

Looking Over Land Values. C. H. Stuller, special investigator for the state tax commission, is here from Salem looking up assessed land values for the current assessment.

SEVERAL OF THE OPENING ROUNDS SMACKED OF REAL FIGHTING

After That, Though, the Two Pachyderms Began to Puff and Blow Up, and They Devoted Their Fighting Time to Hanging on in the Clinches. Referee Gives Johnson the Decision on Points.

(By Special Cable from Paris, via San Francisco)

PARIS, July 27.—Were prizefight fans of the world the victims of a gigantic swindle tonight? This is the question being asked as the result of the Jack Johnson-Frank Moran heavy-weight battle tonight. And the fans say "frame-up."

The decision was given Johnson in the nineteenth round of an almost listless fight. The referee said he won on points, thus retaining his title. Neither man did much real effective work, but Johnson's boxing was the classier.

A few of the opening rounds were fast and furious, and it looked as though the end would come soon. A slowing up came, though, for the motion picture men or for some other reason, and from that time on it was more in the nature of two cub bears at play.

First Round. After shaking hands at the command of Referee George Carpenter, the two indulged in very light sparring, and tapped each other lightly. Neither was damaged. Even round.

Second Round. Johnson landed an uppercut at the beginning of the round, after which both men indulged in fast sparring. Moran hit Johnson on the ear. Even round.

Third Round. The fighters mostly sparred in this round, seeking openings. Moran landed on Johnson's stomach. Even round.

Fourth Round. After a few light interchanges, the big black landed on the Pennsylvania's nose, drawing blood. Johnson's round.

Fifth Round. Moran found Johnson's stomach frequently in this round, and hit it with telling effect. Johnson was distressed, but he rocked Moran's head a few times. Moran's round.

Sixth Round. In this round Moran kept up his battering of the burly black's stomach. Johnson held on repeatedly, and rushed into clinches whenever he could. Moran's round.

Seventh Round. In this frame the black kept his stomach better protected. He landed one that caused Moran's nose to spurt blood again. There was much clinching. Even round.

Eighth Round. In this round Johnson began to show the effects of his four years of dissipation, and to tire. Moran hit him repeatedly, and Johnson gave no return until near the end of the round, when he landed three fierce uppercuts. Moran reeled slightly, and sparred carefully the rest of the round. Even round.

Ninth Round. Sweeping swings in this round gave way to much infighting. Johnson was puffing hard at the close. Even round.

Tenth Round. Johnson took the lead in the start of this round, and Moran began to tire. The white man's face was badly bruised as a result of Johnson's chopping blows. Johnson's round.

Eleventh Round. Moran acted more like one hypnotized than like a fighter in this round. Johnson hammered his face constantly, but he did not seem troubled. Johnson's round.

Twelfth Round. Both men took this round as a sort of a rest up, and "fiddled" the most of the time, exchanging light taps, in which Johnson had a shade the advantage.

Thirteenth Round. Repeated light punches were exchanged, in which Johnson's sparring was a shade the showier.

Fourteenth Round. Johnson forced the fighting after there had been some sparring. The black landed freely, and Moran landed a few blows. Johnson's round.

Fifteenth Round. Moran made repeated rushes at his black opponent in this round, none of which were very damaging, as Johnson sidestepped and sent in counter wallops. Johnson's round.

Sixteenth Round. This round was a little medley of sparring, clinching and very few blows landed. The American fans in the house shouted "Aw, go on and fight." Rumors of its being a fixed fight were also revived. Even round.

Seventeenth Round. Constant clinching and very little fighting. Even round.

Eighteenth Round. This was merely a very tame wrestling match, with the honors even. "Boobs" was the cry most heard from the spectators.

Nineteenth Round. Johnson wins on points.

SPEAKER CLARKE SAYS WOMEN TO BALLOT BY 1917

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—The senate and house today were the recipients of some 300 petitions, from thirty-eight states, and signed by more than a hundred thousand citizens of both sexes, demanding woman suffrage.

Vice President Marshall for the senate and Speaker Champ Clark for the house, received the delegation presenting the petitions, which was headed by Dr. Anna Shaw, Jane Addams, and others of national prominence.

In receiving the delegation Speaker Clark said: "Women will be voting in 1917 in every state of the Union for national officers. Suffrage is as inevitable as the rising sun. I hope you will continue in the present peaceful ways to attain your ends. If the question comes up in Missouri, I will support it. For six thousand years the men have been trying to run the world, and some think we have made a mess of it. If the women win I hope you will improve the conditions of the human race."

On Tuesday the suffragettes will march to the White House to petition President Wilson for consideration of the Mendel amendment before congress adjourns.

FLEEING TROOPS LEAVE WOUNDED

JAUZES, June 27.—Torreón reports are to the effect that the federals are evacuating Aguas Calientes and marching to Queretaro. This is a natural fortification, and it is here that the Huertistas will make their last stand.

ZACATECAS, June 27.—In their hurried flight toward Aguas Calientes the federal troops are abandoning their wounded and destroying supplies and ammunition.

The Villistas, commanded by Generals Urbina, Aguirre, Benavides and Raoul Madero are in close pursuit.

General Villas with a large force has gone toward the south.

Among the officers executed by the victorious rebels was General Antonio Olea, who commanded one of the divisions under General Barron.

WASHINGTON WAGE LAW IS EFFECTIVE

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 27.—Effective today, \$10 will be the legal minimum weekly wage of girls over 15 years of age and women employed in Washington mercantile establishments, under an order issued by the industrial welfare commission.

This figure was decided on after numerous conferences between employers, employes and representatives of the public, at which exhaustive testimony was given by women showing what it cost to provide themselves with food, clothes and shelter.

The industrial welfare commission was created by the state legislature last year.

DAVIS TROPHY PRELIMS START

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The Central States championship tennis tournament of the National Law Tennis Association opened here today on Triple A courts in Forest Park.

Winners will go to the national all-comers' tourney for the national title at Newport, August 24.

The Newport matches will decide who is to represent the United States in the Davis cup competitions against other nations.

Park Commissioner Dwight L. Davis, donor of the cup, expects to enter the tournament.

FORMER LOCAL GIRL IS BRIDE

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Almee B. Wing to Henry George Enders Jr., at Ashland Thursday.

The announcement comes as a great surprise to the host of friends of the bride. She resided in Klamath Falls for several years, and was extremely popular with the younger set.

The groom is the son of a well known Ashland business man, and he is associated with his father in the commercial enterprise.

Will Leave for East. S. Hily, left on Sunday morning for Oshkosh, Wis., where he will take a position with the Oshkosh Land and Timber company.

Taken to Hospital. Mrs. John Irwin was taken to the Blackburn hospital Friday for medical treatment.

Has Throat Trouble. Fred B. Dunbar is unable to attend to his duties with Van Riper Bros. today, owing to trouble with his tonsils.

SIDELIGHTS FROM VERA CRUZ

VERA CRUZ, June 18.—(By mail to New York)—How to keep your dignity. That seems to be the big problem in Vera Cruz these days. Some folks succeed and some don't. It's hard to hang onto your money because of Klondike prices; it's difficult to keep cool; it's even hard to keep clean. But to keep your dignity; there's the rub.

It is a problem that seems to bother the army and navy officials more than it does common everyday folks. Only the other day General Funston's dignity almost got away from him. He was trying to eat a meal under the sidewalk arcade surrounding the plaza, chatting meanwhile with one of his officers. The newsboys, bootblacks and souvenir sellers pestered him like flies, in Mexican style, and, after being interrupted a score of times the general suddenly arose, and sent after the flying Mexican urchins a kick that would have disabled a horse, had it struck home. Everybody under the arcade agreed he was right, and was sorry he had missed.

Then there was the case of Captain Stickney, navy man, who was made chief of the port of Vera Cruz. Two busy, hustling chaps, named Robinson and Poole, from the postoffice department, had been hustled across the gulf to Vera Cruz to get the postoffice here into order. The first day the admiral of the fleet announced to the postoffice that one of his ships would be sailing soon for America. It would carry mail.

"Advise postoffice department when ship leaves," was the message which Poole sent to Captain Stickney of the navy.

Wow! That little message raised hob with Stickney. It seemed to hit him right square in his dignity. He wrote a letter back to the busy postoffice men.

"When you address me," he said, in effect, "kindly use courteous terms and place your matter in the form of a request, not an order." Then he signed his name and put all his titles after it.

The postoffice took the matter up with the admiral himself. "The navy is one branch of the government," they pointed out, "and the postoffice is another branch. We've got our orders in the postoffice department not to use titles and a lot of courteous words, but to make all our letters and telegrams as short and concise as possible. That's what we did to Stickney."

"You're right," ruled the admiral. And now the messages that Captain Stickney gets from the postoffice department are shorter than ever, with a lot of business in them, but not much balm for wounded dignity.

And there's a lieutenant who had run out, twice a day, to the gap in the railroad to pick up American refugees from Mexico City. These refugees were always footsore and tired and sick at heart, having left nearly all their possessions behind them in Mexico, and the first glimpse of the American flag on the train at the gap always thrilled them.

Some of them were inclined, in the joy of their spirits, to give three cheers for the flag and slap every soldier and officer on the back, and call them "good boys." It was only natural, but the lieutenant couldn't understand it that way. Pretty soon reports began to reach General Funston from refugees that after passing through the hands of scores of Mexican officials on the way from Mexico City, the first dictatorial and unpleasant officer they met was the lieutenant in charge of the subtrain. The lieutenant kept his dignity, all right, but, by orders of General Funston, who acts like lightning in such cases, he lost his job on the train. Now who helps the arriving refugees to cheer for the Red, White and Blue, if they want to, and who only smiles, happily, if an enthusiastic American slaps him between the shoulders and says "You fellows are all right."

Even Rear Admiral Sir Craddock, who has charge of the two English ships in the harbor, and who outranks Badger, Fletcher, Mayo and Winslow, has had his troubles, though he took them gamely and with a smile. He walked in "clits" clothes to an American marine outpost on the beach the other day, and was stopped by a sentry, who said:

"What's your name?" "Craddock," answered the stranger. "Well, this is the deadline," said the sentry, not knowing he was speaking to the British admiral, "you can't go any further."

"I don't want to go any further, then," said the admiral, and he turned, smiling, and strode away.



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BY MARGARET MASON (Written for the United Press)

No, Nor, Percy, Mazie's not in her negligee. It looks like a dressing sacque, But the styles all say To be really up to date Girls must dress that way. Goodness known they may wear soon Nighties in the day.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Leaping lightly from blouse to basque, butterfly Fashion has now settled on a type of waist that hangs loosely from shoulder to hip, for all the world like a regular dressing jacket.

One model especially of flesh color crepe de chine hangs from a square cut neck, edged with a tiny ruching of pink pleated ribbon. It is tucked in clusters to the normal waist line, and then flares out in untucked fullness just below the hips, where it is finished with another ribbon ruching. The skirt is tucked in slim r fashion to below the knees, where it also flares out in a ruching-edged flounce to the ankles. The elbow sleeves are tucked down half way to fluff out loosely over the elbow, with the inevitable ruching.

Truly an ideal negligee for home use these days, the uninitiated would exclaim, but it's pink, nay, on the home stuff. This little pink and pretty confection is intended for wear out among the gaping multitude. It's certainly going to be a pretty tough proposition for a poor girl these days to decide whether she's undressed to go out or dressed to stay in.

Others of the models do concede more to the conventions and assume the indications of a girldle or sash loosely hung about the hips to save them from a too exact resemblance to a coming jacket. The most approved of these hangs from the shoulders in a loose basque effect buttoned down the front and girdled about the hips with a wide crush sash of silk, guilts of bow or ends. From this hangs either a flounce of lace or silk, the straight skirt underneath falling to the ankles. Here, however, the gen-

eral effect is ludicrously like a little girl's frock worn over a grown-up's petticoat. Out of the frying pan of the dressing sacque likeness into the fire of a child's dress similarity seems to be the unescapable stigma of this newest mode, but in spite of this, it is being flaunted numerously by the smartest dressers.

As for basques, they are simply basking in popular fancy for the moment. Already they are creeping closer and tighter to the figure, and corsetiers do say that a return of the hour-glass figure and a rediscovery of the sixteen-inch waist line is almost a certainty.

It was a cinch to let out our waists, but, Heavens, you can't help shudder in gover the inevitable struggles there will be to call 'em in again.

There's a perfect craze for jet again as a dress trimming for street and daytime wear. Particularly in the form of fringe for the edging of basques, capes and parasols. Basque buttons are also very smart of jet. Both in the fringes and the banding (trimmings tubular effects have replaced in novelty the old bilobular jet beads and sequins. What an appropriate carrying out of the aquatic idea it is for a lady whose hair is done in a "waterfall" to appear in a costume all jetty. The waterfall fad of hair fixing is struggling to the fore and forehead along with all other Victorian fashions. With soft curls bobbing in front of each ear and caught up in a loose knot behind there is no denying this coiffure is vastly more becoming than the universal peeced effect of the nonce.

And germane to the subject of hairuata adornment is the fact that no tortures of the inquisition were any worse than those endured by fragile flowers of femininity today when they cheerfully submit their heads for five and six hours to the slow suffering of having a permanent wave baked in their hair.

Of course it is done by electricity, and the wave is guaranteed for one year. In this joyous season of ocean bathing, the damsel cursed with sleek straight locks, becomes a martyr to beauty. You can just bet she isn't going to let the ocean have anything on her in the nature of waves. She bles herself to the dair dressers, and with Spartan fortitude has a wave put in her hair, a crimp in her bank roll, and a kink in her nerves all at the very same sitting.

WARMSPRINGS REDS COMING TO RODEO

FORT KLAMATH, June 27.—An auto coming down from Bend Thursday reported passing a number of Warm Springs Indians on their way to the Fort Klamath and Klamath Falls celebrations. A few days ago Clayton Kirk and John Leeball were sent as delegates by the Klamath tribe to invite the Warm Springs tribe to Klamath country. Kirk and Leeball were accompanied by A. A. Soule and Tom Jackson, and the party extended invitations all along the line.

Everything is in readiness for the "Big July Time," the Fort's carnival, which begins Monday and continues until Thursday night. The races, the bucking contests and other events all have big entry lists, and the Warm Springs Indians are to compete with the Klamath and Modoc braves for the prizes for dances. The Fort expects to entertain an enormous crowd during the big four days.

A. G. Brown, who had the misfortune of smashing his index and middle fingers while operating the steam shovel at work in the National Park, is rapidly improving.

George Turner, employed on the project work on the Sprague, recently received a severe wound on the arm by falling off the staging erected for the concrete forms.

In on Business. Lloyd Redfield, a homesteader of the Pine Grove country, was here on business Friday. He was accompanied home by his son, Claud, who has been visiting relatives in Klamath Falls.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON Capital Stock, 100,000 Surplus, \$11,000 U. S. DEPOSITARY

OUR POLICIES-- To distribute the banks assets in such a way as to maintain under any conditions and at all times an ample reserve to meet the demands of its depositors and take care of its borrowing customers.

SAN FRANCISCO AMONG FIRST SEND AID TO STRICKEN SALEM

SALEM, Mass., June 27.—With the smoking ruins of half the city cooling, the work of seeking for the dead has been started. So far only six have been reported as dead, but the searchers fear that others will be found in the ruins.

The relief work is proceeding nicely under the direction of Governor Walsh. The Red Cross has established hospitals, the Salvation Army has charge of the bread lines, and distributing centers for supplies have been arranged.

The state and nation has come generously to the aid of the sufferers. Boston yesterday raised \$150,000, besides tons of provisions. San Francisco was one of the first cities to come to the aid of this stricken district.

Old Puritan Salem, which it was thought would be swept out by the fire, is unscathed.

The Naumkeg Mills, employing 2,000 people, sustained a loss of \$3,500,000. It will be rebuilt immediately.

The Standard, a weekly insurance magazine, estimates the fire damage at \$12,000,000.

Home From Portland. Dr. George H. Merryman and Arthur Whitman reached here Friday night in the former's auto, in which they motored from Portland.

Here for Rodeo. Mrs. Francis R. Olds, who has been visiting relatives in Sacramento, is here for the rodeo.

In From Merrill. J. G. Swan, former county school superintendent, is in from Merrill, attending to business matters.

Stockholders Meeting. Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Little Klamath Water Ditch company will be held at its office, 207 Odd Fellows' building, in Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Saturday, July 11, 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of acting upon the question of dissolving said company.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 25th day of June, 1914. LESLIE ROGERS, Secretary. 6-25-7-9 aw

Notice to Creditors. In the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Klamath County.

State of Oregon, County of Klamath, ss: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed by order of the county court of Klamath county, Oregon, administratrix of the estate of Prentiss S. Puckett, deceased, having qualified as such administratrix, all persons having claims against said deceased of whatsoever name or nature, is hereby directed and required to present said claim, duly verified, as by law required, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice to said administratrix for allowance and approval.

Said claim to be filed with E. L. Elliott, attorney for said estate, at 212 Willis building, Klamath Falls, Oregon, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. First publication of this notice dated the 1st day of June, 1914. KITTIE E. PUCKETT, Administratrix. E. L. ELLIOTT, Attorney. 6-1-6-29 aw.

SUMMONS. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Klamath county. Joseph H. Seeds, plaintiff, vs. Alice Seeds, defendant.

To Alice Seeds, the above named 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 the 6th day of July, 1914, that being the last day of time within which the defendant is allowed to answer herein as fixed by the order of the court for publication of summons herein; and if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint filed herein, to-wit: for a decree of said circuit court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Klamath, forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for such other relief as to the court shall appear just and equitable.

This summons is published in the Semi-Weekly Herald, a semi-weekly newspaper published at Klamath Falls, Oregon, by order of the Honorable Henry L. Benson, Judge of said Circuit Court, dated the 21st day of May, 1914, directing that such summons be so published once a week for six successive weeks. Date of first publication, May 25, 1914. C. C. BROWER, Attorney for plaintiff. 6-25-6-29 aw