

## Semi-Weekly Herald

A Continuation of the  
Klamath Republican

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A CLEAN-UP WOULD HELP

IN HIS letter to The Herald Thursday, City Health Officer L. L. Truax, while not relieving the Ankeny ditch of possible blame for the condition of Andrew J. Horner, a typhoid fever sufferer, brought out forcibly the fact that all sickness at this time cannot be ascribed to the disease-breeding waterway the city is so anxious to have abandoned and filled. Among other things, he cites the open toilets on the property of a number of people.

Now these people, while they have connected up with the sewers, have, for some unknown reason—possibly laziness—been endeavoring to undo to the utmost all of the benefits to be expected from a sewer system. The sewer's part in the health of the community is the carrying away of sewage, which, if left in the thickly populated parts of town, would attract thousands of flies, affect water, and cause one of the worst epidemics imaginable. But by leaving the old toilets on their premises, these people are aiding in the most favorable manner the continuation of the menace the sewer was designed to wipe out.

Why these open toilets are still standing in the yards of a number of prominent people is a matter that we cannot figure out. They have outlived their usefulness several years, and certainly cannot be considered an ornament to a place, or any improvement. Far from enhancing the value of property, they lower it considerably in the eyes of the public.

One thing that must be done, if Klamath Falls is to become perfectly healthy and sanitary, is the tearing down of these ancient structures. So long as they stand, they are peopled by flies, and sources from which disease can be scattered over the community.

There is, perhaps, no other town in Oregon that takes as much real healthy interest in its annual Clean-Up Day as does Klamath Falls. Ever since this grand practice was established a few years ago by the Women's Civic League, the people of Klamath Falls, every spring, have made their premises spotless, and every bit of trash and rubbish, every old can, box and bottle was removed. But were the premises kept clean after that? Too often the answer must be in the negative. Instead of keeping up the splendid condition brought about by the clean-up, we have been prone to let cans, filth and rubbish again accumulate in our yards, contenting ourselves with the thought that there will be another Clean-Up Day next year.

Let's get selfish. Let's realize that a littered yard, besides being unsightly, is a constant danger to the health of ourselves and families. Let's clean up. A little work with a rake once a week or so will accomplish wonders. Very few applications to burn trash are ever denied by Chief of Police Smith, and by having a large covered barrel or box, tin cans and that form of trash can be kept from scattering. When the box or barrel is full, it can be hauled to the city dump pile, emptied and returned at a trifling cost. For the sake of our health as well as appearances, let's feel that the blood of some possible victim of typhoid fever is upon our heads, let us each adopt the slogan: "Every day is Clean-Up Day at our place."

## FOR WILSON TO THINK OVER

IN CONSIDERING the election returns it is hoped that President Wilson will linger a moment over the fact that possibly the wound he gave to American coast shipping may have been a factor. He appealed to his obedient congress to lay tolls upon American coast shipping as due to the honor of our country.

His real reason, the one he gave to the reporters, was that if the coast shipping was made exempt, inasmuch as they received thereby the amount was indirect subsidy, which is repugnant to American democratic statesmanship.

Now, the average American intellect may be dull, but it could never figure out what especial interest any foreign power had in the regulation of American commerce between American ports in connection with an American canal in the profit or loss of that canal.

Further, as to the indirect subsidy, most Americans know that the right

of American ships to the commerce between American ports, the exclusive right was guaranteed them something like a century ago, and it is due to that right that we have any merchant marine at all.

Hence they will not believe that our government deliberately aimed a blow at that traffic through a solemn treaty with an outside power.

Again, they are not too dull to see that if the president's reasoning, about their receiving an indirect subsidy holds good, the next step will naturally be to demand the repeal of the ancient law which gives to our ships exclusively the ocean trade between American ports, for is not keeping away competing ships in that trade as much an indirect subsidy as it is to pass them through the canal free?

Most Americans are anxious to at least keep what shipping we have now.

NEWSY NOTES OF  
MALIN AFFAIRS

MALIN, Nov. 20.—On Saturday evening, November 14th, a dance was given for the benefit of the Malin school at Bohemian Hall. A large crowd was present, a good time was enjoyed, and about \$61 taken in for the entertainment fund.

Rosa Krupka, who is teaching in Poe Valley, visited some folks Sunday, and took in the dance at Malin.

Mrs. Virginia Woods is having a well dug on her place. It is reported that an abundance of water has been found.

Miss Hageman, primary teacher at Shasta View, is now staying at Malin, driving to and from school.

Will H. Bennett and Miss Jule Barlow from Klamath Falls visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Strowbridge Sunday.

O. E. Hunt and George Strowbridge made a trip to Bonanza recently.

Miss Blanch Dobry, who has been staying in California for some time, is now visiting home folks.

Shasta View school is preparing to have an elaborate Christmas program, and also a Christmas tree.

BONANZA SCHOOL  
GETTING BOOKS

BONANZA, Nov. 20.—Dr. Johnson is having a new garage built for his Ford. Will Chastain is putting it up for him.

The school library has just received about 200 new books, which will be on the shelves in about a week. They are well assorted, with some fiction and juvenile books and a number of reference works on Fruit Growing, Alfalfa, Hogs, Dairying, etc., that will interest the people of the community.

Jake Hickman returned Tuesday from a trip to Klamath Falls on business.

The Magazine Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Hall at the parsonage. Ten members were present, and enjoyed a discussion of the poet Browning. The club will not meet next week, as it is too near Thanksgiving Day, but will meet December 2 with Mrs. Kilgore.

Professor Burke led the Wednesday evening Bible study class, and gave an excellent account of the conversion of the Apostle Paul.

There will be special Thanksgiving service in the Methodist church next Sunday. Rev. Hall will preach morning and evening.

Hugh Clifton has moved into Mrs. Nichols' house on the Falls road.

The High School enrollment has been increased by two. Harold Morine and Dewey Nichols have started in for the winter.

L. D. Burke lost a valuable mare Wednesday from lung fever.

Mrs. R. L. Goss, who has been in Portland undergoing an operation, arrived in the Falls Thursday. George Chastain, her brother, will bring her to Bonanza in his car today.

## Con's a Busy Man.

Con Murphy has just returned from Dunsmuir, where he expected to do some work on the California state highway. Instead, he sub-contracted the work to others, and is now preparing to go to work for the Western Pacific on its extension, fifty miles west of Oroville. Murphy's outfit has also been offered a contract for the Sycamore ditches in California.

If it's worth having, it's worth insuring. See Chilcote.

## A Chronology of the War

Cut This Out and Save It, If You Want Dates Straight

June 28—Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo, by Serbs.

July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia, demanding reparation for the assassination.

July 25—Serbia replies granting all Austria's claims except right of Austrian officials to participate in Serbia's inquiry commission.

July 29—Austria bombards Belgrade.

July 30—Russian army begins mobilizing.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia. German invasion of Luxembourg begins.

August 2—Germany sends ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage through Belgian territory and invades France at Cirey.

August 3—Belgium rejects German demands and declares she will protect her neutrality by force.

August 4—Great Britain declares a state of war exists with Germany. Germany declares war on France.

August 5—German attacks on Liege repulsed with heavy loss.

August 6—British cruiser Amphion sunk in North Sea by mine; first armored ship to be destroyed.

August 7—Montenegro declares war on Austria.

August 8, 9—French advance into Alsace, capturing Altkirch and Mulhausen.

August 10—Germans occupy Liege. France declares war on Austria.

August 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria.

August 14—France begins invasion of Lorraine.

August 16—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

August 17—Belgian seat of government transferred to Antwerp.

August 20—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21—Battle of Sambre for possession of southeastern Belgium begins August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24—Germans capture Namur. Allies are forced out of Belgium. French armies in Alsace and Lorraine abandon the offensive and hasten to reinforce northern armies retreating toward Paris.

August 25—Germans destroy Louvain. British develop their rearguard action, which saves French left wing.

August 28—German crown prince's army captures fortress of Longwy. British fleet sinks two German cruisers and two German torpedo boats in battle off Heligoland.

August 31—Germans overwhelm Russian armies in East Prussian marshes, latter's casualties aggregating 70,000.

September 2—Russians capture Lemburg, Galicia.

September 3—Seat of French government removed to Bordeaux.

September 5—Germans capture Rheims.

England, France and Russia sign agreement not to conclude peace separately.

September 6—Allies retreat south of the Marne and the battle of the Marne begins.

September 7—General von Kluk's army passes in front of Paris and reaches extreme point of German invasion, at Provins.

Germans capture fortified camp of Maubeuge and take 40,000 prisoners.

September 8—Allies begin to force Germans back before Paris.

September 9—General von Kluk's army retreats 25 miles.

September 11—German center, based on Vitry-le-Francois, begins retreat. Battle of the Marne ends in allied victory.

September 12—Germans strongly entrench themselves along the Aisne River and battle of Aisne begins.

September 14—Shattered Austrian armies make a stand along the strongly fortified San River.

September 15—Allies recapture Rheims.

September 20—Germans bombard Rheims Cathedral.

September 22—German submarine U9 sinks the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslavl.

September 23—Allied left wing in battle of the Aisne begins its march northward in effort to envelop General von Kluk's army.

September 24—Germans try to break French eastern frontier defenses.

September 26—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

September 30—Russians prevent Germans crossing Niemen River and force them to retire toward East Prussia.

October 2—Northern movement of allies reaches Arras and Germans begin to turn it westward.

October 3—Germans are defeated by Russians in battle of Agostowo.

October 9—Antwerp capitulates and Anglo-Belgian army retreats toward Ostend.

October 10—Germans advance upon Warsaw and Russian army near Cracow retreats toward River San.

October 12—Rebellion breaks out among South African Boers.

October 15—Russians begin concentrating to save Warsaw.

Germans occupy Ostend.

October 16—German submarine U9 sinks British cruiser Hawke.

Battle of Ostend begins.

October 17—Germans advance from Ostend with intention of capturing Dunkirk.

October 18—French army which was driven westward from Arras forces Germans back 30 miles and recovers its perpendicular formation northward from Arras. Battle of Ostend merges into battle of the Yser. Anti-German mobs get beyond police control in London and destroy German shops and houses.

October 19—British fleet assists land operations in Western Belgium by bombarding German right wing.

October 21—Russians take offensive before Warsaw, and German invading army begins to retreat.

October 24—Germans cross Yser River in Western Belgium, making important gains.

October 25—Germans begin new offensive against Agostowo, to create diversion for relief of Germans retreating before Warsaw.

October 27—Italy lands force at Avlona to protect interests in Albania.

October 29—German cruiser Emden enters harbor of Penang, disguised, and after torpedoing Russian cruiser and French destroyer, escapes undamaged. Turkish warships bombard Russian Black Sea ports.

October 31—Belgians flood Yser district.

November 2—Great Britain closes North Sea to commerce, for mine laying purposes.

November 3—Admiral von Spee reports his German squadron of five warships on November 1, off Chilean coast, sank British cruiser Monmouth, sent cruiser Good Hope adrift, and damaged cruiser Glasgow and converted cruiser Otranto. Germans are driven back across Yser in Western Belgium. Russia begins offensive against Turks along Armenian border.

November 4—Turkey breaks off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Servia. Anglo-French fleet bombards Dardanelles.

November 5—Great Britain and France declares war on Turkey.

November 6—Turkey declares a holy war against allies, and calls on all

FALLING SNOW  
IMPEDES WORK  
OF THE TROOPS

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Snow is falling in the Yser region, according to the communique, and the inundation of the country around Dix Mude continues.

The 165 millimeter mortars lost by the Germans have been recovered from the water. The Germans lost many heavy guns as a result of the flood.

Heavy cannonading continues south of Ypres. The Germans followed up their advantage at Chauvan-court by occupying the village. The snow prevents infantry movements.

German cavalry attacks along Argonne were repulsed. There are no noteworthy engagements in the center of the line.

The Germans are exerting tremendous pressure from Ypres toward La Bassée.

Bombardments have partially destroyed Armentieres, and most of the town is in flames. It is expected that the Germans will level the town in an effort to find a weak spot in the allies line.

## HEAVY LOSSES

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Copenhagen dispatches say that Berlin military circles estimate the German losses so far at 1,250,000. This is exclusive of half a million sick.

Germany places the losses to both armies between Bixchoote and Dix Mude at 20,000. They say 1,500 British soldiers were drowned in the Yser canal.

## Electric Plant Is Inspected.

William Shepherd, technical engineer of the General Electric company, Thursday made a technical inspection of the local plant of the California-Oregon Power company. At its conclusion he stated that the new plant at Fall Creek is the only one that is in better shape. He also stated that the lightning arresters at the local plant, from the standpoint of efficiency, are the second best in the entire system.

Moslems to fight. Tsing Tau surrenders to Japs and British Indians.

November 7—Russian armies, under General Rennenkampf invade East Prussia. Kaiser reported on battle line near Ypres.

November 8—Germans resume offensive around Dix Mude after short lull, evidently for the placing of reinforcements. Anglo-French warships bombard Dardanelles. Russians inside Posen boundary.

November 10—German cruiser Emden driven ashore on Cocos Island in the Indian Ocean and burned to water's edge by Australian cruiser Sydney. Heavy losses reported in Flanders fighting. German cruiser Konigsberg is bottled in African river by British cruiser Chatham.

November 11—Loss of Emden cuts the insurance risk on shipping 50 per cent. Germans take Dix Mude. German crown prince leaves Woerwe district to take command of troops opposing Russian advance. Russians 20 miles from Cracow.

November 12—British gunboat Niger submerged one mile off British coast, in view of hundreds on shore. Russian troops advance in Turkey campaign.

November 13—Allies retake Dix Mude. Violence of fighting in the north abates.

November 14—Word received of sinking of British super-dreadnaught Audacious off Irish coast from mine or submarine. Lord Roberts, British field marshal and Boer war hero, 82, dies while on visit to the British lines. Rains, gales and sleet storms sweeping Flanders causing much discomfort and privation. British troops repulse Prussian guard after ferocious hand to hand fight.

November 15—Premier Asquith asks billion and a quarter war credit. Belgians and French again cut dykes and food stretch from Dix Mude to Bixchoote, drowning German regiment.

November 16—Floods in north confine fighting to artillery. Germans renew attacks along the Aisne and at Rheims. Russians carry Goldap, supposedly impregnable hill, by storm. Austrians defeat Servians and are shelling Belgrade.

November 17—Turkish fort at Smyrna fires at launch from U. S. S. Tennessee entering harbor to investigate conditions for United States. Raising of fog sees renewal of action by troops and gunboats in north of Belgium.

November 18—Germans take the offensive in East Prussia, and drive Russians back to between Vistula and Warthe rivers. British people rush to subscribe war loan.

ARTILLERYMEN IN  
FLANDERS ACTIVE  
ALL ALONG FRONT

## United Press Service

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Intermittent cannonading is in progress from Dix Mude to Ypres, and it is reported that the allies' gunners gained an advantage over that of the Germans near Nieupoort.

The ferocious German infantry attacks were made at Hollenbecke.

The advantage gained by the allies' artillery prevented the construction of new trenches for the German infantry.

The big guns are also booming along the Aisne and in the Champagne district.

Indications are that the Germans mean to drive the allies from their trenches in Flanders.

Numerous big barges and quantities of crude oil have been received by the Kaiser's men. It is believed that they plan to fill the barges with oil, set them on fire, and launch them in the Yser canal and in the inundated sections between Dix Mude and the coast.

Practically all of the fighting is artillery dueling.

There are indications of renewed activity by the British forces at Arras.

## BELGIAN REPORTS

## THE ATROCITIES

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The war bureau has published an additional report of the Belgian committee, in which further atrocities are charged against the German troops occupying Belgium.

This alleges that at least 2,350 civilians were executed at Taminies, Dinant and Belgium Luxemburg.

"At Taminies 450 men were collected in front of the church and shot down with machine guns," said the report. "More than 250 houses were sacked and burned down, and many

women and children were burned in their homes.

"Other people were shot in the fields as they fled to escape. The total list of victims at Taminies reaches 450."

MT. LAKE SCHOOL  
GIVES A PROGRAM

MT. LAKE, Nov. 21.—The Literary Society of the Mt. Lake school held a unique program Friday afternoon, which many of the friends and parents enjoyed. The children dramatized and produced the "Story of the Pilgrims." The first Thanksgiving will long be remembered by these little folks, and the early life of America's early settlers is made very real by this manner of studying history.

W. Manning has leased his ranch to Herb Lester for the coming year.

Mrs. Walter Eggerth is confined to the house with a severely sprained ankle. While riding horseback the horse became frightened and threw her, causing the painful injury.

The Ladies Aid of the Mt. Lake church will give a social at the church Friday evening, November 27th. The program will be appropriate to the harvest and Thanksgiving season. Everyone will be welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Ishelbacker spent several days this week at Mt. Lake. They expect to spend the winter in the Falls, Mr. Ishelbacker having secured work there.

HARVARD DRUBS  
THE YALE TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21.—Harvard completely out-classed the Yale eleven in today's football game, winning by a 36-to-0 score.

In all departments of the game the Crimson players had their rivals out-classed. Le Gore was the bright and shining star for the Yale team, and but for his punting out of danger the score might have been worse.

A crowd of over 70,000 people witnessed the game.

An Epicure  
Seen

One came into the store the other day and stayed quite a while. He looked at the immense array of good things to eat until his mouth dribbled. Finally he lit into buying, bought right and left for an hour or more, then took it all away with him and said he was coming back again before THANKSGIVING and bring a lot of his friends, little and big Epicures. It would take a lot of raids like his to make any perceptible difference on the immense quantity of good things collected at this store for the THANKSGIVING and HOLIDAY trade.

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