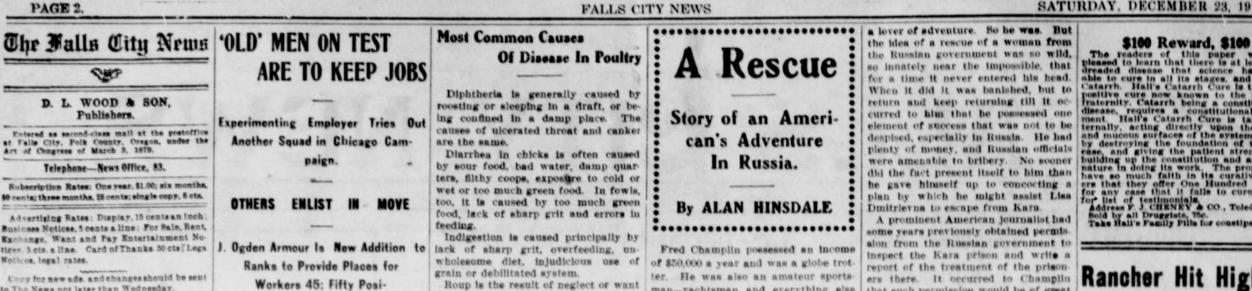
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Notices, legal rates.



Copy for new ads. and changes should be sent to The News not later than Wednesday. Official Newspaper of the City of Falls City ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

SP

D. L. WOOD & SON,

Publishers.

Telephone-News Office, 83.

The High Cost **Of Investigation**

State and Federal Government have hundreds of politicians who are jumping into prominence to "probe the high cost of living."

Federal Relations Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Department of Justice and Congress itself are all taking a hand.

Millions will be spent to reveal causes of advancing cost of living zeifer. but reports will not reveal real causes.

In late campaigns all parties promised higher wages for labor and higher prices for products of the list of concerns desiring to the farm.

High prices for necessities of existance, such as flour, meat, eggs, butter, and wool are promised the farmers.

Higher wages for labor are promers and produce high-priced coal order house, to see whether they and other products.

Manufacturers, railroads, bankers, wholesale and retail dealers. and middlemen generally, add their profits and margins and Mr. Consumer pays the bill. But Mr. Consumer and wage earners are often producers who get high packing department. prices and wages.

One congressman asks that salaries of all federal employes earning \$1,800 or less per year be increased ten to twenty per cent.

The net result will be demands for larger appropriations for many of the departments and probably a lot of new commissio

Roup is the result of neglect or want of attention to minor diseases of the air passages, produced by colds.

Filth is a great breeder of disease It is not only necessary that the premises be kept clean, but they must also Chicago, Dec. 20.-More Chicevery now and then be disinfected. ago business men have joined the Foul air, especially at night when the campaign to give work to elderly towls are on the roost, will do more men through the committee of mischief than anything else. All roosts should be on a level when placed on an incline. The fowls fight to The committee was augmented gain the topmost perch, and those suc-

by the following new members cessful must the entire night breathe the contaminated air that is apt to today: J. Ogden Armour, of Arrise up to the ceiling. mour & Co.; Hale Holden, pres-Paint skins, half unslaked lime, etc.

are often carelessly thrown about, ident of the Burlington Railway; the fowls eat it and sudden deaths Frederick Upham, president of from a "mysterious disease" are rethe Consumers' Company; ported.

Laying hens are often confined to a Thomas E. Wilson, of the Wilson fattening diet, which has its result in a general breakdown, indigestion and

Ink Spots and Iron Rust

Grease spots may be removed by the application of carbon tetrachloride, according to H. F. Zoller, assistant in chemistry in the Kansas State Agri-

Removing grease spots with gasoline file with the committee has reachised by politicians and labor lead- to the test by a Chicago mail- cleaning power and the absence of a disagreeable odor. The disadvantage is Its expense.

could do the work required, have been in the garment for some time. met the requirements after 10 Iron inks may be removed by oxalic, ncetic, citric or dilute hydrochloric ident S. H. Rosenthal to be per- acid. In case of the coal tar inks the

tween the ages of 45 and 65. Today 10 more were tried out in the to stand on the goods for a short time, and often when it is exposed to the sunlight the action is a little quicker. been given 250 men. Jobs are acid. Hydrochloric acid is the best rebeing opened at the rate of 50 a mover of iron rust, if handled by an

An excellent formula for the removal the number will increase as the of fountain pen ink, especially iron ink campaign of education among and fron rust, is the aceto-oxalic acid formula. It is made by saturating a 10 per cent acetic acid solution with oxalic acid and mixing one part of the ter. He was also an amateur sportsman-yachtsman and everything else that affords amusement out of doors.

One winter Champlin was in St. Petersburg (now Petrograd). Russia was then at peace with all of the world except herself. Revolution was brewing. The government knew it was brewing, and the Russian secret police. was keeping an eye on all suspected citizens. Revolutions are generally up heavals of the lowest classes. The late Russian movement was participat. ed in by persons of first grade, including the nobles, or at least members of noble families. Champlin was not aware of what was going on-for everything was done secretly-till one night when he attended a ball given at the Winter palace.

The American minister had secured him his invitation and had warned him to exercise the utmost care in avoiding being drawn into a dangerous position toward the government.

The advice was lost on Champlin, who proposed to associate with whom he pleased. Being a free American citizen he demurred at being told by any government who should not be his friend. However, he went to the ball, not dreaming that he would fall into the trap such as he had been warned against.

He was dancing with a girl, the daughter of a general in the Russian army. Her right hand was in his left and held high. He felt something drop into his coat sleeve. The girl brought the dance to a close, at the same time looking meaningly at the sleeve. Lowering his arm, Champlin caught some thing in his hand. He put it in his coat pocket without looking at it, but as soon as he could do so unobserved he examined it, finding a powder wrapped in a bit of paper, as medicines are put up by druggists.

As Champlin was leaving for his ho tel he saw the girl he had danced with passing out. Two men, one on each side, escorted her. They were evi dently not guests. The girl gave Champlin a look which he could not understand, but he inferred that it was an appeal for something. He passed out of the palace behind the two men and the girl and saw them enter a carriage. Jumping into his own conreyance, he directed his coachman to follow the one just driving away.

Champlin saw the two men and the girl alight in front of a police station and go inside. There he lost her. He thought of following her in, but feared to compromise her by doing so. It

ers there. It occurred to Champlin that such permission would be of great help to him. Since his efforts were to be entirely dependent upon the use of money he thought he might as well begin at once. But this first move was independent of bribery. He from whom permission must be given was of the imperial blood, and to attempt to bribe him might spoil everything. Champlin went to England and bought a newspaper. Immediately its columns contained bitter attacks upo the Russian government for the treat ment of prisoners at Kara. Champlin saw to it that these articles were large ly copied, and he employed persons to send clippings to the czar. It was not long before a protest was sent to his paper by the official charged with the administration of prisons. The editor of the paper wrote that if permission were given a representative to inspect the prisoners of Kara an article would appear in the journal giving a true account of what he saw.

It was a happy day for the American when the desired permit came had meanwhile been gathering He funds for corrupting prison officials and had all he wanted. Having converted a sufficient amount into Russian noney, he started for Siberia.

It is questionable if Champlin would have been able to make even a begin ning had he not been favored by fortune. Lisa's father was a trusted officer of the czar. His daughter had not been convicted of assassination or in tended assassination. She was in league with revolutionists and had been caught in suspicious actions. These facts enabled the general to obtain for his daughter a transfer to what is called the Free Command, which means that those confined there live in huts instead of prisons and are in so far their own masters.

While Champlin was being shown over the prisons-they had been put in the best possible shape for the inspection-he was keeping an eye open for his purpose. When he learned that Lisa had been transferred to the Free Command his heart beat high with hope. He at once expressed a desire to inspect this portion of the institution and was given permission to do so. On his arrival there Lisa's cabin was pointed out to him, and, going to the door, he knocked. A woman keeper answered the summons, and upon his showing an order to inspect any portion of the institution he was admitted. Lisa was sitting at a window sewing. She looked up at the visitor and recognized him at once, but he did not change countenance

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1916

S100 Reward, S100 The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treat-ment. Half's Catarrh Cure is taken in-ternality, acting directly upon the bleed and mucous surfaces of the system, there-by destroying the foundation of the dis-case, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting mature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative pow-ers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Bend for list of testimonials. "Adress F.J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohia. Bold by all Drugeists, The

Bold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rancher Hit High Price of Liivng

The high cost of living got a hard blow at John Day, Ore. last week when the ranchers of the valley began hauling in dressed beef, hogs and mutton and peddling to the housewives at prices one-half cheaper than sold by the butchers.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the undersigned, W. F. Nichols, has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, a Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Gideon Sowers, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate shall present the same, duly verified, and with proper vouchers, to the said Executor, within six months from the date hereof, at the Law Offices of Walter L. Tooze, Jr.. in the Dallas National Bank Building, Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

Dated and first published December 9, 1916.

W. F. Nichols, Executor of the Estate of Gideon Sowers, deceased. Walter L. Tooze, Jr.

Attorney for the Estate.



Letters were received from a number of firms who have joined

give positions to men between 45 cultural college. The list of unemployed now on

or benzine is both dangerous and wasteful. Chloroform is effective, but is dangerous. Carbon tetrachloride is Ten "old men," who were put used by cleaners because of its safety,

Ink is difficult to remove if it has manent employes. They are be- spot must be bleached.

Iron rust can be removed by fairly strong oxalic acid solution if allowed The employment committee an- The excess of oxalic acid must be nounced that employment had washed out and the goods washed with a good soap in order to neutralize the day and the indications are that experienced person.

Packing Company; Edmund D. Hulburt, banker, and Adam Ort- liver troubles. Formulas For Removal of

Is it any wonder the cost of living is increasing, and it doesn't addition to billboard and other to locate the cause.

Politicians Raise Awful "Hollar"

President Thelen of the National railroads are scared and are trying ent state commissions is crippling ter." their earning power.

Mr. Thelen said, "railroads are in a hysteria of pessimism."

This remark was caused by the plea of interstate railroads that Wants Press they be placed under the regulation of one national government commission.

There is no more sense in having 48 different railroad commissions making 48 different sets of rulings and requiring 48 different sets of reports from a railroad than there is for having 48 different, sets of postage rates and rulings in 48 different states in the Union.

The railroads are not asking that regulation be done away with but that it be administered by one head and that they be no longer subjected to the whims and fancies of ambitious politicians in 48 cials and commissions. states in the Union.

So far we have failed to see one osition.

Naturally politicians drawing expand public functions. salaries on these different commissions will raise an awful "hollar" that national regulation of railroads is the logical course.

Applicants Advertise Others. One of the methods adopted in

employers progresses.

tions Open Each Day.

1850 Ask For Work,

days and were declared by Pres-

and 65 years of age.

ed 1850 applicants.

unemployment.

require any "long-haired" experts advertising mediums will be to send an applicant to an employer who has asked for men and state in the credentials he carries that the bearer is typical of the kind of men the committee is sending which an eminent Shakespearean out and if he is found useful others like him can be furnished.

"Give me a job, anything," Association of Railway Commis- pleaded Z. Bailey at the headsions gives the information that quarters of the committee today. "I'm 60 years old. If I get a to ruin their own credit by their position it means a reconciliation claims that regulation by 49 differ- for me with my wife and daugh-

> Bailey got a position as a janitor in the Flat Iron building.

Govermentalized

Mr. Bryan wants a law to compel newspapers to give a greater space for matter the government desires published.

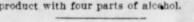
Every newspaper is flooded with requests for publicity from nearly every department and official bureau, state and federal.

Newspapers receive from five to ten letters in a day's mail setting forth the importance and value of services performed by boards, offi-

Time taken to prepare all this matter, paper and postage, are all logical argument against this prop. at public expense and increase cost of government and seek to

High taxes, high cost of officialism, and constant increase of overif there is any chance of losing head expenses largely are due now their jobs, but the fact remains to govermental press bureaus.

> Why should newspapers be asked to run all this free of charge? | labels on our stock twice a year.



Light as Chaff

The Usages of Royalty.

A patriotic Scotchman was present at a meeting of a certain society, at scholar dwelt on the virtues of the bard. At the close of the meeting the Scot approached

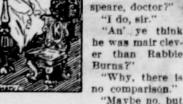
logue ensued:

"I do, sir."

"Ye think a fine

Why, there is

the lecturer, and the following dialot of Shake-



"Maybe no, but was Shakespeare ye telt us tonicht it who wrote 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a croon.' Now, Rabble would ne'er hae written sic nonsense as that." "Nonsense, sir?"

"Aye, just nonsense. Rabbie would hae kent that a king or a queen, either, dinna gang to bed wi' a croon on his head. He wad hang it o'er the back o' a chair."-Country Gentleman.

When Murphy Weakened.

Murphy was in the hospital and had undergone an operation. As he was recovering he remarked to the patient on his right, "I am thankful that's over." "Oh." said the

Just as they

had finished talking the doctor appeared at the door and asked, "Has any one seen my hat?"

It was then that Murphy fainted.

A Trade Secret.

The Cook-How do you manage to keep such nice fresh canned goods? The Grocery Boy-We paste new

was well he did not, for the p remained in his coat pocket, and if he had been searched a deadly poison would have been found on him. This he discovered later on

It was evident to him that this young lady had been suspected. Doubtless spies were watching her when she slipned the powder into his sleeve. His theory was that she had prepared to polson some one during the ball Whether she had succeeded or failed, she had taken advantage of dancing with Champlin to get rid of the criminating substance.

Champlin had an overpowering desire to learn what had become of the He made inquiries, but learned girl. nothing. Persons may disappear in Russia and never again be heard of. Perhaps their immediate friends or families know where they are, but few inquiries are made, and the responses are not apt to be definite. At the same time, there are breaking hearts. Champlin believed, notwithstanding the girl had got rid of the evidence against her, that she was doomed. To be suspected in Russia is to be pronounced guilty, especially at a time when the government is in danger. One morning when Champlin was about to open his bedroom door to go down to breakfast he found a note on the floor which had been slipped between the door and the sill. Opening

it, he read: Pardon my daughter for having used you to save herself. She failed. She was seen to drop the package in your sleeve. You are being watched. Leave Russia, secretly if you can.

There was no address, no signature. Champlin knew the name of the girl he had danced with, and instead of at once leaving Russia he waited until an inquiry had apprised him that she had been sent to Siberia. Then, instead of leaving secretly, he departed openly, arguing that he was doubtless known to the police as an American who had no interest in the revolution and if he tried to get away secretly he would render himself liable to suspicion.

There was something in this transi tion from the festivities of the Winter palace to the dreadful Kara prison, with its desperate hunger strikes, that affected Champlin deeply. What moved him most was that appealing look Lisa Dmitrievna gave him when being marched away from the hall between two officials. He had supposed it to mean, "If you are questioned do not give me away." but as the episode -rather the tragedy-continued to impress itself upon his soul he could not help feeling that it meant, "For heaven's sake, save me

I have said that Fred Champlin was

and she restrained hers. "I desire to question this prisoner,"

he said to the keeper, "she being free to tell me what I wish to know.' The woman read his permit careful.

ly, then went into the other of the two rooms which composed the cabin and shut the door. Champlin, having satisfied himself, or, rather, Lisa having assured him, that he was not spied upon, spoke freely in a low tone. Lisa, overwhelmed that he should have come to Kara in her interest, seized his hand and kissed it. But that time should

not be lost he proceeded at once to question her with a view to laying a plan for her escape.

His first query was, "Can your keep-er be bribed?" Lisa told him that she could if the bribe were large enough. If she permitted Lisa to escape, she remaining, it would go hard with her. She must be paid for that.

Presently Champlin went into the room where the woman was, and when he came out he had left with her 40, 000 rubles (\$20,000), which she at once buried under the floor of the hut. For this she was to resign her position. stating that she desired to go to her home in Russia.

Leaving the but, Champlin visited the officer in charge of the entrance to the Kara establishment.

"Colonel," he said, "one of the keepers in the Free Command has resigned her position and desires to return with me to Russia. I fear you may think that I am taking a prisoner instead. Lest you should feel bound to delay me till the matter can be investigated.

I leave with you a little present contained in this package." The colonel took the package into

another room, examined it and found a hundred thousand rubles. His eyes stood out of his head, but when he returned to Champlin he merely said: "I will not delay you."

The next day the journalist completed his inspection, and in the morning, just before break of day, he drove out of the prison yard with Lisa's keeper. thickly veiled. As soon as they were out of sight and hearing the woman's vell was thrown off, and Lisa sprang into her preserver's arms

A few months later Fred Champlin appeared among his friends in America with a Russian wife. But he did not dare tell that he had taken her from the Free Command of the Kara mines. There is no extradition treaty for political prisoners between the United States and Russia. But both Fred and Lisa felt easier at not publishing the fact that she was wanted in Siberia.

Go home for Xmas. Stay for New Years Day. Our low round trip Holiday tickets allow you plenty of time. All points in

OREGON CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON and IDAHO

Holiday Sale Dates

Between Oregon points Dec. 22 to 25 inc; Dec. 30 to Jan. 1 inc. Return limit Jan. 3, 1917.

To California points Dec 21 to 23 inc; Dec. 25 to 28 inclu. Return limit January., 15.

To Pacific Northwest points in Washington and Idaho Dec. 22 to 25 inc. Return limit Jan. 3, 1917

Ask local Agent for time of trains, fares, etc.

John M. Scott, G. P. A. Portland, Ore.



FOOTBALL Oregon vs. Pennsylvania Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 1st.

