



Miss Mary Garret Hay.

Women were largely represented at the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee at Washington. Miss Hay, chairman of the Republican Women's National Executive Committee, was in continuous conference with party workers and showed a keen grasp of conditions in all the states.

### HAMILTON-BURR FEUD RECALLED BY BANK DEAL

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—(By Mail.)—Recollections of the political feud which resulted in the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr at Weehawken, N. J., in 1804, have been revived here by the merger of the Manhattan Company and the Merchants' National banks, two of the oldest financial institutions in New York.

For more than 115 years the two establishments have dwelt side by side at 40 and 42 Wall street, and in 1882 they united in the construction of the new building which they have occupied jointly ever since. In the union of these once rival institutions the metropolis loses probably the last tangible trace of the most famous of early American antagonisms. Although the banks themselves have long since "buried the hatchet," there was a time when they were neighbors in name only—when the mere suggestion of their getting together would have been dismissed as unthinkable.

Burr was elected to the New York legislature in 1797, when the state and city were controlled by Hamilton as the leader of the Federalists. Hamilton had helped to establish in New York a branch of the Bank of the United States. This was then the only banking institution in New York city. The institution was controlled, so the Republicans led by Burr alleged, by the Federalists, who were charged with using their financial powers for the furtherance of the Federalist cause.

The political ambitions of the "little intriguer" at Albany caused him to desire to break through the banking ring, which barred all anti-Federalist banks from New York, and

#### NOTICE

Bonanza, Ore., Dec. 31, 1919. To the Stockholders of the Bonanza National Farm Loan Association: On Tuesday, January 13, 1920, the annual meeting of the stockholders of our association will be held in the church in Bonanza, at 2 o'clock p.m.

This is your meeting. Your interests are under consideration. We who have served you as best we could for the last twelve months are ready to report what we have done.

This is the time to elect our successors for the ensuing year; the time to make arrangements for the improvement and enlargement of our association, and to correct any faults in its management.

We have over thirty members now who have received over fifty thousand dollars. There is not one dollar delinquent. No new indebtedness has been incurred during the year and 50 per cent of the debts existing a year ago will have been paid.

All this in detail concerns each of you directly. Will you not come at the time appointed and help us make a better record next year?

H. M. DANIEL, Sec'y-Treas. B.N.F.L.A.

his opportunity came in 1799. In that year he introduced a bill in the legislature which authorized the granting of a charter to a company which was ostensibly to be formed for the purpose of improving the water supply of New York city. The city, then with a population of 50,000, had just passed through a severe epidemic and Burr's project quickly met with popular approval. The real object of the Manhattan Company was to supply Republicans with the sinews of war.

Republican merchants, it was said, were discriminated against by the Federalist bank, whereas their Federalist competitors were freely accommodated when they sought funds to carry on their business. The adroitness which Burr employed to obtain a charter was emphasized by the fact that the Federalists had a majority in the legislature. Hence the omission of the word bank from the Manhattan Company.

The petition for the proposed "water works" company stated that as it was not known how much capital would be required, the projectors did not want to risk failure by a deficiency of capital, and therefore asked authority to raise \$2,000,000. Inserted in the charter was a provision of Burr's that "the surplus capital may be employed in any way not inconsistent with the laws of the Constitution of the United States or of the state of New York."

The senate and house passed the bill expeditiously, few members even taking the time to read it, and none except those who were in the secret suspecting its real purpose. Burr's manipulation of this affair won him the favor of a few Republican leaders, but cost him his former prestige. "The people at that time having a chronic prejudice against banks." Four years later, however, Hamilton, unwilling to yield the slightest degree to his opponent, organized the Merchants' National, which opened for business next door to the Burr institution.

The Manhattan Company's actual achievement in the water works field consisted of the sinking of a well, 25 feet in diameter, in what is now downtown New York. The water was pumped to a nearby reservoir and thence distributed through wooden pipes to a few consumers. The dams and other projects provided in the charter were never constructed. Occasionally excavators in lower Manhattan have dug up pieces of hollowed-out logs, mementos of a generation long past.

#### DEVELOPING AVIATION

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12.—Immediate development of hydro-aviation will be undertaken in the Argentine navy as a result of the gift of four of the latest types of hydro-airplanes from the Italian government; The machines were used by members of the Italian aviation mission sent to this country several months ago to give exhibition flights at the Argentine aviation school.

#### JOIN AERIAL FORCES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Plans have been made to amalgamate the London Royal Air Force Club with the New York Royal Air Force Club, and Sterling Pyle, President of the New York Club, has been here arranging the details. It will be an object of the club also to promote good relations between the two countries.

#### TO CONTROL SPIRITS OF EVIL.

Chinese Have Distinct Object in Erecting Pagodas, and Country is Garlanded With Them.

Chinese pagodas are the work of the Buddhist church almost exclusively. The most beautiful specimens are in the Yangtze valley, where pagodas are the most numerous. Every important Chinese and Manchurian city is garlanded with them. From the walls of Peking a dozen pagodas and towers may be counted within the city, and with a good glass a half-dozen may be seen rising from the surrounding plain.

Chinese have appropriated the pagoda as a counterpoise to evil, and use it subject to their rules of geomancy. At a city in Tung, in the Peking plain, a region in past years visited by earthquakes, there is a prominent pagoda, which at one time had 1,000 bronze bells suspended from its cornice, most of which are still in place. The people have this story of its construction:

A water owl lives underground at this place, and when he shakes his tail it causes earthquakes. Geomancers located the end of his tail, and the pagoda was built on it to hold it down. However, they could not locate his head, and thus he is still able to wink his eyes, which causes tremblings of the earth. When his eyelids have been accurately located a second pagoda will be built.

Pagodas range in height from 20 to over 200 feet, and are of various shapes, such as round, square, hexagonal, etc. They always have an odd number of stories, ranging usually from seven to nine, and sometimes with eleven, or even thirteen.

#### ORGAN WAS ONCE UNDER BAN

Scottish Presbytery, Less Than a Century Ago, Declared Its Playing Contrary to Law.

The organ, as an addition to the musical service in the Presbyterian church, was under a ban less than a hundred years ago, according to a writer in the Manchester Guardian, recalling the first organ made by James Watt. It was a small chamber organ, in form like a harmonium, which he built for his own use. When he moved to Birmingham the organ was left behind and came into the possession of the minister and session of St. Andrew's church, Glasgow, of which Watt had been a member. The instrument was used for weekly choir practices, but was shrouded under a green baize cover on Sundays, as though in disgrace. In 1806 permission to use it was refused by the city council. That one Sunday afternoon, by pre-arrangement, the church attempted to use the organ without the council's consent. An organist from a neighboring Episcopal church was called in. He played the organ while the last psalm was sung. There was so much excitement over the affair that a bitter controversy followed. The presbytery declared it was contrary to law and the constitution of the established church, and it was prohibited in all churches and chapels within its bounds. Sixty years later St. Andrew's church got its first organ peacefully.

#### Had Gas Mask for Watch.

If the Germans had had a better sense of efficiency and had spent more time on the things that really counted, they might have fared better. For instance, many German officers wasted hours hanging on their dugout walls curtains and "God Bless Our Home" pictures, which were not at all appreciated when they were captured by the allies.

One careful German soldier had a gas mask made for his watch. This energy was wasted, for the watch is now in America.

The gas mask is simply an outside case—one face of it glass so that the time will show through it—which fastens tightly about the watch and allows nothing to go in or out.

Of course a watch does not need a respirator, nose-clip, mouthpiece or chemical box. — Popular Mechanics Magazine.

#### Got His Receipt.

Humorous incidents in connection with the war are not yet exhausted, and Ian Hay gives this one in his latest book, "The Last Million," in connection with the capture of a village from the Germans. A detachment of infantry arrived at the village only to find that a tank had beaten them by four minutes in the race to the market square. The usual young officer was in charge, and when the major came along he handed the village over to his superior officer, and then, shyly asked for something to show, "Just to show, sir, that we were here first." The major thought he could fix that, and solemnly wrote out a receipt: "Received from the officer commanding British tank Bing Bay one village, in poor condition."

#### Right Spirit.

"Mr. Grabcois spent thousands of dollars on his daughter's education. She attended some of the most expensive schools in America and Europe. She was taught to sing, to paint, to play various musical instruments and to speak three or four languages."

"Fine."

"But let me tell you how shamefully she repaid her father's tender care. She came back home and married his chauffeur!"

"Splendid! A girl with her wealth and accomplishments might have married a broken-down duke."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

#### WHERE ESKIMO IS SUPERIOR

Home Life Declared by Stefansson to Be So Practically Ideal—Hospitality in the Extreme.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in writing of his 13 months' stay among the Eskimos, tells of their great kindness to a guest who could not pay for his keep, says Harper's, a stranger whose purpose among them they did not know, this:

"In an Eskimo home I have never heard an unpleasant word between a man and his wife, never seen a child punished nor an old person treated inconsiderately. The household affairs are carried on in an orderly way and the good behavior of the children is remarked by practically every traveler.

"In many things we are the superiors of the Eskimo and in a few we are his inferiors. The moral value of some of his superiority is small. He can make better garments against cold than our tailors and furriers; he can thrive in barren wastes where a New Englander would starve.

"But of some of his superiority the moral value is great. He has developed individual quality further than we, he is less selfish, more helpful to his fellows, kinder to his wife, gentler to his child, more reticent about the faults of his neighbor than any but the rarest and best of our race.

"When I tried to express thanks for their kindness in my fragmentary Eskimo, they were more surprised than pleased.

"Do, then, in the white man's land, some starve and shiver while others eat much and are warmly clad?"

"To that question I said 'No,' although I knew I was lying. I was afraid the competitive system could not be explained to them satisfactorily; neither was I, being the poorest among them, very anxious to try justifying it."

#### OLDEST OF FRENCH JOURNALS

Gazette de France Was First Published 238 Years Ago, and is Still in Existence.

The first number of the Gazette de France, the oldest newspaper in France, was published 238 years ago, May 30, 1688, under the editorial direction of Doctor Renaudot. This most powerful of the early journalists of France was born in 1654 and, after graduating in medicine, established himself in Paris about 1612. Richelieu and Pierre d'Hosner, the genealogist, are said to have inspired Renaudot in establishing the Gazette, which was published weekly and consisted of two small sheets, the first bearing the title of Gazette and the second Nouvelles Ordinaires de Divers Endroits. Doctor Renaudot established the precedent, long followed in European journalism and by no means extinct, of presenting foreign news first and relegating domestic and local news to the last page. Soon after the establishment of the Gazette Doctor Renaudot was granted an exclusive monopoly of printing and selling newspapers in France. When the founder died in 1683 the Gazette passed to his sons. The title of Gazette de France was first used in the middle of the eighteenth century. It has been published under that title ever since, with the exception of a brief period during the revolution of 1848, when the name was temporarily changed to Le Peuple Français.

#### Improved Rivet Cutter.

A pneumatic rivet cutter for use in structural steel work and in repair shops consists of a long barrel, with compressed air connection at one end and a chisel at the other, the stem of the chisel being held by a coiled spring, which draws it back after each stroke. A plunger travels freely in the barrel or tube, and a small bypass pipe connects the ends of this tube. Two men are employed, the one at the rear operating the valve and the one at the front keeping the chisel against the rivet head. The force of the blow can be regulated by the valve. Air pressure of 90 to 95 pounds may be used, the higher pressure being the more effective. A punch can be inserted in place of the chisel for backing out the rivets. In the larger size the stroke is 40 inches, and the weight of the machine complete is only 65 pounds. A smaller size will cut rivets up to three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

#### When Bitten by a Mad Dog.

When bitten by an animal that is suspected as mad, the best thing to do, according to Drs. J. C. Regan and A. Silkman of New York, who describe a recent case in Archives of Diagnosis, is to squeeze the wound to encourage bleeding, wash it with a solution of mercuric chloride (1 in 1,000), cauterize it with fuming nitric acid, and apply a wet dressing of the mercuric chloride solution.

The wound should never be sewn up; if a deep punctured wound, it should be cut open with a scalpel. The sooner this treatment is applied the more likely it is to be successful. Afterward the routine Pasteur treatment should be taken.

#### In the Future.

Recently several airplanes were moving over the Circle, and the usual crowd had stopped to watch them. An old woman in the crowd began counting. "One, two, three, four, five," she counted. "Five of those things."

Then she turned to the man nearest her. "Did you ever see the like?" she asked. "Five of those things. Why, pretty soon the atmosphere will be just lousy with them."—Indianapolis News.

#### RAISES WOMEN OF NIPPON

California Newspaper Speaks in Highest Terms of Those Who Reside in That State.

Japan is a wonderful nation in a very great many ways. It has accomplished marvels, it has leaped forward at almost a single bound into a front place among the world powers, but we are convinced that the greatest thing about Japan is its women.

All women are, of course, charming, but our observation is that the women of Japan are especially and particularly so. We see much of them here in California, and we have an opportunity to judge.

To begin with, the majority of them are very pretty, and all of them have a certain grace that can come only from centuries of gentleness and good breeding. They have soft voices. There is an irresistible appeal in their manners.

It is often commented that the men of Japan have adapted themselves to Western ways with an incredible ease. But they have not equaled their women in the performance of this difficult feat for an Oriental race to adapt itself to Occidental customs and habits.

In many social functions as well as in public, numerous Japanese women have been seen here in California. The grace of their bearing and the charm of their manners have deeply impressed all with whom they have come in contact. Japan is a nation that had no music, yet the most popular singer on the operatic stage today is a Japanese woman. And this is only an instance of their conquests.

We do not think there is any reason to worry about what Japan will or will not do in the world. Any nation that can produce such women as that nation produces will not only succeed, but will endure.—Los Angeles Times.

#### SHOULD END ALL ARGUMENT

Ohio Newspaper Produces Proof That General Sherman in Speech Declared War Was "Hell."

In answer to inquiries as to where Gen. William T. Sherman made his famous speech in which he defined war, and to refute intimations that he never said it at all, the Columbus (O.) Dispatch asserts that General Sherman said it in Columbus on August 12, 1860, and in support of the assertion produces from its files the copy of a short address he made there at that time, in which the now famous expression defining war was made.

The occasion was a reunion of the Civil war soldiers of Ohio. President Hayes was a guest of honor and most of the living generals of the Civil war were present. The addresses were made in the open at Franklin park. It was raining hard when General Sherman's turn came to speak, but he stood out uncovered and delivered his address. As published, it contained just the words. Alluding to the fact that the old soldiers did not mind the rain, he continued:

"You all know that this is not soldiering. There is many a boy here today who thinks war is all glory, but, boys, it is all hell. You can bear that warning to generations yet to come: I look upon it with horror, but, if it has to come, I am here."

This last clause brought great applause and when it subsided the general proceeded on another line of thought.

#### A Call for Heroes.

Man's opportunity for the display of personal heroism has apparently not ceased at the signing of the armistice, for a call has just been issued in a London daily newspaper for "Volunteers . . . 1,000 sportsmen of good social position, to wear upon a given day new fashions, to bring back color and life into masculine attire." The black frock coat with its ruffles, the pink breeches, the silk stockings, and the powdered wig of colonial days are conservative as compared with some of the styles to obtain as fruition of this idea; at least this is the opinion of its proponent, who sets as his definite purpose the abolishment of the "dark, unsymmetrical" garments of today and the adoption of clothes, more in keeping with the new age of romantic chivalry. As a parting word, he reminds that courage—even to a degree equal to that manifested by women in the upkeep of fashions—is essential to masculine success.

#### Another Use for Airplanes.

Men interested in aviation have advanced the theory that photographic maps of cities made from views taken from an airplane, would be of value as a part of the records of the fire departments. They would be as valuable to the fire chief as similar maps of the battlefields of France proved to the commanders of armies. Such a map, for instance, would enable the chief to know at a glance the best means of getting at a big fire, the surrounding roofs and so forth. By use of the map the dangerous areas and zones could be plotted in the same manner as in wartime.

#### Anxious.

A city school principal was rushing along the street the other day when a youngster about eight years old stopped her. "Are you the principal at Blank building?" he asked. The principal nodded her head. "Why? Do you go there?" she asked in turn. "No," he returned. "I go to another building. But I just wanted to know if the tickin' had begun at your building yet?"

## High Grade Ladies' & Men's Clothes

MADE TO ORDER

FINEST MATERIALS  
BEST OF WORKMANSHIP  
LATEST STYLES  
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED  
Prices are very reasonable  
Your inspection invited

### Chas. J. Cizek

MERCHANT TAILOR  
514 Main St.

### A COLD RELIEVER FOR FIFTY YEARS

Dr. King's New Discovery has a successful record of half a century

TIME-TRIED for more than fifty years and today at the zenith of its popularity! When you think of that, you are bound to be convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery does exactly what it is meant to do—soothes cough-rav throats, congestion-tormented chests, loosens phlegm-pack, and breaks the most obstinate cold and gripe attack. Dr. King's is safe for your cold, for your mother's cold, for the kiddie's cold, cough, croup. Leaves no disagreeable after-effects. 60c. and \$1.20 bottles at your druggist's.

**Bowels Act Sluggish?**  
Irregular bowels often result in serious sickness and disorders of the liver and stomach. Make them act as they should with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Keep the liver active—the system free from waste. 25c a bottle.

Phone 460 729 Main St.

For Creams Candles

## PASTIME

Jack Morrow, Prop.

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks  
Pool and Billiards  
Barber Shop in Connection

OUR MOTTO  
"Courtesy and Service"

### Real Estate, Insurance, Loans

Industrial Opportunities Investments

Good buys in farms and city homes

Jas. M. Watkins Jr.  
Suite 1, Swanson Bldg.  
Phone 484

For Good Portraits call at

## Loucks STUDIO

(Formerly the Bond Studio)

1136 Main St.  
Phone 276-J

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator-with-the-Will-Annexed of the Estate of Susanna Leach, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon of Klamath County, and all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present same to said Administrator at the law offices of H. C. Groesbeck, Klamath Falls, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated: December 15, 1919.

L. L. BROWNELL, Administrator-with-the-Will-Annexed, of the Estate of Susanna Leach, deceased.

15-22-29-5-12

Surety bonds while you wait. Chilcote & Smith. 5-21