

# RESPONSIBILITIES

The particular duty of the company to its customers is to render satisfactory service; to its employees, to maintain loyalty by fair treatment; to those who own its securities, to maintain integrity of their investment, and to others of the commonwealth, under whose rules and regulations it operates, to convey the information that it is giving them better service for less money than can be obtained in any other way, even under government or municipal ownership. Our business is founded on an economic basis, and if wisely administered and not hampered by unfair treatment can continue mutually beneficial to the customer, to labor, to capital and the commonwealth.

## California-Oregon Power Co.

# U. S. FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH S. A. BROADENED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The larger role the United States has come to play in banking and commercial circles of Latin American countries as a result of the inability of European nations to continue pre-war relations is reflected by the program of the second Pan-American Financial Conference, to meet here January 19-24.

The first Pan-American Financial Conference, held in May, 1915, was called as a result of the situation created by the war. Establishment of the enlarged relations between the United States and other American states on a permanent peacetime basis is the problem confronting the delegates to the second conference.

All the twenty-one American republics, except Costa Rica, will be represented by from three to five delegates. Eight ministers of finance, besides the secretary of the treasury of the United States, will attend.

The seven general subjects on the program for open discussion are the credit situation of the world, international co-operation in commerce and finance, the work of the international high commission, international trade-mark rights, international regulation of unfair competition, fiscal and currency reform as factors in national credit, and improvement of ocean and land transportation facilities.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Governor Harding of the reserve board, for the United States, will speak on the credit situation. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, will outline the work of the international high commission, of which he is vice-chairman. Other United States speakers will include Paul M. Warburg, of New York, on fiscal and currency reforms, and John Barton Payne regarding the future policy of the shipping board.

An arrangement whereby registration of trade-marks at a central office is valid for all American countries of the northern group, which has been in operation for several months, will be explained by Dr. Mario Diaz Irigaray, director of the bureau at Havana. A similar agreement for the southern group of states requires two signatories before the bureau can open at Rio de Janeiro.

Of more importance than the conference sessions, in the opinion of officials here, will be the consultations between national delegations and group committees composed of prominent United States bankers, exporters and manufacturers. In these conferences, it is believed, an understanding may be reached as to the needs of the various American republics, the requirements of the United States, and the best manner of serving mutual interests. A special representative of the United States treasury department will meet with each group.

Chairmen of the various groups are: Frank A. Vanderlip, New York, for Argentina; Joseph D. Grace, New York, Bolivia; Oscar T. Crosby, Warrenton, Va., Brazil; Paul M. Warburg, New York, Chile; Wallace D. Simmons, St. Louis, Colombia; E. Q. Brown, New York, Cuba; William O. Redfield, former secretary of commerce, Dominican Republic; E. M. Herr, East Pittsburgh, Ecuador; John Clausen, New York, Guatemala; Edward Hidden, St. Louis, Haiti; H. H. Merrick, Chicago, Honduras; Robert S. Brookings, St. Louis, Mexico; W. L. Saunders, New York, Nicaragua; H. K. Mulford, Philadelphia, Panama; Lewis E. Pierson, New York, Paraguay; John H. Fahey, Boston, Peru; W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati, Salvador, and Robert H. Patchin, New York, Venezuela.

The secretary of the treasury will act as chairman of the conference. Vice-President Marshall and Secretary Lansing are among the speakers on the opening day. Director John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, will turn over the Pan-American building to the delegates for the use of the conference.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, secretary of the international high commissions, and Drs. C. E. McGuire and Guillermo A. Sherwell are assistant secretaries general.

After the conference the entire

# From Wireless to Suffrage in News of Day



Upper picture shows Radio Operator J. C. Forbes of the S. S. Alban who established record of picking up longest wireless message, from Washington to Macelo, a distance of 4200 miles.

Lower, bridging the desert, the great steel structure on the San Diego and Arizona railroad, 175 feet high, which opens up a newer and shorter route across the continent.

Upper, Uncle Sam soldiers breaking the great dock strike at New York city, unloading transports at the great Brooklyn army base with the aid of steam winch.

Lower, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the National Federation of Federal Employees who is in charge of the campaign to eliminate civil service regulation which bar women from the large class of federal positions.

# High Grade Ladies' & Men's Clothes

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Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago  
No. 2

Beans of various kinds were known in the days of the Egyptians, and later in the time of the Jews received a fair amount of cultivation, seeming to differ but little from those in use at the present time.

**Siam's Amazon Guard.**  
Siam is one of the few countries which boast of a corps of women police. The members of this amazon guard are all old and homely. They wear a uniform, but are not armed. Their chief duty is to act as gate keepers of the inner, or women's palace at Bangkok.

They follow any stranger who enters the palace and remain with him until he takes his departure. They see that there is no mischief made and that no one makes love to the royal wives and women. Men who have business inside the palace—doctors, architects, carpenters, electricians, etc.—enter the palace freely, but are always accompanied by some of the amazon guard. The palace has some difficulty in recruiting these guards, as the work is hard, the pay poor and the qualification uncomplimentary.

**Best to Secure Prof.**  
Life's big business is to prove things. There's much small chatter whenever people get together, but it may easily end at that. The truly big things of life demand the fullest proof and the most rigid security. So the man who takes things for granted subjects himself to disappointments and makes little or no progress. As a matter of fact, there is very little that one dare take for granted. Life has so many exceptions, so many contingencies that one can never tell just what will happen next. So the wise man will take nothing for granted. He will prove everything and base his future on what he has learned to trust. As for that, that's the only safe way to do.

# CATHOLIC UNITS FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—One hundred and forty-five Holy Name Societies of the Roman Catholic Church in the Pittsburgh district have launched a campaign to stop the spread of Bolshevism among wage earners and to further Americanization Literature intended to establish closer relations between capital and labor is being distributed by the organization.

Rev. Claude Geary, Dominican monk and a leader in the campaign, declared Bolshevism and Socialism can be handled but that problems confronted by capital and labor must be definitely settled to bring peace to the world.

# SPANISH DANCER IS STAR IN NEW OPERA.

PARIS, Dec. 19. (By Mail).—Enrique Granados' opera "Goyescas" was produced today at the Paris Opera House. Maria Molina, Spanish dancer, aroused great interest in her interpretations with the result that there is a sharp cleft between "mollinists" and "anti-mollinists", among her sisters of the ballet.

Granados, it will be recalled, perished on his return voyage from America aboard the Sussex, which was torpedoed by a German submarine. His son, Eduardo attended the rehearsals. His likeness to his father is striking.

# HAWAIIAN CATTLE ARE DYING OF DROUGHT.

HONOLULU, T. H. Dec. 15. (By Mail).—Cattle are reported dying rapidly in the Kohala district, Island of Hawaii, as a result of a continued drought.

According to stockmen, it is not the lack of drinking water that is proving fatal to the animals, but the effect of the drought upon the range grass. There is said to be scarcely any nutriment in it.

The cattle are so weak when they go to the water holes, they become bogged and cannot pull themselves out again.

Twenty-seven head of cattle are reported to have been lost in this way at one water hole.

# HAIR CUTTING COMES HIGH IN EL CENTRO.

EL CENTRO, Cal., Jan. 13.—"Skinned while being shaved," muttered a patron of one of El Centro's barbers, as he followed the shortest route from the shop to the office of an agent of the United States department of justice.

He wanted to complain at paying 65 cents for a haircut, 35 cents for a shave and 25 cents for a shine.

General dissatisfaction at the new scale of prices has caused the male citizens of El Centro not only to tell their stories to federal representatives but to threaten to wear beards and long hair.

Honesty is a prevailing virtue among most Chinamen. Some of them in their native towns and cities leave their places of business unguarded while they go off for half an hour or more. Should customers arrive in the meantime, they find the prices of goods plainly marked, select what they want, and leave the money for them.

delegation will be taken on an inspection trip to the Hog Island shipyard.

# ROOSEVELT HAD PLANS LAID TO DOWN STRIKERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Hitherto unpublished details of the "drastic" plan President Roosevelt had decided to adopt to settle the anthracite strike of 1902, said to have been known only to two members of his cabinet and a few persons who were to take part in its execution appear in the fifth installment of the Colonel's own letters edited by Joseph Euckin Bishop in the January issue of Scribner's Magazine. The article also gives some intimate sidelights on Roosevelt's attitude toward union labor.

After 20 persons had been killed and about 40 injured during the rioting in the coal fields and the approach of winter brought with it the prospect of a nation-wide fuel famine, the mayors of large cities and governors of several states appealed to the President, Mr. Bishop says, to interfere in the interest of the public welfare and safety. According to his biographer, Mr. Roosevelt had decided, in case the operators persisted in their refusal to accept a commission, "to assume powers which the Constitution did not specifically give him" and to use the United States army to suppress all violence and disorder.

Writing to Robert Bacon on October 5, 1902, shortly after a conference in Washington of the mine operators and the strike leader, the late John Mitchell, in a futile effort to settle the trouble by the appointment of a commission of investigation or arbitration, he said:

"The situation is bad, especially because it is possible it may grow infinitely worse. If when the severe weather comes on there is a coal famine, I dread to think of the suffering in parts of our great cities especially and I fear there will be fuel riots of as bad a type as any bread riots we have ever seen. Of course once the rioting has begun, once there is a resort to mob violence, the only thing to do is to maintain order. It is a dreadful thing to be brought face

to face with a necessity of taking measures, however unavoidable, which will mean the death of men who have been maddened by want and suffering."

In a letter to Senator Lodge he wrote that he was "feeling" his way to solve the difficulty and was determined not to be drawn into any "violent step which would bring reaction and disaster after ward." At another time, he said: "Most emphatically I shall not compromise with lawlessness. I have been told on excellent authority that the disorder has been very great and of an evil kind. On equally good authority, I am told the exact contrary. I shall speedily find out for myself. I stand against socialism; against anarchic disorder."

Colonel Roosevelt's "drastic" plan of action which Mr. Bishop says he took in public with the late President's permission and authority, included his appointment of an investigating or arbitrary commission without regard to whether or not the operators asked for it or agreed to abide by its decisions. He asked ex-President Cleveland in case he were to appoint such a commission, if he would accept a place on it, and, according to Mr. Bishop, Mr. Cleveland replied favorably.

"This commission was only part of the President's plan," says Mr. Bishop. "The investigation which it was to conduct would take time. In order that mining operations might be resumed as speedily as possible, the President consulted with Senator Quay, who was all-powerful in Pennsylvania politics, and was assured by him that whenever the President desired him to do so he would have the governor of the State notify the President that he could not keep order in the coal region and needed federal interference."

"The President then informed Major General John M. Scofield that in case of federal interference he wished, to send him to the coal regions with the regular army troops with instructions to act as receiver of the mines, take full charge, put down all violence, and disregard any orders from the operators. He asked the General, if, in case the operators went to court and had a writ served on him, would he do as was done under Lincoln, simply send the writ on to the President? After a little thought the General replied that he would. Roosevelt said: 'All right, I will send you.'"

President Roosevelt, it was said, had all preparations made for starting the troops within half an hour after the request for federal aid was received. The plan was not executed, Mr. Bishop says, "because at the instant moment the operators changed front and consented to the appointment of a commission. Whether or not they got wind of the President's purpose has never been revealed, but some powerful influence was responsible for their sudden reversal."

# RAINFALL IS 40 FEET YEARLY

HONOLULU, T. H. Dec. 25 (By Mail).—One locality in the Hawaiian Islands registers the greatest rainfall in the world, while other places almost rival the Sahara in dryness, says L. V. Daingerfield, head of the weather bureau here.

The rainfall on Mount Waialeale, Island of Kauai, has averaged 476 inches a year for the past several years, said Daingerfield. A higher record than this was established in 1918 at Puukukui, where there was a precipitation of 562 inches, while eight and one-half miles away to the south the rainfall in 1912 registered only two and one-half inches.

Heavy precipitation on the windward sides of all the islands is due, said Daingerfield, to the warm, moist trade winds cooling as they rush up to the steep slopes. This causes the moisture in the air to condense and when it reaches a sufficient altitude to fall in a torrential downpour.

# IT IS SERIOUS

Some Klamath Falls People Fail to Realize the Seriousness of a Bad Back

The constant aching of a bad back.

The weariness, the tired feeling. The pains and aches of kidney illness may result seriously if neglected. Dangerous urinary troubles often follow.

A Klamath Falls citizen shows you what to do.

Mrs. Jeff Wilson, Oregon and Fulton Mo., says: "I have been subject to backache and kidney trouble for several years. At times, I got pains across my kidneys and could hardly go. I was in so much misery. My kidneys never acted right when I had these spells with my back and I felt miserable all over. Since I have been taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I am bothered but very little with backache or kidney trouble."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Wilson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.