

Thrift and Little Things

Who are the men and women that become masters over great things? They are those who first of all become masters over little things.

Dollar bills and silver dimes are only little things, so little that they often trickle away in every direction—and yet they have formed the solid foundation for many a comfortable income through the following slogan:

"DON'T WASTE! SAVE!"
Start a Savings Account today.

First State & Savings Bank

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

HOW TO GET RID OF YOUR COLD

The quick way is to use Dr. King's New Discovery

DON'T put off until tonight what you can do today. Step into your drugist's and buy a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery. Start taking it at once. By the time you reach home you'll be on the way to recovery. This standard family friend has been breaking colds, coughs, grippe attacks, and croup for more than fifty years. It's used wherever suffering relief is appreciated. Children and grownups alike can use it—there is no disagreeable after-effect. Your drugist has it. 60c. and \$1.20 bottles. Give it a trial.

Bowels Begging for Help

Torpid liver pleading for assistance? How careless to neglect these things when Dr. King's New Life Pills so promptly, mildly, yet effectively come to their relief! Leaving the system uncleaned, clogged bowels unmoved, results in health-destructive after-effects. Let stimulating, tonic-in-action Dr. King's New Life Pills bring you the happiness of regular, normal bowel and liver function. Keep feeling fit, doing the work of a man or woman who finds relief in it. All drugists—25c.

In making the best Persian rug a weaver spends about twenty-three days over each square foot of surface.

Delightful Dinners For Sundays

Our Menu Will Satisfy You
Our Cooking and Service Unexcelled

Jewel Cafe

RELIEF IN TEARS

Weeping of Real Value in the Life of Mankind.

Provision of Nature to Relieve the Grief-Centers of Their Sensibility and Fit Nervous Organization to Endure Sorrow.

German statesmen have shed tears over the hard terms of peace imposed upon them by the allies.

It would not be necessary for one to be hopelessly cynical to be reminded by this incident of the legendary tears of the crocodile; though indeed a sympathetic spirit might be inclined to rejoice in the spectacle of such weeping, for Germany's own good; saying with the poet: "She must weep, or she will die."

There are few physical functions more familiar than the shedding of tears, and there is probably none more complex and inscrutable; none more strongly mingling spirituality and science. From the material point of view tears are nothing but an excretion of salt water from glands of the eyes. They consist normally of the purest of water with a small admixture of common salt, or chloride of sodium, such as exists in the blood. In some abnormal conditions of the body they contain other chemicals. Thus one suffering from poisoning with salts of antimony may shed tears containing that chemical, so that tears themselves are poisonous; and diabetic patients shed tears containing sugar.

From another point of view tears are manifestations of emotion and always spring from the heart. That is to say one does not weep because of the mental processes of the brain but because of the feelings of the heart. Even if the tears be hypocritical and summoned up for an insincere purpose they are produced by the brain's working back to the heart and making an appeal to its emotion. An eminent actor when asked how he was able to shed real tears at his reply that he did so by calling to remembrance his father who was dead and whom he greatly loved.

It is to be noticed, too, that the nervous excitement which results in tears is caused by grief, but not nearly so much by actual pain. "In the days before the use of anesthetics," says a great surgical authority, "I have had patients who were undergoing operations faint; I have heard them cry out and scream until they made the bystanders sick and pale, but rarely if ever have they shed tears."

Again, it is observed that tears are of much value to the life of mankind. That value is not merely in the fact that their flow gives relief, but still more in the indication that the grief-centers are being relieved of their sensibility and that the nervous organization is being fitted to endure sorrow with fortitude. "As a rule," says a great authority, "the escape and free escape of tears relieves the heart and saves the body the shock of grief."

It is obviously well, then, that Germany should weep. To say that, is not to exult in her suffering, but rather to rejoice in her relief from it. The suffering is inevitable as fate. It is well that she shall be saved from the extreme shock of it through recourse to tears; for, to quote the poet again, "She must weep or she will die."—New York Herald.

Town Made Famous by Oysters.

The oyster season at Colchester, England, was opened with quaint ceremonies. The mayor and corporation traversed the fishery grounds in a dredger and the mayor made the first haul of oysters. The mayor and corporation then consumed gin and ginger-bread—a custom which has prevailed since the fishery was first opened under royal charter in the reign of Richard I. A telegram expressing devout devotion was sent to the king at a luncheon afterwards on Peewit Island. The early Saxons so appreciated the Colchester fishery that they took three oyster knives for their arms, and this device still forms the arms of the county of Essex. The Colchester fishery lost all their continental customers during the war, but the British public consumed all that they could supply. They had most successful seasons, and were able to give 40,000 oysters to military hospitals.

In the Earth's Interior.

From the evidence available, R. D. Oldham traces three divisions in the earth's interior. The solid outer crust, with a thickness of 1/4 to 1 per cent of the radius (or 20 to 40 miles), has high permanent rigidity, but from unknown causes has been subject to deformations, with displacements of as much as 10 miles vertically and 100 horizontally. The next section, about half the radius in thickness, has high rigidity for such stresses as tidal action with low rigidity for long-continued stress. The central nucleus has low rigidity. The conclusions relating to the two inner divisions are drawn from records of earthquake waves.

A Green Clerk.

"This lady is looking for rugs. She says Axminster."

Their Kind.

"Pop, what are fabricated vessels?" "I think they are the kind your Uncle Henry took his remarkable voyage in, my son."

"BAD MEN" HAVE CHARACTER

London Writer Thus Explains Why Femininity Is So Peculiarly Attracted to Them.

Historians who try to write of prehistoric times tell us that men won women in those days by brute force. Strength in man still appeals to women tremendously, and she likes to find her man in spite of the vote and a few other things.

Bad men usually show strength of some sort. Maybe that is why they are attractive to women.

Follow up the life story of any criminal you like, and you'll find a woman in the story. No matter how bad a man may be, he can usually find a woman who will believe in him.

Why do women seem to like "bluebeards," or at any rate bad men?

Take any scoundrel you may know, and you'll find that he has character, although it is bad. He is untroubled by scruples and conscience, so when he wants a thing he sets about getting it. This may explain why, in so many instances, a bad man steps in and wins a woman where many good men had hesitated. You cannot get away from the old scientific law—"Like repels, unlike attracts."

There is generally something forceful about a bad man which appeals to a woman as strength, something primitive and fine. She feels the personality of the scamp, for he possesses personality. Like the moth fluttering round the candle, which gets scorched at last, the woman who is attracted by a bad man usually ends by being his.

She may even be aware of his badness, and it does not repel her. In the heart of a good woman there is always the desire to help. She imagines that her power will be so great that she will be able to reform him.

Women seem to glory in self-sacrifice, and they revel in making martyrs of themselves. The most cruelly treated wife will rarely hear a word against her mate. She herself will tell you of his cruelty, but beware of how you sympathize. It is not for you to condemn.

Good women so often get the bad men, whereas good men seem frequently to woo women who are not worthy of them. Human nature has many kinks.—London Answers.

Lumberjacks in Heart of City.

Logging within a block or two of the business center of Minneapolis—that is what has been going on this week all along Mary place, says the Minneapolis Tribune.

Elms, oaks, hackberries—thirty or more of them—broad based enough, some of them, to keep the municipal logging crew busy for half a day cutting them down, were marked for felling when the city council voted for widening the street.

But the oldest oak of them all, the one that spreads its limbs in the center of the grounds of the Sweet studio, toes the mark at the very edge of the boulevard to be and will be safe from the municipal grub hoe for years to come, according to the city engineer's survey.

And where does all the elm wood and oak wood and hackberry wood, product of the downtown lumbering activities, go to? That's the irony of fate for kinsfolk of the forests.

Out to the "city yard"—that's where the chopped up giants go—there to become fuel for the making of asphalt!

Real Mental Discipline.

A mind is disciplined, not by reason of the quantity of related or unrelated matter that has been displayed before it, or crammed into it, but when it has learned to confront the difficult with intrepidity, relying upon methods of attack which it knows it can use with dexterity and precision because it has been using them right along, and which are in the available kit of tools just as the carpenter's saw and chisel lie in his chest sharp and ready for the grip of his hand. Mental discipline is a matter of the quality of instruction, and the quality of the mental application demanded by the instructor, rather than of the quantity of subjects presented. Hence a few proper subjects in qualified hands are enough to make a start with.—A. G. Keller in The Review.

In No Hurry.

A boy was leaning against a post when a man came by.

"What are you doing?" he asked the boy.

"Nothing!" was the answer.

"Get any pay for it?"

"No!"

"Why don't you work? I can offer you a job."

"Regular?" asked the boy.

"Yes."

"And pay?"

"No," said the man—"not for the first week, but the second week I'd pay you."

"Well," replied the boy, "I'm all right here, so I'll come round the second week!"

A Philosopher.

I confess I have a soft place in my heart for that rare character who is content with the world as he finds it and who does not attempt to appropriate any more of it to himself than he absolutely needs from day to day. He knows from the beginning that the world could get on without him and he has never had any anxiety to leave any result behind him, any legacy for the world to quarrel over. He is really an exotic and his life is perpetually misunderstood by his neighbors because he shares none of their anxiety about "getting on in life."—Charles Dudley Warner.

WHEAT ONCE WEED

Most Important Cereal Has Been Developed.

Exhaustive Researches Have Proved That It Had a More Humble Origin Than Any Other Known Artificial Plant.

The original parents of all our cereals were grasses of one kind or other, often belonging to remotely different groups, but almost all indigenous inhabitants of the central Asian and Mediterranean regions.

The pedigree of wheat, the most important of all our cereals, is somewhat obscure. It has varied to a greater degree from its humble original than any other known artificial plant. Fortunately, we are still able to recover the steps by which it has been developed from what might at first sight appear to be a very unlikely and ill-endowed ancestor indeed.

The English couch-grass, which often proves such a troublesome weed in our own country, is represented around the Mediterranean shores by an allied genus of annual plants known as goat-grass; and one of these weedy goat-grasses has now been shown with great probability to be the wild form of our cultivated wheat. It is a small dwarfish grass, with very petty seeds, and not nearly so full a spike as the cereals of agriculture.

When man first reappears in northern Europe, after the great ice sheets once more cleared away from the face of the land, we find him growing and using a rude form of wheat from the earliest moment of his re-establishment in the desolated plains. Among the pile-villages of the Swiss lakes, which were inhabited by men of the newer stone age, we find side by side with the polished flint axes and the handmade pottery of the period several cereals raised by the lake-dwellers on the neighboring mainland. The charred seeds and water-logged shocks disinterred from the ruins of the villages include millet, barley and several other grains; but by far the commonest among them is a peculiar small form of wheat, which has been named scientifically after the ancient folk by whom it was used.

This lake-wheat, however, though it dates back to the very beginning of the period in Europe, cannot be considered as the first variety developed from the primitive goat-grass by the earliest cultivators; it is so superior in character to the wild stock that it must already have undergone a long course of tiling and selection in more genial climates, and must have been brought back to Europe in a comparatively perfect condition by the short dark people who settled our continent immediately after the termination of the glacial era.

From the neolithic time forward, the improved seed has continued to grow bigger and bigger, both in the size of the shocks and in the girth of the individual grains, until the present day. The original small lake-wheat, indeed, lingered on in use in Switzerland and the north down to the days of the Roman conquest; but, meanwhile, in Egypt and the South, still better varieties were being gradually developed by careful selection; and we find both kinds side by side in some few instances; thus showing that both were grown together at the same time by races in different stages of civilization.

With the introduction of these better kinds by the Greek and Roman colonists into Gaul and Britain, the old lake-wheat became quite extinct. Indeed, in every case the cultivated seeds and fruits which grew in neolithic garden plots were much smaller than those of our own time, whereas the wild seeds and wild fruits found under the same circumstances are just as large as their congeners of the present day. A lapse which makes relatively little difference to the stable wild weeds makes relatively great differences in the very plastic and carefully selected cultivated plants.—Grant Allen in Coln Clout's Calendar.

World's Debt to Richard Burton.

Richard Burton, to whom the world is indebted for a vast fund of information, gained while on his exploring expeditions in the Far East, died October 20, 1890. Burton acquired a familiar acquaintance with the language of the Orient, and in this way was equipped to make explorations in Arabia in the guise of an Afghan pilgrim. One of his journeys, in 1859, led to the discovery of Lake Tanganyika and the opening up of the eastern part of Africa. Burton left behind numerous books which described his journeys and gave an insight to those countries that had never before been given.

"Getting Sacked."

From the shores of the Bosphorus, somber, gloomy, menacing for many, comes this addition to our slang dictionary.

One of the sultans of Turkey, always ingenious in matters of this kind, conceived of a new method of disposing of members of his harem of whom he had tired. The former object of his affection was put into a sack and thrown into the Bosphorus, and "travellers in Turkey," learning of this novel process, brought back with them to the civilized world the expression "getting the sack."

Retort Courteous.

He—Statistics show that more backsliders are criminals than married men. She—That is because the backsliders have nobody to blame it on.

TWO IN ONE

For the middle-aged or elderly person who requires one pair of glasses for reading and another pair for out-of-door use, we recommend our Invisible Bifocal or double vision glasses.

They are really two pairs of glasses in one—two lenses fused together without any visible joining. There is no prominent seam or joint to tell the public that the wearer is "getting along in years."

With our Invisible Bifocals even your closest friends cannot detect that you are wearing double vision glasses. Call and see them.

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The 1920 census closes January 15. Are you listed?

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Good buys in farms and city homes
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Suite 1, Swanson Bldg.
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Surety bonds while you wait. Chas. Cote & Smith.

The 1920 census closes January 15. Are you listed?

ESTRAY
Came to my place at Round Lake about Oct. 15 the following cattle: one roan yearling steer and one red white-faced heifer, both branded D2 on right hip, crop off right ear, under slope on left ear.
One red yearling heifer, branded quarter circle box on right hip, heart on right shoulder, crop and under-bit right and left ear and upper crop on right ear also.
One red yearling blotched brand on left hip, Swallow fork on right ear, crop and swallow fork on left ear; also split on left ear. And a bulap on brisket, wattle on left leg.
12-14 WILLIAM LAMBERT

BUY YOUR HOME NOW

New 5-room bungalow on pavement, three blocks from Main street. Completely furnished. A bargain at \$8,000. Good terms. See this at once.

Six-room house, one block off pavement. Could not be built for the price asked—\$2,500. Easy terms.

Three-room house on Eleventh street. \$1,350.

New 5-room bungalow in Mills Addition. Modern throughout, \$4,750. Terms.

Four-room house, Mills Addition. \$1,300; easy terms.

Three good houses, one block from Main street, \$2,500 and up; and several others. See them.

Also I have for quick sale a half dozen of the choice building lots in this city, location to suit. The prices are right and the terms easy. The above prices will not be cheaper, so take advantage of them NOW.

I have money to loan on business and residential properties. Invest now and take advantage of profits that are sure to come soon.
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