



SHE WAS SUSPECTED OF MURDER!

Did she commit it? She was beautiful, rich, a wife but unhappy, abused. And the victim was her husband.

Madlaine Traverse

the great emotional actress portrays the wife under a fearful accusation

When Fate Decides

Liberty Theatre -- Thursday

PAYS \$1,000 AN OUNCE FOR FUR GARMENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—(By Mail)—An American woman, the wife, sister, mother, or daughter of a post-war Croesus (her identity is the secret of a big Brooklyn furrier), received on Christmas morning an \$85,000 Russian sable coat. It was a kind of dolman, a garment of rare loveliness consisting of 93 skins from animals trapped in the interior of the Burgesian region of wild Siberia.

This extraordinary price, paid for a luxury weighing a little more than five pounds, was at the rate of \$1,062 an ounce. The coat was valued approximately at fifty-two times its weight in gold. And yet, this Brooklyn firm, which has trading posts in Alaska, Russia, and other cold and forbidding regions of the world, says that sables this year are "not the most expensive furs."

The palm for the highest priced furs, however, must be awarded to the finest natural black foxes which at present are bringing \$7,500 a pair, enough to make a "set" consisting of a scarf or neckpiece and a muff. Last year the price was \$5,000. Natural silver foxes come next at \$1,500 to \$6,000 a pair, and it was said that there has been a bigger demand for them this winter than ever before.

Mr. Argenbright said the sea otter, of which not more than 15 had been marketed throughout the world the past year, is perhaps the rarest fur. It is coarser and heavier than sable or fox, a pelt weighs about ten pounds and would bring about \$5,000. It is used for collars, cuffs, or capes. In color it is a dark brown, tinged with silver.

The only "cheap" furs in the New York retail market at present, it was said, are Russian pony and Australian coney (or rabbit). Coats of these materials, trimmed in beaver or nutria, are selling for from \$300 to \$400. A year ago they brought half the money.

The abundance of money in America, another dealer pointed out, had stimulated a revival in Hudson Bay and Alaska seal. Coats of this fur, which some years ago could be purchased for \$300 to \$400, are now bringing \$850 to \$1,000.

HAWAIIAN AT 103 IS STILL WORKER

HILO, Island of Hawaii, T. H. Dec. 25.—(By Mail)—N. K. Kiasina, full blooded Hawaiian who is approaching his 103rd birthday, is making his living, despite his years, by tilling the soil.

Kiasina has eight acres of land at Haabaa, where he raises sugar cane and taro. This tall, patriarchal Hawaiian, who was born April 21, 1817, still has keen eyesight, while his hearing is as acute as ever.

The aged farmer was married twice but had no children and both his wives have been dead many years.

Fighting for Rural Folks



Congressman Dan R. Anthony, Kansas, is fighting tooth and nail in the House of Representatives for the passage of his print paper bill which would restrict large city dailies to 24 pages daily and which would eliminate the possibilities of suspension of from 2500 to 5000 small rural papers in the United States.

DINNER PAIL NOW DISCARDED

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—The dinner pail is passing from the mills and factories of the Pittsburgh district. Restaurants and cafeterias are taking its place in the more important plants because executives are beginning to realize that a hot, palatable meal makes the workman more contented and more valuable than the cold, indigestible food packed away in a tin bucket.

In the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Steel Company in Munhall, a few miles from Pittsburgh, more than 11,000 men are fed in the cafeterias every day, and the number is constantly growing. At the plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in East Pittsburgh, also a suburb, 1,200 employees get their food in the company restaurant, and a new dining hall and modern kitchen is being erected.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has 22 cafeterias in daily operation in its different plants. It was one of the pioneers in the movement.

In the Munhall works cooked meats and vegetables are kept hot in steam tables, and served as the men desire, or as the various shifts reach their lunch or dinner hour. Pies, cakes and coffee, in fact many specialties, of which the workmen seem very fond, are also available at all hours, as well as tea and milk. The men can thus buy a hot meal for 25 to 35 cents.

"Our employes are delighted with the meals served in the plant," said a woman representative of the Westinghouse company who is in close contact with the work. "They get better food for less money than they get at home, and they get it when they need it. We lose money by the arrangement, because we provide food at actual cost and give away the coffee, tea and milk. But it pays in the long run, for it satisfies everybody."

These workers' dining rooms, it was explained by one company's superintendent, must not be confused with the dining rooms which have long been in service for office forces and officials of manufacturing concerns.

The Russian people believe it unlikely to start on a journey on either a Monday or a Friday.

Rex Cafe

We cater to the fastidious public. Our Menu has been established for the benefit of those who care for food properly prepared in the best way. We buy the best and prepare it to suit you, and give you service. Quality and service the motto of this cafe.

THE REX CAFE

DOG GUARDS MASTER'S BODY

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 14.—How a shepherd dog stood guard over her master's body for two days and three nights to protect it from prowling animals and birds of prey has been revealed here by Humane Officer J. W. Canning.

Ermos F. Williams, son of J. H. Williams, of Phoenix, died July 15 last, while herding goats and sheep in the mountains about 56 miles north of here. He fell over as though from heart disease, his father heard afterwards.

A Mexican herder called "Lady," the shepherd dog, to the body and said: "Stay with him." The Mexican walked toward Phoenix until he met an American who telephoned news of the death to the youth's father.

J. H. Williams started from Phoenix at once. Because of hard rains and washouts, he had difficulty in getting into the mountain fastnesses where the flocks pastured. Finally he reached the spot where the body lay, the dog still on guard. She growled viciously as he approached, he said, but as soon as she saw he meant no harm, she licked his hand. She was worn by her long vigil, half starved, and gaunt with thirst, but when he tried to drag her to a place to drink she resisted fiercely and ran back to the boy's body.

There she stayed until neighbors had been summoned from miles away to take the body to Phoenix. Then she consented to be turned over to the head shepherd of the Williams' flocks, who had instructions to see that she received always the best of care.

LAVA EBBS AND FLOWS RAPIDLY

HILO, Island of Hawaii, T. H. Dec. 24.—(By Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Lava in the pit of the volcano Kilagea rose two hundred feet in four days recently, following a drop a few weeks previously of six hundred feet in a few hours.

Volcano observers, calculating on the connection between activity in Kilagea and the volcano at Mauna Loa, believe the present lava rise in the former may indicate that the recent great eruption of Mauna Loa is not completed. It is evident, observers declare, that the pressure from below is increasing daily and that this shortly may cause another great outbreak of Mauna Loa.

Lava in the pit of Kilagea is rising with abnormal violence, indicated by the appearance of welling springs of extremely liquid melt, at a level of more than one hundred feet above the famous lava lakes. These springs are surging through the wall cracks back of the benches and already have commenced to pour in brilliant cataracts into the boiling lakes beneath.

WILL PREVENT BABIES FROM BEING MIXED

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A system of taking foot-prints of children has been adopted in the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital to prevent infants born there from going to the wrong mothers. Its adoption was due to the fact that a soldier's wife who recently gave birth to a baby in that hospital at first denied that the child was hers. The young mother, who had been reading stories of accidental substitution of children at hospitals and similar public institutions, declined to nurse the baby.

"We brought all the proofs we could muster," explained the superintendent, "but the mother persisted in her hallucination. She became hysterical with grief and fright. Finally, I brought her our records which showed that only a little colored baby and her own had been born in the hospital that day. That convinced her, but just think of what would have happened to that poor woman if other white babies had been born here on the same day."

In order to avoid a similar experience the superintendent engaged a finger-print expert to instruct the head nurse in trying the system on the babies. "We found we couldn't get good prints of their hands," said the official. "Their feet, however, come out beautifully and for greater security the mother is finger-printed also."

Very young babies, it was said, may look just alike but their feet are quite dissimilar. One child, the superintendent declared, will have a perfectly formed miniature pedal extremity, another's will print mostly vague cross-lines and still another will look like an egg and five toothpicks.

Under the present system which has been in operation nearly six months, the child's foot is inked and stamped on the hospital chart of the mother. Although he may not resemble any one in the family and though no one can tell where he got his nose or his eyes or his mouth or the color of his hair, a comparison of the foot-print taken at birth it was said, will tell whose child he is from among the hundreds of infants in this New York institution.

TWO TONS OF GOLD. NOME Alaska, Dec. 22.—(By Mail)—Two tons of gold bars, taken from the mines of the Seward Peninsula, were heaped on a table here and photographed recently before being sent to Seattle. There were sixty six bars, worth approximately \$600,000 on the table.

Come to the Mondak Theatre tomorrow night. The admission will be free, for we want to show you we have the finest picture machine that money can buy and that our pictures are of the same high character. 14

LOANS MADE ABROAD TOTAL \$9,647,419,494

Loans to foreign governments during the period from April 24, 1917, to November 15, 1919, total \$9,647,419,494, according to the annual report of Secretary Glass on December 3, made up as follows:

Belgium	\$ 343,445,000
Cuba	10,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	55,330,000
France	3,047,974,777
Great Britain	4,277,000,000
Greece	48,236,629
Italy	1,620,522,872
Liberia	5,000,000
Rumania	25,000,000
Russia	187,729,750
Serbia	26,780,465
Total	\$9,647,419,494

STEPHENS SAYS FIGHT INSULTS CALIFORNIA LAW

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 14.—Governor William D. Stephens of California has announced that he will ask the government at Washington to enforce passport restrictions that would prevent the proposed world's championship bout between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier at Tijuana, Mexico, just across the border line from California.

Governor Stephens' statement follows: "According to press dispatches it is proposed that a prize fight between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier shall be held at Tijuana, just across the Mexican border. The negotiations and plans are going forward in a large part within the state of California in disrespect to the law thereof.

"It is planned to step across the border and there consummate something that is unlawful within our state and thus circumvent our statutes.

"It is my duty to command respect for the laws of California. I shall therefore feel obliged, if necessary, to make protest to the federal government and request that it exercise its powers and regulations and control of the international boundary so as to prevent the holding of this contest.

ALASKA POULTRY.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Dec. 13 (By Mail)—Hot Springs, on the lower Tanana River, bids fair to become the poultry center of Alaska, according to claims of residents of that district. Poultry raising is attracting much attention in the camp, it is reported, a number of the settlers having fine flocks of Rhode Island Reds and other varieties.

When Chinese parents arrive at about the age of fifty-five their affectionate sons and daughters club together and give them each a coffin, and wish them many happy returns of the day. Coffins are to be seen in many houses in China, some of them being utilized as wardrobes.

Effective Jan. 1, 1920

Storage Charges will be as follows:

Live Storage, \$7.50 Per Month

Dead Storage, \$5.00 Per Month

Klamath Garage Men's Association