

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF POLICY

In March we placed our order for fall and winter suits and overcoats. In July the garment workers received a substantial wage increase.

Wholesale prices advanced ten dollars and more per garment. But this advance did not apply to our order. The increase became effective at once on all orders placed then and thereafter.

Our stocks of suits and overcoats were bought at the old prices. Manufacturers now charge more for the same garments and they are worth more. When our present stocks are exhausted, we shall have to pay more. They cannot be replaced at the old prices.

In a strict commercial sense we might be justified in pricing our garments on a basis of their replacement value. Many well-meaning and perfectly sincere merchants are doing it. They

honestly feel that merchandise should command its full market value at the time it is sold.

We don't.

We believe that clothing should be sold on a basis of cost, regardless of subsequent developments. The price we charge is determined by the price we pay, no matter how much higher the prevailing market values may be.

We won't charge more unless we have to pay more, and we won't pay more if we can help it. But no matter what we pay or when, our selling price will represent nothing more than a legitimate profit upon the actual cost.

Our tremendous stocks of suits and overcoats were purchased and delivered at the old prices. They are being offered the same way. You can get your suit and overcoat here now at the prices effective six months ago.

KKK STORE — LEADING CLOTHIERS

Personal Mention

George J. Stephenson, secretary of the Valley Lumber company, returned last evening from San Francisco, where he has been for the past few days on business connected with the extensive operations he is planning in this territory.

E. H. DuFaut came in last night from California points, where he has been spending the winter months.

C. F. Setzer, of the Chelsea Lumber and Box company, returned last night from San Francisco. Mr. Setzer states that while the box shock market is a little quiet just now, he has hopes that it will pick up as the season advances and that the business for the coming year will be on a par with that of the past year.

Those who are attending the afternoon services in the Methodist church are finding the hour very profitably spent. Dr. Danford is an expert Bible student and very ably directs the Bible study of the afternoons.

Mr. Van Buskirk, who moved to Klamath Falls from Weed, is building a residence on Wall street.

Mrs. Nelson, of Pine street, left this morning for Portland, where her son, late of the army service, is to be treated in the military hospital there.

C. F. Setzer has purchased the home of Chas. Martin on High street. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have taken up residence in the Lorenz apartments.

H. L. Jones has purchased a home on West Broad street.

F. W. Ingwersen is building a new house on Mortimer street.

The house of J. A. Johnston on Michigan avenue is nearing completion.

The proprietors of the People's Market have added a handsome plate glass show case to the furnishings of the store.

The Loyal Bereans of the Christian church spent an enjoyable time their shop.

together last evening. They had a pot-luck supper and a business meeting. It was planned to give in the near future an original little play.

E. H. Cox, of the Weed Lumber company, and Lucien J. White, manager of that company, were registered at the White Pelican yesterday.

Mrs. O. E. Dewes of Ashland, is in Klamath Falls for a few days' visit. She is staying at the White Pelican.

Mrs. Klipp Van Riper left this morning for southern California, where she will visit her mother. Later she will go to Phoenix, Arizona, to visit her daughters.

Dr. and Mrs. George I. Wright and daughter, Henrietta, will leave Saturday for a two months' stay in the east. The doctor goes to take a post-graduate course and Mrs. Wright and Henrietta to visit friends and relatives. They will visit New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans and many other eastern cities. Dr. Wright will take post-graduate work in Chicago and New York and at Harvard University, specializing in surgery and obstetrics.

Word has been received from J. Frank Evans, who for about two years was employed by the Star Drug company, stating that he had arrived at his new home in Globe, Arizona, and without waiting to see any more of the city he was ready to start back for Klamath county.

Mrs. Lizzie Offield left this morning for Bakersfield, where she expects to spend the next few months. Mrs. Offield has had charge of the telephone office at Merrill for several years, and the many patrons of that system will miss her pleasant and accommodating service. Her many friends hope that she will return soon and that her vacation will bring to her the anticipated good health that she is seeking.

The Rev. Father Marshall left this morning for Baker City, to see of the diocese, an matters connected with administration of affairs of the church.

A. B. Epperson and his father-in-law G. W. Mattern, left this morning for a day's visit to the plant of the Modoc Lumber company and to look over the country en route. Mr. Mattern, with his wife, is visiting here from Donaldson, Iowa, and is much interested in seeing the county and its industries.

CONTROVERSY IN LABOR RANKS CAUSES STRIKES

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Ninety-five percent of the strikes and 75 percent of the days of idleness in the building trades in the past have occurred through what is known as "snowballing" or controversies between wage-earners themselves as to which trade should do the work, says Franklin T. Miller, president of the F. W. Dodge company and formerly Director of the Division of Public Works and Construction of the United States Department of Labor. Only 5 per cent, he declares, have been on questions between employer and employee.

Mr. Miller, who has been in touch with the construction industry in this country for 25 years, cited the case of a big Chicago hotel costing millions, the work on which had been delayed, he said, more than a year because of a disagreement between skilled workers as to who should handle certain doors because of the preponderance of metal over wood. This he said was an inevitable consequence of the rapid development of the industry. Analyzing the situation and the building outlook for 1920, Mr. Miller said:

"The creation of a Board of Jurisdictional Award by the United States Department of Labor, a board composed of architects, engineers, contractors, material men and wage-earners, promises a solution of one of the most difficult labor problems in the building industry. As a result of it decreased cost of construction may be expected. The Board of Jurisdictional Award has been formulated with the full approval of all interests concerned, who seem to have entered into it without reservation.

"The labor outlook in the building industry thus promises a condition of greater stability during the coming year because of the organized dealings between employers and employees, with full recognition of the term contract and arbitration principles.

"The first serious labor troubles in the building industry," said Mr. Miller, in reviewing the national construction shortage, "occurred in the latter part of October 1918, through a strike of carpenters on government work in Brooklyn in violation of the Baker-Gompers agreement, a pact between the War Department and the American Federation of Labor. This strike was settled by a compromise early in March 1919, but in the meantime it threatened a sympathetic nation-wide strike of the building trades and held up construction, not only in New York but made it uncertain throughout the land. Other labor troubles sprang up throughout the country, notably in Chicago,

where the whole building trade was tied up from July to September, 1919." Since then conditions have improved but there would not be complete harmony in the building industry he indicated until the Federal Board of Jurisdictional Award began to function.

"From April 1919, to last July, the War Department, through Colonel Arthur Woods as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, engaged in the active promotion of public works in order to provide jobs for returning soldiers," concluded Mr. Miller. "Then it appeared that there would not be sufficient labor, materials and capital for the necessary new construction of the country. The promotion of non-productive public works was abandoned. The Federal Reserve Board, early in December, 1919, announced its purpose of postponing the erection of its contemplated banking institutions. These are among the factors in the present situation."

PRISONS BREED ANARCHY, SAYS EX-CONVICT

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Thomas Mott Osborne's nationwide campaign to "humanize" the prisons of the United States, according to a friend of Mr. Osborne who served ten years in Sing Sing, has for its real object the counteracting of anarchy for he said, "of the 500,000 convicts, men and women, who annually emerge from American prisons, fully 90 per cent of them are potential Bolsheviks."

This man, a product of the New York slums, who not only redeemed his own life but saved two younger brothers from criminal careers, all as the result of Osborne's work at Sing Sing, declared that American penal institutions are being surreptitiously flooded with radical literature, with leaflets of "hope to the oppressed" and that the secret movement to Bolshevize the nation's prisons is being combated from the inside.

Supported by the efforts of 18,000 members of the Gray Brotherhood, an organization of ex-convicts who "made good" under the Osborne system known as the Mutual Welfare League, the former warden of Sing Sing, it was said, hopes to make prison reform a plank in the platform of one of the big political parties in the next Presidential campaign. A leading member of the first named body, a wealthy ex-convict known only to the public as the Gray Brother, was said to be financing Osborne. He is reputed to be a man of great influence in Washington and to be the intimate of several Senators. He started the Joliet, Ill., Prison inquiry intended to be the first of a national prison reform program.

"If the Gray Brother should come in here now and tell me to jump out of that window," (a four story leap) "I'd do it at once," confided the former ten-year inmate of Sing Sing. "We all would trust him with our lives and, believe me, this Osborne prison investigation backed by him is going to be a thorough job. The people outside haven't any idea of how

Bolshevism is spreading in the prisons. A few days ago four Reds, it was discovered by our men, actually had themselves convicted so they could work behind the bars.

confronted poor Beckett during the 7

"The Reds have their literature in the public libraries, some teachers in the public schools are 'sympathetic' and for some time they have been distributing their doctrines in prisons, jails and workhouses to win over to their side the army of discontented malefactors who have an alleged grievance against society. The Gray Brotherhood is alive to their propaganda, however, and is helping Mr. Osborne to abolish it. One of the best ways to stop it is to treat convicts like human beings instead of beasts and give them a chance to redeem themselves. The state is breeding anarchy by turning at large men and women who have been brutally treated and who leave prison with hearts filled with the desire for retaliation and revenge.

"Under the old system a kind-hearted warden is engaged in making healthy burglars and porch climbers of first offenders. The prison experience did a man no good and he had no conception of right and wrong, no sense of responsibility to society, when he came out. With the Osborne method it is different. As an illustration, there are 1,600 former ex-convicts and members of the Welfare League, in New York City. All of them are 'making good'. Most of them are young and of the 1,600 more than 400 were in the army or navy during the war. They include former burglars (box men) and similar so-called 'elk' thieves.

"Since Mr. Osborne took charge of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., three years ago, he was instrumental in returning 10,000 former inmates, men 'made over' in character, to the United States navy, enough to man three battleships. The present 'crime wave' in Chicago is due to bad prison treatment and the desire of ex-convicts to 'get even.' If it had not been for Osborne's administration in New York prisons New York would be suffering from the same evil."

SADDLE HORSE IS EXTINCT, PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 15.—The Portland committee in charge of the arrangements for the Shrine convention to be held here June 22, 23 and 24, 1920, has discovered that riding horses have been so largely superseded by automobiles in the Northwest that it may be almost impossible to gather 250 good appearing animals at the yards in this city. It has been the intention to use them extensively in street parades of which there will be four in the three days of the convention.

A canvass of the city shows that there is not even one livery stable existing in Portland, where horses and rigs may be rented. All of the good horses owned in this city are boarded at private riding schools and a fee of ten dollars is exacted everytime one of the animals is allowed to leave the barn.

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS"

Sir Louis A. Jette, who today enters upon his eighty-fifth year, was long a prominent figure in public affairs in Quebec, filling high positions as lawmaker, administrator and jurist. A nation of the town of L'Assomption and a graduate of L'Assomption College, he began his career as a practicing lawyer in Montreal. He inaugurated the National party movement and under its auspices was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1871. In later years he was called upon to serve as Chief Justice of Quebec and as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, filling the last-named position from 1898 to 1908. In 1878 he was appointed professor of civil law in Laval University and subsequently he became dean of the law faculty. France made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1898 and other honors have come to him from universities and learned societies in Canada and Great Britain.

Best yet. Herald Want Ads.

LIBERTY THEATRE

"THE PICK OF THE PICTURES"

H. W. POOLE, Owner. HARRY BOREL, Musical Director

TONIGHT

The Great Emotional Actress

MADLAINE TENNER

in

"WHEN FATE DECIDES"

The story of a woman who after the sorrow of being scorned and the joy of being loved

And a Peerless Comedy

"All Jazzed Up"

Tomorrow

"CHEYENNE HARRY" CAREY

in

"BARE FISTS"

Where the "Ace of the Saddle" plays his role through practically all of a big new western drama without a gun in his belt

COMING SUNDAY—Mary Pickford in "Pollyanna." You've read the story—you'll like the picture

We Will Do Our Part to Reduce the H. C. of L.

Just watch the bottom half of this page TOMORROW