

Something New!
Something Novel!
Something Tasty!

THE LIBERTY THEATRE

Presents The Filmusical Comedy

"O, BOY!"

with an ALL STAR CAST Headed by June Caprice, Zena Keefe, Creighton Hale, Flora Finch, W. H. Thompson, and the famous Yale football star, "Lefty" Flynn.



Girls and ginger!—that's the keynote of "OH, BOY!" A breezy, buoyant, bubbling outburst of merriment which bristles with mirth and radiates vitality!

The Government Took Over

The Possession and Management

of certain QUASI-public concerns, and, with the assistance of a large part of the previously formed organizations, realized some success in operation, but as a total result the experiment was a failure.

California-Oregon Power Co.

YANKEE SHOES SELL ABROAD

LONDON, Jan. 26. (By Mail).—There is a very extensive market in Europe for American shoes, particularly on the continent, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The chamber has been advised by investigators in that line of business, that American manufacturers can make large sales in these countries provided they make up the shoes, according to European styles.

ARE YOU DREAMING?

Well, sometimes dreams come true, and the dream usually comes before the real thing appears.

Four-room house in good condition, on Lincoln near Third. Price \$1,050. Only \$350 cash and balance like rent.

Four-room bungalow on pavement near Eleventh. It has bath, full set of plumbing, and is well built throughout. Price \$1,900. \$300 cash will handle it.

Good six-room house near City Hall at the low price of \$3,000. \$650 cash desired.

New and strictly modern six-room plastered house on pavement. Linoleum, shades, screens, indirect lights are all in place.

CHILCOTE & SMITH

633 MAIN PHONE 66 13-14

hand, the American conservative models are said to be excellent sellers.

The difficulties with regard to exchange and transportation are to be considered, but are not a real obstacle.

The sales policy recommended to American manufacturers is to place an agent in each country or group of countries that could be covered by a single agent.

The comment is made, says the Chamber, that European traders in general have lost their confidence in the promises of American exporters, and that the only way American shoe exporters can develop a lasting market in foreign countries is to become importers of shoes into these countries either direct or indirect.

SEEK TO RESTORE HAPSBURG DYNASTY.

BERLIN, Jan. 22. (By Mail).—Martin Lovassy, Hungarian Foreign Minister, is quoted in an interview with the New Journal of Vienna as saying:

"We are striving after the restoration of the Hungarian Monarchy. The Entente, however, is strenuously opposing the return of the Hapsburgs in complete accord with the Hungarian nation, which will have nothing more to do with the Hapsburgs."

WILL RESTORE OLD MISSIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—For the restoration of the historic missions of California a movement is now on foot. Its aim is to rescue those of the old buildings which are crumbling to decay and to preserve in their original condition those that have survived the hundred years that have elapsed since these missions formed the background of one of the romantic chapters of the settlement of North America.

About the time the colonies on the eastern coast were seething with the fires of revolution, the padres, penetrating the country along the coast of Upper California, founded the first of these missions and pioneered the way for civilization on the western coast.

In the course of the years between 1769 and 1823 there were established a string of twenty-one missions, ranging from San Diego to San Rafael and San Francisco de Solano, the latter two being north of the city of San Francisco.

The distinctive type of the mission buildings, with colonnades and red tiled roofs, which has been the inspiration of architects, not only in California but in other parts of the country, and the sweet-toned mission bells, are characteristics of these settlements that are generally known.

So well did the padres build with the help of their Indian neophytes that many of the buildings are in good state of preservation despite the century they have been standing. Others that have been abandoned, however, are falling to decay and are inhabited by bats and spiders.

Junipero Serra, Spanish priest, filled with a zeal for conversion of the Indians, was the guiding spirit of the mission founders. When the king of Spain sought to extend his dominion and check foreign powers who were then eyeing California, he ordered his representative in New Spain, Jose de Galvez, to send expeditions to found settlements and build forts at San Diego and Monterey. Galvez summoned Junipero Serra to aid in the venture, and so long after the king's original purpose was fulfilled the work of the padres continued.

Backed by the Pius Fund, which was raised for missionary work among Indians by Jesuits and turned over to the Order of St. Francis in 1767, the padres directed by Junipero Serra continued their work until the chain of missions was established and flourishing. Always on foot, and generally two by two, the padres made their way from mission to mission. The Indians became devoted to them, and toiled for them not only in building but in cultivating the soil, planting orchards, and doing various kinds of work. Some even developed into artists, specimens of their work remaining to this day.

The missions continued to thrive until 1823, when the Mexican government confirmed a mandate issued by Spain some years before. Under this the padres were compelled to leave, and each Indian was to become his own master, free from control of the church, and to have his own land. Many of the Indians, however, eventually drifted back into wild life, and some of the missions were deserted entirely.

The missions and the years of their foundation are: San Diego, 1769; San Carlos, at Monterey, 1770; San Gabriel, near Los Angeles, 1771; San Antonio, 1771; San Luis Obispo, 1772; San Francisco Dolores (at the site of the present city of San Francisco), 1776; San Juan Capistrano, 1776; Santa Clara, 1777; San Buenaventura, 1782; Santa Barbara, 1786; La Purisima, 1787; Santa Cruz, 1791; Soledad, 1791; San Jose, 1797; San Juan Bautista, 1797; San Miguel, 1797; San Fernando, 1797; San Luis Rey, 1798; Santa Inez, 1804; San Rafael, 1817; San Francisco de Solano, 1823.

PERMITS REVOKED.

JUAREZ, Mex., Feb. 14.—Twenty-seven border permit cards, allowing Americans to cross El Paso to Juarez, were revoked by the American consulate here during the month of December, 1919. Seventeen cards were revoked during the previous month. The chief causes for the forfeiture of these border cards were drunkenness, fighting and drug habits on the part of the holders.

NEW BEVERAGE FOR DRY DAYS

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 5. (By Mail).—Bottled mate or Paraguay tea, the famous South American beverage, may become a prohibition drink in the United States. One North American manufacturer of beverages is making inquiries in Buenos Aires to ascertain whether to import the mate herb from Argentina and introduce it to North Americans.

Drinking mate through the bombilla is a national custom not so much practiced in South American cities as formerly, but is still common in the "camp", or agricultural districts. The bombilla, a metal tube about six inches long with the thickness of a pencil, is fan-shaped, at the end and dotted with small holes like a sieve through which the liquid is drunk from a sun-dried gourd about the size of a large apple.

The liquid is prepared by filling the gourd with the herb, then boiling water is added. The host takes the first drink and the gourd is re-filled, and handed to the guests in succession. The supply on mate is renewed as is required. Silver and even gold guards are now used by wealthy families.

Mate is grown extensively in the extreme northeastern section of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil where large tracts of land are given over to its cultivation.

The herb possesses astringent qualities which makes it an invaluable beverage among the farming people who consume large quantities of meat daily, this, together with hard biscuits, in some parts of the republic, being the only articles of food.

GAS LEGITIMATE WAR WEAPON

LONDON, Jan. 15.—(By Mail).—There would be no more reason to forbid the use of gas than to prohibit the employment of rifles in the next war, says Major-General Sir Louis Jackson of the Royal Engineers, formerly in charge of offensive gas production. There were, he declared, gases which killed painlessly and it was easy to conceive cases in which it would be more humane to use gas than explosive shells. It might be possible to come to some arrangement whereby no gas should be used that caused unnecessary suffering.

In a recent address before some of the leading lights in the military world he stated that the world was on the eve of the most extensive modifications in the art of war known to history, and the changes made in the recent war were only the beginning. It was necessary to develop new arms with the knowledge that the nation which best did so would have a great advantage in the next war.

The tanks were not likely to be used in future wars, but they had shown that mechanical transport was not dependent on highways and that therefore the whole transport of an army could be carried by vehicles with caterpillar wheels independently of the roads.

Air fighting would be enormously developed. The short rifle would be replaced by a short carbine which would be accurate up to a range of 500 yards.

Artillery would be much more mobile and if they were to allow for an advance of 12 miles a day the guns must be capable of an effective barrage up to 18,000 yards. He thought that a short 4.2 gun with an accurate range of 12,000 yards and a long 4.2 gun with a range of 20,000 yards might meet the requirements of the future.

He said that the future soldier must be absolutely different from his predecessor. The days had gone by when initiative was considered not only unnecessary but dangerous. In addition to his rifle the soldier should be able to handle a Lewis or machine-gun and to help the artillery. He should know something of explosives, have a knowledge of fuses, understand signalling and be able to handle a ground wireless set. He should receive intense training.

Of the world's cathedrals probably the most curious is that which crowns a hill in Uganda. In appearance it resembles nothing so much as a mountain of grass, although on closer inspection one is able to see that mud and wood have been extensively employed. The structure can accommodate 4,000 people.

Best yet—Herald Want Ads.

People's Market



RIGHT OFF THE ICE

you get our meats. Our refrigerator is maintained at a uniformly low temperature day and night the year round, and all meats here are kept fresh, tender, juicy and appetizing.

Phone 83

See THE NEW FAIRBANKS-MORSE BOSCH MAGNETO EQUIPPED ENGINE and the CARLSON PUMP JACKS AND WINDMILLS at LORENZ PLUMBING SHOP 123 Sixth Street It will save you Time, Money, and Patience

MANY ENTERED IN ARCTIC DERBY

THE PAS, Manitoba, Jan. 15.—(By Mail).—Dog teams from many parts of the northland will start March 17, St. Patrick's day, in the third annual 100-mile Hudson's Bay Dog Derby over the snow trails between The Pas and Sturgeon Landing and return. About fifty teams may enter.

A purse of \$1,000 and a huge silver and gold cup will be presented to the winning driver. The cup, which stands over three feet in height, was given by Frank Burns, a Toronto sportsman. Wagers on the race probably will be heavy.

The Hudson's Bay derby, it is generally conceded, has taken the place in the sporting world of the abandoned All-Alaska sweepstakes race held every spring at Nome, Alaska, for several years.

Greyhounds will be entered in the Hudson's Bay race this year for the first time. Alongside of the will run sheep dogs, Alaska malamutes, collies and dogs of other breeds. Some of the teams will contain dogs of several breeds.

The winning driver must pilot his sled and dogs the entire distance without stopping and must return

with all his dogs, either on his sled or in the harness. Last year the distance was negotiated in fifteen hours.

"Mushers" from Alaska trails, from the Canadian prairies and from the Indian camps nearby will be among the drivers. One Alaska entry, Walter Goynne, known as "The Going Kid," has brought a team of veteran racers here from southwestern Alaska; B. Borkman, a Winnipeg driver, may pilot a team of five collies. Dr. Brooks of Brandon, Man., is training a team of sheep dogs and greyhounds for the race.

STOP CATARRH! OPEN NOSTRILS AND HEAD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Relieves Head-Colds at Once.

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed and you can't breathe freely because of a cold or catarrh, just get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream into your nostrils and let it penetrate through every air passage of your head, soothing and healing the inflamed, swollen mucous membrane and you get instant relief.

Ah! how good it feels. Your nostrils are open, your head is clear, no more hawking, snuffling, blowing; no more headache, dryness or struggling for breath. Ely's Cream Balm is just what sufferers from head colds and catarrh need. It's a delight.

RESOLUTION

Resolution Proposing to Change the Grade of Portions of Eighth Street, Jefferson Street and Lincoln Street

Be it resolved by the City of Klamath Falls that the grades of portions of said streets be changed as follows:

Present elevations of Eighth St.—At Washington 176.00 At Jefferson 193.50 At Lincoln 217.00 At Grant 255.00 at center line

Table with columns: To be changed to the following grades: EIGHTH ST., West Sidewalk, East Sidewalk, East Sidewalk. Rows include Washington St., Jefferson St., Lincoln St., and Grant St.

Thence the curbs to have a uniform grade of 15.5 per cent to a point at right angles to Eighth St. opposite the northeast corner of Eighth St. and Prospect St. to elevation 284.00.

The easterly sidewalk on Eighth St. from Lincoln to Prospect to be as follows:

At Lincoln—Elevation 218.50. 107.5 ft. from corner of Eighth and Lincoln—Elevation 227.50; then steps, 4-6 inch risers, 3-18 inch tread. 132.5 ft. from corner of Eighth and Lincoln—Elevation 230.50; then steps, 4-6 inch risers, 3-18 inch tread. 160.0 ft. from corner of Eighth and Lincoln—Elevation 235.50; then steps, 9-6 inch riser, 8-18 tread.

The westerly sidewalk on Eighth St. from Lincoln to Prospect to be as follows:

Corner of Eighth and Lincoln Sts.—Elevation 223.00; thence, 130 ft. by Eighth—Elevation 237.50; then steps, 6-6 inch risers, 5-18 inch tread. 145 ft. by Eighth—Elevation 241.00; then steps, 6-6 inch risers, 5-18 inch tread. 160 ft. by Eighth—Elevation 245.00; then steps, 4-6 inch risers, 3-18 inch tread. 170 ft. by Eighth—Elevation 247.00. 260 ft. by Eighth—Elevation 263.00; then steps, 8-6 inch risers, 7-18 inch tread; level for 6 ft., then steps, 7-6 inch risers, 6-18 inch tread; level for 6 ft., then steps, 8-6 inch risers, 7-18 inch tread.

JEFFERSON ST. GRADES.

Table with columns: North Sidewalk, East Sidewalk, South Sidewalk. Rows include Jefferson St. at 130 ft. east of the east line of Eighth St. and Lincoln St. at 100 ft. east of the east line of Eighth St.

State of Oregon, County of Klamath, City of Klamath Falls, ss: I, A. L. Leavitt, Police Judge of the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a duly enrolled copy of the resolution adopted by the common council on the 26th day of January, 1926, relative to changing certain grades on parts of Eighth, Lincoln, and Jefferson Streets.

A. L. LEAVITT, Police Judge. 10-20