MACK PERFORMANCE COUNTS

# TRANSPORTATION

## Is Essential to Business

The demand upon transportation will be greater during the New Year than ever before in history—not even excepting 1918.

Are you equipped to meet this demand? If you are not properly prepared, there is no question but that you will handicap your industry.

Your competitors are awake. They have learned the advantages of highway transport as represented by the motor truck.

### Mack Trucks the Solution

By equipping with MACK trucks you can safeguard your interests against possible stagnation. You will be independent of railroads.

Your trucks should be MACKS, because MACKS are of proven quality. The MACK of 1920 will be the same as the MACK of 1919, as the MACK of 1918 and previous years. You run no chance of the truck becoming antiquated. This will protect you in building up a standardized truck fleet. It insures your investment.

MACKS are in Six Sizes.

**J. H. Garrett & Son**

**Mack-International Motor Truck Corporation**

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## FILTER PAYS COST IN HUMAN LIVES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7. (By Mail).—Valuing a life at $3,000 and the cost of a case of typhoid fever at $300, Chester F. Drake, engineer in charge of the Pittsburgh filtration plant today estimated that the plant pays for itself every 1½ months.

Before the city had filtered water the death rate from typhoid fever was approximately 130 per 100,000 of population every year. Last year it was approximately four per 100,000 of population.

The plant, which was completed in 1907, purified in 1919 approximately 44,253,000,000 gallons of water.

The modern gold coinage of Europe was commenced by the Florentines in 1252.

## IF KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE SALTS

**Says Backache is sign you have been eating too much meat**

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have a backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.

## OPPOSE PRIVATE MEMORIALS FOR SOLDIER GRAVES

LONDON, Feb. 2.—(By Mail.)—Whether relatives shall be permitted to set up any sort of individual memorials they desire on the graves of soldier relatives in France or the present policy be continued of permitting only the rude wooden crosses with name and identification number attached is the nub of a controversy which has arisen in England.

Lord Robert Cecil has been acting as spokesman for those who desire the privilege of erecting individual memorials on the graves of their soldier dead.

They are opposed by a large number of bereaved relatives who argue that most of those who have gone to look at a friend's name on one of the thousands of little oak crosses have felt that his grave received dignity from the reticence of its quiet uniformity with those of all his fellow soldiers.

"At present our war cemeteries in France are the most beautiful and moving places in which men ever collected their dead," declared one American father of a soldier buried in France after a visit to his grave. "The contrast is enormous between their nobly expressive simplicity as monuments of unselfish brotherhood in arms and the average civilian cemetery in France or England with its restless, jumbled individualism. That fine contrast would soon be lost if all relatives might do as they chose. In getting their way they would irreparably mar the resting place of their friends' comrades."

### NEW MOVIE STARS

LONDON, Feb. 11 (By Mail).—Two young aristocrats are going to California to seek fame in the film world. They are Captain Vesey A. Davoren, "The O'Davoren," an Irishman who claims to be a descendant on his mother's side from the great Duke of Wellington, and on his father's side from Irish kings; and Eliot Gordon, nephew of an earl and heir to big estates in Hertfordshire. Both have already played in films here.

## NEW SECRETARY GIVES VIEWS ON H.C.L. PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—In answering questions of newspaper men regarding means for reducing the high cost of living, Edwin T. Meredith, the newly installed secretary of agriculture, said that useless employes, no matter in what line they may be engaged, must be released from non-productive work and given an opportunity to become producers upon the farm or in the factory. If this is done, and if jobbers and retailers recognize the harm that must ultimately come from profiteering on the farmer and content themselves with a reasonable profit, he said, the question of the high cost of living will largely solve itself to the permanent good of all. But unless the whole country—all business and all labor—does recognize this as a common problem and do the things necessary to solve it, he continued, "less and less will there be of farm produce to divide among the whole people and higher and higher will go the price of that which is produced."

"I am surprised," said Mr. Meredith, "that I should have received the number of messages I have, particularly from daily papers, asking what plans I, as secretary of agriculture, have to reduce the high cost of living, indicating that the general feeling is that this is essentially an agricultural problem. It is, of course, related to agriculture, but no more than to many other lines of activity, and I am tempted to believe that the solution of the problem lies more in the hands of those interested in distribution and non-productive enterprises than in the hands of the farmers of the country.

**Give Farmer Satisfactory Conditions**

"The farmers must certainly produce. They have produced and will produce—that is their business. They are on a piece measure basis, so given satisfactory conditions they will do their part, as the farmers of America have in every situation or crisis that has faced the country. But this question of 'satisfactory conditions' is a big one. It is not a satisfactory condition for the farmer to receive reduced prices for his pork, wheat, hides, while the prices of his machinery, lumber and shoes are raised. It does not conduce to a pleasant frame of mind on the part of the farmer or spur him to greater production to be obliged to sell his products for half or less than he later sees them sold for at retail. The dairy farmers of the country wonder if they are treated fairly when they receive 35c to 40c for butter and see it retail at 85c. The poultry men wonder why, when they receive from 40c to 50c for eggs they retail as high as a dollar per dozen. The hog growers wonder if they are not in a 'hazardous' business when they buy fencing and all other supplies at greatly increased prices, and then see their produce fall fifty per cent, and sold by them at an actual loss, in answer to a demand on the part of the rest of the population for a reduced cost of living.

"The farmers of America," the new secretary went on, "are willing to assume their part of the responsibilities as American citizens in meeting any problem threatening the welfare and stability of our country, but this high cost of living problem is a mutual one, and they ask that it be approached by all the people as a common problem. They ask that those engaged in distribution eliminate the lost motion and not put so great a burden upon production as there is upon it today. In other words, they ask that there be an adequate number of producers of wealth, and this includes property and food of all kinds, and only such number of distributors as is necessary to perform the services required. They ask that the banks, railroads, wholesale houses, retail establishments, factories, all of which are vitally necessary to the farmer and recognized by him as such, be speeded up along with him, that the work now done by three men may be done, if possible, by two, and the burden of transportation and distribution be thereby lightened. If the factory executive will speed up his plant that there may be two days' labor in the supplies, machinery, or what not, that the farmer buys, rather than three days' labor, the article will cost the farmer much less, his profits be increased, and his production stimulated, more men stay on the farm, more men go to the farm.

**Put Useless Employes at Productive Work**

"Business men must look to the operation of their establishments, no matter in what line they may be engaged, and see that no useless employe is retained to add to the cost of distributing what the farmer now produces. Useless employes must be released from non-productive work that they may go into productive work and add to the sum total that may be distributed among all.

"Let us enjoy in America as highly developed a system of distribution—and in this I include all the professions, doctors, lawyers, teachers, as well as retailers, transportation, etc.—as we now have, but let us cut out the useless member, the surplus one here and there, and give him an opportunity to become a producer upon the farm, or in the factory. Let us have six-tenths of our people in production and four-tenths in distribution, that there may be six-tenths of what a man can produce each day for each of us, rather than have four-tenths in production and six-tenths in distribution, which gives us only four-tenths of what a man can produce each day for each of us. To do this conditions in production must be attractive, farming must be remunerative and offer to a young man who engages in it an opportunity equal to that offered him should he go into a bank, railroad, wholesale or retail establishment.

**Labor Must Meet Farmer Half Way**

"The farmer asks that the laborers in the mines, the factory, and the mills, who are also real producers along with the farmers, make an effort comparable to his to see there is just as little labor expense as possible in each article turned out by their hands, thereby helping the farmers of America, who in turn will help the laborer. This is not inconsistent with the views and desires of the loyal, intelligent laboring men, who recognize the mutual advantage to all in an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Given this and the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers taking a reasonable profit and recognizing the harm that must ultimately come from profiteering upon the farmer, the question of the high cost of living will largely solve itself, to the permanent good of all concerned.

"On the other hand, if the whole country, all business and all labor, does not recognize this as a common problem," the secretary continued, "and do those things which give the farmer a fair compensation for his efforts, do those things which make farming remunerative, pleasant and as attractive as other lines of endeavor, the conditions will not improve. On the contrary, more more will the young men leave the farms, more and more will the older men become discouraged, and less and less will there be of farm produce to divide among the whole people for their sustenance, and higher and higher will go the price of that which is produced.

**All Must Strive for Cheaper Distribution**

"Attention must be given by public-spirited citizens to the methods which tend to quicken and cheapen distribution of farm products, such as better terminal facilities, easier transfers, inland water transportation, back hauling and round-about routes eliminated. We must all interest ourselves in helping solve the problems of the farmer and furnish him facilities that will help him in his business. While such facilities must be furnished, we find on the contrary there is now being made an assault on the Farm Loan Bank, which gives the farmer money on favorable terms without commissions, without renewal charges, finances him to carry on the fundamental activity of our country, gives him long time that he may plan ahead where necessary. The assault is made by selfish interests, and their success would, in my judgment, be a blow to agriculture in America and result in ultimate harm to all interests. But how many business men in America have recognized this as their problem, or interested themselves in the farmer's behalf? Very few, and yet they could well afford, in fact must, interest themselves in this and other problems affecting the farmer, or they will feel the reaction.

"The farmers of America are willing and anxious to meet the problem of reducing the cost of living as a mutual one. They seek the co-operation, support and sympathy of the business world, and receiving it they will do their part and more. All of us working to this end are strengthening and making permanent agriculture, the very foundation of our whole structure, and therefore doing well for our country as a whole. Every person, no matter in what walk of life he may be engaged, should have a sympathetic, helpful interest in agriculture, be helpful to the farmer, and see he gets fair, square deal in all matters. Surely, such an attitude is an expression of the highest type of patriotism in peace."

# 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

### GARBAGE MEN GET MORE THAN OFFICERS.

BERLIN, Feb. 10. (By Mail).—Garbage collectors of Berlin are now earning more than many university professors and much more than minor officials in the Foreign Office and the other ministries. If one has a wagon and two horses he makes 9,906 marks a year, plus his tips which amount to as much more. He has become a tyrant, and will remove no garbage unless he receives fees. The Berlin papers speak of him as the "Garbage Lord."

### GERMANS LIBRARIES TO BE CENSORED.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—(By Mail).—The German school libraries are to be "cleansed," that is, experts will soon begin to eliminate anything that "is contrary to the spirit of the new time." All books that are chauvinistic, monarchistic, militaristic, Bysantinish, nationalistic and anti-semitic will be ruthlessly removed. A committee has been formed to begin the work immediately.

### OLD SLAVE MARKET IS JIM CROWE MOVIE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—The old building in Cedera street here, in ante-bellum days one of the largest slave markets in Tennessee, and in later years the site of one of the South's most widely known saloons and gambling houses, is to be converted into a moving picture theater for negroes. It has been purchased by a wealthy negro real estate dealer, who as a boy was employed as "look-out" for the gambling house on Sundays to give warning of impending raids by the police.

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**MONDALE**

**SUNDAY and MONDAY**