

MANY PROBLEMS BEFORE MINING MEN'S MEETING

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 15.—Complete revision of all tax laws pertaining to the mining industry, a "clearing of the atmosphere" between capital and labor, and a general review of the gold problem are among the subjects slated for action at the 23rd annual convention of the American mining congress beginning here tomorrow and to continue until November 20.

"Excessive taxation which has all but killed the industry," said an official announcement issued at headquarters here, "will be chief among the matters discussed."

"The allied tax committee of the congress, which met recently in New York, will bring a report to the convention recommending revision of all existing mining tax laws, both national and local."

"In addition it is generally recognized among mining men there must be a general clearing of the atmosphere to show where the reasonable line is between capital and labor."

Legislation which would "require incorporation of labor unions to make contracts binding and enforceable" will be proposed and discussed. It was officially stated.

Invitations have been sent to 7,000 mining operators throughout the country. The speaking program includes addresses by Governors Emmet D. Boyle, of Nevada and Henry J. Allen, of Kansas. Governor John J. Cornwell, of W. Va., whose actions have been closely followed by mining men in connection with the extended strike of miners in that state, has been invited and officials of the congress expect him to accept.

Eight general divisions of work will be undertaken by the convention according to the program. They are:

Industrial, legislation, standardization, taxation, the gold problem, including furtherance of a movement to prevent greater depletion of the nation's monetary gold reserve; floatation conference, and schools of mines and metallurgy.

Each general division is under supervision of a special committee, and conferences will be held daily during the five days of the convention.

"Reconstruction of the monetary system of the nation" will be the topic of an address by representative Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, father of the gold excise tax bill.

REFUSED TO QUIT

CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 29.—(By Mail)—A million of the coal miners of Great Britain participated in the strike, but there is at least one who did not obey the union call to quit work.

He presented himself for work at South Wales pit where 20 men were employed, keeping the colliery in order. He went down for his seven-hour shift, cut coal, put it in a tub and took it to the pit mouth single handed.

FRENCH WILL NOT RESIGN IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—(By Mail)—The rumors that Lord French is about to retire from the office of Lord Lieutenant because he is dissatisfied with his lack of influence on policy are regarded in usually well-informed circles here as without foundation in fact. His role was definitely settled several months ago when Sir Hamar Greenwood and General Macready came to Ireland and no change has since taken place.

When first appointed Lord French was accompanied by Mr. Short as chief secretary and, the arrangement was that each should have an equal voice in the administration. When they differed the difference was referred to the cabinet. Where there was no time to make the reference Lord French's view prevailed. This plan did not work well. Neither party was satisfied. Each minister thought he could do better without the other. Mr. Short was sent to the home office, and Lord French was allowed to choose a chief secretary, not as a colleague, but as a subordinate, and he chose Mr. Macpherson, of whom he had had a favorable experience when Mr. Macpherson was under secretary for war.

Lord French is said to have interfered in all the details of administration. He tired of the job and welcomed the change which brought Sir Hamar Greenwood as a real chief secretary directly representing the cabinet, and General Macready to control the armed forces. The three men have since got on well together, and the viceroy is understood to be content with a mainly ornamental position which relieves him from much trouble.

The salary attached to his post is 20,000 pounds a year, with various additional allowances, and with some concessions in the matter of income tax. Previous Viceroys found the sum insufficient and some of them who were wealthy men supplemented it out of their private means. But then there were levees, drawing rooms, dances and entertainments on a large scale in the castle, all modelled in imitation of the functions of the royal court in London. These have not been resumed since the war which suspended them, and the entertainments are few and on the modest scale possible in the Viceroyal lodge, which is a small house less extensive than many Irish country mansions.

The Viceroyalty is thus now an office of considerable profit, and since in the new conditions it is involuntary, there is every inducement for him to remain in it.

It is a convenience to the government that Lord French should stay. It would not be easy to find a suitable successor. Unless, therefore, Lord French's health breaks down a change is considered unlikely.

Should a complete reversal take place in present methods of Irish administration and a new policy of conciliation be inaugurated, there would be a change in all the Irish offices. Three names are mentioned as possible Viceroys in that event. Lord Deedes, who married Miss Gould, of New York, is constantly spoken of. He is personally very popular with all classes and is a very genial man typically Irish in his ways. He would be an ornamental lord lieutenant of the old spending style.

If the lord lieutenant were to have the real as well as the merely nominal power, Lord Northcliffe is mentioned as a possible choice. Another likely man is Lord Shaftesbury who made an important speech at the Irish peace conference and whose role would be, while conciliating Irish feeling generally, to secure the adhesion of Belfast where he has great interests.

If, owing to reasons of health, Lord French should go during the continuance of the present regime that most probable successor is believed to be the Marquis of Londonderry.

Boxing fans do not appear inclined to take seriously the report that the Dempsey-Carpenter championship bout will be staged in Havana. It's too far from Broadway in popular opinion, to pan out profitably.

By their tactics in avoiding everything even suggestive of a title match, Johnny Kilbane, Johnny Wilson and Pete Herman bid fair to become the most unpopular trio of champions in the records of American pugilism.

Methodists Sending Many Missionaries

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The largest number of new missionaries ever sent to foreign fields in any one year in the history of the Methodist Episcopal church left the United States during the fiscal year ending November 1, 1920, reports the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church. There were 275.

The largest previous year was 1917, when 94 recruits went abroad for the Methodists. Of those sent this year, 80 were assigned to South America, 69 to China, 50 to India and Burma, 30 to Malaysia, six to Mexico, five to Japan, two to Korea and two to Europe. The list does not include relief workers in European war areas.

The 1920 increase marks the first year of the five-year centenary program of the Methodists which includes the expenditure of \$115,000,000 in war reconstruction and general expansion of church activities.

DIVORCE COMPLAINT

F. A. Willard today filed an application for a divorce from Della Willard, to whom he was married in 1912 in California. The complaint states that his wife deserted him in 1915. There are no children.

FEAR BANK BANDITS

AUBURN, Cal., Nov. 13.—To defeat possible designs of bank bandits, the banks of Placer county now close their doors between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock of each day while the staffs are at lunch. It is stated that most of the bank hold-ups occur at noon, while only a portion of the staff, often women, are present.

PREMIUM FOR LOAN

WARSAW, Oct. 25.—(By Mail)—One million marks is to be given away each week for 20 years by the Polish government as a premium prize for a state loan announced recently by the minister of finance and designed to raise 5,000,000,000 marks. Bonds of the loan are in denominations of 1000 marks and bear four per cent interest, the loan running 40 years.

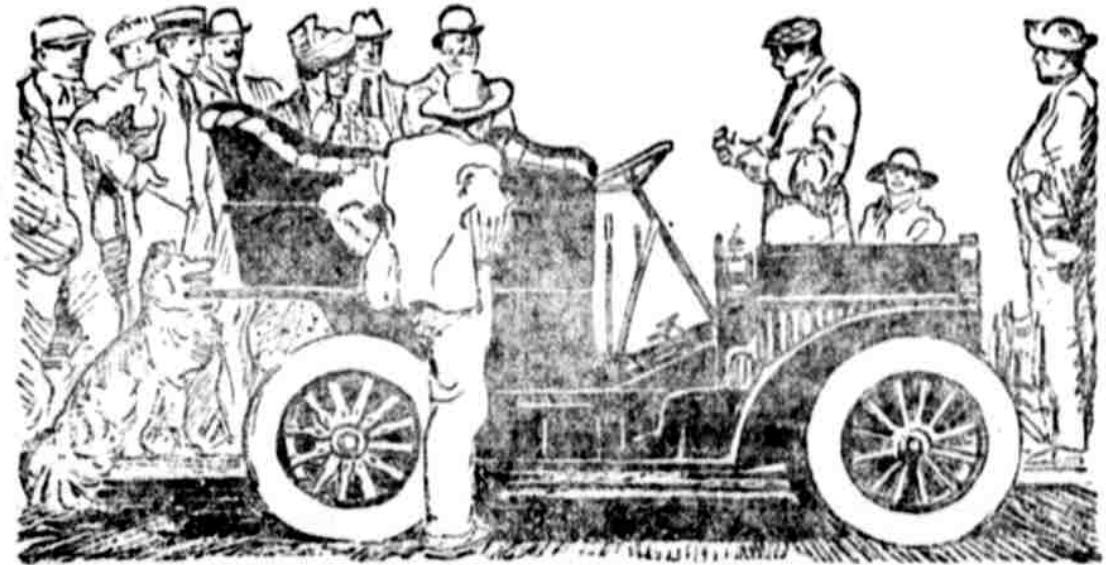
Rock of Ages Granite

Time and the elements can no more change the rugged conotaph of ROCK OF AGES GRANITE than it can change the rock-bound hills from which it is quarried. Light gray in color and fine in texture, ROCK OF AGES GRANITE adds distinctive beauty to any memorial—public or private—a beauty which makes the monument a stronghold of tender memories and a shrine for generations yet unborn. Your task of selecting a suitable tribute to the departed will be made easier by visiting my place of business at 1040 Main street and looking over the beautiful display I have.



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1040 Main St.

G. D. Grizzle, Proprietor



They used to call a man a "sport" when he bought an automobile

THAT was before the days when pretty nearly everybody owned one—or could, if he wanted to.

There was a lot of waste about motoring in those days. A man spent a lot of money on his car and never thought very much about what he was getting in return.

When a man buys a tire nowadays he has a pretty definite idea of what he expects to get out of it.

The dealer who sells him one that gives him less than he expects isn't likely to get any more of his business.

That's one of the reasons why we handle U. S. Tires—and recommend them to the

motorists of this community.

The U. S. reputation for quality is not built on any one tire.

There is not one standard for large U. S. Tires and another standard for small ones.

Every tire that bears the name "U. S." is built the best way its makers know how to build it. The oldest and largest rubber concern in the world cannot afford to play favorites in seeking its public.

Come in and tell us what you are looking for in tires.

We can probably tell you whether you need a U. S. Nobby, Chain, Usco, Plain, or a Royal Cord.

Select your tires according to the roads they have to travel:

In sandy or hilly country; wherever the going is apt to be heavy—The U. S. Nobby.



For ordinary country roads—The U. S. Chain or Usco.

For front wheels—The U. S. Plain.

For best results—everywhere—U. S. Royal Cord.

United States Tires

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