

Bears Bid to President



Miss Mary Harrington, of Reno, Nev., was picked as a representative of Western womanhood to travel 2000 miles to Washington and invite President Harding to the Reno Round-Up. She presented the executive with a 10 gallon cowboy hat.

280 BOMBS ARE THROWN IN TEST

Aerial Menace to Navy Is Given Full Dress Rehearsal

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 25.—The aerial menace to the navy was given a full dress rehearsal recently when the old battleship Agamemnon was attacked by four different types of airplanes. A total of 280 dummy bombs were thrown from the air. Out of 48 dropped three missed. At the 8,000 feet range there were nine direct hits and 223 misses. Nine pound smoke bombs were used. If war bombs containing high explosives had been used the Agamemnon, experts say, would certainly have been very badly damaged if not actually sunk. The airplanes operated from a base 50 miles away.

One of the wonders of the demonstration was the behavior of the Agamemnon herself. She was under wireless control, directed from a destroyer. Without a human being on board she twisted and turned at a speed varying from six to 15 knots. Her fires were stoked with oil fuel and she maneuvered throughout a long day as if she had a full crew aboard.

The attacks at point blank range were very spectacular and exciting. Four "snipers" flying at 120 miles an hour dived at the Agamemnon one after another until they were about 150 feet above the sea, and dropped bombs in pairs. Each "sniper" swung round almost on its heel and was back again to drop two more. Each bomb on exploding emitted a cloud of white smoke so that in two minutes the Agamemnon was wrapped in smoke from end to end and looked as if she were on fire.

The attack gave a vivid impression of the danger that would beset a battleship that had no means of defense against attacks from the air.

The "snipers" were followed by six "camels"—machines of similar diminutive size—that swooped down on the Agamemnon, and when at a height of 1500 feet started peppering her with machine-gun fire. According to experts, if the test did not prove that a battleship was entirely at the mercy of attacks from the air, it did show the necessity of providing an ample force of fighting and bombing machines to defend the fleet from such attacks.

During the experiments the deck of the light cruiser Canterbury, carrying foreign naval attaches, naval experts and newspaper men, became temporarily the floor of an animated debating society, says the Daily News.

There was one point on which everyone appeared to be agreed: that the development of the airplane would not make naval warfare cheaper leading to the abolition of the battleship, but would make it more expensive by adding to its complexity. There was evidence of the necessity of having more airplanes for coast defense.

"All this means," said one enthusiast, "is that the poor old taxpayer will have to put his hands still deeper into his pockets."

That was the general view. The subject was covered by a naval officer who said:

"As far as the navy is concerned the development of the airplane is merely a repetition of the development of the submarine. In both cases there is quick development and then a halt. The battleship confronts another menace; steps will be taken to meet it.

"No doubt the thickness of the deck will be increased and personnel will be better protected from attack from above. No doubt, too, the airplane, like the submarine will score successes. An occasional battleship will be sunk. But to suggest that the airplane can make the battleship obsolete—I'm afraid the taxpayer can look for no relief in that direction."

ASK WAR TIME WAGE

Railroad Labor Board Is Petitioned By Brotherhood of Signalmen

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Return to war time wages and resumption on a basis of eight hour day was asked of the railroad labor board today by representatives of the brotherhood railroad signalmen. D. W. Holt, brotherhood president, opened the hearing for the employes on 42 railroads. Three railroad officials were present to oppose the signalmen's petition.

Herald classified ads pay 70c.

TELLS HOW TO LIVE LONG

Drink and Smoke But Don't Wed, Is Advice of Uncle Pat, 101-Year-Old Rebel Veteran

By NEA Service

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—If you want to live to a ripe old age and be so spry that you can dance a hornpipe when you are a hundred years old, here's a simple recipe:

ONE: Never marry.

TWO: Use all the tobacco you want to.

THREE: Drink plenty of good corn whisky.

The recipe is furnished by "Uncle Pat" McLaughlin, Confederate veter-



"UNCLE PAT"

an of Beauvoir, Miss. He ought to know for he has tried the scheme, is 101 years old and says he can dance

a hornpipe as skittish as he could when he was 18.

Of course in these arid days, it may be somewhat difficult to find "plenty of that good corn whisky" but there are some rumors to the effect that it may be obtained. Andy Volstead to the contrary notwithstanding. But even Uncle Pat believes Andy is going to be responsible for his untimely demise. Listen to what he says:

"I've used liquor all my life and I'm afraid this prohibition amendment is going to cut my life short. The quality of the whisky I am able to get is getting worse and worse.

"I would advise anyone against marrying if he wants to live long. When you have a wife on your hands, you are going to have to worry a lot. Worry is what makes you sick. And again some wives object to your smoking and chewing. I couldn't live without my tobacco. Of course everyone is going to have an affair of the heart sooner or later. But you can survive even the worst attacks if you are strong-minded.

"I sparked a lady for about five years. I guess maybe in those young days I would have succumbed but I was always a little bit timid about speaking my own mind and anyhow something kept telling me I'd always be better off single.

"I can read almost as well as I could when I was a boy and I've never worn glasses. I can run 100 yards without getting tired and I've never used a cane.

"You know when I was a boy the women used to wear dresses that covered a large part of them. They were pretty attractive and tempting in those days when they didn't have to carry their blouses around in a vanity bag. Mighty hard to keep from getting tied up then—but now. Look at the short skirts, the lip sticks, the plucked eyebrows and the bobbed hair. I can't see how anyone would want to get married nowadays to one of those kind of girls. Do they ever catch a husband, young man?"

Uncle Pat fought all through the war and has seldom been ill.

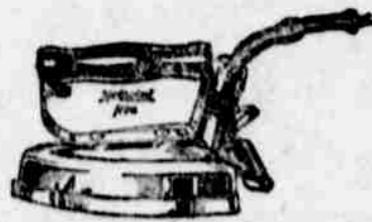
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Klamath Falls Creamery

COPCO

It Costs Less

to use that clean heat, electricity, than to keep the wood stove going.



Get an electric iron or a percolator or some other of the many conveniences which make house-keeping a pleasure instead of a drudgery.

Of course the time will soon come when you will want an Electric Range—and that means a Hot Point-Hughes range as the most modern cooking device yet placed on the market.

We have purchased a carload of these ranges so that our customers can be supplied at a reasonable price. Call at our office and let us tell you about them.

The California Oregon Power Company

Your Partners in Progress

TODAY'S FASHIONS

Pleated Frocks Popular



Narrow pleatings are used to excellent effect on many summer dresses. Sometimes they take the form of long panels from the shoulder to below the hem line and are shown both to front and back.

Paris—The autumn bride is combining white silk and silver lace been more extensively than did the bride of a few months ago. One gown just completed today for a fashionable wedding in late September is of thin white silk over a foundation of silver lace. The gown is slashed up the sides and front to reveal the shimmering under dress, and from waist to rounded neck line it is parted in soft folds over the silver. The girle is of white silk roses, which form a large round buckle exactly in the center of the front.

London—Pliable suede, which started out as a trimming for frocks, today has progressed to the point where not only waistcoats but whole capes are made of it. The latest use for suede is a motor cape, although such capes are used as wraps at afternoon parties. In a remarkable soft quality these

capes seem even more pliable than velvet. They take beautifully to brilliant colors.

London—Not for all types of women is the new mode of hair dressing just coming in, but for those to whom it is becoming there is nothing more smart than the center parting with a wide expanse of forehead and the hair brushed smoothly down on each side. For those who have not the oval face and regular features which this coiffure demands, hair dressers and milliners today recommend a high loose knot on the crown of the head and fluffy little bunches of hair above the ears. The ear tip must be left bare and the earrings must be large.

Corvallis—Cannery used 50,000 cans a week and has weekly payroll of \$1,000.

Eugene—Willamette Valley highway to be surveyed from Crockett to Oakridge.

Charter No. 240. Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE MALIN STATE BANK

at Malin, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business Sept. 25, 1922

RESOURCES

1—Loans and discounts, including rediscounts as shown in items 29 and 30, if any	\$27,589.19
2—Overdrafts secured and unsecured	424.49
4—Other bonds, warrants and securities, including foreign government, state, municipal corporation, etc., including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any	3,151.22
5—Stocks, securities, claims, liens, judgments, etc.	3,089.80
6—Banking house furniture and fixtures	4,794.11
9—(a) Amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies, designated and approved reserve agents of this bank	7,020.94
11—Checks on banks outside city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	25.10
Total cash and due from banks, items 9 and 11	\$ 7,046.04
12—Interest, taxes and expenses paid	1,983.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47,977.79</b>

LIABILITIES

16—Capital stock paid in	\$15,000.00
DEMAND DEPOSITS, other than banks, subject to reserve:	
23—Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the State of Oregon, county, city or other public funds	\$5,049.53
24—Demand certificates of deposit outstanding	30.00
25—Cashier's checks of this bank outstanding payable on demand	76.34
26—Certified checks outstanding	8.34
Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve, items 23, 24, 25 and 26	\$5,164.11
TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, subject to reserve, and payable on demand or subject to notice:	
28—Savings deposits, payable subject to notice. Total of time and savings deposits payable on demand and subject to notice, item 28	\$,813.61
31—Bills payable with federal reserve bank or with other banks or trust companies	5,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47,977.79</b>

State of Oregon, County of Klamath, ss. I, Frank J. Ottoman, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: FRANK J. OTTOMAN, A. KALINA, G. W. MYERS, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of September, 1922. M. M. STANTY, Notary Public. (My commission expires March 9, 1923.)

Charter No. 10056. Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Merrill, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on September 25, 1922.

RESOURCES

1—Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	\$127,548.61
Total loans	\$127,548.61
2—Overdrafts secured, unsecured	784.03
4—U. S. Government securities owned: a Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)	\$ 25,000.00
b All other United States Government securities (including premiums, if any)	1,608.54
Total	\$26,608.54
5—Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.	5,483.31
6—Banking House, \$5,000.00; Furniture and fixtures, \$2,828.94	7,828.94
8—Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	10,330.15
10—Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	45,615.63
13—Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 12)	45,615.63
14—Checks and drafts on banks (including Federal Reserve Bank) located outside of city or town of reporting bank	991.60
b Miscellaneous cash items	991.60
15—Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,280.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$324,678.71</b>

LIABILITIES

17—Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
18—Surplus fund	7,500.00
19—Undivided profits—\$2,752.11 a Reserved for interest and taxes accrued	99.69
b Reserved for losses current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,651.80
20—Circulating notes outstanding	2,129.88
25—Cashier's checks outstanding	781.92
Total of item 25	24,497.59
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
26—Individual deposits subject to check	87,737.88
27—Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	9,780.40
28—State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank or surety bond	49,500.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, items 26, 27 and 28	147,018.28
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
32—Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	4,114.88
34—Other time deposits	15,844.73
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, items 32 and 34	19,959.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$324,678.71</b>

State of Oregon, County of Klamath, ss. I, Geo. J. Walton, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: G. W. OFFIELD, A. M. COLLIER, LESLIE ROGERS, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1922. P. C. GRINSHAW, Notary Public. (My commission expires May 15, 1924.)