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SPORTS

By HAL SHERIDAN
(Written for the United Press)

NEW YORK, June 12.—A terrible catastrophe is upon us. It happens every year, being more regular than the visit of the seven-year locusts, but in view of certain upheavals during the past year it brings a new sting. With voices from the sidelines urging that the secret be spilled, we refer to the closing of the regular college year and the turning loose throughout the country of several thousand student-baseball players who will be tempted sorely to risk fate and take upon themselves—on the q.t., of course—the terrible blight of "professionalism." Sport was certainly on the first pages when those immortal lines asking, "what is so rare as a day in June," were penned, or the answer would have been obvious to a blind man. A real honest-to-goodness amateur is the answer. Such a personage is rarer than two days in June, or than twelve hours in June. Which settles that point, but doesn't settle the question of summer baseball playing by college men.

Some of the bush league and semi-professional clubs throughout the country are likely to make some shifts and take on new strength during the next few weeks, and though we never would suggest outright that the new bloods were fresh from the halls of learning, it isn't going too far to opine casually that although the names will not be similar, there will be resemblances between some of these new semi-professional players and certain college baseball stars of whom we wot that would be startling to the erstwhile college chums of these players.

And this brings us to another turn in the road. Insofar as their standing in athletic circles is concerned, why shouldn't a college man play ball during the summer months with as much safety from being ruled out of college sport as would be accorded the college man who drives a truck during the summer? It's a foolish question, and you don't have to answer.

As a matter of fact, the harder you look for the fine line of demarcation between "professional" and "amateur" athletics, the dimmer it becomes. There are hundreds, possibly thousands, of students who are working their way through college. Some of them are good ball players. During the vacation months they must rustle enough wherewithal to carry them through the next term.

To earn this money they may drive trucks, dig sewers, work on section gangs, clerk, or do anything but play ball. If they accept money for playing ball—and are found out—they are dubbed "professionals" and are barred from all future competition in college or any kind of amateur sports.

At the opening of every football season a dozen or more players frankly admit that they have spent the summer working in the Kansas wheat fields, throwing a sledge with a railroad construction gang, or what not, chiefly to get into condition. It is taken for granted that these men were paid for the work they did to get themselves into physical shape to play football. Now, when you ruminate over these instances it does seem

a bit foolish that a baseball player can't keep himself in condition by taking a small job with some bush league team during the summer.

A baseball man might plead that he wanted to play summer ball in order to condition himself for the next season, but he couldn't get away with it. He might swear he didn't receive a cent of money for his job, but few would believe him. And what a yap there would be from the stone quarries, section gangs and blacksmith shops where the football players were conditioning themselves, if they had to do their training at these jobs without pay.

Now the point is not to change the rules to permit a return of the conditions which existed in the notorious old days of "ringers," when the college or university with the most money could "buy" a championship by literally hiring athletes. College authorities are urged to look the matter squarely in the face and allow some leeway. Certain it is that there should be rules to prevent real professionals from being enlisted on college teams, but it is just as certainly a bad thing to prevent bona fide amateur baseball players from playing throughout the summer months on bush leagues or semi-professional teams. The rule could permit students playing on any team not directly under the national baseball commission, or it could go further, and state what leagues or clubs the students could not play on and return to their amateur standing. The suggestion is not wholly original, so it isn't boosting our own game to say that it is a mighty good one. Take it for what it's worth, you college solons and amateur athletic union officials.

REPLY TO JAPS

United Press Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The reply of the United States to the Japanese rejoinder in the California antilain land bill discussion will be in the hands of Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, next week. This was announced today by Secretary Bryan.

This morning Bryan and President Wilson held a conference on the form of note as drafted by John Bassett Moore, the law adviser of the state department.

NORTHWEST NOT FOR FREE CATTLE

United Press Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—There is a strong indication that democrats from all of the Northwestern states will make a strenuous objection to the free listing of cattle in the tariff bill.

Senators Heat and Hammond of Minnesota today called on the president in regard to the matter. They stated that they have received scores of protests against removing the duty on cattle.

So far Wilson has not definitely committed himself on the subject.

Henry Voss of Whitelake is a county seat visitor.

All Grades of Planos, from Mail Order to Artistic
Shepherd Piano Depot

Trail of Juleps Is Not of Much Import

Southern Congressmen Hold They Know Not the Drink Mentioned in the Roosevelt Libel Suit

By BURTON K. STANDISH
(Written for the United Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Dropping for the nonce the colossal affairs of state that occupy the major portion of his time, the United Press correspondent the other day poked around the Capitol building, trying to find out whether the kind of mint juleps Colonel Roosevelt said he occasionally imbibed while president were properly mixed. Henry Pinckney, the negro factotum, who used to mix 'em, using greens from the White House mint bed, left behind his recipe, and it called for crushing the mint.

Now the United Press correspondent used to live in the South years back, and he knew by reputation—purely by reputation—that the true julep is not made by crushing the mint leaves. He bethought himself that it would be a fine thing to get some Southern congressman to "stand" for an interview roasting the late Henry Pinckney for committing the crime of crushing the fragrant leaves.

But a distinct shock awaited said correspondent, for he discovered nary a Southern congressman who knew a darned thing about the mixing of juleps. A lot of them admitted drinking one occasionally, but there wasn't a one who knew exactly how to prepare the drink. Finally, in desperation, the correspondent found out that "Gumshoe Bill" Stone of Missouri had some ideas on the subject, and he came the nearest to giving what the correspondent remembered was the recipe of a famous darkey in Bowling Green, Ky., whom tradition says first invented the mint julep.

Where has the glory of Kentucky gone? None of the Blue Grass statesmen knew anything about the concoction of that alcoholic divinity, the julep. Moreover, the few who had tasted 'em declared they preferred their liquor straight. Only an elevator man, a "Southerner" from South Dakota, went into ecstasies and repeated some poetry "about mint juleps—and as poetry goes in South Dakota, it was pretty fair.

Half of the congressmen looked frightened when the julep was mentioned. Most of them carefully looked around in the corridor before they replied, and made answer in a whispered undertone: "For heaven's sake, don't mention my name in connection with that julep story. Such and such counties in my district are dry; such and such others are wet; and I'm having the devil's own time trying to keep in with both camps."

"I haven't had a drink in a whole year," one Kentuckian confided with tears in his voice. Representative Thomas of the Bluegrass state admitted he had once—just once, mark you, gentle reader, and he from Kentucky—tasted a mint julep. Representative Crisp of Georgia said he had tried the drink. Both declared they didn't like 'em.

"I had mine at a banquet in Louisville," explained Thomas. "Really I didn't like it."
"My wife mixes the few juleps I take," remarked another Southerner,

who wanted his name kept secret. "I don't know how she makes 'em."

"I've got a nigger boy at home who knows how—I don't question his recipe," said another.

To sum up: Ninety per cent of the Southern congressmen don't know what a julep is, 6 per cent have never tasted one, and 4 per cent have a vague idea it contains sugar, whiskey and mint. An ex-slave bartender at a fashionable Pennsylvania avenue emporium, over a frosted glass, gave the following recipe:

One lump of sugar, wetted with water so that it just begins to crumble is placed in a silver cup. It must be a silver cup. Over this is poured a good "slug" of whiskey. Half a dozen tender mint leaves are placed in the liquid and the mixture is stirred thoroughly, great care being taken not to bruise the mint leaves. Then this mixture is poured into a tall glass tumbler, and a handful of fine chopped ice is added. The whole mixture is again stirred thoroughly. Then a dash of brandy is added, and the drink stirred again. Finally some more ice is added, and the top garnished with sprigs of mint. If desired, some pineapple, maraschino cherries, or other fruit may also be put on the top. A straw is stuck through the ice, and he who drinks the julep must bury his nose in the mint as he sucks the beverage through the straw.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following realty transfers, recently filed with the county clerk, are furnished by the City and County Abstract company:

Samuel H. King to Hattie M. King, warranty deed, lot 11, Sec. 10-33-7 1/2.

C. C. Lewis to Katie E. Whiteline, deed, \$25, part of Sec. 31-39-9.

Clara B. Elliott to J. K. Elliott, warranty deed, \$10, lot 6, block 35, First addition.

J. K. Elliott to Clara B. Elliott, warranty deed, \$10, lot 6, block 35, First addition.

The Klamath Development company to Thos. F. Madden, warranty deed, \$10, lots 19A and 19B, block 6, Railroad addition.

The Klamath Development company to D. O. Williams, warranty deed, \$10, lots 21 and 22, block 7, Hot Springs addition.

The Klamath Development company to George H. Mayers, warranty deed, \$10, lot 9, block 7, Second Hot Springs addition.

Richard E. Smith to Ida J. Zimmerman, warranty deed, \$10, S 1/2 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 4-39-10.

Ida J. Zimmerman to Richard E. Smith, warranty deed, \$10, lots 6 and 7, block 27, First addition.

The Klamath Development company to Carrie M. Mooney, warranty deed, \$10, lots 19 and 20, block 30, Hot Springs addition.

Charles T. Landstorm to W. B. Boardman, warranty deed, \$1, lot 7, block 50, Duff's East Klamath Falls.

R. O. Vincent to Leota M. Vincent,

TOWN TOPICS

Three Speeders Fined.—Archie Alexander, Tom Elliott and Gilbert Arnold, the former an autoist and the latter two motorcyclists, who were stopped by Patrolman Fred Greenwood Tuesday night, came before Police Judge Leavitt this morning to answer charges of exceeding the speed limit. Each was fined \$5.

More Fords Arrive.—George Biehn, the local agent, has just received another carload shipment of Ford automobiles. The car will be unloaded tomorrow.

Out for Photos.—C. R. Miller of the Miller Photo company, left this morning by automobile for a trip through Northern California, with McCloud as his destination. He will take a number of pictures en route, and has a lot of Rodeo publicity matter for distribution.

Returns to Ashland.—Mrs. C. E. Pell of Ashland, who has been visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. I. D. Applegate, left this morning for home. She was accompanied by her niece, Margaret Hargus, who will visit in Ashland for several weeks.

Go to Chiloquin.—W. H. Barnes and family left Tuesday for Chiloquin, where they will spend some time. Mr. Barnes is interested in sawmilling there.

Dunbar Home Friday.—Fred B. Dunbar, who is attending the University of Oregon, is expected home Friday evening from Eugene. Though in his freshman year, Dunbar was one of the most active men connected with the Emerald, the University newspaper.

Elks to Fix Grounds.—In order to get the grounds in shape and make necessary improvements for the coming Rodeo, members of the Klamath Falls Lodge of Elks will journey to the fair grounds Sunday. Those who will assist in the work will assemble at the Telford boat house at 9:30 a.m.

All in the Window.—The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a window sale at Hurn's hardware store Saturday, June 14.

SUGAR LOBYIST GIVE TESTIMONY

United Press Service
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Royal Meade, statistician of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, testified before the senate lobby investigation committee yesterday afternoon.

Meade declared his work was disproving the figures of those advocating free sugar. He stated that he discussed the matter with Senators Poindexter, Ramsdell, Norris and Bristow.

For Sale

A good Holstein bull 3 years old. Address G. D. Grizzle, Klamath Falls, Oregon. 2t r

D. M. McLemore returned Wednesday from a trip to California points.

quit claim deed, \$1, block 45, First addition to Midland.

Harry G. Benson to Minnie E. Ward, quit claim deed, \$10, lot 10, block 5, Ewauna Heights.

Sam Evans to R. M. Hotelling, warranty deed, \$10, lots 3, 4 and 5, in block 4, Second Hot Springs addition.

SWAT the

Wanted - By Authorities - The Fly

Clarence M. Reed in Farm & Fireside
We have learned that the housefly is a dangerous pest because it carries the germs of typhoid fever and other human diseases. So there has been a great awakening of interest in fighting this fly. "Swat the fly" and "clean up the breeding places" have been the war cries heard all over the land.

More recently we have learned that a cousin of the housefly is even more dangerous. It is sometimes called the biting housefly, but more commonly the stable fly.

It looks so much like the housefly that Dr. L. O. Howard suggests "a good way to distinguish between the two flies is to allow them to walk over your hand." If it bites it is the stable fly, if it does not bite it is probably a housefly.

But you will not want to try this when you learn that if it bites it may leave the germs of some of the most deadly diseases in your blood. You will rather be content to swat it, being sure that whichever it is it ought to be killed.

The house and stable flies resemble each other very closely, but can be distinguished by a careful examination. The housefly is not able to bite, and it does not suck blood. Both sexes of the stable fly can bite, and do suck blood.

The stable fly breeds by preference in rotting vegetation. It is attracted to manure piles, preferring those in which much straw is mixed. Small piles of rotting straw or other vegetation or of manure should not be left in neglected fields or corners. If spread out it will dry so that the maggots cannot live in it.

Most insects are destructive in their earlier stages, but these flies do most damage when full grown. They bite through the skin and suck the blood of warm blooded animals, including man. After piercing the skin the fly gorges itself with blood, commonly staying in position until full fed for the time, unless brushed off. In such a case it flies to another animal. In this way the fly may carry disease germs quickly from the blood of one creature to the blood of another.

After a full meal the fly usually rests a few hours on a leaf or board, digesting it, before it is ready for another attack. They seem to take two meals a day when they can get them, and they are generally successful.

It has been believed for years that this fly is an active agent in spreading the germs of anthrax and glanders. Lately it has been convicted of being the carrier of the dreaded infantile paralysis which has long baffled the doctors by the mystery of its appearance and the sudden deadliness with which it comes.

When infantile paralysis is not fatal it is very likely to leave its victim paralyzed for life. It is one of the most dreaded human diseases.

Careful studies of the records of the disease show that it is more frequent after midsummer than before. Its period of appearance is about the same as that of the greatest abundance of the stable fly. This fact led two scientists at Harvard University, Messrs. Rosenau and Brues, to experiment with the possibility of this insect carrying the virus of the disease. By means of small monkeys kept in cages into which the stable flies were introduced, they showed that the flies do carry the virus, so that their bites may really be deadly

if they have previously bitten a human being or an animal affected by the disease. Their conclusions were corroborated by similar experiments conducted in Washington, D. C., by experts of the Marine Hospital service. According to statistics, this paralysis is especially a rural disease. Children and adults in the country are more commonly attacked than those in the city.

Entire families of flies are guilty of vagrancy, and ought to be put in screen jails. They are also wanted by the health authorities for spreading disease germs. They are wanted now, and the people who read this article should serve as special agents to bring these vagrants to time.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., of the Klamath Republican, published weekly, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, required by the act of August 24, 1912:

Name of Officers and Postoffice Address:
Editor, W. O. Smith, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Managing Editor, W. O. Smith, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Business manager, W. O. Smith, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Publisher, Herald Publishing Co., Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Owners:
W. O. Smith, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Lena L. Smith, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
L. R. Brooks, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

W. O. SMITH,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of June, 1918.

J. H. CARNAHAN,
Notary Public for Oregon.
(My commission expires June 19, 1913.)

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County.

E. B. Ballis, plaintiff,
vs.
Helen J. Ballis, Defendant.

To Helen J. Ballis, the Defendant Above Named:
You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled suit within six weeks after the first publication of this summons, and you will take note that if you fail to appear and answer or plead within said time the plaintiff for want thereof will apply to the above entitled court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed in said suit, to-wit: For a decree of this court forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet.

This summons is published pursuant to order of the above entitled court made on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1918, and the first publication thereof is made on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1918, and the last publication thereof will be made on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1918.

KUYKENDALL & FERGUSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
12-19-26-3-10-17-24 r