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LEADING CLOTHIERS



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WHAT THE TARIFF WILL DO FOR US

(Continued from Page 7)

that the ordinary family will be able to save under the new law between 15 and 45 per cent each year on clothing, or between 20 and \$60 a year. Republicans admit there will be a saving on clothing, but do not concede it will be so large. It remains to be seen which is right. But the greatest tariff slashing was done in the wool, cotton and linen schedules, and some saving is bound to result. In any event, admission of wool, duty free, after next spring will enable manufacturers to give consumers better quality if retail prices are not actually reduced.

For the man who buys suits costing from \$7.50 to \$12.00, little retail saving will be possible. Neither will tailor bills be any lower. But "hand-me-downs" selling now from \$15 up ought to go lower at retail—and certainly they will be of better quality. Few ready-made suits are imported, however, and the imports are not expected to grow very much larger. But cheaper mill costs are regarded as certain to follow.

Retail prices on wearing apparel, however, can hardly be expected to drop before next spring, although wholesalers and retailers may decide to "unload" present stocks at "bargain prices" in some instances, in anticipation of the inevitable.

Shoes probably will not be any cheaper as a result of tariff revision. Leather has been on the free list, and shoes became costlier at retail soon afterward. Lower import duties on shoe machinery and material used by tanners and shoe manufacturers, it is not believed, will cause any retail price reductions on shoes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Glare of the footlights didn't squint the eyes of democrats who framed the new tariff law. They apparently had little thought of reducing the cost of theater-going in their "revision downward" to lower the cost of living. The stage actors and play goers will be little cheapened, if any, as the result of the tariff reductions. Of course, lambs and hams are made free of duty, but actors and actresses can find little financial solace in the new law. Neither can the devotees of the theater, especially the "movies."

Theatrical supplies may even be slightly higher, as a result of the tariff revision, while increased import taxes on foreign moving picture films and complete photoplays are given a new and almost prohibitive tax. Exposed and developed "movie" films must pay about 50 per cent of their value in duty now, as compared with 20 per cent under the old law.

"Raw," unexposed film, however, is not subject to any duty. This gives American "movie" concerns the edge against foreign competition.

It promises presentation of fewer foreign picture plays.

For the actor and actress, the new law increases about 2 per cent the duty cost of cosmetics, theatrical greasepaint, pencils, powder, etc. Eyebrow pencils, however, are reduced about 10 per cent. "Stage blondes" may be benefited by the lopping off of one-half the duty on bleaching powder. The dazzling calcium, so dearly loved by stage folk, may be cheapened by the reduction in the new law of 3 cents a pound duty on calcium.

However, most of the spotlights nowadays are electric. Opera glasses

may be cheaper, too, as the import duty has been lowered 15 per cent. Wigs of real hair do not promise to sell cheaper at retail, as the duty of 35 per cent in the old law has been retained. Cheap horsehair wigs may drop at retail, however, as the import tax has been chopped considerably.

Burlesque theater patrons—and actresses—may be pleased to know that the duty on cotton tights has been cut in half. This may result in cheaper tights at retail—and more of 'em. Skeletons, too, are on the free list. Skins—dressed skins—are reduced in duty 10 per cent, while undressed skins are on the free list.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Americans can die and be buried cheaper today than ever before. The new tariff law offers this cheering prospect. It is teeming with possibilities for reducing the high cost of dying. Undertakers may face a cut-rate war.

Lower taxes in the new law on almost everything from coffins to tombstones are the features which tend towards lowering the expense of "shuffling off." Foes of the new Democratic law insist, however, that the "ultimate consumer" will get little real economical joy of benefit from the reduced import taxes; that the undertaker may get some supplies cheaper, but his bill will not show any reduction. Here are some of the possibilities tending to make one's demise a greater financial success:

Mahogany, rosewood and satinwood for coffins are all cut 5 per cent in the new law. Silvered and gold plated coffin handles are given an increase tax of 5 per cent, however. Outer packing boxes are reduced 15 per cent. Slight tax reductions are made on undertaker's chemical supplies for embalming, which helps some financially. The duty on attar of roses alone is cut 5 per cent. Sut flowers for funerals are still taxed one-fourth of their value, but then the general run of funerals have few imported flowers.

Mourning stationery is reduced in the new law, but hardly enough to save any money for "Mrs. Weeds" at her stationer. Tombstones ought to go on the bargain counter, if the retail purchaser is given the benefit of the tariff reduction of 25 cents a cubic foot in the new act.

Hangman's hemp is reduced in taxes from 2 cents to 1 cent a pound, a significant tariff revision. Oh, yes! Another illuminating feature indicative of "passing in one's chips" cheaper is that asbestos, brimstone, firewood and bonedust are also on the free list in the new act. But life-saving apparatus is on the free list also.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The new Democratic tariff law will afford some saving to the home-builder—but it will be slight. This prediction is made after claims and counter-claims of Democrats and Republicans have been stripped down to bare figures. A greater saving, it appears, will be afforded the man who will build a house, bungalow or cottage of moderate size and little pretensions.

In the aggregate, many dollars will be saved in the duties taken off lumber, shingles, lathes and other building material. But, concretely, the saving to the individual home-builder will be small, but highly acceptable. In some sections of the country retail prices may go down on a few articles, such as planks and shingles. Large contractors may be able to

Tiger Is Downed by New York Voters

More States Enlist Under the Democrat Banner

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The voters of New York have recalled Charles W. Murphy, the Tammany boss.

This is the general interpretation of the municipal and general elections yesterday, which resulted in a general landslide for the progressives and the fusionists.

As a result, there is very little patronage to be distributed to adherents of Tammany hall. The Tiger faces the leanest four years in the history of the organization.

Leaders of Tammany are angered and chagrined as a result of the election. They are disposed to blame Murphy for the defeat.

It is expected that there will be a new deal and a new head for Tam-

many before the next election.

Complete returns from the city give John Purroy Mitchell, the fusion candidate for mayor, a plurality of 115,628 votes over McCall, Tammany's entrant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—President Wilson today telegraphed congratulations to the winners in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland and in Cleveland. He feels that the democratic victories in these places vindicate him, especially in the state elections, where the tariff bill and the administration policies were issues.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5.—Republicans carried the city yesterday for the first time in sixteen years. Keller was

selected mayor by a large plurality.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5.—Judge Frederick Spiegel and the entire republican ticket were elected at yesterday's city polling. This restores to power the Cox machine.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The latest state wide returns give Fielder a plurality of 18,000 for governor. A democrat legislature is also a certainty.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 5.—The socialist ticket carried in Shelby, Canal Dover and Coshocton, all third class cities. The socialist vote in Columbus was less than a third of the total polled in 1911.

YELLOW AND BLACK TO PUT OUT BRAINY TEAMS

United Press Service

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Harmony has been kicked clear out in the chill around police headquarters, while every official, from captains down to reserve coppers, is trying to figure out who is running the town's morals. Major M. L. C. Funkhouser, second deputy superintendent of police, and "inspector of morals," thought he was, but he doesn't think so today. Chief of Police McWeeny, who is charged with balking Funkhouser's plans, grinned a sort of a "whaddyu mean morals inspector" grin, when the question was put to him. He wouldn't answer.

Funkhouser's appointment several months ago was hailed as a new departure in handling the vice problem in big cities, and other municipalities watched the experiment with interest. The major's job was to check up on everybody from copper to chief that had anything to do with suppressing vice. If he found disorderly resorts running where the police said respectability prevailed, he was to say so. If he found suggestiveness in what the police called innocent little vaudeville shows, he was to stick it in his report.

The major started out with two paid helpers and a conscientious desire to fill the job. He went scouting for a couple of weeks, and then casually remarked that a gambling joint or two was running across from the city hall. The police were righteously indignant. Didn't they take a swing around the city hall every day? Could a gambling joint be running across from the mayor's office and they know nothing of it. Well, they guessed not, in many profane words, and dismissed Funkhouser's remarks.

That seemed to have taken the kick all out of the major. His name didn't get into print any more, except in the society columns, and the police chuckled in the knowledge that their amateur official had assimilated some experience. Dull days followed dull days around police headquarters—and then Funkhouser exploded again. This time he shot off both barrels. One was directed at the conditions in the "former" vice district and the fire from the other raked the police

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

Howard C. Cunningham to E. R. Cardwell, deed, lots 19, 20 and 21, Sec. 3-33-7 1/2.

A. A. Bellman to Southern Oregon Auto company, lots 7 and 8, block 26, Second addition.

William S. Worden to Chas. H. Vee, warranty deed, lot 2, block 12, Worden.

E. J. Murray to H. L. Miller, warranty deed, lots 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515 and 517, block 102, Mills addition.

United States to Jesse H. Griffin, patent, lots 1, 2 and 3, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 11-37-13.

C. C. Low to J. A. Cook, sheriff's certificate of sale, lot 2, Sec. 11-41-10.

C. C. Low to J. A. Cook, sheriff's certificate of sale, S 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 12-40-11.

The Klamath Development company to C. E. Hanley, deed, lot 13, block 44, Hillside.

Clement Bradbury to Alexy and John Schrakoff, warranty deed, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 28-39-10.

The Klamath Development company to Geo. P. Cheney, deed, lot 11B, block 5, Railroad Heights addition.

The Klamath Development company to H. S. Evans, deed, lot 9, block 26, Hot Springs addition.

Morton R. DeLong to Wm. Paedak, deed, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 18, Klamath Heights addition.

fore and aft. The major did not whoop generalities; he recited actual experiences of his two investigators, who, by the way, must have been some busy birds. Their report listed more than 100 "buffet flats" they said were operating as disorderly houses in sections pronounced by the police as respectable.

In certain sections, they reported, street walkers brushed you off the curb; and a few shows on South street, they recommended, should have their licenses revoked.

Ten police captains came in for a flaying; there were intimations that the "wide open" policy was being put back in force, and some rough thrusts at department handling of the vice situation.

The report went to Chief McWeeny but was not made public. A week later a squad of detectives raided some of the resorts listed. Their net haul was six women, who went through the usual process of paying tribute to professional bond women.

The major was a bit sore. He suggested that perhaps Chief McWeeny transmitted copies of his report to the captains he had roasted. Possibly, he thought, the resort inmates knew all about the prospective raids, and spent the week-end over the Indiana line.

McWeeny wouldn't add anything to the general fund of information on this score, and there you are.

The city aldermen, who created the job of morals inspector, are now trying to work out another scheme by which the exact jurisdiction of the chief and the major can be defined. Meanwhile, the Major rests on his oars, and other cities continue to watch the experiment with interest.

J. J. Simonds will leave this week for California points. He will be away several weeks.