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IMPRESSED WITH KLAMATH COUNTY

By E. A. SALISBURY
(Managing Director Educational Film Company)

I have been asked by the editor of the Evening Herald to write a short article on my impressions of Klamath Falls and vicinity. Why he should have asked for a short article and expected me to cover all the good points that have impressed me is beyond my comprehension.

For the past six weeks we have covered quite thoroughly the districts of Upper Klamath, Williamson, Spring Creek, Crystal Creek, Lower Lake, Aspen Lake and Clear Lake, taking moving pictures of the animal and bird life, beauty spots, renowned fishing streams, and I can truthfully say that for variety of scenery I know of no place on the coast that can surpass it. I believe few people who live here realize the beauties of the Upper Klamath and its many streams, I have watched the sunsets from Eagle Ridge and believe that in the films I have taken of them that I have pictures that will bring many tourists to this region.

Some of the fishing scenes that we have taken on the Williamson, Pelican Bay, Crystal Creek and Spring Creek will make the sportsmen's blood run warm with the desire to hie him to these cool, pleasant retreats.

One thing I have not been able to answer for myself is why there are not more people here to enjoy the opportunities that you have to offer them. First, from an agricultural standpoint: In tramping over the large expanse of tule lands, I have kept in mind the agricultural possibilities, knowing that similar lands in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California are selling for from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre. Celery, rhubarb, asparagus, peas and beans flourish here, and a cannery could handle most of the garden stuff as they do in the San Joaquin and Sacramento. The field for this product is large, and if other localities can make big money growing these same products on land that has a valuation of \$1,000 an acre, I cannot see why farmers and home seekers could not be made to realize that here is opportunity awaiting them.

I have no doubt that as soon as the railroad is completed, making Klamath Falls a stop on the main line down the coast, that you will have a great influx of people, and I would not be surprised, in ten years time, to see a large city located here.

From a tourist sportsman's standpoint, enough cannot be said. Having spent quite a number of years hunting and fishing from Alaska to South America, I feel that I am in a position to know a sportsman's paradise when I meet it. Your fishing cannot be excelled. Your water fowl are more plentiful than at any other spot in America; and from the indications and the number of deer I have seen

during my stay here, I feel that the hunter could soon satisfy his lust for blood.

I have found the people of Southern Oregon most hospitable, and the assistance they have given us during our stay here will be remembered always. If it is possible for me, in the titles of the pictures which I have taken here, to boost Klamath Falls, I shall feel duty bound to do so, as that would be small return for the many courtesies extended to us.

We have found it a wonderful country for our work, and of the 10,000 feet of film that we have taken fully 8,000 of it could not be duplicated without covering the whole coast from Alaska to Mexico.

SPORTING EXPERT PICKS MACKS AND GIANTS

NEW YORK, June 11.—Unless the dope is all wrong, it is now generally conceded it will be New York or Pittsburgh in the National League and Philadelphia or Washington in the American.

The law of precedents appears to be the only thing at this writing, against which McGraw must buck. No team in the National League has ever won four straight league pennants. Some years back Fred Clark and his Pirates were headed for their fourth successive stammer. Now the Pittsburghers are doing their dullest to return the compliment, but, though Clark has a grand little team, up to early in June it hadn't been there in the pinch.

The first reading, tearing clash with the Giants late in May, when New York fairly routed the Pirates, and then the smearing the latter got at the hands of Charlie Herzog's resuscitated Cincinnatians, was an exhibition of the heart the Pittsburgh aggregation hasn't got or at least didn't have up to that time, and which is essential to running in front at the close of the 154-game schedule.

There was no other possible alibi. The Clark crew was in prime shape. It had ripped its way through all the other teams it had met. It had shown everything except what it could do when it bucked above-the-average class. When that grade of class tore into Pittsburgh in the shape of the Giants, the erstwhile irresistible force was halted, stopped and stayed. And that's the dope in the National League. But it's pure dope.

Now for the fireworks in the American. What follows is not for Washington to read. Everybody in the Capital has already picked out just where they're going to set when, in their own minds, the Senators meet the National League winners next fall. Any Washingtonian who reads this won't believe it. But it's DOPE.

It's perfectly true that Clark Griffith has Walter Johnson. There is also Mile-a-Minute Milan, Base-Grabber Gandil and others of their ilk, not to mention George McBride, who seldom causes any sparks, but who gen-

erally is conceded to be the greatest shortstop in the game today. But (and we must hedge once more behind the dope alibi) according to dope Connie Mack has shown the class he totes about the country with him. With the exception of his pitching staff, which had not come up to expectations early this month, he has the same old crowd, doing the same old stunts.

Thus this Washington-Philadelphia argument simmers down to a comparison of the Griffithian-Mackian pitching departments. Bender is far from gone, and there may be quite a few worrying splinters left in Plank, but neither is what he used to be. Mack must depend on his younger pitchers, Bush, Shawkey, Penneck, et al, for the brunt of his battle. Griffith has the winning Walter, Ayres, Shaw and Engle, who have shown more stuff than the young Mack twirlers.

All in all, it must be conceded to the rabid Washington fan that the Washington-Philadelphia fight for the first place should furnish as pretty a knock-down-and-drag-out as has ever been staged in either league.

Our golfers still have a chance to get back at the Britishers, but even if they don't, Francis Ouimet will carry home with him and wear for one year the French title. After the young man's drubbing, with the drubbing given the other American golfers at Sandwich, he crossed the channel and led the field in France. The open championship in England furnishes another try for Ouimet and the others. Here's hoping that when they beard Vardon and Ray and the other golfing lions in their homes, the Stars and Stripes will have better luck. To beat Vardon and Ray a second time will be more of a triumph than to have won at Sandwich.

The "Sport of Kings" is far from dead in Little Old New York and vicinity. This has been demonstrated at Belmont Park. Twelve months ago even the most sanguine could see nothing in the way of a come-back for the racing game. If the sport is kept in the wholesome condition in which it started, the "good old days" should return.

And speaking of come-backs, Cornell has done something in athletics this year. The winning of the Intercollegiate at Harvard, which meant permanent possession of the coveted championship cup, was indeed a triumph. It was another triumph for Trainer Jack Moakley and his methods. Cornell has also shown her power on the diamond and on water. From present indications, the Ithacans should bring home the bacon at Poughkeepsie.

Is Getting Better.

M. L. Poland, a well known Olene rancher, who has been here on the sick list for several days, is rapidly improving. He expects to go out to his ranch pretty soon.

GERMANY REACHING OUT FOR WORLD WIDE TRADE

BERLIN, June 10.—Germany is launching the most tremendous war for trade conquest of modern times. Organization upon organization in every branch of trade and industry is being formed with a definite, specific plan and purpose of capturing a new market, extending trade already in existence or crowding out the trade of some other country.

The captains of Germany's industry are planning a movement that in effect is a leaf from the famous aggressive tactics of the German army applied to the peaceful conquests of the world's markets.

At home efforts are being concentrated on ousting foreign made goods and replacing them with domestic manufacture wherever possible, while abroad Germany's commercial guns, backed by the vast resources of the empire, government and private, are to be trained on every market, especially where American, English and French trade may now enjoy an advantage.

Germany has set for itself the task of doubling its export and import trade, which at present is approximately \$5,200,000,000. It has chalked up the figures \$10,500,000,000 as a trade target at which to aim.

Like the famous "Grosse General Staff" (Great General Staff) of the German army, which has every move outlined and planned in advance for war, so the German captains of industry are mobilizing the economic forces of their country, not defensive but offensive, for world conquest. Organizations which have been at loggerheads for years are being induced to drop their differences and join in one united, gigantic crusade against America, England and France.

Within the last few weeks there has been organized the "Institute for Sea Traffic and World Trade"; "The League of German Foreign Trade Associations"; "The German-American Economic Union"; "The German-China Institute," and now as a sort of general staff to scientifically direct all the other organizations, there is being formed the "German Association of World Commerce." This latter is headed by Arthur Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, whose motto is "Mein Feld is die Welt" ("My field is the World").

The markets of the world are being plotted out for these different organizations like a gigantic battle map. The German-China Institute, composed of the industries which have trade in China or see the possibilities of trade for their respective branch of commerce or manufacture, will command and direct the "divisional commercial army" which is to develop and capture China's trade for Germany. It will include among other colonial trade organizations the powerful German-Asiatic Company, the Hamburg East-Asiatic Concern and the German Colonial Company,

with millions of dollars back of them.

Among the outlined plans of the campaign for invading China are the establishing and financial support of a chain of German-Chinese elementary grammar and high schools, manual and industrial training schools and medical institutes, teachers for all of which are to be sent from Germany.

German newspapers are to be found in several of the principal cities of China. Wherever possible, German language institutes are to be opened to give the Chinese an opportunity to learn German at small cost.

The sending of Chinese students to Germany is to be encouraged and supported. In fact, every possible effort is to be made to win the sympathy of the Chinese for Germans, Germany and German goods.

There is a German-Argentine Association, a German-Brazilian organization, each of which is to further relations, interests and trade with these South American countries. For the purpose of concentrating and unifying the efforts of these organizations for a more aggressive and scientifically directed campaign in South America, there has been formed the "League of German Foreign Trade Associations."

This organization of captains of industry will be another "divisional German staff." Its principal battlefield will be Mexico and South America. It also will organize propaganda in every country not already covered.

The German-American Economic Union, organized since February, has for its purpose the fostering of better trade relations with the United States and Germany, of course, the furthering of German exports to America. Each of the organizations named will have much to say about the reciprocal trade agreements with the different countries in the trade of which they are specialists. They will examine all new proposed trade treaties and make suggestions to the government.

Old Grandad Edmonds.

"An he wore a smile you could see a mile"—did H. M. Edmonds, a well known lumberman, Tuesday, when he received word that an 8 1/2 pound daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Edmonds, who conduct the Clarendon Hotel at Yreka. Herbert is H. M.'s son, and the last mentioned is still smiling.

Miss Lottie Sly, who has been visiting her folks at Dorris for the past few days, returned Tuesday and will resume her position at the Shasta Candy store.

A son was born last night to Postmaster W. A. Deizell and wife.

There are two kinds of insurance. Chilcote writes the kind that pays. 635 Main.

HOW TO BORROW MONEY

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Five rules designed to convince farmers that there is no magic about credit are set down in Farmers Bulletin 593, "How to Use Farm Credit," which the United States department of agriculture has just published.

Unless the farmer who is thinking of borrowing money fully understands these rules and is willing to be guided by them, the government's advice to him is DON'T.

As it is, there are probably almost as many farmers in this country who are suffering from too much as from too little credit.

Of these rules, the three most important are:

- 1—Make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used will produce a return greater than needed to pay the debt.
- 2—The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed.
- 3—Provision should be made in long-time loans for the gradual reduction of the principal.

The first rule is, of course, the key to the wise use of credit. Between borrowing money to spend on one's self and borrowing money to buy equipment of some sort with which to make more money there is all the difference between folly and foresight, extravagance and thrift.

If the money is borrowed for a wise purpose it will produce enough to pay back the principal and interest and leave a fair margin of profit for the borrower into the bargain. If it is borrowed for a foolish purpose it will produce nothing, and consequently there will be nothing with which to repay the loan.

From this point of view it matters comparatively little whether the interest be high or low. It is the repayment of the principal that is the chief difficulty.

Rules 2 and 3 deal with the most satisfactory ways of repayment. Underneath them both is the same principle: The loan must be repaid with the money it earns itself.

For example, if the money is used to buy a machine that will last ten years, the machine must earn enough in that time to pay for itself or it never will. The loan, therefore, should be entirely repaid before the ten years are up, or the farmer will lose money on the transaction, paying out interest for no benefit in return.

On the other hand, if too early a date is set for repayment, the machine will not have had sufficient opportunity to make the requisite money, and the borrower may have difficulty in raising it elsewhere.

Rule 3 provides for some form of amortization, the system by which the principal is repaid in installments so that the amount of the loan is con-

tinually diminishing and in consequence the interest charges also. Such a system is quite feasible when the loan is really productive, when it returns to the borrower a definite revenue each year.

Of course the interest should be as small as possible. Everybody knows that—except the lender. But if the other rules are observed, if the borrower manages his financial affairs soundly, he will be surprised to find how much easier it is to obtain favorable terms.

The right kind of lender does not want to foreclose mortgages; he wants his money back with a fair profit, like any other merchant. For money that is borrowed wisely, for money that is sure to be repaid, he charges low interest.

This, in fact, is why the government has published these rules for borrowers. It is not so much a matter of driving a shrewd bargain as it is of observing a few fundamental principles which alone can make credit a blessing and not a curse.

Is Recovering.

Lloyd Low, son of Sheriff and Mrs. C. C. Low, who recently fell while doing railroad work at McCloud, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the operation he underwent after the accident. His mother went to McCloud Sunday to visit him.

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