

CITIZENS INSIST ON CLOSING OF CANAL, THREATEN FORCE

Klamath Falls Says Typhoid Cases Due to Old Ankeny Aqueduct and Gets Into a Row With Uncle Sam.

(Special to The Journal.) Klamath Falls, Or., Sept. 20.—Unless an amicable settlement is reached at once there will soon be filed a suit in the district court which will be entitled "United States vs. City of Klamath Falls, Oregon."

For many years there has been maintained in this city the old Ankeny irrigation canal, which when the government invaded the Klamath field it took over. Since the village of Linkville has developed into the city of Klamath Falls, the canal is accused of having become more and more of a menace to the good health of the community.

This city has been threatened with an epidemic of typhoid fever and City Health Officer R. R. Hamilton found that the city water supply, which is taken from a large spring along the river, was contaminated by seepage from the Ankeny canal. Dr. Calvin S. White, secretary of the state board of health, verified the findings of Dr. Hamilton and advised that immediate action be taken to shut off the water flowing in the canal. The attorney general then mapped out a course of procedure for the city authorities.

City Dams Canal; Dam Taken Out.

Mayor Sanderson and Dr. Hamilton, realizing that immediate action was necessary, had a dam built across the canal just where it enters the city limits. The dam was no more than built when a force of men employed by the reclamation service removed it. The city again had it built. The reclamation service has threatened to remove it and to bring suit against the city to restrain it from placing further obstructions in the canal.

Project Engineer W. W. Patch occupies the peculiar position where he is forced to perform a duty he would much rather leave undone. He is fully aware that the old canal is a menace to the good health of the city and has exerted every influence to have the canal abandoned or else turned over to the city so that it could be replaced with a pipe line. The government, however, must maintain the canal, as there are several water rights held by parties who use the water for irrigating lawns and gardens. Mr. Patch has orders from his superiors to keep the canal open and to supply water for those holding rights.

Citizens Ready to Use Force.

Those who have charge of the situation say that the dam built by the city will be maintained no matter what the results. If the government brings suit and gets a restraining order it is almost certain that if the ditch cannot be shut down legally the reclamation service will have to maintain an armed guard to keep it open. There are at present a number of typhoid cases in this city and in the past month two deaths have occurred. It has been established to the satisfaction of every one that the water supply is contaminated and that the old Ankeny ditch is the cause of it. The officials feel that if the nuisance cannot be abated legally the situation is so serious that it must be abated by force.

The typhoid situation is not extremely serious. The health officer issued a timely warning and the water company has notified its patrons to boil all water used for household purposes. All dairies have been inspected and whenever it was found that unsanitary conditions existed they were remedied or else the dairy was forced out of business. These drastic measures have averted a probable epidemic.

80,000 JEWS LEAVE RUSSIA IN YEAR 1910

(United Press Leased Wire.) London, Sept. 20.—Eighty thousand Jews left Russia in 1910, of whom 9,000 settled in the United States, the rest going to Argentine, Brazil and Palestine. These figures are given by the Jewish Colonization association, founded 20 years ago by Baron Hirsch. Most of these Jewish emigrants have been set up as farmers by the association. In all more than 100,000 Jews left Europe last year.

HANDS WOULD CRACK OPEN AND BLEED

Blisters Formed, Skin Scaled Off, and Flesh Burned and Itched Dreadfully. Healed by Less Than One Cake of Cuticura Soap and One Box of Cuticura Ointment.

"About two months ago my hands started to crack open and bleed, the skin would scale off, and the good flesh would burn and itch dreadfully. When my hands first started to get sore, there were small blisters like water blisters which formed on the hands. They itched dreadfully, it just seemed as though I could tear the skin all off. I would scratch them and the skin would peel off, and the flesh would be all red and crack open and bleed. It worried me very much, as I had never had anything the matter with my skin. I was so afraid I would have to give up my employment."

"I consulted my doctor, and he said he didn't think it would amount to anything. But I kept getting worse. One day I saw a piece in one of the papers about a lady who had the same trouble with her hands. She had used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was cured. I decided to try them, and my hands were all healed before I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. I am truly thankful for the good results from the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, for thanks to them I was cured, and did not have to lose a day from work." (Signed) Mrs. Mary E. Breig, 2522 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are for sale everywhere, but those who wish to try them without charge may do so by sending to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 6A, Boston, for a liberal sample of each, post-free, together with 25¢. bank of the skin and scalp.

WET PLOWING TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Farmers Need Education in Backward Counties—To Cooperate.

Walter Wade, rancher and business man of Olex, Gilliam county, who is in Portland today, says that the land owners of his county are ready to energetically aid the program planned for Morrow-Sherman-Gilliam counties by the tri-county development committee and state conservation commission of which J. N. Teal is chairman, and with whom Mr. Wade conferred today.

"We have not had usual rainfall for several years in our county. This accounts in part for retrogression," said Mr. Wade. "There have been other handicaps. But if you want to put your finger on the heart of our troubles, it is agricultural methods.

"The land is plowed when it is dry. To conserve moisture it should be plowed when wet and kept free from weeds. Lack of stock and scarcity of money keeps the farmers behind. But when the plowing is done when the land is wet results are always forthcoming, even if rainfall is slight. I know three farmers that always do this and they always do better than pay expenses, even in bad years.

"The people need education. They want it. They look with warm interest and approval on the Sherman-Morrow-Gilliam program for the next year. This interest particularly applies to the land owners. Renters are not so much concerned. Their interest extends to what can be gotten out of the land, this year, not next or the year after. But the land owners are ready to do anything that will increase production and make the land yield as it should.

"The land is all right. It is rich. The land that has been farmed longest produces best, and this without fertilizer."

The Sherman-Morrow-Gilliam program of which Mr. Wade spoke, includes a conference at Arlington next month when a special demonstration train of the Harriman lines and the Agricultural college will be present. A hog, poultry, small crop contest will be instituted, and the awards given next year at a tri-county fair.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' REORGANIZATION

Let us change our methods, let us get the wet plowing idea firmly fixed, and cut up the great tracts of land after getting water on them," said Mr. Wade, "and we will have the homes and the home life and the permanent, productive, prosperous population that is needed for the advance of our country."

L. H. Ledger of San Francisco, supreme conductor of the Order of Railway Employees, is in Portland for the purpose of reorganizing the Portland division of the order. The reorganization will take place at a smoker to be given at Ringler's Academy in the Mulkey building, Second and Morrison streets next Friday evening. Public installation of officers will also occur at the smoker followed by a general good time. The meeting is to be open and a general invitation has been extended to all railroad men, members and non-members to attend.

The order was organized six years ago in Sacramento so that railroad employees might have protection against accident or sickness. Warranted insurance is provided to its members at absolute cost. It extends from the Canadian to the Mexican line and east as far as Denver and is rapidly gaining a foothold as far east as Chicago. The membership at present is 15,000 and growing rapidly. Its headquarters are in San Francisco.

AEROPLANE MUST BE HEAVY TO CROSS SEA

(United Press Leased Wire.) London, Sept. 20.—"It is scientifically possible for an aeroplane to fly across the Atlantic, and before many years the world will look back with wonder that the feat was ever regarded as impossible."

A cautious scientist, A. E. Berriman of London, made this statement in a paper read before the British Association of Portsmouth.

"But," he added, "before an uninterrupted journey across the 1700 miles that separate the nearest adjacent points of land can be accomplished by a machine carrying two men it will have to be shown that an aeroplane can be built capable of carrying at least 1500 pounds of useful load at 60 miles an hour, at a gliding angle more nearly in the order of one in seven than the angle of one in four, which at present represents the efficiency of a good modern flyer."

CITY MAY ESTABLISH HORSESHOEING PLANT

Mayor Rushlight will, in his annual budget to the council the first of the year, recommend an appropriation of \$1500 to establish a portable blacksmith shop for the use of the fire, street cleaning and other departments. He expects to accomplish by this innovation a saving of several hundred dollars a month on horseshoeing bills alone.

The cost of shoeing the 260 horses in the fire and street cleaning departments aggregates between \$1800 and \$2000 monthly and the mayor believes a great saving can be made if the city does the work itself.

Another desirable result that would be attained would be the greater efficiency that would be brought about in the fire department. Every horse in the department is shod at least once a month, and heretofore it has been necessary to put entire companies temporarily out of service while the animals were being re-shod. With a portable outfit each station could be visited regularly.

SAYS POLICEMAN ACTED CRUELLY

McCants Stewart, Colored Lawyer, Declares Bluecoat Knocked Him Down.

Portland, Sept. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In the matter of the reference in yesterday's edition of your paper concerning my charges against Policeman E. G. Marsh: Saturday night, September 16, I wish to say that I left a Vancouver car at Russell and Union avenue north on route to my home, which is at 513 North Union avenue, just about 100 feet from the corner, on the west side of the street, and in passing the restaurant at 524 Union avenue north I saw some friends and acquaintances who live in that immediate vicinity dining. I stopped on the sidewalk to exchange pleasantries through the screen door, saying in jovial way that it was time for their banquet to close. This door was 10 or 15 feet from the corner. I was surprised a moment later when my attention was directed to an officer, No. 135, whom I subsequently learned was E. G. Marsh, who swiftly came around the corner and in a gruff, uncivil and rough manner, howled at me, "Cut out that noise. What are you doing out here?" continuing toward me. I asked him, "What is the matter with you?" He said that he would show me what the matter was, that he would run me in. I told him that he could not run me in because I had not done anything. I had scarcely time to say more when he pushed, jerked and knocked me off of the street into the gutter.

About this time the men in the restaurant were up and at the door, at which time I demanded an explanation from the officer, telling him that he had used no judgment and asking him what was the matter, what had I done, in which conversation I referred to him as a "tin soldier," and told him that instead of seeking to create a disturbance and to arrest an inoffensive citizen on his way home and in front of his very house-door, he should be looking for criminals, murderers and thugs. The way I spoke to him in front of the crowd hurt his pride and he placed me under arrest. He took me to the box near Rodney and Russell streets and sent in a call for the wagon. He informed me that the wagon could not come there and that I would have to walk with him to Union and Holladay streets, 17 or 18 blocks away. As we proceeded south on Union avenue and came to my residence, I requested permission to go to my door and inform

my wife that I would be out on a matter of business and that she should not wait for me longer and informed Marsh that there was no possibility of my escaping, because I wore a "cork leg," but he pointedly and gruffly refused. When he reached Holladay and Union avenue the wagon came and I was taken to the police station, where I was informed that the judge had to fix bail, it being the rule of the department at this time that the chief captains and officers in charge had not that authority. After failing to connect with Judge Tazwell over the telephone, Captain Keller allowed me to order a taxicab, and delivering me into the custody of Sergeant Joseph Kallian, we were driven to Judge Tazwell's home, and even then we were unable to get the judge.

I was admitted to the bar in St. Paul, Minn., in 1899, a graduate of the law department of the University of Minnesota, where I afterwards returned and took a post course. While my home was in New York city, where I attended the public schools, yet I was sent south and attended and finished the normal course at Tuskegee Institute, at the same time learning the printers' trade. I came to this city in 1902 and was duly admitted in the supreme court to practice in all the courts of this state, and have continuously practiced law here since that time. I enjoy the confidence and respect of my friends and associates, as well as of the bench and jury of this county. This matter is an

important one and might have been serious. This officer was in a bad, ugly and quarrelsome disposition, and had I taken hold of him or offered any retaliation, he would have resorted to his gun and blackjack there on the sidewalk and sought to brand me as one resisting an officer. I have the names and addresses of the persons present, none of whom can satisfactorily explain to me or themselves or account for the unwarranted actions of this police officer.

In my opinion and in the opinion of others, Officer Marsh, No. 135, lacks judgment. He committed a wanton, willful assault and battery upon me, without cause. He was egregiously malicious and rude in his conduct and de-

meanor, such conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He is not a safe man for our police force. I have never been so accused and treated and I do not propose to be knocked and pushed in the gutter, arrested and sent to the town lockup without any cause, and allow the matter to go unchallenged and unprotected.

MCCANTS STEWART.
Will Teach Sobriety.
(United Press Leased Wire.) New York, Sept. 20.—The recently appointed board of inebriety of New York at its first meeting decided to establish a farm where "drunkies" may be trained to hold seats on the water wagon.

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