

The Greatest Power Plant on Earth

What is the greatest power on earth? You say money. Is this correct? Have you the power to get it? If you have not a special training for some special thing, you are handicapped with a lack of knowledge that can be obtained only by study. All lines of business, Surveying and Mapping, Mining, Electrical Mechanical, Architectural, Civil Engineering, etc., require specially trained men. We have The Greatest Power Plant on Earth for brains. We will send our power to your home. You can use it in your spare time and thus get an education for some special thing. What did you do with your spare time last year, nothing? What are you going to do with your spare time this year? Have you the ambition to fill a higher position? Have you the attentiveness to study? If you have, mark the position you would qualify for, and send it to the International Correspondence Schools man. He will tell you how, and help you to get the special training you need; as the business of the I. C. S. is to raise salaries. Do it now and let us help you to an education and higher salary.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Care Hotel Weed, DUNSMUIR, CALIF.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for larger salary and advancement to the position before which I have marked X.

Bookkeeper
Stenographer
Advertisement Writer
Show-Card Writer
Window Trimmer
Commercial Law
Illustrator
Civil Service
Chemist
Textile Mill Supt.
Electrician
Electric Engineer

Mining Engineer
Banking
Structural Engineer
Architect
Architectural Draftsman
Building Contractor
Civil Engineer
Stationary Engineer
Surveyor
Mechanical Engineer
Electric Lighting Supt.
Telephone Engineer
Mechanical Draftsman

Name _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

THE KLAMATH COUNTRY ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES

Rich in fertile lands, ever-living streams and fine lakes, walled with noble mountain ranges covered with great pine forests, possessed of a climate that ten months in the year is ideal, the Klamath Basin, heretofore isolated and almost unknown, is being made readily accessible.

This rich basin is a plateau 4,000 feet above the sea level, divided into valleys by mountain spurs and given variety by several fresh-water lakes. Of these, the three largest cover two hundred thousand acres.

Development has been retarded by lack of immigration and lack of transportation.

The annual precipitation of sixteen inches is chiefly in the winter, in the form of mountain snow. The summer rainfall is too light to assure crops. The Siskiyou and Cascade Mountains presented a strong barrier to railroad builders. Therefore, with a trunk line of railway hardly fifty miles to the west, and the largest body of fresh water available for irrigation west of the Mississippi at its very door, this rich region has been little more than a pasture for cattle and sheep, its lakes and marshes homes for untold numbers of wild fowl, and its forests and mountains but the haunts of wild animals.

All this is to be changed marvelously by two factors—Government irrigation and reclamation and railroad construction.

The work of the Government is divided into two projects, the upper and the lower. The latter, the most important, has for its principal water supply Upper Klamath Lake, the largest navigable body of fresh water in the West. The supply taken from it will lessen the size of Link River, its outlet, but will not affect the volume of water in the lake itself. The topography of the land is such that the water from the lake can be distributed over a large area by gravity.

Clear Lake, in California, is the source of the upper project. It will become a reservoir, and its outlet, Lost River, diverted into the Klamath River and superseded largely as a water carrier by an irrigation canal. This oddest of streams, "meandering with a wavy motion," after flowing aimlessly a hundred miles, arrives within six miles of its source and finally sinks in Tule Lake. Tule Lake, a broad sheet of water, whose greatest depth is about 20 feet, has no other water supply and no outlet. With the diversion of Lost River, its bed will be partly reclaimed.

The Government work, all told, will represent an expenditure of \$1,100,000, and this investment is placed

at the disposal of the homeseekers, the United States assuming all risk and responsibility for the investment.

Klamath Falls, the county seat of Klamath County, Oregon, and the commercial center of the Klamath region, is a lively town of 2,500 people, with good graded and high schools, a fine water system, electric light and power plants, telephone system, and other city utilities. It is the diversion point of the chief canals of the irrigation project, and is headquarters for the United States Reclamation Service and the Klamath Water Users Association. The hotel facilities are good. Merrill, near Tule Lake, is the center of a large fertile section south of Klamath Falls and part of its surrounding lands are already watered by the Government irrigation system. Bonanza, on Lost River is the principal trading point of the upper project. It is at the junction of the largest valleys.

The upland soil is chiefly a rich, sandy loam of great uniformity and lasting fertility. It is a mixture of disintegrated and eroded lava with volcanic ash and diatomaceous earth. The lake and tule (marsh) lands are made of finely disintegrated volcanic material and organic matter, the latter the decomposed vegetable accumulation of ages. Nowhere, perhaps, can be found a more fertile country. The uplands are very similar to the soils of the famous Yakima Valley in Washington, while the lowlands are in a class by themselves in richness. The soils are free from gumbo and adobe characteristics, very easy to work, without stones, and do not bake easily. In a few localities patches of alkali may be found, but these are quite infrequent and can be cared for by proper drainage. The soil is of uniformly great depth, and very rarely is there hard-pan near the surface.

The climate of the Klamath Basin is delightful in late spring, summer and autumn and until midwinter. With its scenic and hunting and fishing attractions, the region is becoming a great summer resort. The weather is moderately warm in summer and not severely cold in winter. There is little zero weather. Destructive storms are unknown. Some winters are open without snow, but occasionally there is enough snow for sleighing. Spring plowing begins in the latter part of February or early in March. March and April are rainiest months, and January is the coldest. Very little rain falls in the summer, and crops may be harvested without fear of a storm. The average number of clear days

every year is about three hundred, and even in stormy weather a day rarely passes with the sun's face hidden the entire time. The clear atmosphere and the elevation make bright the sunny days and give the sky the deepest blue, while at night the starry firmament is brilliant beyond description and beyond the conception of fog-belt inhabitants.

Where the water supply is limited, sagebrush mantles the valleys with gray. In the marshlands are many species of rushes, sedges and tules. The flora of the basin is far above the average in variety, for here meet northern and southern plants, oddly coexisting. The land is rich in wild plums, choke-cherries, huckleberries, wild gooseberries, wild currants, and other economic plants. There are many species of nutritive native grasses; indeed, the basin has long been a stockman's summer paradise. Many of the smaller valleys are simply large meadows.

The lower hills surrounding the basin are covered with range grasses, and scattered parks of juniper, mountain mahogany and other arid land shrubs. The higher lands are covered with regal forests of red fir, sugar and yellow pine, and cedar.

In abundance may be grown the cereals (except corn), alfalfa, various nutritious grasses, root crops, potatoes, asparagus, celery, all hardy fruits, vegetables and berries.

Alfalfa, which has created more wealthy farmers in the irrigated West than any other farm product, may be grown to perfection. Two (and in favored sections three) crops are cut each year, and after the last harvest the vigorous growths permit of pasturage for stock.

The Klamath section will rival eastern Washington and Oregon in wheat production, both in quality and quantity. Land well cultivated and with plenty of water yields fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, while dry farming secures from twelve to twenty bushels. The average, under favorable water conditions, should be thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Oats yield per acre, with dry farming, from twenty-five to thirty bushels; on irrigated land, sixty bushels; and with exceptionally favorable conditions, almost a hundred. Barley yields, on dry land, twenty-five bushels per acre, which is always doubled and often trebled on properly irrigated land. Rye also grows well, and peculiarly enough is often dry farmed as a hay or roughage crop for stock.

Apple raising will prove a profitable occupation in the uplands. Pears, plums, prunes and cherries do well,

while in favored locations most excellent peaches may be raised; but care must be taken by planting late-blooming, hardy varieties of all these fruits, because of late frosts.

The evidence of what small fruits will do is found in the wealth of wild berries. All the berries may be grown to great advantage as soon as a market becomes available.

The richness of the soil and the ease with which it is worked make the Klamath section a vast potential garden. Here, with irrigation, intensive cultivation will be widely practiced. The careful cultivation that makes land in sections of Southern California, the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Pajaro, Arroyo Grande and other California valleys worth hundreds of dollars per acre will produce the same result here.

The Klamath Basin is already a great native pasture-land, and when are added alfalfa, clover, etc., it will be an unexcelled dairy country. At present cattle and sheep occupy the fields. There are many herds and some Shorthorns, Drovers and Galloways. But with the coming of easy transportation will come the day of the more profitable Holstein and Jersey. The Klamath Basin is full of fine horses.

Well adapted to hog raising, the pig has been almost totally neglected in the Klamath region, yet with disease unknown and crops and climate naturally adapted to his needs, he will later become one of the most important of its commercial factors. Poultry raising awaits but transportation to make it of large proportions, though now a thriving industry with a local demand far in excess of the supply.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Lakeview Land No. 51.
United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 13, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose post office address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has on this 28th day of December, 1908, filed in this office its application (Serial No. 0945), to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 597, 620), Lot 1 of section 3 in township 33 south of range 7 1/2 and Lot 8 of section 7 in township 33 south of range 7, all east of Willamette Principal Meridian, containing 51.53 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 13th day of March, 1909.

J. N. WATSON,
Register.

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Tell Muller your Sewing and Talking Machine troubles. Phone 354.

KLAMATH FALLS FORWARDING CO.

Transfer Work of All Kinds Promptly Done

Baggage a Specialty. Charges Reasonable
Phone 605

Hydraulic Stone & Brick Company

HYDRAULIC STONE & BRICK COMPANY, organized, and to be incorporated under the laws of the State of Oregon, with a Capital Stock of \$35,000.00, for the purpose of manufacturing Concrete Building Blocks, and all materials for Concrete Buildings and Concrete Work; and also to make Concrete Brick, and Pressed Brick, all by the latest improved Hydraulic Machinery.

This Company has purchased from the American Hydraulic Stone Company, the concrete machinery and equipment, with exclusive rights for Klamath County, for making concrete building materials by hydraulic pressure—the only process for making TRUE CONCRETE STONE. What is meant by True Concrete, is the uniform compactness of the concrete material in the finished product.

The Hydraulic Machinery is so constructed that One Hundred Thousand (100,000) pounds pressure is put upon each block. The face of the regular size blocks is 9 by 24 inches, and are so compact when finished that in breaking a piece with a sledge hammer, the hardest stones in the material, one inch in diameter, will break before the concrete around them releases. The enormous pressure fills every void.

With this material and system of Concrete Construction, the walls are bonded in every direction, and being from 30 to 60 per cent hollow—air circulation both vertical and horizontal, making an absolutely dry Concrete wall. For over seven years buildings by this system have been constructed, in different parts of the country, and there has never been a damp wall. Fire proof buildings will be constructed by this system, at one third, or more, less than with brick.

The daily capacity of each Hydraulic Press Machine, is equal to 27,000 brick—filling same space, sufficient for a building 20 by 25 feet square and 10 feet high.

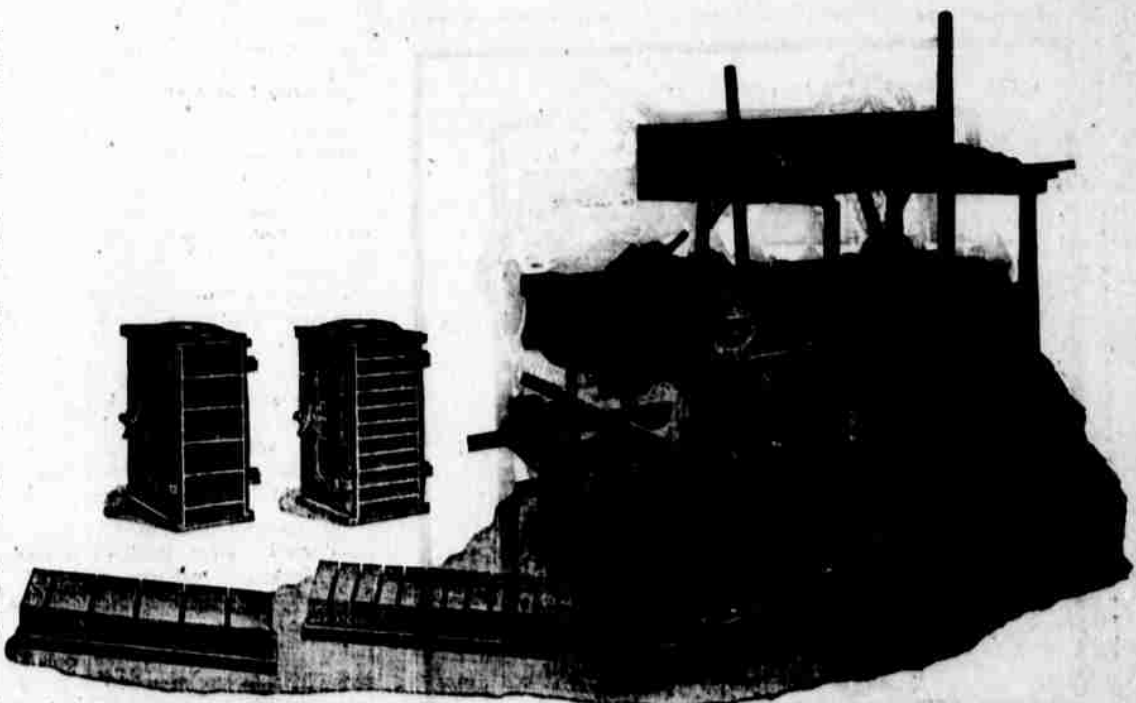
This Company will install all new and the latest types of improved machinery: Hydraulic Presses, Crushers, Mixers, Pressed Brick Machinery, Screens, Elevators, Trucks, Cars and all equipment necessary for practical and perfect operation, for turning out the very best class of work at right prices. The combined works will employ a great number of men.

For a very nominal consideration this Company has secured the most desirable location and factory site to be had, in, or near Klamath Falls, consisting of three acres of land, near the landing on the Upper Lake, with a 30 or 40 foot landing, and a right-of-way from factory and works to the landing. This property contains the very best material for both Concrete and Brick, and the Company will soon be prepared to turn out these materials at as low cost as can be done in any part of the country.

DEMAND FOR CONCRETE MATERIAL AND BRICK; BUILDINGS TO BE CONSTRUCTED THIS YEAR

It was only after a very careful investigation of the demand for Concrete and Brick, that this Company decided to put in an extensive plant in Klamath Falls. At present there are calculations and preparations being made for fifteen or twenty good business houses to cost from \$5000 to \$20,000 each. A large public school building for the West End will soon have to be built. The new Court House is going to be built. The passenger depot and many other railroad buildings, will go up this year. Sidewalks will be put in. Residences will soon be going up with our two piece, hollow wall (dry wall) Concrete Blocks.

Taking into consideration the great amount of building already planned, the material required in the construction, and the advantages this Company will have in supplying same, there is no safer or more profitable investment than the stock of this Company. The par value of the shares is \$1.00 each, and a limited amount of the Treasury Stock will be sold at 85 cents per share.



Samples of the Concrete made by this Hydraulic Process, styles of the blocks, with cuts, may be seen at the office of the "Ready-Made House Company," opposite the Masonic Hall. All are invited to call and get information. Parties who are considering building will do well to call at the earliest convenience, and get particulars of a special Discount Contract—a proposition that will be made to a limited number of persons who expect to build within from one to three years.

WM. PITTS and E. T. SHORTT

Box 293

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

For

HYDRAULIC STONE AND BRICK CO.