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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910

MINING BUREAU ESTABLISHED

NEW DEPARTMENT CREATED BY CONGRESS

Will Investigate Accidents and Accertain the Best Means of Guarding Against Them

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—

The act establishing a bureau of mines in the department of the interior, approved May 16, 1910, became effective July 1st. As originally approved, the law contemplated the transfer of the entire technologic branch of the United States geological survey, the mine accident investigations, fuel investigations, structural materials investigations, the entire personnel, property and equipment, to the bureau of mines, but the sundry civil appropriation act, approved June 25th, amended the law to such an extent that the structural materials investigations, including the personnel and equipment for these investigations went to the bureau of standards, department of commerce and labor.

Carrying out the spirit and intent of the law so amended, the secretary of the interior has transferred to the bureau of mines the investigation of mine accidents and fuels, together with the personnel and equipment of these investigations, and has transferred to the bureau of standards the structural materials investigations and the employes of the technologic branch of the survey engaged in these investigations. The fully equipped testing station at Pittsburgh also goes to the bureau of mines.

The bureau of mines, therefore, includes the mine accidents and fuel investigations, for which an appropriation of \$410,000 was made by congress. The total appropriations for the bureau, including salaries, rent and expenses of removal, amount to \$502,300.

In all, \$310,000 was appropriated for mine accident investigations. Of this sum under the general plans approved by the secretary of the interior, \$120,000 is to be spent on the rescue stations, \$16,000 for housing nine stations; \$34,000 for equipping eight new stations, and \$10,000 for additional equipment for five existing stations. The allotment for the investigation of explosives is \$40,000; for electricity in mining, \$14,000; appliances for preventing mine accidents, \$5,000; examination and codification of mining laws, \$5,000, and other technologic investigations, ore treatment, etc., \$10,000. For analyzing and testing of the coals, lignites, ores and other mineral fuel substances belonging to or for the use of the United States, \$100,000 was appropriated. Of this amount, \$35,000 will be spent in the chemical and physical investigation of fuels; \$25,000 in the inspection of government fuel purchases; \$20,000 in fuel efficiency investigations; \$5,000 in lignite and peat investigations, and \$5,000 in briquetting investigations.

The mine accident investigations, which have been transferred from the geological survey to the bureau of mines were first authorized in the legislative appropriation act of May 25d, 1908, carrying for this purpose an appropriation of \$150,000. This was followed by a similar appropriation carried in the act for the sundry civil expenses of the government for 1910. A mine experiment station was established in Pittsburgh during 1909, at which, since that time, investigations of explosives, coal gas, dust, electricity and other possible causes of mine explosions have been continually under way. The mining engineering field force of the geological survey has already made decided progress in the study of underground mining conditions and methods. Practically all of the coal mines in which explosions have occurred during the last two years have been carefully examined, the gases, coals and dust have been analyzed at the laboratory of Pittsburgh, and every effort has been made to determine the exact nature of various mixtures of gas and air in the presence of shock of differ-

ent types of explosives. Considerable progress has also been made in the investigation of explosives used in coal mining, and the conditions under which they may be used with the least risk. Manufacturers have submitted many explosives for test at the station and a considerable portion of them passed and have been classified among the permissible explosives. The investigations and educational work in connection with the use of artificial breathing and other types of mine rescue equipment, the so-called oxygen helmets, have not only been useful in developing a more satisfactory use of such equipment in the examination of mine explosions, but also better methods for using this equipment in mine rescue work.

The fuel investigations under the geological survey, and which are transferred to the bureau of mines have already resulted in a better realization throughout the country as to the value of fuels. One result of this work is that nearly all of the fuel now purchased by the federal government is bought on specifications, and subject to test by the fuel division, or purchased after the examination made of the coal supplied by the mines from which coal is delivered to the government.

REPORT OF CENSUS BUREAU

SHOWS ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF \$408,000,000

For Maintaining and Operating 108 of the Leading Cities of the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—

About \$408,000,000 were spent in 1908 in maintaining and operating the city departments of 108 of the largest cities in the United States, having an estimated population of 30,000 or more in 1908, whose financial statistics for that year have been collected by the census bureau and are analytically presented in its annual report on the statistics of cities for the year 1908.

In his letter of transmittal to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, Director Durand of the census bureau states that the report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. LeGrand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, with the assistance of Division Chief Maling of the census division of statistics of cities.

The maintenance of schools represents 95 per cent of the total expenses of cities for "education," and costs more than any other municipal function, while the protection of life and property by the police, fire and associated departments, was second in cost. These two functions of education and protection of life and property cost 55 per cent of about \$408,000,000, which was the total expense of maintaining and operating city departments. For the whole group of cities the average per capita expense for schools was \$4.70; for police departments, \$2.25, and for fire departments, \$1.72. These per capita averages vary greatly among the several cities. Salt Lake expended \$8.18 per capita for schools; Newton, Mass., \$8; and New York, Boston, Washington, Newark, Denver, Springfield, Mass., and Sacramento each expended over \$6 for the same purpose, while Montgomery expended only \$1.63; Charleston, \$1.81; Norfolk, \$2.15; St. Joseph, \$2.17; Memphis, \$2.19; Knoxville, \$2.28, and Manchester and Galveston each \$2.34.

The increased cost of maintaining the government departments of cities in recent years is illustrated by the fact that in 147 cities of over 20,000 population in 1902 it was \$18.28 per capita, while for the same cities in 1908 it was \$16.81.

\$1.22, and schools from \$3.69 to \$4.70.

The financial transactions of these 153 cities involved the receipt and expenditure of more than \$1,250,000,000, the payments amounting to \$1,238,000,000. The excess of the receipts over payments was due to large loans by the cities during the year, and is reflected in cash on hand at the close of the year, \$198,000,000, as compared with \$145,000,000 on hand at the beginning of the year.

Gross payments and receipts are divided into "municipal" payments and receipts and "agency" payments and receipts, the latter forming only 3.7 per cent of the payments and 2.6 per cent of the receipts, and consisting of transactions in which the city acts as fiscal agent in collecting revenue for the state or county or as trustee for private parties.

Of \$1,238,782, \$24, which was the total of the municipal payments, 22.7 per cent was for the expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices; 2.5 per cent was paid for the expenses of the maintenance and operation of self-supporting public-service enterprises, such as water supply systems, lighting systems, etc.; 6.7 per cent was paid in interest on city debt; 22.2 per cent was paid for outlays for new buildings, equipment and public improvements; 23.3 per cent represents payment in liquidation of debt; and 12.5 per cent represents payment of refunds, purchases of investments by city funds and general transfers.

The expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices for the entire 153 cities amounted to \$404,977,312, more than one-fourth of which was paid by New York city. The expenses of the government of Philadelphia were less than one-fourth of those of New York.

The city of over 300,000 population with the smallest running expense was New Orleans, with Milwaukee a close second.

Expressed in per capita averages, the cities of over 300,000 population with the highest expenses were Boston, \$27.58; New York, \$24.71, and Washington, \$24.63; and those with the lowest were New Orleans, \$12.76, and Baltimore, \$13.63. The cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population with the highest and lowest per capita payments for expenses, were Denver, \$24.44, and St. Joseph, \$5.65. Of the cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, the highest was Yonkers, \$19.35, and the lowest, Savannah, \$7.20. Of those having from 20,000 to 50,000 population, the highest was Sacramento, \$20.34, and the lowest, Joplin, \$5.83.

BANDON PEOPLE WILL PROSPECT FOR OIL

BANDON, Ore., July 2.—The Micoene Oil & Gas company, a corporation of local capitalists, which will drill for oil on Bear creek, near this city, has ordered drilling machinery, which will be here soon, and the work of drilling will be started at once. The company is capitalized for \$25,000. A number of oil experts have looked over the grounds and are of the opinion that the prospects for oil are good. Within the next 60 days a thorough test will have been made, and the promoters of the company are sanguine as to the result.

RAILROAD SCANDAL HEARING WILL REOPEN

CHICAGO, July 27.—Attorney Murray Nelson, representing the railroad company, announced here yesterday that the Illinois Central car repair scandal inquiry, in which Ira G. Rawn was to have been an important witness, will be reopened here Tuesday.

Although investigation of the mysterious death of the ex-Monaca president, at his summer residence in Wisnetka last Wednesday, is being pushed by private detectives, police and representatives of insurance companies, there were no developments today.

The Smart Set Language "What a beautiful costume, dear!" "Do you like it?" "Oh, my dear, I love it. It's just too hideously fashionable for words!" —London Opinions.

Postal Card Reform Tailor—The postal service is in a wretched condition. Friend—Never noticed it. Tailor—Well, I have. During last month I sent out 150 statements of account, with requests for immediate payment, and, so far as I can learn, not more than two of my customers received their letters.—Chicago News.

Almost your own prices on muslin and knit underwear at E. K. K. STORE.

COURT MEETS TO TRY BOOTLEGGING CASES

LA GRANDE, Ore., July 27.—An adjourned term of the circuit court convened today, Judge Knawles presiding, to hear forty bootlegging cases. One or two minor cases will be tried first and by Thursday the whiskey cases should start. Most of the defendants in these cases are from La Grande and Elgin.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Furnished Daily by Abstract Firm of Mason & Slough

Fred Bueeing to Henry Offenbacher, half interest in lot 3 and part of lot 7, blk. 39, Klamath Falls; \$10. G. W. White and Alex Martin Jr. to Charles H. Kester, N 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec. 14-40-11; \$1. S. V. Moody to J. A. Thompson, lot 5, blk. 52, Nichols addition to Klamath Falls; \$10. George Chastain to Fred Bueeing, lot 8, blk. 6, Klamath Falls; \$2,500. Louis Nielson to J. L. Tull, Q. C. D., on SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec. 15-37-15; \$250.

Cause of the Conclave "I just passed Smith's house and a crowd around made it look like a riot." "What was the matter?" "Smith's cook was leaving and his neighbors were hanging around waiting to hire her."

PLASTERING

If you want the right man at the right time and at the right price get THOMAS to your plastering. All work guaranteed to be first class. Res.: Mills Addition. Phone AX1

BICYCLES

For an up-to-date wheel get a Rambler, on sale at The Gun Store. Tents and Guns for sale or for rent. We carry a full line of Sporting Goods THE GUN STORE J. R. CHAMBERS Phone 588 Jacobs Bldg.

The Prestige You Gain

By having an account in such an institution as the FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK can never be overestimated.

Not only does it facilitate your business, but the additional power enjoyed in a social way is something to be reckoned with. Small accounts are made just as welcome as large ones—and a conservative and experienced directorate is ready at all times to advise you on matters financial.

First Trust and Savings Bank

KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

They Reach the People

The Evening Herald and the Klamath Republican are the only papers in Klamath County reaching the people. They have the circulation —just what the business man who advertises wants. The readers of these papers buy their goods at home, and if you want to sell to them you should advertise in the

Evening Herald and the Klamath Republican

Home Realty Co. "THE FARM SPECIALISTS" Phone 811 525 Main St., near 6th

Best in Klamath County No. 1—154 acres; very near 1 mile Lost River front; A new house; partly cleared and in crop; nothing finer in the country. FARM LANDS AND STOCK RANCHES No. 1—160 acres 3 miles southeast of Midland; 75 acres in sagebrush, 37 acres under ditch, 85 acres in cultivation. Produced 21 bushels of wheat to the acre last year. Terms: Per acre \$800.00 No. 2—140-acre homestead relinquishment, 12 miles out; good house, large barn, windmill; 25 acres in potatoes; good team. All for \$1,000.00 No. 3—160 acres 8 miles from Klamath Falls; 100 acres in crop; 2-room house, good barn and out-buildings; 1/2 mile from school and 2 miles from church; 4 miles from Midland. With crop, \$85 per acre; without crop, per acre \$45.00 No. 4—160 acres in Poe Valley, 20 miles from Klamath Falls, 1 1/2 miles from school; small house and barn; 66 acres cleared. Terms: \$1000 cash, balance 8 per cent. Per acre \$10.00 No. 5—80 acres with 45 rods of Kwana Lake water front; 20 acres of reclaimed Tule land; 35 acres under Government system; small house and barn; good well. Terms: Per acre \$50.00 No. 6—392 acres, 117 acres meadow, 50 acres tillable and 125 acres timber; 8 miles from Klamath Falls; house 5 rooms, large barn; fine stock proposition. Terms: \$3,000 cash, balance 8 per cent \$5,000.00 No. 7—160 acres, 4 1/2 miles from Klamath Falls and 2 miles from Midland; 90 acres in cultivation; small house and barn; good well; all fenced; 116 acres under government canal. Price, \$120 per acre, terms: Per acre \$80.00 No. 8—160 acres, sagebrush; 40 acres under the ditch; corner of county road; close to school house; 7 miles from city; terms: Per acre \$87.50 No. 9—320 acres, all under the ditch; 8 miles out; all in sagebrush; fine soil; main county road; with machinery; with stock, per acre \$40.00 No. 10—160 acres near Merrill; over 100 acres under the ditch; house, barn, well, fenced; in crop; terms: Per acre \$80.00 No. 11—320 acres, 175 under cultivation; all above ditch, all under fence; 3 1/2 miles from Klamath Falls; 4-room house, large barn, 3 wells. Terms: \$2,000 cash, balance 7 per cent. Per acre \$80.00 No. 12—160 acres 7 miles from Klamath Falls, on Lakeview road; 3 miles from Olney, good house and barn; place was homesteaded 20 years ago; well improved in every respect. Per acre \$87.50 No. 13—168.73 acres, all in sagebrush except about 10 acres in pine timber; 120 acres fenced; sub-irrigation; 12 miles from Klamath Falls and 2 miles from Olney. Terms: Per acre \$85.00 No. 14—80 acres 2 miles from Klamath Falls; all under ditch and in cultivation; well improved; good house, good barn, windmill, etc. Exceptionally good property. Terms: Per acre \$75.00 No. 15—80 acres on Lost River, 12 miles from Klamath Falls; 60 acres under ditch; all cleared and in cultivation; under fence. No better soil in Klamath basin. Terms: \$1,500 cash, balance 8 per cent. Per acre \$80.00 The above is only a partial list of the many farms and ranches we have for sale. If it is good, we have it. A HOME OR AN INVESTMENT New, modern, 4-room, pantry, closet, bathroom; plumbed complete, tub, toilet, lavatory; hot water in kitchen; plastered; three coats of paint; perfect interior finish; double floor; fine location; splendid view. Nothing better in the city for quality or price. Terms or cash \$2,500.00 CITY PROPERTY IMPROVED No. 1—Six large lots, fine new house, new barn, two large new hen houses, fruit trees, modern improvements, all for little more than cost of buildings; Fairview Addition \$2,000.00 No. 2—Lot 10250 in Fairview Addition; new 3-room house, city water. Terms \$700.00 No. 7—6-room house in Nichols Addition; large lot; good location. A splendid investment. Terms \$1,500.00 No. 8—Fine 6-room bungalow on Pine Street; new and modern in every respect. One of the best buys in city. Terms \$2,000.00 No. 9—25 feet on Main Street; frame building, rented for \$50 per month. Terms \$4,000.00 No. 10—6-room house on California Avenue; Excellent home; house new and on car line. Terms \$1,000.00 If you do not see it on this list, ask about it. We have it.

HOME REALTY CO. Auctioneers—Get Our Term "THE RED FRONT"

Abstracting Klamath County Abstract Co. Surveyors and Irrigation Engineers