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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1910

1900 STATISTICS FOR CITIES

MILLIONS ARE PAID OUT FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Outlays Which They Have Made for New Work and the Net Indebtedness of Large Cities

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—

Payments on account of outlays for new properties or new work by the 158 largest cities in the United States each having an estimated population of 20,000 or more in 1908, amounted in the aggregate to \$275,003,495 for 1908, compared with \$244,111,298 for 1907, according to the census bureau's annual report on the statistics of cities, now in press.

Nearly one-third of the total, or \$82,417,149, was paid by New York city. Chicago spent \$18,093,954, and Philadelphia, \$14,473,184. Cities of less than 200,000 inhabitants with the largest payments for outlays were: Los Angeles, \$8,259,590; Seattle, \$6,485,676; Portland, Me., \$4,556,993; Denver, \$3,760,993; Portland, Ore., \$2,644,737. Nearly one-third of all outlays, or \$90,240,129, was spent on public service enterprises, nearly one-half of the outlays by New York city being of this character. Nearly another third was spent for highways, and more than one-seventh went for schools and other educational objects. Most of the outlays reported for Portland, Me., were for the purchase by the water district of its water supply system, and New York city spent more than \$10,000,000 in the extension of its water system.

The indebtedness of cities is evidenced by such forms of debt obligations as general bonds, special assessment bonds, outstanding warrants, mortgages on real property, and outstanding judgments. The "net" debt is the same as the gross debt, less the sinking fund assets. For purposes of comparison the net indebtedness is of much more significance than the gross indebtedness. The total net indebtedness of the 158 cities at the close of 1908 was \$1,715,000,000, and of this amount \$656,000,000, or 38.3 per cent, is credited to New York City alone. That city had more than seven times the indebtedness of any other city, and more than one-half of the total of the 29 largest cities of the country. The per capita net debt of New York City was \$197.74, and the only other cities having a per capita net indebtedness of over \$100 were Cincinnati, \$128.61; Boston, \$119.48; Galveston, \$113.07; Portland, Me., \$107.41; Newton, Mass., \$103.13; Pueblo, Colo., \$104.61, and Pawtucket, R. I., \$103.75. Of the cities of over 200,000 estimated population, the city having the smallest per capita net debt was Detroit, \$28.02. Of the cities having a population of from 100,000 to 200,000, those with the smallest per capita net debt were Indianapolis, \$17.43, and Scranton, \$18.82. Of the cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 population, those having the smallest per capita net debt were Joplin, \$8.89; Erie, \$16.88; Johnston, \$11.10; Newcasle, \$12.45; Terre Haute, \$12.66; Danport, \$14.14, and Peoria, \$14.50.

The increase in the net debt for the fiscal year 1908 was \$155,577,356, as compared with a similar increase for 1907 of \$120,920,631, more than three-fourths of which increase is credited to the 26 largest cities, and nearly one-half of which is credited to New York City.

The only cities of less than 200,000 population increasing their net debt by more than \$2,000,000 were Los Angeles, \$8,259,594, and Portland, Me., \$4,510,929. In the latter city most of this debt was incurred by the water district.

During the year 25 cities reduced their net indebtedness, compared with 42 cities for 1907. The only cities of over 100,000 population reducing their net debt in 1908 were Washington, D. C.; Kansas City, Mo.; Paterson, N. J., and Cambridge, Mass.

remembered that the value of public improvements, and especially the amounts expended on public-service enterprises, should be taken into consideration. Many cities own their waterworks, some their lighting plants, and a considerable proportion of the indebtedness of such cities may have been incurred in the purchase or construction of such plants. Thus in New York City 36.9 per cent of the total debt, a much larger percentage than that for most cities, has been issued for the acquisition and extension of such public-service enterprises as the water-supply system, toll bridges, etc., which enterprises are self-supporting.

GRAIN THRESHER WONDER

FARMER INVENTS MACHINE FOR GARNERING CEREALS

Does the Work of Many Men and Obviates the Use of Numerous Other Implements

A dispatch from Wichita, Kas., makes the unqualified assertion that Curtis Baldwin, a farmer of Nickerson, has invented a machine for threshing grain in the fields, and that it works. If this invention shall accomplish all that is claimed for it, it is in a high degree revolutionary and important. There have been two trials of the machine in Wichita, in a field of wheat and a field of oats, and we are told that the grain was satisfactorily threshed in both instances. It is further declared that on this machine one man can do the work of twenty-five men, and one machine and four horses supplant several expensive machines and many horses now used in threshing and harvesting grains. Here is the story of the work done:

By threshing the standing grain in this manner the use of binders, headers, wheat stackers, pitchers, stackers and threshing machinery crews are eliminated. The machine, according to Mr. Baldwin, will solve the problem of the shortage of harvest hands and the spoiling of grain in the stack. The mechanism of the thrasher is simple. It resembles a header, and the horses are driven behind the machine. In place of the header sickle there is a cylinder ten inches in diameter. The heads of the grain are driven against this cylinder by the driving blast of an exhaust fan. The grain is then carried back into a cleaner, where it is separated from the chaff, which is carried by an elevator to the sackers. The fan and elevator are run by a gasoline engine. The machine is made of steel and weighs about 2,500 pounds. It takes the same size swath as a header, but travels faster because it does not depend on a barge.

In view of the past development of farm machinery no thoughtful person will be disposed to say that this invention of Mr. Baldwin cannot do what is claimed for it, and, indeed, has not already done it. It is further stated in the Wichita account that W. F. Reebke of the Reebke Machine works of that city is assisting Mr. Baldwin in perfecting the thrasher, and will manufacture it. The patent for the thrasher is now pending. The great combine of the manufacturers of agricultural machinery will have to take notice, if there be no serious flaw in these claims.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

ENGINEERS PLAN TRIP

Army Board to See Umatic and Klamath Enterprises and Will Travel as Unit

A special to the Oregonian from Washington, D. C., under date of July 26th, says:

The board of army engineer officers appointed to examine all government projects will leave Washington on Thursday and travel westward to the state of Washington, inspecting projects en route.

The board's itinerary is not definitely fixed, as the members are not able to anticipate the amount of time required on various projects, but their first inspection will be of the

North Platte project, Nebraska, next Monday. They then go to Goshen Hole, Wyo., which is the proposed extension of the North Platte project; thence to Bellefourche, Huntley, Shoshone Dam, Wyoming; Lower Yellowstone and Williston, N. D.; Milk River, San River and St. Mary's, Montana; thence to the Yakima valley, where all the subsidiary projects will be gone over.

The board then goes south to examine the Umatic project and particularly the proposed west side extension.

Turning east, they will inspect the Boise-Payette and Minidoka projects, in Idaho, and stop next at Strawberry valley, Utah. Beyond that point their route has not been mapped.

They may turn back to California or decide to go on to Colorado and then south and west, but before returning to Washington will visit all projects, including the Klamath. It is the present intention of the board to make only one report, covering all the projects. The board will travel as a unit and not divided into two parties, as first proposed.

RYAN IS FACING CRUCIAL CONTEST

Nebraska Convention Will Put His Leadership to Critical Test

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 28.—A fight for supremacy, with quarter neither given nor asked, between the former followers of William J. Bryan and their one time leader, was the situation when the democratic platform convention was called to order yesterday.

County option was the issue that divided the delegations, and the insistence of Mr. Bryan that a county option plank be inserted in the platform was combated by a majority of almost two to one of the 866 delegates.

Within the rank of those opposed to county option many factional differences existed, which the candidates of various leaders augmented, but when the gavel of the chairman fell the majority was solidly aligned against the long-time democratic leader of Nebraska, who apparently was to meet the first defeat at the hands of the Nebraska Democrats.

The attempt of several friends of Mr. Bryan to make him recede from his radical stand on county option had been unsuccessful, and the followers of Governor Shaffnerberger and Mayor Dahlgren, once his loyal adherents, stood firmly against the granting of any concessions to him on the question.

A corollary of the county option fight was seen in the contest of Congressman Hitchcock and R. L. Metcalfe for the democratic nomination for United States senator. Although the convention contemplated no action on the contest, it was evident that the political fortunes of Mr. Metcalfe, the associate editor of Mr. Bryan's publication, were bound up with those of his chief, and that the downfall of Mr. Bryan before the convention meant also the elimination of Mr. Metcalfe's candidacy for the senate. This, in spite of the fact that Mr. Metcalfe did not share in the determined view of Mr. Bryan on the county option issue, he having declared that the matter would be better relegated to the legislature for adjustment.

Many delegations were split on the question of indorsement of the 8 o'clock closing law, and a fight in the ranks of the majority against county option was anticipated.

STOCKS SLUMP TO VERY LOW LEVELS

Forced Liquidation in Big Blocks, With No Demand, Brings Violent Decline

NEW YORK, July 28.—A process of forced liquidation was responsible for some severe declines in prices in the stock market today. The effect was most pronounced in stocks that pay no dividends, but have been affected by hopeful prospects of initial payments, or those that had no newly-begun payments and had a narrow surplus of earnings over dividend requirements.

Calls for additional margin and discrimination against collateral in loans forced those stocks on a market in which no demand existed. The move was the consequence of last week's unexpected dividend reduction in National lead coupled with the fall in the general stock market that followed.

Some steady effect was caused by the market leaders by the demand from shorts to cover, even while the less prominent stocks were declining precipitately. The break in corn helped to steady prices.

St. Louis Southwestern preferred suffered a loss of 5, Southern Railway preferred 7 1/2, Missouri Pacific 4 3/4, Brooklyn Union Gas 4 1/2, Stone Island Steel 4, Central Leather pro-

ferred 3 3/4, Republic Steel preferred Westinghouse Electric, American Hide & Leather preferred and Interborough Metropolitan preferred 3 and many others 1 to 2 points.

A pause in activity followed by renewed liquidation and a fall to new low levels for all prices. Reading sold at 130 5/8, Union Pacific 15 1/4 and United States Steel 61 1/4.

Steel Foundries slumped 4 1/2, Rock Island preferred and American Steel Foundries slumped 3, Republic Steel preferred and Colorado Fuel & Iron 3 1/4, General Electric and Central Leather 5, and various other stocks 4 points or more.

A rebound followed, running from 1 to 2 points and the activity again decreased.

The substantial relief afforded by the drastic liquidation of the day became manifest in the last hour. The result was to rally prices from 1 to 2 points all through the list.

The market weakened again in the final dealings when United States Steel ran off to near low point and the tone was again much unsettled.

Every Oxford in the store reduced. 5-5 K. K. K. STORE.

Another Good Restaurant in good location on Main street, doing large business, and one of the best paying propositions in the city, clearing \$200 to \$400 dollars per month. You will have to act quick. See Geo. H. Rice, with Chilcote, office adjoining American hotel. Phone 661.

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. See: 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 388 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 811 325 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, 20 acres under ditch, 65 acres in cultivation. Produced 21 bushels of wheat to the acre last year. Terms: Per acre \$200.00. No. 2—160-acre homestead relinquishment, 17 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; 3-room house, good barn and out-buildings; 1/2 mile from school and 3 miles from church; 4 miles from Midland. With crop, \$55 per acre; without a crop, per acre \$45.00. No. 4—160 acres in Lost Valley, 20 miles from Klamath Falls, 1 1/2 miles from school; small house and barn; 66 acres cleared. Terms: \$1000 cash, balance 3 per cent. Per acre \$15.00. No. 5—80 acres with 45 rods of Kwauna Lake water front; 30 acres of reclaimed Tule land; 25 acres under Government system; small house and barn; good well. Terms: Per acre \$50.00. No. 6—392 acres, 117 acres meadow, 60 acres timber and 125 acres timber; 8 miles from Klamath Falls; house 5 rooms, large barn; fine stock proposition. Terms: \$3,000 cash, balance 5 per cent. Per acre \$5.00. 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 claim. Price, \$25 per acre, terms: Per acre \$200.00. No. 8—160 acres, sagebrush; 60 acres under the ditch; corner of county road; close to school house; 7 miles from city; terms: Per acre \$27.50. No. 9—220 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 \$20.00. No. 11—220 acres, 175 under cultivation; all above ditch, all under fence; 2 1/2 miles from Klamath Falls; 4-room house, large barn, 3 wells. Terms: \$2,000 cash, balance 7 per cent. Per acre \$20.00. No. 12—160 acres 7 miles from Klamath Falls, on Lagueview road; 3 miles from Olney, good house and barn; place was homesteaded 20 years ago; well improved in every respect. Per acre \$27.50. 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 \$20.00. No. 14—80 acres 9 miles from Klamath Falls; all under ditch and in cultivation; well improved; good house, good barn, windmill, etc. Exceptionally good property. Terms: Per acre \$70.00. 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 5 per cent. Per acre \$20.00. 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 \$2,000. 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 5x250 in Fairview Addition; new 3-room house, city water. Terms \$700.00. No. 3—6-room house in Nichols Addition; large lot; good location. A splendid investment. Terms \$1,200.00. No. 4—Fine 5-room bungalow on Pine Street; new and modern in every respect. One of the best buys in city. Terms \$2,000.00. No. 5—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.

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