

TRIO OF BOYS STORK'S GIFT

Three new babies, all of them boys, were born in the last twenty-four hours in Klamath Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Wilson are the proud parents of a son that arrived Monday afternoon. Mr. Wilson is head of the City and County Abstract company.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike P. Lavenik there is a new eight-pound boy, whom Mike declares will become the greatest bowler of modern times.

The son who came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Grizzle weighed nine pounds. He has already been named after his dad.

RELIEF FOR OWNERS OF ALKALI

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deliver water at a nominal rental on a temporary contract to the owners of such alkali lands. Where such lands have been included in the area covered by a previous public notice the following method will be adopted:

The water right application and public notice and other notices supplementary to or amendatory thereof, will be suspended so far as they affect the lands described.

The date when the first installment of the building, operation and maintenance charges will become due and payable on said lands will be fixed by public notice hereafter.

The commissioner of the general land office will be instructed to cause the records of his office and of the local land office to be changed in accordance herewith.

The reclamation service will be authorized to furnish water to said land on a rental basis, at not less than the operation and maintenance charge in force during the period of such suspension.

MUCH TIMBER TO BE SOLD SOON

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tions for the sales. It is believed that he will be named to designate the timber to be removed.

The money derived from the sale of the Klamath Indians, and it will be used in payment of the cost of the two irrigation projects to be started, in purchasing cattle and in other improvement work as needed.

The contracts of the successful bidders will extend for a period of eight years from the date of its execution. Unless modified by the commissioner of Indian affairs to prevent serious hardship, not less than 6,000,000 feet board measure will be paid for, cut and removed each year after logging operations begin. All timber covered by contract will be cut and removed on or before and not later than the expiration of the said eight-year contract period.

The timber will be paid for in advance payments of not less than \$5,000 when called for by the officer in charge. The amount deposited with the accepted bid, or otherwise, will be credited against the first payment. No timber will be cut except from

HOUSES for sale or rent

One, 5 rooms and bath; up to date. New.

A desirable home on Alameda boulevard. Good view; refined surroundings.

One, 7 rooms and bath; a fine home on Main street. Recently renovated.

The Klamath Development Co.

1908 Main Street
Klamath Falls, Ore. Phone 1

— PEOPLE YOU MEET —

Tia Griffith was here Monday from his ranch on the Merrill road.

H. H. Harvey left Monday for Dorris, after a visit with his son here.

F. H. Jobe was here Monday, attending to business matters. He has a ranch in Poe Valley.

Allan Stansbie, who has a fine ranch on Wilson's Flat, visited this city Monday.

Miss Louise E. Sargent leaves this afternoon for San Francisco, for a short visit.

Bob Kays and C. C. Smith left this morning for Chillicothe, where they have positions awaiting them.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sutton came to Klamath Falls Monday from their ranch near Miller Hill.

Ryron E. Hardenbrook left Monday for Calgary, Alberta, Canada. He goes there with a view to locating.

Jay Arant has returned to his ranch at Pine Grove after a visit of several days in the county seat.

G. C. Wilson arrived Monday on his way to Lakeview, following a trip to the North.

Milburn Knapp, who is attending to business matters at Chillicothe, was here Monday for a few hours.

W. W. Whitlatch is in today from his ranch in the Merrill country, attending to business matters.

Hydrographer Leland Mosier of the reclamation service left today for Clear Lake. He will be away several days.

Mrs. Evan R. Reames has returned to Klamath Falls from Honolulu, where she spent the winter visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Jennings.

Joseph Higler and John Lowden, well known residents of Fort Klamath, are here to attend to business matters.

J. A. Warren came in last night from Ashland, where he has been visiting for some time. He left on this morning's stage for Lakeview.

Frank Gentry left this morning for the Keno country. Mr. Gentry will work this summer for R. W. Tower in his sawmill, and has gone to prepare a place for his family.

Mrs. P. M. Reidy came in Monday from California, where she spent several weeks visiting friends.

Lyle O. Mills, manager of the Klamath creamery, has gone to San Francisco on a business trip. He will be away several days.

the area specified by the officer in charge. No live timber will be cut except that marked or otherwise designated by the officer in charge. All dead timber, standing or fallen, which is sound enough for lumber of any merchantable grade, and all green trees marked or otherwise designated for cutting by the officer in charge will be cut.

Several New Members Have Big Reputations

Recruits at This Session of Congress Were "Back Home" Leaders, and May Become Personalities

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Even though the national legislature has lost such picturesque figures as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, "Son-in-Law" Nicholas Longworth, "Boss" John D. Alzola and others, the new house of representatives contains a score or more of recruit lawmakers whose reputations "back home" indicate they will be interesting personalities here.

In the seats left vacant by the 117 members who failed to return, and the seats provided for the additional members under the re-apportionment plan, are mingled progressives of both parties. Most of the new representatives are "graduates" from state legislatures, but there are lawyers, editors, business men, merchants and a few trade union organizers.

Possibly the most picturesque figure will be "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, the Father-of-the-Oklahoma-Constitution Murray. He doesn't wear a silk hat or a "billed" shirt, because he prefers loose clothes and a black sombrero.

Minnesota sends James Manahan, who won the suit that compelled the Pullman company to reduce the price of upper berths. He is out for the recall of judges. Falconer of Washington (progressive), former speaker of the state legislature, joins forces with Hinebaugh of Illinois. Illinois will also be represented by Lawrence B. Stringer, democratic primary nominee for senator when Lorimer was chosen.

Colorado contributes Judge Geo. J. Kindel of Denver, a veteran attorney in fights against railroads. Three picturesque characters on the floor will be William Balts of Illinois, Peter Goulet Gerry of Rhode Island and Colonel Sant Kirkpatrick of Iowa.

Balts is a farmer, miller and village banker, whose three daughters have come here from hard work in the fields and dairy of a German-American homestead. They have never before ventured fifty miles from home. Gerry is a blue-blooded aristocrat and "high society" millionaire. Colonel Kirkpatrick is a survivor of the Civil War and of twenty-two years of outlaw chasing. He says he carries 300 bullets in his body. Moonshiners gave him twenty-seven in one encounter. He has arrested hundreds of gun fighters and killed a few.

Then there is "Eight-Hour" Nolan, recently secretary of the San Fran-

cisco Labor Council. Wage earning women in California thank him for the eight hour law in that state, while Los Angeles remembers him as organizer of the metal trades workers whose strike culminated in the McAdams tragedy. Attacking him will be Albert S. Johnson of Hoquiam, Wash., who runs an anti-labor and anti-socialist journal.

Massachusetts sends three new business men and a landlord to the lower house. Winslow makes skates, Gilmore sells groceries and Thatcher sells wool, while Treadway runs a summer hotel. New Hampshire, for the first time in half a century, is represented by democrats, one of whom is National Committeeman Reed. New Jersey honors J. Thompson Baker, who put Wildwood on the map as a seaside resort. New York let in Walter M. Chandler, an ardent follower of Roosevelt.

Judge W. A. Watson of Virginia, who presided over the Beatty trial, is in the delegation from the Old Dominion. Patrick Kelley, former lieutenant governor of Michigan, and Jas. A. Freer, once secretary of state of Wisconsin, answers the republican roll. William H. Stafford comes back from Milwaukee in place of Socialist Berger, and Charles R. Cripe, son of a former democratic speaker, recently parliamentarian of the house, is among the Georgians.

Most of these new members are progressive in one or more lines of political thought. Personality will count on the house floor in the advance which the veteran progressives and the new recruits will make, beyond the points to which the White House has directed democracy to go.

Curiously enough, the senate appears to be as responsive to the people as the house itself. For once the states have sent men in touch with new ideas. Lane of Oregon, the most radical of them all, will specialize on a better class of federal judges. Thomas of Colorado is in the equal suffrage movement; Vardaman of Mississippi is the hardest hater of big business in the South. Sheppard of Texas is a Bryan democrat, as is Shaffroth of Colorado. Ollie James of Kentucky and William Hughes of New Jersey are with the administration all the way, as are Walsh of Montana and Hollis of New Hampshire.

HOME PRODUCTS GET A BIG BOOST

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given by Mrs. Weathered, and before concluding, she brought out facts and figures to show what can be gained by a concerted movement to support the state's industries, and what can be gained by trading at home.

Mrs. Weathered also took up to a certain extent the question of good roads through this section. She made a plea for a road from here to Weed, to connect with the northern terminus of the California state highway, and form a direct route to Crater Lake.

In addition to the interesting talk of Mrs. Weathered, the people attending were given some good straight talks by local boosters of note, among them E. B. Hall, Prof. R. H. Dunbar, Hunter Savidge, Lewis Wyde, Mrs. Robert Savidge and W. L. Darling.

Starrs Tonight's Attraction
The Starrs, versatile entertainers, will be the attraction at Houston's open house this evening, their appearance being the final number of the Klamath Lyceum course. The performance tonight begins promptly at 8:15.

Hebekahs, Attention
Meeting of the drill team Thursday night for practice. If you are interested, be sure to attend, whether a member of the team or not.
By order of the Captain.

Is it in the Herald? It's right, then

DESIRABLE LOTS

Fine view lot on the hill at \$650;

Corner lot near mouth of tunnel,

\$300, easy terms.

Good Nichols addition lot, \$350

cash.

Crescent ave. lot at \$400, easy

terms.

Crescent ave. lot at \$400 cash.

Second Hot Springs corner at \$300,

half cash.

CHILCOTE

625 Main St. Phone 661

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing congress from some isolated stand of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking to them with his own voice, but that he is a human being, trying to co-operate with other human beings in common service," said the president, prefacing his address. "After this pleasant experience, I shall feel quite normal in our dealings with one another."

The address follows:
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible, and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts, and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal

growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what these principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can not, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it, and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well, and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item. To some not accustomed to the excitement and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate. We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompanying them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

A steel frame fabric covered hangar that can be taken down, moved to a new site and erected again in two days has been invented in Italy.

An electrically heated drying form for newly made hosiery that a Massachusetts man has patented correctly creases stockings as it dries them.

Cut flowers at No. 2 West Main st.



\$10.00
\$15.00
\$20.00

Just three prices on the best
Men's clothing values
ever offered by us

When we say 'ever offered
by us' there is a meaning of more
than ordinary importance to the
statement. No one ever made the
assertion that they would or could give better values
than the Golden Rule Store gives. There are certain
impossibilities in this world and to offer better val-
ues would be impossible.

Don't buy your next suit until you see what this store
has to offer you in the way of GOOD CLOTHES. Ev-
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ey and most any of us are anxious to make money.

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