

Says Farmer Who Sells Alfalfa Hay Big Loser

(Herald Special Service)
CORVALLIS, March 25.—The farmer who sells alfalfa from irrigated lands gets for it just one-half the actual value of the fertility elements that it contains, according to investigations carried on by Professor Scudder, agronomist at the Oregon Agricultural College. The hay ordinarily brings about \$6 a ton in the field, while the value of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash that it contains is worth at present prices \$11.95.

"It is thus seen," says Mr. Scudder, "that the common practice of selling alfalfa and clover hay from irrigated fields is ruinous from the standpoint of fertility. Although the wonderful

plants manufacture about one-half of the nitrogen content from the air, this supply is needed to maintain the nitrogen fertility of the soil.

"Alfalfa and clover are raw products which the cows and pigs convert into finished form, leaving valuable by-products to enrich the soil. A good grade cow will produce 200 pounds of butter fat a year, which is worth \$100. She also yields 7,000 pounds of skim milk, which is worth \$35, and 16 tons of manure, worth about \$27. As in some other cases, the by-products are nearly as valuable if rightly utilized, as the primary product itself. This is especially true on sandy irrigated lands, since these soils are deficient in humus and nitrogen."

CAN SEND PRODUCE BY PARCEL POST

EGGS, BUTTER, VEGETABLES ARE NOW ADMITTED TO THIS MAIL, FOLLOWING THE LATEST POSTAL ORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—An order permitting the shipment of eggs, poultry, butter, vegetables and fruit by parcel post has been signed by Postmaster General Burleson. The plan will be tried out first in Wash-

ington, Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Detroit and San Francisco. Later, if the arrangement proves satisfactory, it will be extended to all points.

While commenting on the new order, Mrs. Elliott Logan, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the District of Columbia, said:

"The postmaster general's order has struck the high cost of living a terrific blow. It places housewives in direct communication with producers, eliminates troublesome marketing and reduces its cost."

Accurate information about the Klamath Basin. See Chilcote, 635 Main.

If your house is vacant—Tell Tindall, 622 Main

While they were arguing the fire, which was only 100 yards from the frontier are to use more common sense the officers compromised by allowing them to string a line of hose across the border, the engine remaining on French soil. After an hour's hard work they extinguished the flames, received the thanks of the mayor, and returned to France.

Retail dealers in Hongkong are discovering the advantages of window dressing after the American plan.

MUCH RED TAPE LETS TOWN BURN

TOWN OFFICIALS IN BELGIUM STOP FIRE ENGINE COMING ACROSS THE BOUNDARY TO SAVE TOWN

(United Press Service)
BRUSSELS, March 25.—The Belgian customs officers on the French frontier to use more common sense and less red tape in the future. The rebuke was the result of a fire in the village of Les Balloons.

Fearing that the whole place would be swept, the mayor telephoned an urgent appeal for assistance to the fire department of the French town of Vitreux, just across the border. The Frenchmen responded promptly with their motor engine, but on reaching the frontier they were stopped by a customs officer.

In vain they protested that they were going to a fire, but, after consulting with his colleagues, the officer flatly refused permission to them to cross with the engine, as they were not provided with the required "motor tourists' license."

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The Herald for news.

First Photograph of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Widow of Late Financier



This is Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, widow of the late financier, with her son, attending the funeral of John L. Cadwalader, a prominent New York lawyer. Seldom have photographers had a chance to snap Mrs. Morgan. Though her husband was much in public, she kept in the background. Some fifteen years ago they managed

GLASS OF SALTS CLEANS KIDNEYS

IF YOUR BACK IS ACHING OR BLADDER BOTHERS, DRINK LOTS OF WATER AND EAT LESS MEAT.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days, and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which every one should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.

(Paid advertising.)

Shake It Off

Rid Yourself of Unnecessary Burdens
Don't bear unnecessary burdens. Burdens of a bad back are heavy. Get rid of them. Doan's Kidney Pills are for bad kidneys—For lame, weak and aching backs. Lots of grateful endorsements to prove their worth. Ezra Arnold, Applegate road, Jacksonville, Oregon, says: "My back bothered me for five or

six months. I had a dull pain through my kidneys and the kidney action became irregular. I had to get up at night on that account. I was told to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and did so, with fine results. They soon rid me of all the ailments. My kidneys have bothered me very little since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. (Paid Advertisement)

Hotel Arrivals

Hotel Hall
C. L. Clark, R. M. Russell, A. E. Selig, San Francisco; John Hagelstein and wife, Algoma; Ed Kilgore and wife, Luther Holbrook, Langell Valley; V. Corn, Bonanza; P. L. Kuster, Marysville; H. C. Zering, I. M. Hunter, Portland; J. C. Corrie, Salem; Robert G. Bryant, O. E. Lowe, Medford; W. A. Duncan, Loretta; Mrs. J. A. Wadsworth, Miss Mabel Hipes, Mt. Hebron; C. D. Walter, Dorris; Geo. C. North, W. D. Alred, city.

White Pelican
C. C. Scott, Salem; B. Mendelson, W. S. Easley, San Francisco; A. G. Dahme, P. H. McCullough, J. A. Durst, Marysville; Frank S. Grant, Portland.

Citation

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County. In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Conger, Deceased:
P. L. Fountain, C. C. Hogue, Marion Hanks, W. A. Delzell and E. I. Applegate, Directors of School District No. 1, of Klamath County, Oregon, as Trustees, Plaintiffs,

vs.
N. E. Beckes, H. C. Beckes, James Verin, Anna Richards, James Ready, Duncan Beckes, Ella Fredrich, H. M. Beckes, James Conger, Sarah Draw, Joseph Conger, Charles Conger, May D. Willson, and all persons, unnamed or unknown, having or claiming to have any interest, as distributees, in the estate of Joseph Conger, Deceased, Defendants.

Verin, Anna Richards, James Ready, Duncan Beckes, Ella Fredrich, H. M. Beckes, James Conger, Sarah Draw, Joseph Conger, Charles Conger, May D. Willson, and all persons, unnamed or unknown, having or claiming to have any interest, as distributees, in the estate of Joseph Conger, Deceased, Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the county court of the state of Oregon, for Klamath county, at the court room thereof, at Klamath Falls, in the county of Klamath and state of Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why the facts should not be found and the rights to distribution of the estate of said Joseph Conger, deceased, decreed, as set forth and prayed for in the petition of plaintiffs on file herein. You are further required to appear before the court at the time and place herein-before specified and file answers setting up your respective claims of heirship, ownership or interest in said estate.

Witness the Honorable Wm. S. Worden, Judge of the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Klamath, with the seal of said court affixed, this 24 day of March, 1914.

Attest: C. R. DE LAP, Clerk. (Seal)

By CHAS. F. DE LAP, Deputy. 4-11-15-25-1-8 h

Notice of Settlement of Administrator's Final Account and of Hearing of Petition for Discharge.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Klamath County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank L. Felter, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that W. M. Duncan, as administrator of the estate of Frank L. Felter, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in said court his final account of the administration of said estate and a petition for his discharge, and that the 3d day of April, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court room of said court, at the court house in Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon, has been fixed by said court as the time and place for the settlement of said account and the hearing of said petition for discharge, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions in writing to the said final account and contest the same, and show cause, if any there be, why a final distribution of said estate should not be ordered and the administrator discharged.

Dated this 24th day of February, A. D. 1914.

W. M. DUNCAN, Administrator of Said Estate 25-4-11-15-25 h

Notice for Publication (Not Coal Lands)

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, March 6th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Grimes, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 21st day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 06489, to purchase the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 11, and NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 10, township 39 S., range 10 E., Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the

"Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at a total of \$490, the timber estimated at \$10,000 board feet at \$1 per M., 400 juniper posts at 5 cents each, and the land at \$170; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of March, 1914, before C. R. DeLap, county clerk of Klamath county, Oregon, at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before the patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JAS. F. BURGESS, Register. 3-21 h

Notice Inviting Bids Pursuant to a resolution passed and adopted by the common council of the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 18th day of March, 1914, notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the police judge of said city at his office, corner Second and Main streets, up to and including the 30th day of March, 1914, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., for the improvement of Eighth street from Main to High; High street from Eighth to Ninth; Ninth street from High to Prospect; Prospect street from Ninth to Upham; Upham street from Prospect to White; White street from Upham to Delta.

By grading said streets and parts thereof to the established grade to a width of twenty-five feet, and surfaced for a width of twenty-five feet in the center with oil macadam pavement, between the termini named, including all intersections. All of said improvement to be made, and the materials to be used to be in accordance with the plans and specifications made by the city engineer and now on file in the office of the Police Judge of said city, reference thereto is hereby made for further details regarding construction, materials and quantities.

Said improvement will be let in one contract, and bids for making such improvement will be opened and considered by the common council on the 30th day of March, 1914, immediately after the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. of said day or at such other time as the council may adjourn the meeting to for further consideration of bids.

Bidders will be required to submit their bids or proposals upon blanks prepared by the city engineer, and no bids will be considered unless so submitted.

Blanks may be obtained either at the office of the Police Judge or at the office of the City Engineer.

Said improvement to be completed on or before the ... day of ... 191... The successful bidder will be required to give a bond in the sum of \$..... to be fixed by the council, for the faithful performance and completion of such improvement. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on a responsible bank for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid, as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into bond and contract with the city within ten days from the date of the award, for the faithful performance of such improvement in accordance with the plans and specifications.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to make such improvement itself.

A. L. LEAVITT, Police Judge of the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 18th day of March, 1914. 15-10t

EVERY DOLLAR PLANTED



in the Savings Bank will grow into many more in a few years. There are no failures to increase in the savings habit. Each one sprouts and also aids the others to increase and multiply. Let us show you how to invest materially increase your savings.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

DON J. ZUMWALT, Pres. E. M. BUEB, Vice Pres. and Trans. BERT S. WITHEROW, Secretary

Surveyors and Irrigation Engineers

Klamath County Abstract Co.

ABSTRACTING
MAPS, PLANS, BLUEPRINTS, Etc. KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

TELEPHONE ACHIEVEMENTS

Telephone Service of Today the Creation of the Bell Company

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's progress than by the creation of the art of telephony, of which the Bell system is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born, nothing analogous to telephone service as we now know it existed. There was no tradition to guide, no experience to follow.

The system, the apparatus, the methods—an entire new art had to be created. The art of electrical engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recognizing that success depended upon the highest engineering and technical skill at once organized an experimental and research department which is now directed by a staff of over 550 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post-graduate students, scientific investigators—the graduates of over seventy universities.

From its foundation the company has continuously developed the art. New improvements in telephones, switchboards, lines, cables have followed one another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in the evolution marked a decided improvement. These changes, this evolution, has not only been continuous, but is continuing. Substantially all of the plant now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables and wires, has been constructed, renewed or reconstructed in the past ten years.

Particularly in switchboards have the changes been so radical that installations costing in the aggregate millions have frequently been discarded after only a few years of use.

Since 1877 there have been introduced fifty-three types and styles of receivers and seventy-three types and styles of transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January 1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1903, while the average age is less than five years.

Within ten years we have expended for construction and reconstruction an amount more than equal to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long-distance and underground transmission was the most formidable scientific problem confronting the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephones current often impaired conversation through one mile underground as much as through 100 miles overhead. Overhead conversation had its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone transmitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative effect of improvements, great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech.

While the limit of commercial overhead talking had increased from strictly local

to over 1,000 miles as early as 1893, it was not until 1905 that conversation could be had over long distance circuits of which as much as twenty miles was in underground cables. By 1906 underground talking had increased to ninety miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk underground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground conduits from Boston to Washington was determined upon—not that it was expected to get a through underground storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in connection with the overhead. Our persistent study and incessant experimentation have produced results more remarkable still.

We have perfected cables, apparatus and methods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded as insuperable both to long-distance overhead and underground conversation.

Underground conversation is now possible between Boston and Washington, four times the length of the longest European underground line. This enabled the Bell system in the recent great storm, so destructive on land and sea, to maintain communication for the public between all the principal points on the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between New York and Denver, is potentially possible between all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be an accomplished fact between New York and San Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are committed to no one system. We own, control or have the right to use inventions necessary to operate any system recognized or accepted as the most efficient. The Bell system must always recognize, and in its selection must always be governed by the necessities of a national service, with its complex requirements, which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort which have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. No local company unaided could bear the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such results are possible only through a centralized general staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort, working out problems common to all, for the benefit of all.

The pioneers of the Bell system recognized that telephone service as they saw it was in the broadest sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public obligation to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and the continued improvement and maintenance of its property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concentration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could not have been developed.

What we have done in working out these great problems in the past should be accepted as a guarantee of what we will do in the future.

THEODORE N. VAIL, President.