

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Execution... Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution in foreclosure, issued out of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Klamath, in the case of W. W. Warren, plaintiff, vs. D. E. McCaustland and Rosalie McCaustland, defendants, which said writ was dated on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1916, I will on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1916, at the front door of the court house of Klamath county, state of Oregon, in the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said date, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the right, title and interest of the said D. E. McCaustland and Rosalie McCaustland, in and to the northeast quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five, (25), and the east half of the south-west quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, (24), all in township thirty-nine, (39), south, range eleven, (11), east of the Willamette meridian in Klamath county, Oregon, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy a judgment rendered in the above entitled case on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1916, which said judgment is for the sum of \$1300.00 with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1914, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and the further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars attorney's fee, and the further sum of twenty-three dollars and seventy cents (\$23.70) costs and the costs and expenses of this sale on execution.

C. C. LOW, Sheriff of Klamath County, Oregon. By L. L. LOW, Deputy. March 8-15-22-29—April 5.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Execution... Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution in foreclosure, issued out of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Klamath in the case of W. W. Warren and J. L. Sparretorn, plaintiffs, vs. Wm. Bassett, Mary H. Bassett, Wayne Bassett and The Farmers Implement and Supply House, defendants which said writ was dated on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1916, I will on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1916, at the front door of the court house of Klamath county, state of Oregon, in the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, at the hour of 2:15 o'clock p. m. of said date, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the right title and interest of the said Wm. Bassett, Mary H. Bassett, Wayne Bassett and The Farmers Implement and Supply House, in and to the north half of the southeast quarter of section seven (7), and the west half of the south-west quarter of section eight, (8), all in township thirty-nine, (39) south, range twelve (12) east of the Willamette meridian in Klamath county, Oregon, or so much thereof

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As may be necessary to satisfy a judgment rendered in the above entitled case on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1916, which said judgment is for the sum of \$2,988.65 with interest thereon from the said 25th day of February, A. D. 1916, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and \$250.00 attorney's fee, and the further sum of \$59.12, with interest from February 25th, A. D. 1916, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and the costs and expenses of this sale on execution.

C. C. LOW, Sheriff of Klamath County, Oregon. By L. L. LOW, Deputy. March 8-15-22-29—April 5.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Execution... Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution on Attachment issued out of the Circuit court of the State of Oregon for Klamath County, in the case of J. G. Patterson, plaintiff, vs. Riley Woods, defendant, which said writ is dated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1916—I will on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1916, at the front door of the court house of Klamath county, in the City of Klamath Falls, State of Oregon, at the hour of 2:15 p. m. on said day, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash:

The east-half of the southeast quarter of section ten (10), the west-half of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), in township thirty-seven (37), south range eleven and one-half (11-1-2), east of the Willamette Meridian, and the southeast quarter of the north-east quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township thirty-eight (38), south, range eleven and one-half (11-1-2, east of the Willamette Meridian in Klamath County, Oregon, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy a judgment rendered in the above entitled case on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1916, which judgment is for the sum of \$534.25, with interest thereon from said 20th day of January, A. D. 1916, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and \$100 attorney's fee and the further sum of \$32.60 costs and the costs and expenses of this sale on execution.

Dated this 7th day of March, A. D. 1916. C. C. LOW, Sheriff of Klamath County, Oregon. By GEO. L. ULRICH, Deputy. 8-15-22-29-5

State is Retarded by Poor Policy

(Continued from page 1)

Those whose capital is invested in such roads will shy from all railroad extension in Oregon until such lands contribute at least a reasonable proportion of the traffic they ought to furnish.

This is no criticism of the owners of these lands. They have frequently made attempts to organize the work, but have been appalled by the unfamiliar problems involved. I believe they have always been, and are now, enthusiastically in favor of a proper plan for reclamation, and are willing to pay the price. It is a matter of organization of business with which they are not familiar, and they have a right to expect that the business interests of the state will be public spirited enough, wise enough and honest enough to devise the machinery by which such undertakings can be properly and economically put through. The people wish and expect that such projects will be surrounded with every safeguard human ingenuity can provide.

What is said of drainage in Western Oregon applies with considerable force to irrigation. As is well known, such areas as those along the east side of the Willamette Valley as far south as Eugene, an important part of the McKenzie Valley and much of the Rogue River and Umpqua valleys suffer from deficiency in moisture, and could be made more productive by a moderate amount of irrigation which in these cases can be applied at a minimum of expense. Like the drainage areas the lands are all settled, many well improved, and now being worth from \$30 to \$50 or more per acre, would be ideal security for the capital necessary to reclaim them.

The reclamation problem in Central Oregon and most of Eastern Oregon is relative more important than west of the Cascades. Over there we are not blessed with the large areas of land which are naturally productive. We must sink or swim by reclamation of some sort almost everywhere.

"Dry land farming alone and the measure of reclamation by irrigation and drainage now existing will not warrant any considerable additional settlement, because it will not warrant the additional transportation facilities necessary to make the country economically or comfortably habitable.

"What this means to the state of Oregon and to our country may be appreciated from the fact that in five counties of Central Oregon alone, with which I am now chiefly concerned, there are roughly 10,000,000 acres of tillable land, an area as large as Massachusetts and New Jersey combined, of which only a little over 10 per cent is cultivated.

Moran Hard at Work for His Fight With Willard



Frank Moran, the big, blonde heavy weight, is hard at work for his forthcoming battle with Jess Willard, the champion. Moran is in fine condition. Willard is fat and in poor wind. He had not taken enough exercise in

the first ten days of his work to keep his weight down to the point it was when he began training. Experts who have watched both men train say Willard must get to work at once or he will be in real danger from Moran.

leaving only about 5 per cent of the tillable land actually cultivated. A large proportion of these hay lands produced less than a ton per acre and most of them need drainage, with which, and cultivation to proper crops they would yield from three to ten times their present food product, according to the crop used.

Including existing irrigated lands, there are in those five counties about 1,000,000 acres of arid or irrigable lands for which an adequate water supply can be obtained, and about 100,000 acres of marsh lands which can be drained and afterwards irrigated, often at reasonable cost. There are some areas whose cost of reclamation would, under present conditions, be excessive. But easily one-fourth of the 1,000,000 acres are included in projects irrigable at \$25 to \$50 per acre where sufficient settlement and development had taken place to make reclamation very desirable and financially safe under present conditions.

Such a comparative small developed area would give us increased production, population and general activity equal to Yakima Valley with its 100,000 people, its numerous railroads and many towns of from 1,000 to 2,000 highly prosperous inhabitants each.

"Most of the marsh lands could be reclaimed on an equally conservative basis. They are among the richest lands in the world. They are also particularly inviting because of the under surface moisture which in such situations is usually present.

"The eight or nine million of acres of dry farming land separating these arid and marsh lands might as well be in the midst of Sahara, so far as their further development is concerned.

"Until the arid and marsh lands with their large possibilities of intensive cultivation, heavy yield and much larger proportionate population are put in the way of reclamation there can be but little hope of railway extension.

"The dry farming lands, although a vast potential asset on account of the millions of bushels of grain they will ultimately produce, will not with their much lighter yield alone coax capital during these trying times into such an unattractive investment as railway building.

"No man, no matter how deserving or what his possessions or production may be, can borrow any money at any rate of interest, even in the best communities of that dry belt. I recall one valley in a favored part of which there are twenty-seven schools, and where some farms produced as high as 12,000 bushels of wheat last year. More of them want to do the same thing, and they need a modest amount of financing to do it.

"I have spent days in Portland and Sprague earnestly endeavoring to get a civil or some of the best of these people to what I call the best security in the world, a real working family, good farm and everything they have with it, but could not, even at 10 per cent.

"I appeal to you men from the wet belts or the irrigated belts who are more comfortably situated than these is something wrong about this.

"Those pioneers over there have a right to live and enjoy the fruits of their work and to be considered as the important factor in our state building which they are. And we should devise some way to put them on their feet with as many more like them as we can coax over there and keep them there, whether it be by a little more judicious railroad building, rural credits or state guarantee of reclamation bonds, or all together.

"But two of the five railroads which have painfully worked their way up through the canyons to the

outer edges of the Central Oregon plateau pay operating expenses, to say nothing of interest on cost of construction. It is a fact, ominous for Portland and our Oregon railroads, that the two exceptions are thriving on trade abstracted from Southern and Central Oregon by San Francisco.

"A third road approaching from the east is unintentionally performing the same good offices on Harney and Malheur Valley business for Boise and Salt Lake. Not only is great loss already being suffered, but trade movements and financial alliances are thus being created which will not be easy to reverse.

"With this rapid alienation of a large proportion of our own state, our own business and our own people, should we leave any stone unturned to insure the prompt building of railroads from the direction of Portland rather than from these foreign trade centers?

"Our Portland roads have balked, and cannot reasonably be expected to connect up these rich but distant fields, partly because of some unfavorable competitive conditions, but mainly because of the broad zones of lean territory intervening. The present oases are few, and far between, and limited in area. More and larger ones can be created where the settlers are already upon the ground by this proposed reclamation program.

"Oregon has no larger question before her today than the recovery of what is being lost in her Eastern half, and the greatest step, the one vitally necessary step, in fact, is the further development of traffic producing resources along lines we are here considering.

"It is suggested that we should not embark on this undertaking because lands under existing reclamation projects are not fully settled. Also because some projects which have been mentioned are unsafe and undeserving. Also, because we have thousands of acres of logged off lands and other lands uncultivated.

"The 100 per cent margin necessarily loaded upon Carey act projects, the excessive costs per acre, terms of payment and other conditions affecting government projects and the impossible terms of various kinds affecting private or corporation projects, ought to be a sufficient answer to the first proposition.

"If we cannot discriminate, profit by past experience and discard the manifestly unsound projects and administer such a trust honestly, wisely and discreetly, as thousands of other trusts are administered, then I am unable to answer the sacred objection.

"The impractical and unworthy enterprises we have with us always, but this does not deter us from proceeding with those which appeal to sound reason and ripe experience.

"As to the present abundance of other lands for settlement: Can we really offer them of a nature and on terms within the reach of the man and family who must start with their bare hands? I think not.

"We no longer have that type of pioneer who without a dollar of capital can be expected to acquire and make productive the cheapest Willamette Valley logged off lands anywhere. Without decrying the settlement of logged off lands, we all know

that it costs vastly more money and effort to make a start on them than on even the most expensively irrigated or drained lands. There are many deserving families who would make a success, with modest assistance by rural credit, on lands reclaimed and sold on proper terms, which the district's credit backed by the state's credit could safely offer. Canada gets from one to two hundred thousand of our best bone and sinew annually by giving every man who is a worker such a start, whether he has a dollar or not.

"Whatever may be said about the Carey act projects, it must not be forgotten that they have been chiefly responsible for the increase of 6,000 people and a valuation of over \$2,000,000 of farms in Crook county alone. Also that in spite of the untoward conditions recently prevailing, of the 70,000 acres reclaimed, 50,000 acres have been actually sold.

"If this could be accomplished during the hardest period for such projects within our memory and under the much more rigorous terms than would be imposed under state auspices, might we not reasonably expect a much greater degree of success from well conceived and properly administered district projects enjoying the low interest rates and other advantages of state participation? The state being the chief beneficiary through increased taxable area, population and production would be giving but small return by its carefully safeguarded guarantee.

"Our state, in its administration of the school funds, of which it is now loaning over \$6,000,000 to our farmers at a cost of one-fifth of one per cent of the net revenue, furnishes an illustration of its ability to care for such trusts, as well as the best private business organization. Doubtless some of this same machinery could be economically utilized to care for details of rural credits and guarantee of district drainage and irrigation project financing.

"It is plain that the national government will not take up any new project in Oregon for years. It is agreed that capital cannot be obtained for such private or corporation projects on any terms. National rural credit legislation applicable to our wants is apparently far removed, and yet it is perfectly apparent that if we are to increase our farming industry or its efficiency to any marked extent, it must be done along these lines.

"Are we then in this imperial state so devoid of men and measures and public spirit and financial resources that development of half of our arable area must be abandoned? Does any man in this room, or any outside of it, believe that there is any question of our united ability and disposition to provide for these undertakings without saddling upon the state a penny of real liability or loss? If not, then shall we meekly sit down, see our best industry go backward and conspire to discourage the greatest railway development that has been inaugurated in many years? Surely in this great commonwealth we can find enough character, ability and experience to steer us from the shoals of parsimony and stagnation on the one hand, and from the rocks of extravagance and speculation on the other."

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