

## KEEN INTEREST IN WIRELESS SHOWN BY BOYS

Wireless telegraphy experiments have been so successfully prosecuted by local boys, particularly the students of the high school, said Professor J. B. Rees, professor of science of the high school, that there are not less than a dozen receiving stations and aerials in this city over which wireless messages sent from long distances can be heard with comparative ease. Interest in wireless telegraphy has been greatly stimulated since Professor Rees installed a receiving station, which perhaps, with the 100-foot aerial on the roof of the school, is giving the best results of any in the city. The high school receiving station is what is known as the panel type.

There are no sending stations in the city, but Professor Rees is contemplating the installation of one either in the high school or at his home. When this is done, others will follow.

The local high school curriculum does not include a course in wireless telegraphy, but Professor Rees hopes to see it taken up and vested with credit advantages.

While "listening in" at various times, the boys have heard messages from Seattle, San Francisco, and intermediate points. Explaining the secret of wireless telegraphy in the way best understood by the uninitiated, Professor Rees said that messages are transmitted by dots and dashes which impart a musical tone, in duration the sounds being somewhat identical to the dots and dashes of the ordinary telegrapher's instrument.

The height of the aerial, continued Professor Rees, is more important than its length, and in this respect the aerial at the high school is so located that it will give unusually good satisfaction.

Wireless waves, said Professor Rees, travel 186,000 miles a second, the same as light waves, but they are of greater volume, ranging up to several hundred yards. They leave their point of origin in the form of spheres, and will go through opaque substances such as hills, mountains, and buildings. When they encounter metal conveyers they become retarded, and this obstruction operates the telephones. Each time a wave encounters a metal conductor it becomes diminished but the percentage of decrease in volume is so small that wireless stations over a vast region can be served easily.

Most of the receiving stations and aerials in this city have been installed and erected at an approximate cost of \$25, the aerial in most instances consisting of two masts connected with wires as conductors. Professor Rees said that the interest here is so keen, and the boys learn so readily and eagerly, that many of them are better versed in some phases of wireless telegraphy than he. In fact, the professor said, some of the boys are evincing so much interest that their parents are somewhat apprehensive regarding their interest in other studies, but after all, the boys who have taken up the work are learning a great deal about electricity, a most important study these days.

High school girls, the professor said, do not take much interest in wireless telegraphy, but the majority of them display interest when they are given an opportunity to "listen in" in conversation.

Every day the correct time is received here from 11:55 to 12 o'clock, the seconds being ticked off according to an intermittent system, and the time as received is always accurate.

The 25 or 30 boys who have taken up the study here are consistent in their experiments and studies, and interest in the work is gradually increasing, giving them an opportunity to combine work and play in a profitable manner.

### OIL PRICES DOWN

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—Crude oil produced in Kansas and Oklahoma has dropped until today the price is half what oil was selling for 16 days ago.

## Old Colonial Times To Be Recalled By Library Club Social

A business meeting and social reception will be held by the Woman's Library club Friday afternoon at the library rooms, and all ladies of the city are invited to attend.

The business meeting opens at 2:30 o'clock and at its close there will be a social time, planned along colonial lines, with the fostering of better acquaintance among the ladies as its object.

Any one who has relics of colonial times is requested to bring them to the meeting. It is hoped to have quite a little collection to display.

## SAYS GOV'T AID NEEDED IN WAR ON THE BEETLE

The chamber of commerce quartette opened the after dinner features at the forum meeting in the Rex cafe this noon, the introduction of guests following after a few "hot shots" by the chairman, Fred Fleet. The guests were C. C. Williams, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific; A. E. Rhodes, traveling freight agent for the Missouri-Pacific railroad; W. H. Andrews, general freight agent for the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroad; Dr. E. Mallett, and Miss Blackford, principal of the Central school. County Coroner Earl Whitlock was introduced as a new member whom "we got before he got us."

Walter C. Thompson, of the Modoc Lumber company, an entomologist, who has given much study to the western pine beetle, spoke pointedly regarding the menace of that insect to the timber industry. Sixty per cent of the timber of the country is west of the Rocky mountains, and 50 per cent of this amount is in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. This county, said Mr. Thompson, has more timber than any other county in the northwest.

The pine beetle, explained Mr. Thompson, burrows into the tree and cuts off the flow of sap, killing it. This insect, under normal conditions, is always present. Under ordinary conditions the extent of damage to timber is from 1 to 10 per cent, but in some parts of this district the damage runs as high as 50 per cent. Sixteen per cent is the estimated average.

There are 10,000,000,000 feet of timber in the county, said Mr. Thompson. Private and corporate holdings are being given the benefit of protective measures through a large expenditure of money, but unless the government cooperates these efforts will be fruitless. Therefore, said the speaker, the urgency of campaigning against the pine beetle should be kept before the public and congress. Twenty-five to 35 per cent of the timber of the county is in danger, said Mr. Thompson, and this loss would have a deterrent effect upon the progress of this entire region.

### Talk Redistricting

Characterizing Mr. Thompson's talk, the first one by the way, as the best talk of the day, Chairman Fleet called upon Fred Baker to discuss a system for redistricting the state with a view to obtaining more equitable representation for each county. At the present time, Mr. Baker said, the senator from this district lives in Prineville, and the two other representatives are from Deschutes county. His plan would be to increase the senatorial representation to 36, a senator for each county, and one representative from each county. Under the constitution 60 representatives are authorized, and the remaining 24 should be selected from the population centers. This would give adequate representation in lieu of a system "radically wrong."

### FIND BAD ROADS.

J. H. Garrett and Samuel Holden made a trip to Dorris by auto yesterday morning, returning in the evening. Abominable road conditions prevail, they said.

## Mint Not Injured by Frost; Discovery Means Much To Development of Local Culture

Winter freezing does not kill mint on the Klamath marshes. This was proved yesterday by tests made by John N. Davies, manager of the Klamath Mint company on the company's land on the Coledonia marsh, when he went over the entire tract planted last fall, some 15 or 20 acres, and in various parts of it dug thru the frozen crust and found the mint roots underneath sprouting and budding with great vigor.

This test resolves the final question—a question that has existed in the minds of many mint culturists in other parts of the state who want to come to Klamath county—in regard to the success of the mint industry here. It shows that frost has no deterrent effect upon mint culture, and the growers will now go ahead and plant to the full extent of their physical and financial capabilities.

Mr. Davies brought back with him from the marsh a lump of frozen soil about six inches in diameter in which one of the mint roots was imbedded. On the under side of the frozen crust the roots were branching out and on the upper side little tendrils were budding at the tips, showing that the plant was awakening to the first call of spring and preparing for a season of lusty growth. All over the tract, said Mr. Davies, the same growth was manifested.

Within thirty days it is believed that spring will be far enough advanced to allow the beginning of cultivation and the Klamath Mint company plans to break ground for a large mint acreage. They have an ample supply of roots to plant all the ground that they will be able to get in shape this year.

Another doubt resolved by the

frost tests is the advisability or non-advisability of fall planting. Last year the growers were a little chary of fall planting, but Mr. Davies says that now there is no reason to fear for the successful growth of late plantings and this will speed development greatly.

Many Willamette valley growers have their eyes upon Klamath county, with its large areas of ideal mint land, but reports of frost danger have kept them awaiting the outcome of the experiments of the two big companies now in the field—the Klamath Mint company and the Pacific Coast Mint company.

Now that it is proved that frost does not interfere with the growth of the plants it is probable that the coming season will see an influx of experienced mint culturists anxious to acquire tracts of the marsh land.

The Klamath oil, as shown by the crop distilled by James Watkins, Jr. of the Pacific Coast company, last fall, has a high menthol content, and the quantity of the yield is greater than is produced in other parts of the state or on eastern mint farms. When a sufficient amount of this high grade oil is available to make an impression upon the eastern market, Klamath Falls will undoubtedly be the mint growing center of America.

The average yearly consumption of mint oil in America is about 400,000 pounds and the demand is growing. The annual production is around 250,000 pounds. The remainder is imported. This means that Klamath county could find an immediate market for 150,000 pounds, or the product of some 3,000 acres of mint land before there was need to hunt a foreign market.

## OLCOTT SIGNS 19 MEASURES

(By Associated Press) SALEM, Feb. 9.—Among 19 measures enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor are the following:

Norblad bill providing for the preliminary survey for an interstate bridge across the Columbia river, the two Dennis bills, one relating to the circulation of false statements as to the standing or reputation of banks, and for other relating to the conviction of minors. They also include the Patterson bill creating a state budget commission.

The house bills passed and signed include a measure by Marsh providing for the licensing of nurserymen and their agents, and one by Kubl defining criminal syndicalism and sabotage, and providing punishment.

## Tailors Are Winners By a Close Margin

The Rex Cafe bowling team lost two of three closely contested games to Bodge's Tailors on the Elks alleys last night. Tonight Hoagland's Buicks and Underwood's Drugists will stage the performance. Last night's scores:

Rex Cafe:	Noel	209	174	163	—546
	Wiley	146	153	169	—468
	Sheets	144	161	146	—451
	Wilson	37	148	167	—452
	Ambrose	210	156	175	—541
		846	792	820	

Bodge's Tailors:	W. O. Smith	171	166	185	—522
	McMillan	165	154	195	—514
	Olds	173	139	161	—473
	Weist	146	174	147	—467
	Bodge	128	165	170	—463
		783	798	858	

### BULLETIN

SALEM, Feb. 9.—Governor Olcott has signed 11 more bills, including the port of Portland and the joint road committee measures.

## Old Boy With Fork Is Now Fair Game; Lenten Season Open

Today is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, that period of self sacrifice lasting 40 days in which mere man and mere woman are expected to continually remind themselves of the biblical excerpt, "Remember, O Man that dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." This also is the beginning of the period, 40 days as most citizens of this community know, in which they are advised to "chase the devil around the stump," and to step on the old boy's tail every time the chaser arrives within stepping distance.

This period, first observed in the first years of the "A. D." era, has been observed every year since that time, and even though said devil seems to be as active as ever, the people of Klamath Falls are not a bit discouraged, and most of them are prepared, through the churches, to give the short-horned gentleman another strenuous run for his money.

## LENT USHERED IN AT SACRED HEART CHURCH

With the solemnity befitting the importance of the day, Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, was ushered in at Sacred Heart church this morning with the station of mass and the distribution of ashes, the latter typifying the season of penance, and that "dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return."

Each Wednesday and Sunday evening at seven-thirty o'clock services will be held throughout the Lenten season. A special sermon will be preached, the general subjects embracing the teachings and doctrines of the Catholic church, other sermons being announced on days of special significance. The choir has prepared appropriate music for these services.

Mass will be celebrated each morning at 8 o'clock and each Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock services will be held, in addition to those of Wednesday and Sunday nights.

### LOYALISTS WIN SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9.—The party headed by Premier Smuts won in an election yesterday in which the issue was secession from the British empire. The Smuts party defeated that of General Hertzog who favored secession.

## WILL PUT 300 ACRES IN MINT

The Pacific Coast Mint company is planning to plant 300 acres in mint on its Coledonia marsh land this spring, writes James Watkins, Jr., manager of the company, from Eugene, where he is investigating mint conditions.

Work of cultivation will be started early in the spring, Mr. Watkins expecting to be able to start by April 1 at least, and before that if possible.

Six or seven hundred acres will be turned over altogether and planted to various crops, half of it in mint. About 400 acres of the tract is already under cultivation.

A large pump has been received here for drainage work on the company's tract and will be operating by March 1st. About two weeks of pumping will be necessary, and Mr. Watkins feels that cultivation will be possible two or three weeks later, which is a fortnight earlier than is usual on marsh lands.

The Pacific Coast Mint company recently purchased much new cultivating equipment, including a six-disc plow which will be drawn by a caterpillar engine.

"The mint industry has come to stay," says Mr. Watkins, "and the Pacific Coast Mint company is going to do its share to hasten the time, which we believe is not far off, when it will be one of Oregon's largest and most profitable industries."

## BEETLE PEST IS DISCUSSED BY FORESTER

The following article discussing insect depredations in local timber and their disastrous effect was prepared by Charles E. Ogle, field man for the Klamath and Lake Counties Forest association, and gives a great deal of information regarding the habits and ravages of the various beetle species that are found here:

The seriousness of the Pine beetle situation is not being realized by all those who own timber, and yet a trip into the woods on the west side of the Upper lake near recent cuttings will convince the most skeptical of the necessity for immediate action.

While the Klamath and Lake Forest Fire association is doing all in its power with the limited means and scanty support given it, only the combined action of all owners will exterminate this pest, as timber left untreated only forms a breeding place for the beetles, which reinfest treated tracts.

Slash stumps also form perfect breeding places for these insects and should be promptly destroyed after logging operations with all logs which have been left on the ground.

Trees found to be infested should be cut and the bark burned to destroy the insects in all stages, eggs, larvae, pupae and adult before they have a chance to spread.

An infested tree may be detected by the fading foliage in the spring of the year and closer examination will reveal pitch tubes and the work of wood peckers who drill into the bark to get the larvae, which may be found by the thousands if the brevicomas have made the attack by simply cutting part way through the bark and upon removing the bark down to the sap one will find their thousands of galleries running in every direction through the cambium or inner bark, shutting off the flow of sap and resulting in the faded appearance of the tree.

The work of the monticola, however, differs from the brevicomas in that their galleries run parallel with the grain of the tree, with the work of the young or larvae running at right angles in the cambium. They are never found in the bark at any stage, completing the early stages of their lives beneath the cambium and only coming through in the adult stage after the tree is killed.

The monticola are the only beetle found in sugar pine timber.

The flathead beetle is not so dangerous although they are responsible for the spike top trees found in such numbers through the timber, while the tonucus or round head beetles are nearly altogether a secondary pest confining their operations to trees primarily attacked by other beetles or injured from other causes.

Another pest which is doing much damage is the turpentine beetle which attacks a tree at the base leaving the tree with a large base scar making it more susceptible to fire and the attacks of other beetles, and while this insect's operations rarely kill a tree by themselves they are doing a great deal of damage.

The protection of the timber against these insects means a great deal to this section of the state which is largely dependent upon the timber for support and it is to be hoped that the bills now before the state legislature will pass and provide a means of exterminating them, as they are now destroying far more timber each year than forest fires and their numbers are steadily increasing.

### CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Two judgments by default were granted late yesterday, one to Cornelius Sullivan against Charles Dugan and Jerry O'Sullivan for \$1235 and costs, and one in favor of H. Welch for \$778.65 from W. E. Bond. The third was granted to J. W. Henry in the case against Louis Rahn and Edith Rahn.