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SAVING LIVES AND LIMBS IS AIM OF LAW

New Feature of Compensation Act, After July 1, Gives Employers Who Reduce Losses Lower Rates

Herald Salem Bureau
SALEM, Or., June 23.—(Special)—The conservation of life and limb, which more and more is receiving state attention, is emphasized in a new feature of the Oregon workmen's compensation law which will be effective July 1. This is the reduction in rates that will be allowed industrial concerns as a reward for their co-operating with the industrial accident commission in cutting down deaths and injuries as a result of industrial accidents.

Already there is in vogue what is termed as an experience rating scale of rates under the compensation act as applied to the employers, based on comparative freedom from accidents in the plants concerned. If an employer and his employees are careful, it is possible for them to reduce by 50 per cent the regular insurance cost to the concern operating under the compensation act.

Pays to Prevent Accidents
Over a period of five years, for example, an employer may, by keeping his accident liabilities to 30 per cent or less of the plant's total industrial accident payment, secure the 50 per cent reduction in rates. Conversely, by carelessness or by misfortune, he may be penalized 15 per cent above the normal rate of payment.

Under the new amendment a still further reduction is allowed by the commission in return for the industrial concerns complying with certain safety standards in the way of educating all affiliated with the plant in accident prevention. If the standards are maintained the 5 per cent reduction is allowed regardless of results that may be attained in reducing accidents.

Safety Committees
Five provisions constitute the basis for this exemption. Three of these pertain to organization and two to education. The organizational provisions are the formation of a safety committee of at least three persons; monthly meetings of this committee to act generally on all matters for safeguarding life and limb; and the forwarding of the minutes of these deliberations to the state industrial accident commission as proof of compliance. The educational provisions are maintaining a bulletin board at the plant to post all safety bulletins and receive suggestions for better safety administration, and talks by foremen or others qualified to advise relative to safety plans.

Shop Committees Named
More than forty large employers of labor in the state already have sent in their acceptance of the conditions, including the minutes of their meetings and the names of their committees, so they are eligible to secure the reduction as soon as the amendment is effective.

The new system is altogether in the hands of the employers, though the co-operation of the employees is necessary, and the commission believes the movement will be welcomed by the employees, and that the result will be a remarkable reduction in industrial losses.

Will Face Federal Charges at Portland

Six federal prisoners, who have been confined in the city jail here, were taken to Portland this morning by United States Marshal Sweetland for confinement in the federal jail there. The party left on the stage.

The prisoners were: J. Nolan and F. Miller charged with illicit manufacture of liquor; William Martin, an alleged "white slaver," and Thurmond Jackson, Fred Jackson and Bybee Butler, three Indian lads charged with horse stealing on the Indian reservation.

Sims Declares the Press Accounts of Speech Were Twisted

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Rear Admiral Sims today reported personally to Secretary Denby that he had been misquoted in the press accounts of his London speech, on Irish sympathizers in America.

The secretary instructed Admiral Sims to prepare a written statement, giving the correct text of what he said in the London address.

BOXING COMMISSION WILL HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

With arrangements for the boxing matches, July 4 and 5, well under way, and all fighters signed, Bert McDonald, match maker, will submit the card to the boxing commission at a meeting tonight. The meeting will be held at Dr. Stewart's office at 8 o'clock. The members of the commission are K. Sugarman, Dr. H. D. Lloyd Stewart, Fred Houston, Fred Soule and O. M. Hector.

SAFES BLOWN AT MT. HEBRON AND DORRIS

Safe crackers were operating at two different points last night, the safe of Louis Bolles at Mt. Hebron having the combination blown and the safe in the store of Miller Robinson at Dorris having the same operation performed upon it, both jobs evidently being done by the same parties.

At Mt. Hebron the safe was not touched this morning, and a finger expert was called from Yreka to take photographs of the "prints" left by the robbers. Until he arrives it cannot be determined just what money and valuables were removed from the inside. It is said that a large sum of money was kept in it by Mr. Bolles.

At Dorris the robbers entered the general store of Miller Robinson. It is said, about 2 o'clock this morning, blew off the combination, and after rifling two cash tills, which contained between \$14 and \$15, left town in an automobile. Miller Robinson had not opened his safe to learn if the contents had been taken, as he desired to allow the authorities to examine it and gain all possible clues in the way of finger prints.

There was about \$1,000 in the safe when it was closed last night, it was said.

Following the rain at Dorris last night, fresh automobile tracks left by the car of the robbers were followed early this morning by Taber and Robinson, and the trial led straight to this city. The same same tracks were followed from Mt. Hebron, and the conclusion drawn by the authorities is the Mt. Hebron job was pulled first and at Dorris after that.

Finch Jailed For Shooting

A. W. Finch was brought to this city this morning from Merrill by Constable Morley and taken before Justice L. Cahagen, charged with assault with intent to kill. Finch is alleged to have fired two shots at Louis Holdischar at Malin yesterday.

Finch waived preliminary hearing on the advice of counsel, William Marx, and Justice Cahagen bound him over to the grand jury, fixing bond at \$2,000. Being unable to give bond, Finch was taken to the county jail for confinement. Finch made the remark that the shooting at Malin yesterday never would have happened had not been under the influence of liquor. He said that the shooting grew out of a deal over some papers. Finch also stated that for the past month he had been drinking heavily.

Finch was before Police Judge Leavitt and assessed a fine of \$10 for speeding Tuesday. He was arrested Monday night, when he and a companion were hitting the high spots at a dangerous clip, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

PETROLEUM—WHY, WHERE, WHEN AND HOW MEN FIND IT; KLAMATH'S CHANCES

(NOTE—In a series of articles, of which this is the second, W. C. Lehman, manager of the Crater Oil and Gas company and Northern California Oil company, a trained geologist, will tell, in language the layman can understand, his reasons for belief that oil underlies Klamath county. The series will be an interesting and instructive history of petroleum and the petroleum industry, which all who desire to be well informed should read.)

BY W. C. LEHMAN

In the public mind, the question of the accumulation of oil seems to occupy a position somewhat akin to the transmutation of metals or the finding of the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. Movie writers are fond of picturing the hero, in desperate financial straits, gaining the girl and saving the farm by discovering a film of oil on the old spring, after which fortune not only smiles but laughs.

There are others, with less creditable ends to serve, who foster misconceptions and take advantage of the general lack of knowledge. Quacks and cranks, with mysterious instruments, locate oil lakes (that do not exist in Nature) and contribute to the haze that surrounds the oil accumulation.

Oil accumulates by natural laws just as certain in their operation as the flow of water from a higher to a lower level.

More or less exhaustive data has been collected from all the oil-fields of the world. Where an oil-field exists we must grant that an accumulation of oil there has taken place. By a careful examination of the geologic conditions surrounding each field and a comparison of such collected data we gain the knowledge that when certain conditions exist that certain results inevitably follow because of some natural law.

These factors of accumulation, as they may be called, are applicable to all areas of similar physical conditions but the relation of the deeply buried oil-bearing strata to overlying rocks may be different in even closely associated areas.

What, then are these governing factors? Let us trace the oil from its ancient place of origin to its place of accumulation, stopping along the way to note some of these controlling factors.

In the preceding discussion the principal facts of the Vegetable Organic Theory were admitted. The decomposition of masses of vegetable organisms in the mud of prehistoric lakes and oceans went slowly on through uncounted centuries. The influence exerted by climate has not yet been determined. It would seem, though, that bacteriological action was probably promoted by torrid climatic conditions.

It has been said by someone that the average man cannot conceive of such a great amount of money as a million dollars. It is infinitely more difficult to conceive of geologic time. In any intelligent consideration of the problems connected with petroleum the time element must be kept in mind. The oil of California is younger than any other oil on the continent except that of the South Texas coast. Still we know that the vegetation from which it was formed died and was buried in the mud at least ten million years ago.

Upon that mud strata after strata of sedimentation was deposited. Sometimes a prehistoric flood would sweep over it leaving behind a few feet of sand from regions miles distant. Then for a few thousand years a slow deposit of sediment would be formed by the erosion of the surrounding mountains. Upon the old lake and ocean beds the sedimentation from various causes throughout the millions of years formed a gradually increased weight. This weight is called the overburden.

The weight of the overburden gradually increased. The mud became denser. Its porosity or capacity to contain oil decreased. The mud became shale. As from a gigantic sponge the oil was pressed out. Oil continually moves from a point of maximum compacting to a point of minimum compacting.

What would be a point of minimum compacting? It might be some fissure or series of fissures. It might be a sandstone which withstands a relatively extreme pressure before compacting. Or it might be some sort of disintegrated limestone. At Florence,

Colo. is a small oil-field that has been producing since the seventies from a series of fissures in dense shale. It is the only field yet discovered from which oil is produced from fissures. The oil-field of Northern Ohio known as the Trenton Rock district is the most prominent example of oil being produced from disintegrated limestone. The great field of Spindie Top near Beaumont also produced from limestone.

Sandstone may be said to be the home of petroleum though, as noted, it may occasionally be found elsewhere. It is the place of refuge for oil driven from the shales, never the place of origin. To form an accumulation in a porous sedimentary bed the reservoir must be sealed in some manner. This may be either by a less permeable rock, such as shale or clay or by some part of the sedimentary bed being charged with water or clogged by asphalt. In a later discussion of Structure will be covered the action of water as a sealing element.

Lakes of oil do not occur in the earth. It may be unnecessary to so state but there seems to be a misconception on this point in the minds of many people. Petroleum is produced from porous beds of some stratified formation with the exception noted of its rare occurrence in earth fissures. The porosity of producing oil sands and limestones vary from 10 to 35 per cent. To give some idea of how much oil may be contained within a small area consider that a 20 per cent porosity would be equivalent to 20 cu. ft. of oil to each 100 cu. ft. of sandstone.

An oil-sand 50 feet thick under an acre of ground could contain approximately 65,000 barrels of oil. This calculation assumes that the oil-sand is completely saturated.

Since the original source of oil is from bodies of shale in which it occurs in a disseminated condition it is necessary that there be a sufficient area of such material in proximity to a porous reservoir of some description. This is referred to as a drainage area. The limits of a drainage area are generally set by structural conditions which will be discussed later.

So far, then, we have as controlling factors:

- (a) A material, such as shale, in which the oil was originally formed.
- (b) A neighboring reservoir such as sandstone which will act as an accumulating reservoir.
- (c) A sealing medium to the reservoir that will confine the oil within a relatively small area.
- (d) A drainage area of sufficient proportions to produce commercial quantities of oil.

Under Structure will be defined other controlling factors. Given a competent source of supply and a proper receptacle, structure permits concentration which is of paramount importance and which will be discussed tomorrow.

OFFER TO REPLACE POOR PAVING WITHOUT COST

The Warren Construction company has offered to repave the soft stretch on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, without cost to the city, providing the council gives permission and the city engineer will fix the grade. This is according to a report from the city engineer's office.

The defective pavement is a strip on the north side of the street, which has developed hollows and ridges where traffic parks or passes over it. The construction company would repave this strip, but any sewer or drainage work would be done at the expense of the city.

STRIKE AGAINST SHIPPING BOARD IS DECLARED ENDED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The headquarters of the marine engineers union here today notified engineers to return to work on shipping board vessels in conformity with a recent agreement, but held the strike was still in effect against privately owned vessels.

Burglars Overlooked \$85 in Ransacking Dwelling of Worker

Thieves broke into the cabin of Joseph Ferraris at Second and High streets Tuesday night, while the owner was absent, and ransacked the place but took nothing. This is according to report of Mr. Ferraris to The Herald last evening.

He said that two new trunks were broken open and damaged, but beyond the cost of repairing them, he suffered no loss.

Eighty-five dollars, which he had forgotten to take from the pocket of his overalls, was overlooked by the searchers.

The burglary occurred between 6:30 and 9 o'clock, as he left home at the former hour on an errand downtown and returned at the latter to find the place in confusion. Entrance was made through the front window.

Mr. Ferraris works at the Chelsea box factory.

CROWD EXPECTED AT CRATER OIL WELL SUNDAY

Sunday afternoon the drill will be started at the Crater Oil and Gas company's well No. 1, half a mile north of Merrill, and in celebration of the event that means much to Klamath county the company will be host to the entire county that day.

Preparations are made to entertain a 1000 people at the big free barbecue in the Merrill grove. The dinner is scheduled to take place at 1 o'clock, followed by speeches and entertainment.

The drilling will start at 3 o'clock. Every one who has an automobile is sure to make the trip Sunday. The roads are good and if the weather is pleasant there will be an immense crowd, without doubt. Bring all the family, someone else's family, or the visitor within the gates. No matter how big the crowd there will be plenty of food for all, an interesting and instructive program.

WEATHER REPORT

OREGON—Tonight and Friday, fair in west, unsettled in east portion; thunder storms in mountains, gentle westerly winds.

Upper Court Sustains Kuykendall's Finding

A decision was received today from the supreme court affirming the decree given by Judge Kuykendall in the chattel mortgage case of the First State and Savings bank against C. T. Oliver et al in which the higher court sustains the decision that a ten horse power electric motor and three centrifugal pumps are the personal property of the defendants and not real property as claimed by the plaintiffs.

The suit originally was to foreclose on a chattel mortgage for \$680 covering the items above and the trial court decreed that the mortgage be foreclosed as against all the property, except one ten horse electric motor, one 6 inch and one 3 inch centrifugal pump which the court found to be the property of the defendants, C. T. Oliver, Mrs. Margaret Barney and W. M. Bray. The plaintiff contended that the motors and pumps were a part of the real estate, and appealed on that ground.

FIVE THOUSAND BERRY PICKERS WANTED AT ONCE

SALEM, June 23.—Willamette valley berry growers sent out an urgent call for pickers today. Five thousand workers are said to be needed. From one to two cents per pound is offered for picking different varieties of berries and cherries.

JAPANESE TROOPS AND BOLSHIEVIKI IN CLASH

TOKYO, June 23.—Japanese and bolshevik forces have clashed near Nikolavsk, and there have been several casualties, an official report says. The report asserts that the Japanese were attacked. Okhotsk, an important town on the west shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, has been occupied by the bolsheviks.

FIRE WILL NOT STOP WORK AT MACDOEL MILL

Starting Sawing Again Today with Two Shifts; Expect to Be Back to Normal by August 1.

Mr. Peppers stated yesterday: The Peppers-Cotton mill will not shut down as the result of Sunday night's fire, stated T. H. Peppers last evening, but on the contrary will speed up operations and by August 1 the plant will be in good shape again.

"The fire totally wiped out the lumber yard, with all the stock and tramways. About four million feet of lumber, was destroyed, fifty per cent of it being No. 2 shop, or better.

"We will start up again tomorrow morning and will run two shifts the remainder of the season. We expect to have things moving in good shape again by August 1. Our mill-way is expected to be in full operation by July 15.

"While clearing the debris from the mill yard and rebuilding the trams, we will temporarily use the yard at Macdoel for storing the lumber cut."

Mrs. Fredenburg Is Given \$710 Verdict

The case of Mrs. Emma Fredenburg against Dewey D. and John S. Horn, Bonanza bankers, went to the jury this forenoon in the circuit court and at 3 o'clock this afternoon they returned a verdict of \$710 in favor of the plaintiff.

The suit grew out of the alleged removal of stock and farm machinery from the farm of Mrs. Martin by the Horn brothers, who were appointed executors of the estate of the late William Horn. The plaintiff claimed the property was given to her by Mr. Horn prior to his death. The jury award was the estimated cash equivalent of the stock sold.

With the close of this case, circuit court will not convene again until Monday morning, when the case of Herlihy against McHase, a suit over a threshing bill, will be called at 10 o'clock.

NORTH DAKOTA FOLK ARE GUESTS OF RELATIVE HERE

"Sam" O'Neil and son Thorne are here from their home in North Dakota, on a visit with their brother and uncle, C. M. O'Neil. This is their first trip to this section, and they expect to spend the next few days visiting the various points of interest in the county. Thorne is journeying around in an effort to regain his health, which was shattered by his experiences in France, where he took part in many of the big battles of the war, having been severely wounded two different times.

LOWER DISCOUNT LONDON, June 23.—The Bank of England today lowered the discount rate from 6 1/4 to 6 per cent.

Budget Board Staff Too Small, Says Dawes

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Charles G. Dawes, recently appointed to head the new government budget system, announced after a conference with President Harding today that he would appoint a number of experienced business men to serve on the bureau without pay. He said that he considered the staff provided by congress inadequate.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A bill embodying the plans of Secretary Mellon for refunding the war loans of America to the allies was introduced today in the senate and referred to the finance committee.

The bill would authorize the secretary to reconvert or extend the loans or interest payments, and to settle all unsecured loans.