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The Evening Herald

Today's News
Today

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPORTSMEN ASK MANY CHANGES, IMPROVEMENTS

The Oregon state fish and game commission met in the chamber of commerce rooms at 10 o'clock this morning in regular monthly session.

Representatives from Lake, Klamath, Jackson and Siskiyou county, California, were present with requests that they urged would better fish and game conditions.

Oregon officials present are I. N. Fleischner, chairman; Colonel George Kelly, of Portland; Bert Anderson, Medford; Blaine Halleck, Baker; M. A. Lynch, Redmond, commissioners; A. E. Burghdoff, state game warden and M. L. Ryckman, state superintendent of hatcheries.

Charles A. Vogelsang represents the California commission, George Neal, director of the northern California division, was detained in Sacramento by his wife's serious illness. Medford sportsmen are represented, besides Commissioner Anderson, by S. S. Smith, manager of the Mall-Tribune, P. H. Dally, deputy game warden, and J. W. Berrian, superintendent of the Butte Falls hatchery.

Frank Light of Lake county is here to urge the commission to make provision for Lake county streams and lakes, when equipment for propagation here is increased.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the visitors and local citizens will leave by boat for Eagle Ridge where dinner will be served this evening. Tomorrow the visitors go to Crater Lake and Sunday will be guests of the Medford Rod and Gun club at a trout dinner at Prospect.

Local sportsmen expect much benefit from the first hand information on local problems, gathered by the state commission in their visit.

M. L. Ryckman, state hatchery superintendent, said last night that the commission was much impressed with Klamath county from a sportsman's standpoint. He said that

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THE HOTTEST DAY

While the thermometer stood at 94 at the highest point yesterday and ice cream parlors did a land office business, today apparently had a slight edge on yesterday though the mercury refused to sayso. At noon the thermometer on the coolest side of Underwood's Pharmacy read 88 degrees but around the corner though still in the shade, another registered 92. It caught the reflected heat from the pavement. The reading at the reclamation service station at 3 o'clock was 88. Earlier in the day it reached 90.

\$17 RAISED FOR RELIEF OF PUEBLO FLOOD VICTIMS

Mrs. M. A. Callaghan, secretary of the Red Cross chapter, reports that \$17.12 was received when the "Help the Pueblo Flood Sufferers" boxes were opened today. The money will be forwarded at once. Mrs. Callaghan expressed the gratitude of the chapter for the money.

MEDFORD NEWSPAPER MAN IS A VISITOR

S. S. Smith, manager of the Medford Printing company, publishers of the Medford Mall-Tribune, is in the city, being a member of the party traveling with the fish and game commission. This is his first visit to Klamath Falls since 1909, and though a near neighbor and keeping close tab on development in this territory, he was surprised at the great change that has taken place in the 12 years.

As one of the moving spirits that made the Mall-Tribune the great newspaper it is, Mr. Smith was an important factor in making Medford what it is today. Through the power of his paper he has spread the influence of Medford far beyond its boundaries, resulting in gaining for that city many of the advantages so necessary and profitable to its development. The loyal support given The Tribune by the business interests and residents of Jackson county shows that common sense is a controlling influence in that community, with the result that there is a unity of action that has won for Medford so many benefits.

Britain Seeks Confab With U. S., China and Japan on Far East

LONDON, July 8.—Great Britain is believed to have made overtures to the United States, Japan and China for a conference to discuss the whole eastern situation. Official circles declined to comment on the nature of any communications, but it was said it would be reasonable to assume that those countries would be fully sounded before Great Britain would show her hand. Lloyd George is expected to announce the British policy Monday.

WOOL DEMAND STILL NARROW

Herald Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—The demand for wool in the eastern markets has continued within comparatively narrow bounds during the past week, manufacturers finding no necessity to extend themselves in the purchase of raw materials, although they continued to be well occupied on the orders and duplicates which have been taken hitherto. Indeed, a few of the larger mills are putting on night shifts to hurry through their orders and get the deliveries made as soon as possible.

The spinners and combers are also well occupied and prices for yarns and tops are maintained on a steady basis, but without any tendency to advance. Many of the mills are getting out lightweight samples for the coming season, but openings probably will not take place to any marked extent before the latter part of July.

Mills in Market
The mills have been in the market for fair weights of fine and fine medium territory wools in the original bags, and for these wools prices have shown little change, clothing descriptions selling in the range of 60 to 63 or 64 cents, clean basis and short combing wools selling at from 65 to 70 cents, clean basis. There has been some call for medium grades of wool, quarter and three-eighths blood combing having been sold at about 50 cents, clean basis, while quarters have brought about 40 cents.

These prices show no change as compared with a week ago, nor for that matter, as against two or three weeks ago.

Fine Wools Attract Mills
The mills have shown continued interest, also, in foreign fine wools, especially in Australian, which, of course, cannot be imported under the emergency tariff act, and so have an added attraction to the mills, who want to secure them for the sake of the softer feeling and finer finish which they give to a piece of goods when blended with domestic wool. Thus, the domestic wool gives the strength to the cloth while the Australian fibre gives the finish and softness. This is especially true of the present clip, inasmuch as the drought last year in Australia rendered a large portion of the clip tender and mushy. There has been a better call for pulled wools in the market this week, these wools being relatively scarce and if anything slightly dearer for the best descriptions. B supers (about a three-eighth grade), have been in especially good request at 45 to 55 cents, depending upon how good they were, the lower price being for the short lambs' wool, which sometimes have brought 46 to 47 cents for choice lots of eastern wool, scoured.

McDonald Bound Over on Boozing Charge

Ed. McDonald of Dorris waived preliminary hearing before U. S. Commissioner Thomas on the charge of having intoxicated liquor in his possession Saturday night, July 3, and was bound over to appear in the federal court at Portland.

Telegraphic advices received this noon by Commissioner Thomas was that a federal officer was enroute to this city to take McDonald to Portland for confinement. McDonald was captured on the Link River bridge with a trunkload of liquor in his automobile.

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

NOTE—In a series of articles, of which this is the eighth, 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.)

In past articles of this series there has been discussed the various stratigraphic and geologic features that govern oil accumulation. Let us group together the factors that should be present in any locality that may reasonably be considered favorable to oil accumulation and concentration. First, evidence of the presence of oil. Second, a place of origin. Third, a medium of accumulation. Fourth, structural deformation, such as an anticline. Fifth, probable sealing of reservoir. Sixth, critical water altitude.

In any discussion of the probability of oil in any given locality, it must be understood that no matter how carefully a geological examination be made, certain unknown elements may enter into the problem to upset the conclusions of the most well grounded report. For a moment suppose that in a given district every indication favorable to oil accumulation is present.

Suppose the oil sand at a depth of 3000 feet. That a test well be drilled upon what seem to be the most favorable point on a given anticline.

Several things might occur that would have the effect of making the well a dry hole. A fault might exist within the anticline of which no evidence would show on the surface and through this fault all oil once present might have drained away, or the dip of the side of the anticline on which the well was drilled might abruptly change its degree of inclination, without surface evidence, giving the well a location at the foot of the anticline; so probably the well would be drilled into water instead of oil. These are some of the simpler things that might happen to confound the conclusion of the best geologist. This list might be extended very considerably. In the words of F. G. Clapp, one of the most eminent Petroleum Geologists in the world, "the duty of the Petroleum Geologist is not to insure success in drilling oil wells, but to reduce largely chances of failure."

No man may say conclusively that oil exists beneath any certain spot. It is quite possible to state definitely many places in which oil does not and cannot exist. The Petroleum Geologist may further indicate the locations and localities where oil should occur providing the unseen unfavorable conditions are absent. We have listed the fundamental favorable factors. No attention will be paid to the unfavorable conditions except by the way of passing comment. It may be accepted as a demonstrated fact that oil exists in the Klamath Basin. The verification of this fact comes from various sources. Evidences of oil have been found in many water wells in the valley.

From three different depths in the Siemans' well small quantities of oil have been brought to the surface. Regardless then of the quantity, it must be accepted as a fact that oil is present in the valley. In the Klamath Basin there exists a deposit of diatomaceous shale that is tremendous in extent. Oil must have its point of origin. Diatomaceous shale has been conceded by the best authorities to be the place of origin of petroleum on the Pacific coast.

By the courtesy of Captain Siemans and Neil Campbell, the writer has had the opportunity of examining the log of the Siemans' well. It is not believed to be a breach of confidence to state that the log shows a series of sands and sandstones of varying degrees of porosity. Almost without exception, any of these sands or sandstones might be a competent medium of oil accumulation providing the sand had proper capping; was in such structural position as to favor concentration; and had some connection with the place of origin. Almost any geologic reading in the valley confirms the conclusion that strata of sandstone exist in much greater than average number.

It would extend this article far beyond the space allowed to discuss in any more than the most general way the structural geology of the

Klamath Basin. It may be said, however, that one principal and several minor folds or anticlines parallel the hill ranges. The structural deformation is particularly favorable; in other words, the tilting and folding that has occurred in the Klamath Basin has formed, so far as outward evidence can show, places of concentration of oil.

The most casual examination of the folds referred to eliminates any fear that the sands or mediums of accumulation have been exposed and so allowed the oil to escape. The proper sealing of the structural deformations must always remain largely conjectural until sufficient wells have been drilled to the medium of accumulation to test the porosity in several places. There can be no question as to the presence of water in quantity in the sandstones of the Klamath Basin. Much water exists. The location of any test well must necessarily be made well up on the side of any structure. This matter of water, while important in consideration of proper test well locations, is not to be understood to be an unfavorable indication. The majority of the oil fields of the United States are in localities in which water occurs in more than average quantities.

The question of drainage area, like that of structural geology is too large a subject for discussion. It may be stated though that the drainage area is of sufficient extent to produce oil in as great quantity as any field in California, should oil be discovered.

It has been said that if oil had been present in the Klamath Basin it would have been burnt out. This conclusion seemingly being arrived at because of the evidences of volcanic heat present on the surface in the form of lava, basalt, etc. As a matter of practical fact, the writer doubts if oil in quantity was ever burnt out of any country by volcanic heat. The heat which sometimes has this effect is the heat of metamorphism, that is the heat of earth movement. This heat, far more intense than volcanic heat, is that which generally produces what is called metamorphic rocks, that is, rocks which have been exposed to sufficient heat to fuse together the stratifications and change the form of the rock particles. There is metamorphic rock on the surface at many points in the Klamath Basin. The logs of the wells drilled to various depths in the valley, which it has been the writer's privilege to examine, show no evidence of metamorphic action except near the surface.

Metamorphic heat is a constructive as well as a destructive force. There is little doubt that a degree of metamorphic heat must be present at the birth of oil. As a demonstration that the heat of metamorphism has occurred in past ages in oil regions may be cited the Pennsylvania coal beds. Coal is a metamorphic product that gains its character largely through the instrumentality of metamorphic heat. Beginning with peat which contains approximately 55 per cent carbon the coal family ends with graphite which is pure carbon. Peat is found on the surface, coal in veins under the surface and graphite in stringers near or in the basal complex or bottom of the stratified formations of the earth. The character of the coal evidently depends largely on the degree of metamorphic heat which has been applied. There is little doubt but what the largest element controlling the character of oil has also been the heat of metamorphism.

It will be seen, therefore, that the mere evidences of the presence, in the past, of metamorphic heat must not be accepted as an indication necessarily unfavorable to oil. If at depths approximating that of the probable oil medium, metamorphic rock be found the fact would indicate the probable absence of oil. From the examinations of the writer, precisely the reverse seems to be indicated, no metamorphic rock being found except near the surface.

Coyote, Supposed to Be Rabid, Killed By Worden Rancher

A coyote that chased the ranch dogs through the garden and around the house and killed a hen in the yard, appeared at the R. W. Tower ranch in the Worden district early this morning. The beast was killed by Mr. Tower with a shotgun. The peculiar actions of the coyote, and its lack of usual fear of dogs and men, makes Mr. Tower believe it might have been a rabid, and he is preparing to ship the head to the state board of health for examination.

CHARGED WITH BRAND BLOTTING

Two more of the secret indictments returned at the recent session of the grand jury were made public last night when returns were made in the case against O. T. (Buck) Anderson, alleged to have altered a brand upon a steer valued at \$25, the property of the Chewaucan Land and Cattle company of Lakeview. The indictment charges Anderson with altering the Chewaucan brand to the Anderson "OT" brand on a steer on September 17, 1920. Anderson appeared in the circuit court last night and was admitted to \$1,000 bail, securing John Simmons of Bonanza and Willie David of Modoc Point as bondsmen.

Larceny Indictment
The other indictment was served upon William Sims for alleged larceny by bailee of a wagon owned by John Hibberd, a farmer living near Klamath Falls. The indictment alleges that William Sims converted a wagon belonging to the plaintiff on June 29 to the value of \$100, and after driving same to Ashland bondsmen J. R. Pickett and O. L. Chandler of Malin went surety on \$1,000 bonds required.

Say Mrs. Kaber Tried Poison First

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Testimony considered by the state as vital in establishing its claim that Mrs. Kaber first attempted to kill her husband by poisoning was given today by Miss Crystal Benner, nurse. While Kaber always had vomiting spells after eating food at his home, served by Mrs. Kaber, the nurse testified, he never vomited after eating at the hospital except once, and that was after Mrs. Kaber visited him and gave him candy. Miss Emma Wagner, maid at the Kaber home, also testified Kaber became ill after eating. She said she generally prepared his food, but Mrs. Kaber served him. She said the Kabers often quarreled.

JAILED ON BOOZE CHARGE AND ASSAULTING OFFICER

Joe Garcia, a Mexican, aged 35, was arrested at the Agency by Superintendent W. G. West this morning and brought to this city for confinement, charged with possession of liquor and importing intoxicants into Indian country. An additional charge of assaulting Port Summers, Indian policeman, was filed against Garcia. He will have a hearing on July 13.

DEMPSEY DRAWS COLOR LINE

OMAHA, July 8.—Jack Dempsey, passing through here, made a statement denying that he would fight Jack Johnson or any other negro fighter.

MASONS' MEETING

Klamath Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., will meet tonight at the Masonic temple for work in the Master Mason degree, according to Secretary Lem Gaghagen, secretary.

It has been necessarily to generalize, in the widest way, on the principal indications that the writer has considered favorable in the Klamath Basin. In addition, however, it may be said that more detailed work has borne out the conclusions formed from the general facts. The Klamath Basin contains sufficiently favorable indications to make the drilling of test wells decidedly worth while.

PRAY FOR PEACE AS CONFERENCE IS ON, DUBLIN

LONDON, July 8.—Prayers were held tonight at the grand opera house for the peace conference in Dublin to close from noon Monday.

DUBLIN, July 8.—The conference between Irish republicans and southern unionists was resumed today. Crowds on the streets at intervals recited the rosary and litany, and joined in prayers. Only two policemen were seen and the crowd was regulated by volunteers wearing small American flags in their buttonholes. Irish ballads were sung by boy vocalists at intervals, as the people awaited news from the peace deliberations. A procession was organized and moved about the neighborhood.

BELFAST, July 8.—Heavy firing for 20 minutes last night occurred in the Union street and West street areas. A constable was wounded and Sinn Feiners, engaged in the hostilities are reported to have suffered heavily. Many dead bodies are reported to have been carried into nearby houses. The trouble started when a police searching party called at a house in the district.

TWO CASES SETTLED AND SHOWED FROM CALLED

The suit instituted by Frank E. Denton against the Modoc Lumber company for the collection of a tax bill amounting to \$1,500.00, was settled out of court yesterday by the parties in the suit. Another suit against the company for the use of Charles Gray against Gust Boderlund, wherein the collection of an unpaid balance of \$123.50 and 10 per cent interest due on the original note of \$250 was brought by the plaintiff.

CASES CONTINUED

The Bradbury trial which was set for yesterday in Justice L. Gehagan's court was continued over to 4 o'clock this afternoon, owing to witnesses being unable to appear. The case of Henrietta C. Laughon against N. B. Drew for alleged ruin of personal garments valued at \$100, sent to the latter for cleaning, was continued indefinitely, witnesses for both sides being unable to be present.

Oil Stock Bought for Trifle Now Means a Fortune to Its Owner

(Pomeroy met Washingtonian)
"Good fortune beyond his most ambitious dreams for financial success has come unexpectedly to G. F. Cluck, for thirteen years resident of Pomeroy and owner of the second-hand store on Main street, it is reported.

"One hundred shares in an Oklahoma oil property, for which 20 years ago Mr. Cluck paid \$100, is now worth \$1,000 a share, a total of \$100,000, according to advice coming to Mr. Cluck from the president of a Sapulpa, Oklahoma bank. Mr. Cluck long since disregarded this investment as a thing of any value.

"It appears that the management of the company lost track of him, and that a considerable sum in dividends has also accumulated to his credit in the bank.

"I wrote the banker to send all the money he has to my credit immediately," said Mr. Cluck. "I had no idea I would ever get anything out of that investment. I left the stock certificate in the bank 30 years ago and had forgotten all about it. I have forwarded proof of my identity and expect to go back soon."

ALBERS REPORTED BLIND AS RESULT OF STROKE

PORTLAND, July 8.—Henry Albers, retired miller, whose conviction for violation of the espionage act was recently reversed by the supreme court, suffered a severe stroke of paralysis Wednesday night and is totally blind, his brother, William, announced today.