

The Evening Herald

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MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1921

# M'NARY SAYS BILL WILL AID THE FARMERS

Herald Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—White  
Senator McNary made no effort to  
push the reclamation bill during the  
special session in deference to the  
wishes of President Harding that all  
efforts be devoted to the more  
pressing matters of tariff and tax-  
ation, the measure is in good shape  
and will be brought to effective  
consideration in the regular ses-  
sion.

Senator McNary was responsible  
for having enacted the substitute  
for the Norris bill which brings re-  
lief to the farmers of the coun-  
try.

In review of this measure usu-  
ally known as the McNary agricul-  
tural relief bill, Senator McNary  
said:

"Since congress has passed the  
bill enlarging the activities of the  
war finance corporation, I believe  
that there will be an improvement  
in business generally, starting first  
with the farm.

"The president's prompt signing  
of the measure within a few hours  
after it passed the congress, indi-  
cates his confidence in the effi-  
ciency, of the explanation.

**Advances in Millions**  
"The advances about to be made  
by the corporation to the agricul-  
tural interest of the west run into  
millions of dollars. I think the  
grain and fruit growers of the west  
will receive a benefit that will be at  
once noticeable.

"Conferees of the senate and the  
house had considerable difficulty in  
arriving at a decision where they  
could compose the differences with  
respect to the taking of foreign sec-  
urities. It was finally agreed that  
no foreign securities would be con-  
sidered adequate unless they had  
the indorsement of some reputable  
institutions or associations in this  
country.

**Bill Is Acceptable**  
"The bill is practically in the  
form in which I offered it to the  
senate, and it is acceptable in every  
way to the secretary of the treasury  
and other members of the war  
finance corporation.

"I think the people of the north-  
west should be very happy at the  
selection of W. L. Thompson of Port-  
land to an advisory position with the  
board. He knows the agricultural  
and livestock conditions throughout  
that territory and is sympathetic  
with the effort being made to bet-  
ter business conditions. I am sure  
he will prove of great value in the  
execution of the law."

### THE STRAND.

The feature offering at the Strand  
theatre, tonight will be "The Sport  
of Kings," an adaption by the Buffalo  
Motion Picture Company of the cele-  
brated novel by Arthur Somers  
Roche.

The production is a sensation in its  
action and story values. Its thrills  
and exciting drama include the burn-  
ing of a liner in mid-ocean at night,  
with the escape of hundreds of pas-  
sengers in life boats, the jump of a  
race horse from its decks forty feet  
above the water, and, in the later  
action, the actual death of a jockey  
at a Southern track, riding the horse  
in an episode of the story which calls  
for it to foul because of whipping.

The producers also have included  
in their effort a very thorough pic-  
tureization of the illegal methods em-  
ployed by a large bucket shop opera-  
tors to fleece hundreds of thousands  
of dollars a year from the pay envel-  
opes of people whose incomes are  
extremely limited, and who, therefore  
are easy prey to the temptations of a  
little extra money through betting  
on horse races.

Bad weather often proves a bless-  
ing in disguise by affording people  
something to talk about.

## Denby's Private Navy



Secretary of the Navy Denby can't get away from naval matters even on his vacation. Witness him in his private "battleship" on Lake Oakland. That body of water adjoins his farm at Clintonville, Mich., and the secretary is battling the underwater denizens with hook, line and sinker.

# ERROR IN MAP STARTS TWO STATES SUING

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20.—Michi-  
gan is threatening to sue Wisconsin  
to obtain possession of Hurley, the  
"richest village" in the world and  
360 square miles of Wisconsin terri-  
tory; Illinois and Wisconsin are in  
dispute over their boundary line, and  
the Upper Peninsula of Michigan  
wants to secede and form a new state  
of Superior, while Wisconsin hopes  
to annex the rich peninsular country  
to herself.

And a mapmaker's error in the  
year 1755 is responsible for all the  
trouble, according to Reuben G.  
Thwaite, secretary of the state histor-  
ical society of Wisconsin. The  
mapmaker, a man named Mitchell,  
made the mistake of charting the  
foot of Lake Michigan in degree ac-  
cording to Mr. Thwaite, was respon-  
sible for the "Toledo War" between  
Ohio and Michigan, for the placing  
of Chicago and its rich north shore  
suburbs in Illinois instead of Wiscon-  
sin, the annexation of the Upper Pen-  
insular to Michigan, and all the  
boundary disputes which have grown  
out of these events. Subsequent map-  
makers and surveyors who followed  
in Mitchell's footsteps made one or  
two other mistakes which contributed  
to the general confusion.

When the congress of the thirteen  
states, in session at Philadelphia,  
July 13, 1787, adopted an ordinance  
for the government of the Northwest  
Territory embracing the present  
states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Il-  
linois and Wisconsin, Mitchell's map  
was used as a guide. The ordinance  
provided that two of the five states  
should lie "north of an east and  
west line drawn through the southern  
bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."  
The preamble of the ordinance stated  
that its articles should "forever re-  
main unalterable unless by common  
consent."

A pencil line drawn on this copy  
of Mitchell's map, still on file in  
the state department, passes about  
midway between the River Raisin  
and the settlement of Detroit.

The foundation for the boundary  
dispute was laid, according to Mr.  
Thwaite, in 1802, when the people  
of Ohio held their constitutional con-  
vention at Chillicothe to demand en-  
trance into the Union. A trapper  
who happened to be in the village  
told the delegates that the actual foot  
of Lake Michigan was some distance  
south of the point shown on Mitch-  
ell's map, so the canny delegates stip-  
ulated that if the proposed east and  
west line laid down by congress  
should fall so far south as to miss  
Lake Erie, Ohio would then claim  
all territory to the northernmost cape  
of Miami bay.

In 1805 congress created the terri-  
tory of Michigan and fixed the south-  
ern boundary as provided by the or-  
dinance of 1787, with the result that  
the new territory claimed a strip some  
six miles wide across the entire south-  
ern side of Lake Erie, including the  
port of Toledo. The dispute lasted  
until 1835, when Michigan became  
a state and sought to enforce its  
claim on the Lake Erie strip. Civil  
war between the two states threat-  
ened, and some actual fighting oc-  
curred before congress settled the  
dispute by recognizing Ohio's claims  
and compensating Michigan with the  
gift of the Upper Peninsula. Michi-  
gan did not grow enthusiastic over  
the new territory until a dozen years  
later the first copper and then iron  
was discovered in the peninsula.

In 1818, when Illinois was created,  
Nathaniel Pope, her delegate in con-  
gress, argued for a northern bound-  
ary where Mitchell's map showed  
the foot of the lake, instead of where  
the southern bend actually is. He  
declared the new states' commerce  
must become identified with the  
northern lakes or else flow south  
down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers  
with the result that the state might  
join a southern confederacy in case the  
union were disrupted. Congress  
heeded his plea and gave the new  
state Chicago and a strip of terri-  
tory running 61 miles north from the  
foot of the lake, and west to the Mis-  
sissippi.

Surveyors who ran the new line  
made another mistake, with the re-  
sult that a wedged piece of Illinois  
is actually in Wisconsin at one end  
of the line, and a part of Wisconsin  
is in Illinois at the other. Illinois  
claims that the city of Beloit, Wis.,  
belongs to that state, and the Illinois  
constitutional convention last fall  
considered asking a new survey. Wis-

consin retorted she would lay claim  
to Chicago and everything to the  
north under the "forever unalter-  
able" clause of the ordinance of 1781,  
and the matter was dropped.

The question of the Michigan-Wis-  
consin boundary was raised recent-  
ly when the Wisconsin legislature re-  
jected a resolution inviting the peo-  
ple of the Upper Peninsula to secede  
and join this state. Representatives  
from the Peninsula in the Michigan  
legislature followed with a resolution  
proposing they be permitted to form  
a separate state, to be called Super-  
ior. Finally the Michigan legislature  
appointed a committee to investigate  
the state boundary, and appropriated  
\$10,000 for its expenses. The com-  
mittee recently recommended to Gov-  
ernor Sleeper that Michigan bring  
suit to recover 360 square miles of  
Wisconsin territory on the ground  
that surveyors chose the wrong fork  
of the Montreal river when they ran  
the state border line. The recom-  
mendation followed a refusal by Gov-  
ernor John J. Blaine, of Wisconsin,  
to arbitrate the question.

Another map maker's mistake is  
involved in this dispute, according  
to Mr. Thwaite. A committee of the  
United States senate fixed the bound-  
ary line, using a map published by  
L. Judson, which represented the  
Montreal and Menominee rivers both  
rising in Lake Vieux Desert, thus  
making an island out of the northern  
peninsula. Senator William C. Pres-  
ton, of South Carolina, proposed this  
alleged river highway as a fair divid-  
ing line, and his plan was approved.  
Surveyors eventually found Lake  
Vieux Desert is really the head-

waters of the Wisconsin river, and  
has no connection with either the  
Montreal or Menominee, and Captain  
Thomas Jefferson Cram, of the topo-  
graphical engineers, reported to con-  
gress that it took an Indian without  
pack eight days to travel from the  
lake to the Montreal river.

Eventually congress selected a  
boundary following in part "the main  
channel of the Montreal river." Michi-  
gan now claims the wrong channel  
was followed.

In connection with the boundary  
dispute Mr. Thwaite has recalled a  
plan proposed by Thomas Jefferson  
in 1784 for the division of the north-  
west territory into ten states, with  
such classical names as Sylvania,  
Michigan, Tascenisia, Illinois, Poly-  
potamia, Shersonesus, Metropotamia,  
Saratoga, Pelstipia, and Washington.  
His report and map, in his own hand-  
writing, are in the archives of the  
state department.

State boundary disputes are not  
confined to the middle west. Okla-  
homa and Texas had a dispute last  
year over their Red river boundary  
and residents of the northern neck of  
Idaho recently proposed that they  
join Washington, with which state  
their interests are closely linked.  
And in South Dakota there is a move-  
ment on foot to change the name of  
the state to Roosevelt.

### W. U. EXTENDS CABLE MONEY ORDER SERVICE

The Western Union Telegraph  
company announces that their exist-  
ing direct money transfer services  
with France have been extended  
so as to cover an eastward and  
westward service through the Cher-  
bourg office as well as through  
Havre and Paris. This service  
through the Cherbourg office be-  
came effective August 15th, 1921.

Advertising brings efficiency.

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Leave Your Films  
Before 9 O'clock—Your  
A.M. Pictures are ready at 5 P.M.

## Underwood's Pharmacy

KLAMATH FALLS OREGON

WHERE PARTICULAR PEOPLE  
BUY THEIR DRUGS

PURITY ACCURACY

## Champ Swatter Beats Champ Caster



Harold G. Lentz, world's champion surf caster, tried to beat Babe Ruth's swat record of 470 feet in a contest at the Polo Grounds. Lentz, using a four-ounce load, cast 440 feet. The photo shows both in action.

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**SACRED HEART ACADEMY**  
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AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
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Without Cost or Expense to the City or County

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Oregon School Law, and are entirely without Religious  
prejudice, and the advantages of training and educa-  
tion are accorded to pupils without regard to Creed  
or Belief.

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Tuition, Day Scholars .....	\$ 5.00 per month
Board and Tuition .....	\$30.00 per month
This includes board, laundry and ordinary medicine. For two children, \$25.00 per month. For doctors' calls the local fee is charged.	
Music Lessons .....	\$7.00 per month

Boys from 6 to 14 years, Boarding Department

**SCHOOL REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6, 1921**  
Address or Apply to **SISTER SUPERIOR** for  
further information.

LUMBER RATES REASONABLE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Rail  
rates on Northwest lumber finished  
and reshipped in Minnesota have been  
found reasonable by the Interstate  
commerce commission.



**Baked Beans  
for Lunch!**  
—baked to just the  
right "turn"

You'll like  
the way  
they're served

## DOUGHNUT SHOP

Take Home a Dozen  
Doughnuts 30¢