

The Evening Herald

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Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on August 30, 1906, under act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Delivered by Carrier \$4.50 One Month
By Mail \$1.75
Six Months \$10.00
Three Months \$5.00
One Year \$18.00

Associated Press Leased Wire
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulation

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Thursday, August 18, 1927.

Great Northern Plans

It is not out of order to call attention to the Great Northern railroad's plans as now permanent; to say that the many angles for entering this city by the great railroad have been threshed out one by one; that the terminal question is now no longer hanging in the air.

The announcement that the Great Northern would build its sidetracks, yards and freight terminals on the Whiteline ranch is positive. Bridging of the lake is a part of the general plan of the railroad to locate its property where it will best serve this city and the many industries.

From now on conjecture can be done away with, doubt as to what the railroad will do can be dispelled, and the entire community can settle down to a realization that the Great Northern railroad is a part of this city and that its yards and terminals will be located west of the river.

One by one things are shaping up very fine for Klamath Falls. No city of the entire west has such a splendid outlook and it is not to be delayed. It is here. The Great Northern trains will soon be right here and then the work of the Weyerhaeuser people will start in an intense and earnest manner.

Every taxpayer in Klamath county has his interests whetted to the keenest possible point in public affairs because of the taxes he pays, and he has a perfect right to have such an interest. In fact, it is conducive to the welfare of the entire community that he does hold such interest. It is more pronounced now than it has been for years, due to the increasing taxes and the full knowledge that the end has been reached in raising public money.

"Remember Sixth street" is a slogan that is ringing in every ear these days when public improvements are being started. Sixth is being paved the second time. The people will have no more streets and highways built unless they are built under standards that give results, and they want no guess work about the ability of those in charge of public works.

Mr. Coolidge says there are too many big men in the republican party to necessitate drafting him for another term. Well, there are a lot of big men in the party, but somehow we see a draft coming for the quiet little man from Vermont.

Mighty sorry Miss Doran's plane went down. She is a plucky lady and the whole country was watching with interest her supreme effort to place herself along with the successful aviators.

Editorial Opinion From Over Nation

THE CANADIAN RACE.

Manitoba Press Press: Movements that are taking place indicate that by the time the next census of Canada is taken the designation "Canadian" is likely to be accepted as a definition of race. All over the country there are indications that the people are interested in the question, and action will be taken by parliament if the people make the demand. Up to the present the census would not permit a man to answer "Canadian" when racial origin was inquired into. The same rule applies to the public records of the country, such as birth and death certificates, and marriage records. A man or a woman may come of eight or ten different racial crosses

and their progenitors may have lived in Canada a hundred years, yet such man or woman is not entitled to call himself or herself a member of the Canadian race. This is the condition that has to be remedied.

The Winnipeg city council had the matter before it Monday night and is likely to pass a resolution to be sent to Ottawa. This is one of the signs of the times.

GREAT SARGENT'S GHOST.

New York Times: The ghost of Sargent has come back to visit that pleasant Chelsea studio where he used to work. The present tenants say that they have heard his familiar tread on the staircase and have "sensed

his presence." They are not spiritualists, but "anything is possible," and this ghost of Sargent, walking about the halls, turning doorknobs and plodding up and down stairs, has convinced them that he is lingering about his old haunts.

One wonders why he has wanted to come back. Unfortunately, ghosts cannot be pinned down and cross-examined. Restless spirits have a reputation for being like ladies in plays who are always coming back for something they have forgotten. Perhaps the great artist wishes to put a final touch to a not quite perfect portrait.

It may be however, that he has come back in protest against modern tendencies in art; that he cannot take a proper interest in the Elysian fields while artists here below splash about wildly.

If the present occupants of his studio find any work done by the ghostly hand, let us hope that it will be something worthy of the great Sargent, and not in a class with the maudlin spirit messages attributed by some to authors who in life would never have been guilty of such piffle.

POOR GERTRUDE.

Time: A year ago, Gertrude Ederle arrived at Cape Griz Nez, France, began to eat many an egg, many a steak. Later, as everyone knows, she swam the English channel while the band on her tug boat played "Barney Google," etc.

New York city's welcome in her honor was runner-up to the recent Lindbergh carnival. But the vaudeville and cinema contracts in her honor were not as fat as admirers expected. Her lawyer, Dudley Field Malone of Manhattan, finally allowed her to accept a contract which required that she perform in a glass tub on vaudeville stages. "The idea of an endurance swimmer showing the public anything in a one-stroke tub suggests a whale doing a marathon in an eye cup," remarked a Chicago Tribune writer.

Last week the news came out that Miss Ederle has profited only \$20,000 since the day she staggered onto the beach at Kingsdown, England. Her vaudeville act started out to earn \$6000 a week, of which her share was about one-third. Her father and lawyer Malone took one-third of the gross between them; the theatrical agent grabbed 10 per cent, leaving Miss Ederle to pay the expense account of more than \$1,000 weekly out of her own share. Recently, her act has fallen considerably below the \$5,000 mark.

First Boat to be Launched in Lake Found Near Island

CRATER LAKE, Aug. 18.—After several days of search by the boys on the boat crews, the remains of the Cleetwood, the first boat ever on Crater Lake have been found. It was known that the boat had been sunk somewhere around Wizard Island, but the exact location was not known.

It was approximately 43 years ago today that the boat was lowered down the rim and slid into the lake to aid in the surveying and the soundings of the waters. The boat itself was 26 feet long, would carry 10 people, and had places for four oarsmen. Three years later it had outlived its usefulness and was sunk in the small inlet where it was found, 40 years later.

At the present time it is in about four feet of water and is nothing but a mass of planking held together by a few oaken ribs.



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New Era of Klamath County Told in "Oregon" Magazine

By R. C. Groesbeck, Attorney

Editor's Note: "Klamath—An Empire Awakening" is the article in "Oregon" official magazine of the state, which was ably written by R. C. Groesbeck, Klamath Falls attorney and director of the state chamber of commerce. Mr. Groesbeck tells of the country he loves in glowing yet effective terms and gives a deep insight into what is behind the phenomenal development of the Klamath Basin.

By R. C. GROESBECK

The writer is aware of the vast mass of human philosophy which reaches the general conclusion that man should live unselfishly. It would appear that if such altruistic mode of living could be augmented by personal satisfaction and pleasure, the individual life would be that much the richer and probably the character of unselfish service would be higher. To meet the social and business activities of modern life, both the mental and physical elements should be in proper adjustment. If to this equipment can be added exuberant inspiration, the effectiveness of the equipment in use is enhanced. Mankind is at work in all quarters of the globe, but in many instances normal activity is rendered colorless and often is handicapped by the fact that the conditions, climatically and acoustically, surrounding the work are unpleasant and uninteresting. In the great Northwest we have no extremes of heat or cold, we have no natural disasters to fear, in the nature of tornado, flood or earthquake, comfort is present and fear is absent. It would seem that if man had the opportunity to elect, he would establish himself where nature had done most to make life pleasant. A section so characterized is found in the Pacific Coast Northwest states and conspicuously so in the Klamath country of Southern Oregon. One may here work unselfishly and at the same time have the inspiration of magnificent scenery and the support of a climate, bracing and refreshing. Our nights are always cool and slumber really rests. We do not have that "fired feeling" when we greet the new day. Our Western country is blessed with an abundance of pure, cold water which doubtless plays a major part in the health and vigor of our people. Life at best is short and it would seem that with the necessities of life as easily obtainable in the Western country as elsewhere, that further satisfaction and pleasure afforded by nature would be sought as an element of personal compensation.

The Klamath country presents a varied and inspiring scenery—a combination of valley, forest and snowcapped mountains. The average elevation of the Klamath section is about 4100 feet, with elevations arising to approximately 10,000 feet within Klamath county. The writer believes that natural surroundings have much to do with moral quality. Here, in the presence of nature's finest exhibit, one is prompted to use the language of Thoreau, who exclaimed, "The indescribable innocence and beneficence of Nature!" and further "Man flows at once to God with the channel of purity is open." Here, certainly, the soul has every en-

couragement to live freely, fully and purely. The forest aisles and the dashing streams are God's churches and pipe organs, placed there by Him to uplift, cheer and hearten the poor in spirit.

The sportsman will here find wild life preserved to such degree that with slight effort he may gratify his desire to hunt and fish. In season, the black tail deer are readily found in the mountain forests and around the mountain lakes, and the large or mule deer on the plateau. Fish are always abundant in the streams and lakes, and wild fowl in countless numbers in the lake regions. Within the county is Crater Lake, world-famous as a beautiful, natural wonder, Upper Klamath Lake, a great asset of industry and agriculture, and the numerous small lakes along the Cascade Range. The lover of snow sports will here find his pleasure. The Fort Klamath community, last winter, held a snow carnival, with snow-shoe and skiing contests from that community to Crater Lake, a distance of about twenty miles, and will repeat such sport from year to year. Archery has been introduced here and its followers find our sage brush, hilly country especially fine for their sport in the hunting of jack rabbits and ground squirrels.

Historically, the Klamath country does not have any national shrines, but is rich in Western history and pioneering. General Fremont crossed the county in the early fifties. In the early seventies occurred the Modoc War, during which General Canby was massacred by the Indians. This war was fought in what is known as the Lava Bed country, about forty miles south-east of Klamath Falls, a district interesting within itself, but especially from the fact that it constituted a natural stronghold in whose devious passages the Indians, for months, defied the troops of the United States. When white men first came to this country it was settled with various tribes of Indians, who, very early, were assembled and placed on what is now the Klamath Indian Reservation, a part of Klamath county. The history connected with the early Indian tribes and with this reservation is very interesting.

For the geologist the Klamath country has very interesting features and particularly is this true of the Lava Bed country, with its ice caves, cinder cones, and volcanic chimneys, and of Crater Lake, on whose walls, two thousand feet high in places, may be read nature's story in the stratified formations. The majority of geologists state that the Klamath country was not deeply affected by the convulsions resulting in Crater Lake and the Lava Bed country, but that the effects are superficial, and that the underlying formations are, perhaps, as old as any on the Pacific Coast. Such conclusions have prompted many scientists to state that the Klamath country has petroleum oil possibilities. Test wells are now being sunk to ascertain the facts. The Klamath country is further characterized by beds of pumice stone and chalk, and by numerous hot springs of varying mineral content. This country has never experienced an earthquake. The rapidity of modern development and the energy and pro-

gressiveness of Western people in the way of transportation is in no region better exemplified than in the Klamath country. Within the last ten years the country has perfected a system of paved and oil macadam highways which make its resorts accessible and provide speedy and inexpensive transportation for products and merchandise in and out of the region. The country now has the Cascade Main Line of the Southern Pacific, over which move the finest trains of the system. This railroad, together with the Oregon, California & Eastern allway, renders vast bodies of timber accessible to the market. This country has prospects of a third railway system, that of the Great Northern, which has commenced construction southward from Bend, Oregon. As indicating the amount of railway traffic, it may be said that Klamath Falls is second only to the City of Portland in the movement of railway tonnage. This district is well supplied with electric and telephone service, and these utilities are the rule in Klamath farm homes.

Beyond the facts of pleasant surroundings and conveniences, it is necessary to regard the commercial side of living, to the end that physical necessities may be provided. Klamath county has about thirty billion feet of standing pine timber, sufficient to engage the labor of the logger and the mill man for many years to come, and in its cutting and marketing providing remunerative wages to workers and substantial cash income to the country generally. Prior to the advent of good highways the country was otherwise engaged, in general, in the raising of cattle and sheep and, while these activities are still carried on extensively, highways have caused the development of the valley lands in various forms of agriculture. Alfalfa does especially well and due to the high altitude and soil conditions, is very nutritious. Alfalfa hay has induced the development of the dairy industry and Klamath county now has thousands of dairy cattle where it had practically none only a few years ago. Cheese and butter of very fine quality are produced. It has been found that the volcanic ash soils, under irrigation, are especially adapted to the growing of Irish potatoes and this industry is now reaching large

proportions. Klamath potatoes are of very fine flavor, free from disease and are, when sought on the markets, much in demand at a price above any other potato. All root crops, such as cabbage, celery and onions, do particularly well. Owing to the high altitude, the Klamath country is not adapted to the growing of fruits in commercial quantities, though many homes have ample for their own use. Strawberries, however, are grown successfully. In favorable seasons good crops are grown upon unirrigated lands, but dependence is placed upon the water furnished from Upper Klamath Lake for lands in the Klamath valley. Other valleys in the district are provided with water from other sources. Water for irrigation is ample and is placed upon the lands at an expense far under that of most other regions.

Climate has been referred to incidentally above, but it should be said that the Klamath country is practically free from wind. The winters are quiet and usually the district has a good fall of snow. As a rule, the rainfall is very light from April to October. It is conceded that these regions of the world having marked changes of seasons best conduce to physical well being, and here, without any extreme of heat or cold, we have the seasons clearly defined. The high altitude and location of the Klamath Basin results in a maximum of sunshine. Rarely is the district visited with fog.

Klamath county, practically co-extensive with "Klamath—An Empire Awakening," is about 125 miles long by an average of about 75 miles wide. The commerce and trade of the district centers at Klamath Falls, the largest city of Southern Oregon, with a population of about 11,000. Timber operation, milling and re-manufacturing create a payroll approximating a million dollars per month. The various business and professional inter-

ests are, at present, adequately represented. The wholesome American family of fair ability and moderate means has always been and perhaps always will be the stable sustaining force in the development of a community. Such family, we believe, will find in the Great West better opportunities for furthering its material welfare than elsewhere. The Klamath district can offer land at reasonable price, crop certainty, and profitable markets to encourage activity in general agriculture, potato growing, dairy-farming and poultry raising.

Our American problem is not, how to make a living, but how to live. With a living assured, why not inspire the common-place by dwelling in a land of scenes pleasing beyond compare, by doing your part of the world's work in a comfortable and friendly climate? Why not keep young with nature's Western recreations?

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