

An Independent Republican Newspaper Conducted in the Interests of All Klamath County Without Gull, Subsidy or Perfidy

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln.

### Artificial Blazes

Klamath Country Is One Best Bet

The old year is drawing to a close with the great Klamath country and the rest of the Pacific coast showing to an advantage over the east and middle west.

The sun is shining in Klamath while the eastern sections are suffering from sub-zero temperatures. In order that the suffering in the east may be more acute the coal strike is persisting.

It is a poor substitute for warmth that the east finds in various controversies. All of Jewdom is "het-up" over the statements that Christ was a real man, not a myth. While orthodox Hebrews heap hot coals on the head of Rabbi Wise for his rather tardy admission they forget that there is little anthracite for the furnaces.

Down in Philadelphia they have fired Butler. He, in turn, fuels the rest of Pennsylvania by telling what a hot town is the Quaker city, and burns up the bosses there.

In the corn belt there is no shortage of combustibles. They have a bumper crop, but no place to sell it. Cobs will keep the disappointed farmers from freezing, and it appears that full ears will go into the stoves unless there is relief shortly.

Klamath, right now, is a good bet.

### "Let There Be Light"

Whole City Needs More Light

In the mayor's message it is read that harmony prevails and that the work of the city is proceeding in excellent fashion. 'Tis well.

Also, the mayor again calls attention to the need for street lights and the abominable poles on Main street. Very laudable.

But the mayor wants the various aerial wires put underground, and he repeats in his message his pet conduit plans for Klamath Falls. If memory serves the public it will be recalled that it was this conduit idea that smothered a feasible plan for adequate lights at little or no cost to the city. Still, that conduit dream may be splendid.

The city does need lights. Lighting has progressed far beyond the stage of 200 years ago, when lanterns were hung at the front doors of the rich. In Klamath Falls it has reached the development which most cities enjoyed a half-century since.

Modern street lighting takes into consideration many things—auto traffic, street curves and angles, architecture; ability to reveal direction signs, cheer. Any illuminating engineer will explain what proper lighting entails. But ask in vain to discover if a general conduit system is necessary to modern lighting.

When Carlyle found in a book a statement which displeased him, he drew after it a pair of donkey ears.

### "Jack" in the Box-Office



### Heart & Home Problems

By Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson

#### WANTS TO KNOW HOW TO WIN HUSBAND OF ANOTHER

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am in love with a young married man of this town and hope I can gain his love from his wife. He does not live with his wife for a long time. She sued him for a divorce but it was not granted. I call him up often and try and make dates but he refuses me every time. He works in a saloon but he does not drink at all. When I try and make dates with him, he tells me he's got a wife and does not want to go with no girls. I know his wife real good and I see her once in a while, but she does not love her husband. Her mother was all the fault of him leaving his wife. There are quite a few girls I know that love him. He is very good looking and also neat appearing and how can I gain his love before some one else gets him before I do. I am a very good looking girl and how can I gain his love from his wife?  
A FRIEND.

Do you think this man ever will respect you if you force yourself on him? Very plainly has he indicated that he is not interested in you. There is no advice I can give you except to try to use your reasoning powers and see the absurdness of this matter.

#### WHY HUSBANDS LEAVE HOME

Dear Mrs. Thompson: There are two women in our neighborhood that wanted me to write you about their troubles. Mrs. Thompson, their husbands go off and leave them at night. They go to the show, but they never take the girls with them. One of the boys said he was not going to the show. So his wife said: "Alright, I'll not go to Mrs. So-and-So's house and I'll stay here and you can help take care of the children." So he went upstairs and got his coat and hat and went to town. Mrs. So-and-So's husband asked her if he could go to town in a pettish way. She said that

she wasn't going to say a word about him going to town. He said if she wanted to get along with him, that is what she had better say. One of them was married when she was 14 and the other at 18. The reason the one that married at 14 was because she had such horrid parents, or I mean her father. They would like to know what to do about it.

#### THE NEIGHBORS' FRIEND.

I don't wonder that husbands slip off at night and go to shows, when wives set them as guards over children. That hardly appeals to a man who has been working all day. He wants relaxation in the evening. Instead of denying husbands enjoyment, wives should provide it for them. Tell your neighbors to put the children to bed after supper, and make the home so attractive and restful that the husbands won't want to go out. Wives need relaxation, too, and it usually is up to them to arrange little parties, or amusing evenings at home with card games or music or candy making. No husband with an interesting home is a habitual "night hawk."

### Dinner Stories

The son of the family was home on his first vacation since he had attained to the dignity of college instructor. He and his father were discussing affairs of the day, and finally the boy remarked:

"Dad, I hope when I am as old as you I'll know more than you do."

"I'll go one better, my boy," the father replied: "I hope that when you are that old you will know as much as you think you do now."

A spinster living in a London suburb was shocked at the language used by two men repairing telegraph wires close to her house.

She wrote to the company on the matter and the foreman was asked to report.

This he did in the following way:

"Me and Bill Fairweather were on this job. I was up the telegraph pole, and accidentally let

the hot lead fall on Bill. It went down his neck. Then he said: 'You really must be more careful, Harry.'"

The Princess Pignatelli d'Aragon, formerly Miss Ruth Waters of Philadelphia, said as she embarked on the steamship to spend the winter in Cannes with her sister, the Baroness Meyronnet de Saint Matre:

"Riviera fashions this winter are going to be ultra. Skirts especially."

The princess smiled and added: "You might say that skirts will be knee plus ultra!"

Very pretty nursery shades are being made of glazed chintz. The patterns are in bright and gay colors and are not particularly large. With these shades plain white or cream colored window curtains are used.

## Some Pages from American History

By VICTOR MORGAN

### JOHN CABOT OF ENGLAND SAILS FORTH

Christopher Columbus, who discovered our West Indies, was not the only one of his day who had hope of finding India by sailing to the west from Spain.

The story of his voyage spread to other countries.

In England John Cabot, an Italian by birth, requested the right to explore in western and northern seas. The king of England granted the permission and also promised Cabot dominion over any lands he should discover.

Now Cabot had tried for years to get this aid. He had pleaded with the Portuguese government. He had begged funds in Seville.

Cabot set sail in 1497. Little is known of his voyage. Until recent research gave him a better standing as explorer and discoverer, his achievements were totally eclipsed by those of his son, Sebastian. Now, it appears, this Sebastian was something of a rogue as well as a very daring explorer and he took to himself much of the credit due his father. John was no literary man. He wrote practically no letters and his work is shrouded in the deep mystery of far-off history.

But as new research is opened year by year, people are coming to believe that oftentimes when Sebastian, in his own prolific writings, says "I" it would have been more nearly the truth to say "my father."

It is thought that John Cabot touched on the North American mainland on this voyage. He must have been a sorely disappointed man when, instead of the gold and great cities he expected to find, his eyes rested on a grey, bleak coast that looked most hostile and unfriendly.

Out of provisions, he sailed for home.

What we know, even vaguely, of a possible second trip is almost nothing. Some scholars are convinced that he sailed again a year later, touched upon the mainland around Hudson bay and followed along the coast perhaps as far as North Carolina.

Other scholars are equally convinced that this second trip was taken by Sebastian alone, as Sebastian intimates, making no mention of his father.

Even the date of John Cabot's death is uncertain. But he left his son, Sebastian, fired with the ambition of discovery and exploration.

(Tomorrow: Sebastian Cabot Quells Mutiny)

## Klamath Adventures

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EPISODE XIX

### Resolutions and Retractions

It is jumping somewhat ahead of the story to cover the narrative of such misunderstanding as was early generated between the farmers and the reclamation. Later it will be necessary to return to the physical progress of the Klamath project, which, with the many set and unexpected difficulties encountered, is in its remarkable.

May 22, 1907, was a red letter day on the Klamath. The main canal heading on the upper lake was opened, sending thirty-five second feet of water through the old Steele or Ankeny canal, the headworks of the main canal not having yet been completed. There was an appropriate celebration.

Water was served to about 9,000 acres during 1907 and the following season, both to lands having prior water rights, and to other lands under a rental charge of \$1.50 an acre. The government was then ready to serve some 20,500 acres.

Public notices were caused to be posted by the secretary of the interior announcing that the construction charge would be \$30 an acre. And then—the storm broke.

Despite earlier efforts to undo the mischief accomplished when the farmers were told the costs would be around \$15 or \$20 an acre, the farmers were up in arms when the authoritative higher figure was made known.

A few of the cooler heads attempted to reason out the situation and show how unforeseen costs had arisen. The owners of private undertakings who had been forced to give up their rights under pressure of public opinion, smiled. The farmers considered themselves as having been cheated into signing contracts.

There were frequent charges of graft and consequent investigation. "Waste, yes, but graft no," say the older heads today who participated in construction work. And the development of the Klamath project is remarkable in this respect—not a scintilla of tangible evidence of graft was ever brought to light. Contractor after contractor went broke under conditions imposed by the government.

On December 7, 1908, less than a month after posting of the \$30 building charge, the Water Users' association passed a resolution denying liability of the water

users to pay water right in excess of \$20. At the time there was an intimate repudiation of payment of \$30 building charge—which are still heard.

The secretary of the interior on January 25, ordered cessation of all construction operations on the Klamath project in answer to the resolution of the local association.

Subsequently the association passed a resolution retracting their former resolution, and clearing their intention to pay charges as fixed by the secretary of the interior.

The fact that property had increased seemed to have been forgotten. When the nation service entered the territory irrigated alfalfa land at \$20 to \$30 an acre. Good land was to be had at \$5 an acre. Values increased a range of \$50 to \$100 an acre on irrigated lands and dry to around \$20.

It was the argument of the government that increased values had absorbed the costs of irrigation. But irrigation was not the big contributing factor in big development about this territory. The railroad came, grown, from a town of about 5,000 people, when the reclamation work began, to a city of 5,000.

But there was a more economic factor than high irrigation costs for irrigation which continued to retard development of the Klamath was man power. There are tracts of fertile land from there is no adequate return on the heavily accreted water. Industrious small farmers long since proved that proper management of the Klamath acres, under the reclamation

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