KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

Republican in Politics, and devoted to the Timber, Agricultural, Stock and Wool interests of the great Klamath County.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

REPUBLICAN CALL.

A republican convention for Klamath county is hereby called to meet at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Wednesday, April 6, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket, and to elect delegates to the republican state and congressional conventions, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such convention.

The convention will consist of forty-eight delegates, apportioned among the several precincts of the county as follows:

Sprague River	2
Wood River	5
Snow	4
Langell Valley	3
Klamath Lake	1
Tule Lake	6
Dairy	5
Linkville	12
Lost River	3
Poe Valley	2
Plevna	4
Odell	1

The apportionment being based on the total vote cast in each Precinct for the Hon. R. S. Bean, Supreme Judge, in June, 1902. Being one Delegate at large for each precinct, and one delegate for each fifteen votes and fraction thereof over one-half of fifteen, except the Precinct of Odel, which is given one Delegate at Large.

Following the suggestion of the State Central Committee, the date for holding primaries in the various precincts is hereby fixed for Saturday, April 2nd, 1904, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated at Klamath Falls, March 10th, 1904.

A. L. LEAVITT,
Chairman, County Central Committee.

HOW DO YOU FIGHT?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that your hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face—
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only how did you die?

—Exchange.

It was reported that a jack rabbit was seen mired in the mud on Main street. This may not be true but it describes the condition of our streets to perfection at present. Let us elect a town board that will do something to remedy this disgrace.

The candidates for the coming county election must have got stuck in the mud somewhere as we have as yet heard of very few who are looking for office. We expect though, if it should turn warm, that the usual crop will thaw out before the convention.

A street car conductor, in New Jersey, named Shippie when brought into court to answer to the charge of bigamy, confessed that he had been married about 47 times. He is only 32 years old and if he gets through with this little difficulty, he will probadly be able to reach the 100 mark before he dies.

The town election will be held next Monday, at which the people will vote for five trustees, a recorder and treasurer. This will in all probability be the most important town election ever held here and it will be necessary for the voters to see that they elect a ticket of good solid business men; men who will see that something is done toward the permanent improvement of the town during the next year. Anyone will concede that the present condition of our town is nothing less than a disgrace. Trade is being driven away from our town mainly through the condition of our streets. If we expect to have four or five new stone buildings constructed this summer, it will be necessary to have a permanent grade established for our streets and also the town needs and needs badly a system of sewers. Besides this many other important matters will have to be attended to. We believe that the only difficulty in electing a representative ticket would be in getting the right men to consent to run. We have heard the matter of a ticket very thoroughly discussed during the past week and the names most favorably mentioned are as follows: for trustees—L. F. Willits, Frank Ward, Alex Martin, Jr., B. St. George Bishop and George Hurn. For treasurer—J. W. Siemens. For recorder—C. C. Brower. We do not wish it to be understood that this paper is presuming to name a ticket. Personally we have no interest in the election except such as every citizen should take in the affairs of his town, but we believe the citizens generally want to know who the possible candidates are in time to consider their fitness for the office. The above ticket seems to be well distributed, two members, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Martin from the west end and three, Willits, Ward and Hurn from the east end of the business section of the town. We believe there will be no opposition to Mr. Siemens for treasurer and the town could consider themselves fortunate in being able to secure as capable a man as Mr. Brower for recorder.

THE TORPEDO BOAT.

The present war btweeen Russia and Japan is likely to decide more questions than that of the future ownership of Korea and Manchuria. Besides the diplomatists and the statesmen, who are following every move of events with the keenest interest, there are the coldly speculating builders of war engines, who hope to gain from this struggle a decision upon mooted points in the science of naval warfare, which have remained undecided since the first shot of the Monitor in Hampton Roads announced that an old order had passed away and that man's method of killing his fellow upon the seas would henceforth be altered.

The value of the torpedo-boat as an offensive weapon upon the seas, a question which has been second to none in importance since their use decame the subject of the disputes of experts, seems to have received partial solution at least from the action which opened the present struggle on the night of February 8. At that time Japanese torpedo-boats, by making a brave midnight dash into the very center of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, succeeded in disabling two first-class battleships and a cruiser with their explosives and escaping before the guns of the fleet could be turned upon them. These craft were armed with the latest model of torpedo, which is self steering and has such a motor power that, even launched beyond the limit of effective searchlight rays, it is reasonably sure to find its mark. The Japanese torpedo-boats used on the Port Arthur attack were the highest models of their class.

This action probably will go a long way to place definitely the sphere of the torpedo-boat in the efficiency of naval maneuvers. It must be used as a night weapon, for a sudden dash and away again before the enemy can recover from surprise. Our Spanish war demonstrated conclusively enough the utter uselessness of this craft in a general daylight attack. When the battle off Santiago was fought the Spanish torpedo-boats, Furor and Pluton, though making no endeavor to take the offensive, were sunk by the converted yacht Glouchester before they had proceeded two miles from the harbor mouth. The contention of many of the experts on our own naval boards, that the frailness of the torpedo-boat negated any capability it might have for offense in daylight attack, seems to have found confirmation in this instance. The Port Arthur night attack has already been taken by the experts as an equally strong assurance that the torpedo-boat has nevertheless a very important place in naval warfare.

Already there have been prognosticated by the experts the effects this engagement will have upon naval construction. When a battleship of 15,000 tons and costing three million dollars is just as liable to sudden extinction as a cruiser, a lighter, swifter, cheaper and more effective machine in the exigencies of a long sea campaign, it is probable naval architects will begin to profit by the fate of the Retvizan and Cesarevitch and advocate vessels which, if blown up, will not carry with them so much treasurer.—San Francisco Call.

TWO MILE LIMIT LAW.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: On Monday of last week the supreme court of Idaho handed down an opinion reaffirming its former decision upholding the constitutionality of what is known as the "Two-mile limit law," which prohibits the grazing of sheep within two miles of the house of a settler, the agrieved settler being given the right to recover damages.

This is the identical law which "R. A. E." told the readers of the REPUBLICAN in its issue of April 2nd, last, had not existed in Idaho since its admission as a state, July 3, 1890. His exact language at that time being as follows: "Since the admission of Idaho as a state there has been no such law in that state or any other;" yet the highest tribunal in that state not only finds it upon its statute books, but upholds it as not being in conflict with constitutional rights, being in fact a reaffirmance of the doctrine promulgated by the same court in the case of Sweet vs. Ballantine, decided June 2, 1902, in which case by a carefully considered opinion the court reviews the history of this law and upon a rehearing not only adheres to its former decision, but goes largely into the question of the expediency of such legislation, using the following appropriate language, "Said law is a valid police regulation, and enacted for the purpose of preserving the peace, preventing conflicts; and tends to the good morals and comfort of the farmers of the state, its settlement, and the prosperity and happiness of a large majority of the citizens of the state. .....So far as the public domain of the United States, in this state, is concerned, it is under the police regulations of the state, and governed thereby, the same as the lands of the citizen, ...and until congress provides by law that sheep shall not be restricted by state laws from grazing upon the public domain, the state, by proper legislation may regulate and control that matter." Again after a brief resume of the sheep industry in that state, its legitimacy and importence coupled with a statement that there were at that time 3,000,000 sheep feeding within the state, the court says farther, "The history of this state for the past 25 years shows that the encroachment of the sheep industry on the cattle industry has virtually driven the cattle industry, as it was conducted 15 or 20 years ago, out of the state; that frequent conflicts occurred between sheep and cattlemen, resulting in serious breeches of the peace, in which many human lives have been lost.

And the clash now is between the sheep men and the farmer, where there is an irreconcilable difference (conflicts all over the state) between two legitimate industries, where the peace and good order of the community has often been broken by clashes between representatives of such industries.....Those facts are proof sufficient to show that it is absolutely essential to the peace, good order, and comfort of many of the residents of the state for the legislature to regulate such industry." That similar conditions exist in many portions of this state at the present time would seem to be too apparent to require any special illustration, but the recent slaughter of an entire band of sheep in Lake county impresses upon us the urgent need of suitable and wholesome legislative control of these respective industries within our own state, both for the protection of property rights, and the peace and prosperity of the state.

J. W. HAMAKAR.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Vladivostok has been bombarded by a Japanese squadron, the firing continuing fifty-five minntes. According to the official reports from the Siderian stronghold little damage was done. The appearance of the Japanese ships off Vladivostok, however, creates an interesting situation. It indicates the correctness of the report that a "flying squadron" had been sent northward to intercept the Russian Vladivostok squadron, which was reported to be again cruising in Japanese waters. As the Russian warships must soon put back to port to replenish their fuel supply they are likely to find themselves in a serious predicament, with the Japanese between them and the harbor. It is probable that the squadron which was sent to intercept and attempt to destroy them is strong enough to place the four Russian cruisers at a disadvantage.

Advices from Vladivostok reported that the Japanese force which recently landed on the eastern coast of Northern Korea was proceeding toward Hunchun, west of Vladivostok, and threatening the Russian flank, and that a Russian force had been sent to oppose the advance. A later dispatch says that the Japanese failed to penetrate the mountain range lying between them and their intended destination and that they were compelled to turn back.

The Russians are briskly fortifying Antung, on the west bank of the Yalu River, which they evidently expect to make the base of their operations on the Korean frontier. Private letters received in Yinkow report that sharp engagements have taken place in Northern Korea, in which the Russians gained the victory through force of numbers, although suffering heavy losses themselves.

Refuges from Port Arthur report that there has been no attack since February 26 and that the line of communication to the north of the port is still kept open. It is added that much damage was done within the fortifications during the attacks by the Japanese.

The Call's special correspondent in Tokio, commenting on the completeness of Japan's preparations for the land campaign, predicts that the Russians will receive a surprise as great as was that in connection with the naval operations. Like the Russians, Tokio's tacticans will attempt no decisive movement until their plans are fully matured. The advance of the Japanese army through Western Korea is attended by great hardships. The weather is severe and a thaw one day is followed by a freeze on the next, making the roads almost impassable.

There is danger of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul, where the powerful Peddlers' Guild is bitterly opposed to the treaty between the Korean and Japanese governments. Dynamite is the favorite weapon of the peddlers. It is not believed that the factional strife will endanger foreigners.

In an article evidently inspired, a Russian newspaper intimates that if Great Brittain places no obstacle in the way of Russian gaining a seaport on the Indian ocean, Russia will in turn unconditionally guarantee Great Brittain's possessions in India.

Czar Nicholas is to bear the expense of the construction of two warships to replace the Variag and the Korestz, destroyed by the Japanese at Chemulpo. The Czar has granted the request of Prince Louis Napoleon to be appointed to an important command at the front.—S. F. Call.

GREATNESS OF THE WEST.

There are very few who realize the immensity of our western territory.

Montana and Idaho are as large as the whole Empire of Austria-Hungary.

California and Nevada are as large as France.

Arizona and Utah are as large as Spain.

Colorado and Wyoming as large as the German Empire.

New Mexico is as large as Italy.

North and South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska are as large as Sweden and Norway.

And Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium and Denmark could all be put into the area of Washington and Oregon.

In the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in California the wasted flood waters of the Sacramento river will irrigate ten million acres of land capable of sustaining as dense a population as any that exist in the rural sections of France or Belgium today.

In Montana enough water goes to waste to reclaim ten million acres. Montana has a population of about 200,000 people. The state is as large as Japan, and would sustain, if similarly irrigated and cultivated, as large a population. Japan has 40,000,000.

And between Arizona and California lies the Colorado river, from which now runs to waste water sufficient to irrigate more than a million acres of land—more land than is now irrigated in the whole state of California.

LAKEVIEW PATRIOTIC.

Some one in a spirit of fun one day last week fixed up a fake dispatch on a regulation blank, and stuck it up in the postoffice. It stated that Russia had declared war against the United States, and it was not long before its contents were generally known. Excitement soon ran rampant, and a volunteer company was soon organized to go to the front. Old veterans who had fought in the civil war had their old time spirit aroused and were ready and willing to forget their old age and be boys again. But their arder and high hopes were soon dashed to pieces when operator Burke appeared on the scene and said it was a fake, but no joke.—Lakeview Examiner.

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and that by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. This remedy is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results. Sold by C. C. Chitwood.

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAKEVIEW, OREGON, February 23, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before C. H. Withrow, U. S. Commissioner at Klamath Falls, Or. on April 9, 1904, viz.

FREDERICK STUKEL

of Merrill, Or., Hd No. 2220 for the NW¼ of NE¼, Sec 27, Tp 40 S R 10 E, W M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C H Merrill, John T King, Walter Purdy, Bert Davis, all of Merrill, Oregon.

J. N. WATSON, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court for Linkville Precinct, Klamath County State of Oregon.

J. L. Yaden, Plaintiff,
vs
F. O. Smith and W. H. Gray, partners as Smith and Gray; Salmon and Salmon, partners as Salmon and Salmon, Defendants.

To F. O. Smith, W. H. Gray, and to Salmon and Salmon, partners under the firm name of Salmon and Salmon; defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before Friday the 1st day of April, 1904, being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on the 18th day of February, 1904; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgement against you for $150.00 with interest thereon at legal rate from January 1, 1903, and for his costs and disbursements herein, and for the sale of attached property.

This summons is served by publication in the Klamath Republican, by order of Hon S. C. Graves, Justice of the Peace for Linkville Precinct, Klamath County, Oregon, dated the 17th day of February, 1904, requiring that this summons be published once a week for six successive weeks commencing February, 18th 1904.

S. C. Graves.
Justice of the Peace.

J. C. Rutenic.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by C. C. Chitwood.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 15, 1904. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements, viz:

Myrtle E. Brattain of Lakeview, county of Lake, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2852 for the purchase of the SW¼, Sec 10, Tp 40 S, R 7 E W M.

Eldon M. Brattain of Lakeview, county of Lake, State of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2851 for the purchase of the NE¼ Sec 26, Tp 40 S R 7 E.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish their claims to said land before the Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of March, 1904.

They name as witnesses, E B Henry, of Klamath Falls, Or., Geo S Nickerson, Geo Wise William Burch, of Lakeview, Or, J W Reeder of New Pine Creek, Or, H C Rambo of Plush, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of March, 1904.

J. N. WATSON, Register.