

CITY WATER IS ALL RIGHT

Dr. Yenny Submits His Report On the Situation

RESULT IS VERY SATISFACTORY

Source of Supply Is Perfect. While the Slight Contamination Is Due to Local Causes

The great bubble of contaminated city water has burst, and Klamath Falls has been given a clean bill by the State Board of Health. The city for pure water for domestic use has been answered by the report submitted by the secretary, Dr. Yenny, to the State Board of Health, copy of which was forwarded to Mayor Martin and Dr. Maston, the city and county health officer, and which is published herewith.

It is an ill wind, however, that carries no good, and the cry of impure water and filthy streets, alleys, and yards, though much injury was inflicted by the former, has resulted in the abatement to a great extent of the latter. Through the energy of Dr. Maston, assisted by Marshall Smith, much needed improvements are being made on many of the temporary sewers and a general movement towards cleaning up. Much work in this direction yet remains for these gentlemen, but the people who are deluged are more tractable and are beginning to realize that business is meant and, also, that they owe it as a duty to themselves and neighbors to clean up.

It will be seen from the report submitted by Dr. Yenny, that the source of supply is all right but that after the water reaches the reservoir a change is produced that causes the development of organisms that create a small percentage of gas. The report also shows that this condition is added to as the water is distributed through the mains. The defect at the reservoir can be readily remedied by a sterilizing process which will be at once employed, and the flushing out of the mains will reduce to a minimum this trivial defect.

The sample of water taken from the tap in the residence of J. Scott Taylor shows bacteria, not, however, of a disease-producing character. Samples taken on the east and west sides of the city do not show these characters of bacteria, and can, therefore, be only accounted for by local defects, by the use of second-hand pipe when this service was originally installed, or by dead ends of pipe, used for the purpose of an air chamber. Manager Greaves of the water company, however, inclined to the opinion that the trouble is due to the employment of second-hand pipe at the time the service was first installed for he remembered having had an inquiry for such from the owner of the premises. It is his recollection that the pipe used was originally employed in procuring water from the Ankeny ditch. If his memory is correct, it would account for the appearance of the foreign organisms referred to. While lowering the high standard of the water, these bacteria do not by any means render the water unfit for domestic use.

The result of the examination and investigation by the State Board is very gratifying to the people of this city, for a perfect and pure water supply is so essential to the prosperity and health of this community, that it would be little short of a calamity if it were demonstrated that the city was not possessed of such.

The report of Dr. Yenny is as follows:

PORTLAND, Oct. 25, 1906.
To the Oregon State Board of Health: At the request of Mr. Alexander Martin, Mayor of Klamath Falls, I visited that city on October 5 for the purpose of investigating the water supply, disposal of sewerage and general sanitary conditions of the place, and have to report as follows:

Klamath Falls has a population of probably 2500, the business portion of the town being situated directly along the edge of the lake, extending practically as one street for a distance of about half a mile. The rear of all of the buildings on this main street are within from 50 to 100 feet of the wa-

ter, and all garbage should be segregated and disposed of by hauling to some place outside of the city. The worst places in the rear of the city should be filled in, as they are saturated with the filth as to be beyond any possibility of cleaning. All manure should be hauled off at regular intervals. Whether or not this will be attended to remains with the people of Klamath Falls themselves, but I am sure that unless something is done at once, a serious condition will arise on the influx of the large number of people, which will undoubtedly happen during the next summer.

The water supply comes from bubbling springs along the edge of the Klamath River a few hundred yards from the outlet of the river into the lake, and is pumped into a large reservoir on the top of a hill and from there supplied to the city. The surroundings of the springs seem to be favorable for a water supply, and so far as could be told from observation the water should be pure. Report of analysis of this water is herewith appended, and it will be noticed from this that all of the specimens taken by Dr. Maston showed no impurities, while those that I collected showed gas producing organisms in the water from the reservoir and from the tap. I would therefore recommend that the reservoir be thoroughly cleaned and the pipes flushed, not that the water in itself is capable of producing disease, but simply from the fact that it contains gas producing organisms which are not present in the water as originally taken from the spring. From observation and bacteriological analysis I regard the water at present time suitable for domestic use.

While at Klamath Falls I also took the opportunity of visiting the camps of the men who are employed on the Government works, and found that they were remarkably free from disease. Each camp is supplied with an ordinary open privy vault, in which dry earth is

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There are also large ponds of stagnant water in several places, which are offensive and form favorable breeding places for mosquitoes. Quite a number of open privies are also to be found in the rear of the buildings, none of which are protected in any way from flies nor have they the least attention towards disinfection. In some of them I notice that dry earth, chloride of lime, or any other disinfectant was placed in them to prevent the swarms of flies from settling on their contents.

Not only in the rear of these buildings bordering on the lake, but also in other portions of the city, manure heaps are allowed to accumulate without apparently any attempt to remove them. The old Ankeny Irrigating ditch which runs through a portion of the city has been drained and quite a number of closets which were built over the ditch now deposit their contents directly into the bottom of the dry ditch.

As an example of conditions found, noted that the sewer from one of the prominent buildings in the city had been stopped up during the entire summer and its contents had oozed out into a stagnant pool of water adjoining the livery stable. Also noticed that in one of the newest buildings the sewage pipes have been connected directly with an open ditch in the street, and it is presumed that the sewage will be deposited in this ditch when the building is occupied.

The city had an engineer at the time I visited it looking over the ground with the idea of devising some means of disposing of the sewage, which on account of the small amount of fall in the lake and the flatness of the ground bordering the lake, will be a very difficult proposition. It was not considered advisable to empty the sewerage directly into the lake from the fact that it would be probably swept back to the city again by the winds. A septic tank was spoken of, but any method of sewage disposal for Klamath Falls will be a serious problem and involve the expenditure of quite a sum of money. However, from the fact that the city is rapidly growing and has all evidences of a large increase in population, some method on a large scale will be absolutely necessary before the city can be rendered absolutely clean. This, however, I believe is realized by the people themselves and I have no doubt will be taken up as soon as possible.

In order to meet existing conditions, the following was recommended to the Council and I believe if carried out vigorously would result in making the city practically clean and healthful for the present. This was, that all open closets should be converted into dry earth closets and emptied at regular inter-

vals, and all garbage should be segregated and disposed of by hauling to some place outside of the city. The worst places in the rear of the city should be filled in, as they are saturated with the filth as to be beyond any possibility of cleaning. All manure should be hauled off at regular intervals. Whether or not this will be attended to remains with the people of Klamath Falls themselves, but I am sure that unless something is done at once, a serious condition will arise on the influx of the large number of people, which will undoubtedly happen during the next summer.

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Respectfully submitted,
R. C. YENNEY, Secretary.

To the State Board of Health: I have to report the examination of six specimens of water received from Klamath Falls, October 7, from Dr. Maston. These specimens, numbered from 1 to 6, showed the absence of gas producing bacteria and so far as I was able to determine, were suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Also report examination of six specimens received from Dr. Yenny upon his return from Klamath Falls. These specimens were marked from B to G. Specimen B from the reservoir showed 10 per cent gas, reduced neutral red throughout the tube, and gas formula consisted of 1 CO₂ and 3H, probably due to gas producing bacteria of a proteus type.

Specimen C from the lake demonstrated 30 per cent gas, consisting of 1 CO₂ and 3H. The same type as previous. Specimen D from spring at entrance of water to spring contained neither gas producing bacteria nor other pathogenic varieties.

Specimen E from the bubbling spring out in the pond contained no gas producing bacteria nor other pathogenic varieties. Specimen F from near the floodgate of the spring from which the water is pumped contained no gas producing bacteria and no pathogenic bacteria.

Specimen G from Mr. Taylor's home contained 30 per cent gas, reduction of neutral red and gas formula consisting of 1 CO₂ and 2H, a more suspicious specimen and likely to be unsafe. Yours very truly,
RALPH C. MASTON, M. D.
Bacteriologist to State Board.

IN A NEW HOME

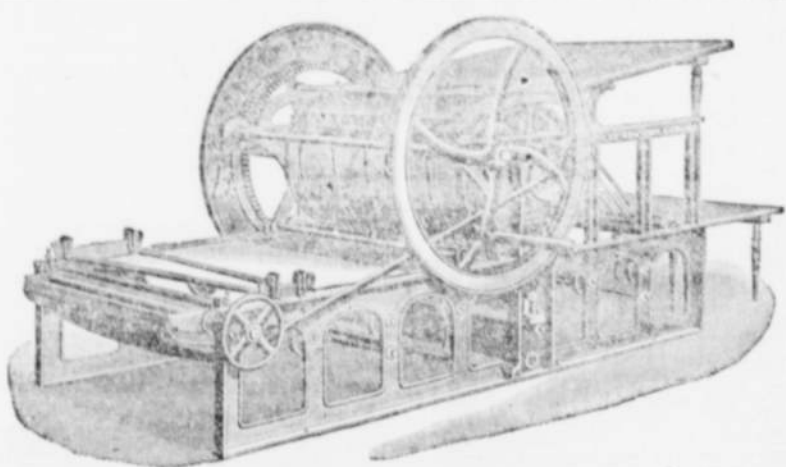
Klamath Republican Moves Into Republican Block

The Republican is in its new home in the Republican block, the change having been made during the past week. It was an herculean task to transfer the entire plant from the old to the new quarters, place the same and yet issue this week's paper on time. But the Republican does not know the meaning of the word fail, and the change was made without interference with the time of publication nor the high standard maintained by it.

This change of location marks an e-

passel, for its employment in the exploitation of sellers' goods produces results, and that is what the advertiser wants. First in improving its plant to meet the demands of a growing community, it has the most complete newspaper and job equipment to be found in any newspaper office in cities five times the size of Klamath Falls.

The policy of the Republican in the past has always been a conservative one. It has always sought to be sure it was right and go ahead. It has endeavored



The Campbell Newspaper Press used in printing The Klamath Republican.

to cleve to the great command to "do unto your neighbors that which you wish your neighbor to do unto you." It has led all others in the up-building of Klamath Falls and Klamath county. It has always been conservative and progressive, and what it has been in the past it will continue to be in the future, and thus remain in the forefront of Oregon Journals.

in the growth of a great paper. For many years The Republican eked out a scant existence, but from the time it passed into the hands of W. O. Smith to the present day it has forged ahead until it is now recognized as Southern Oregon's leading weekly. Complete in its news service it enjoys a wide circulation, a circulation that is growing every day. Great in its circulation, it has an advertising patronage that is unsur-

BONANZA TAKES LIFE

Construction of Upper Project Has Good Effect

NOW BIG DEMAND FOR HOUSES

Bonds to be Voted for Fine New School House - New Era of Prosperity Is Inaugurated

"The News was almost too good to be true," said James Driscoll, the Bonanza merchant, in referring to the announcement exclusively made in last week's Republican, that work would begin next year on the Upper Project. "When the Republican reached Bonanza and the people read its statement, they were dumfounded. Several days passed before they fully grasped the meaning of the decision of the Reclamation Service to commence operations next year, and when they came to their senses they realized that they were many hundred dollars richer than they were a week ago."

"The Republican is deserving of much credit for its enterprise and the people of Bonanza and the Yonka and Langell valleys appreciate its efforts. Your statement of the program of the Reclamation Service meant much to our people and it is only natural, as you may know, that it stirred up a warm spot in their hearts for The Republican. "The effects of the information is almost electrical on Bonanza and surrounding country. It means a most phenomenal growth for our town, and what is taking place here today in Klamath Falls will be duplicated next year in the little metropolis I have the honor to live in. Every resident is a Bonanzite through and through. We have none of that species known as the knocker, unless it is to knock the spots of any obstacle that comes in the pathway of Bonanza's progress, and then every man, woman and child gets busy. Being confident that the Upper Project is a go, we are not afraid to state that Bonanza will show a greater percentage of growth than any other place in the state and that's not knocking Klamath Falls either, for we like your city and boast almost as hard for it as we do for our own town, for we realize that this great scheme of progress and up-building is not a local affair, it is a country one, and each person is interested in the other man's welfare for what helps one helps the other."

"To-day Bonanza is suffering greater hardships than is your city for lack of houses. If we had forty houses today they would be occupied to-morrow, and at a good rent, too. And this is only the beginning. Being the center of one of the richest sections of the state, Bonanza naturally is the first to feel the effect of this new order of things; but it is spreading and soon every nook and corner of the great valleys surrounding our little city will show signs of the new energy that is possessing every one. Our people move with a new life, for they necessarily planned their faith to the irrigation project, and now they know that their hopes are about to be realized, they are extremely happy."

"Arrangements are now under way for the voting of \$12,800 in bonds for our new school. Not a voice is raised against it. That is the Bonanza spirit. Everyone for Bonanza and Bonanza for everyone is our slogan, and soon you will hear its ring come thundering down the valleys, and when it comes, know that Bonanza is growing, and in our growth we won't forget the Republican."

And thus changes the tide in the affairs of Bonanza, the hub of one of the richest sections of Klamath County. Truly does Mr. Driscoll present the views of everyone, for the most pessimistic individual will readily admit that Bonanza has a great future—second only to Klamath Falls. Last Friday was a red letter day in Langell, Yonka and Lost river valleys and other sections coming under the Upper Project, when the Republican brought the news that the day of reclamation was at hand and that that boon so long wished for was to soon arrive.

THE MARSH LAND

Many people have misconstrued the remarks of Chief Engineer Newell relative to the Marsh lands, as reported ex-

clusively in The Republican last week. The portion of the interview referred to is:

"When I was here last year, it was proposed that the Marsh land along the west side of Lake Ewanna should be tried and experiments carried on to prove its fertility and value. At present nothing is known regarding its agricultural value."

The Reclamation Service has never doubted its fertility or value; nor does Mr. Newell. When he said "nothing is known of its fertility or value," the idea he wished to convey was that nothing was known officially. In all matters, where government money enters into the affair, nothing is ever taken for granted. It must be proven by adequate tests and experiments, conducted either under the supervision or at the direction of the government. This has not been done with the Marsh lands, and it was this that Mr. Newell had in mind when he made the remark published in last week's Republican.

Mr. Newell does not doubt the immense value and importance of Marsh lands. Wherever they have been placed under cultivation there has been but one result—marvelous yields of crops planted, and when these lands are reclaimed they will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the taxable values of Klamath County and millions of dollars to those who cultivate them.

THE UPPER PROJECT

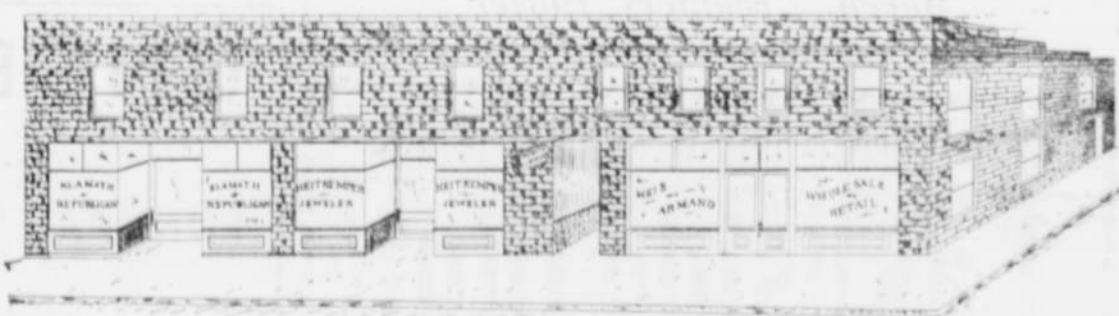
As Mr. Driscoll says in this issue, the news that work on the Upper Project would begin next year was "almost too good to be true." It came like thunder from a clear sky, and the property owners under this part of the great reclamation enterprise were stunned. It took some little time for them to grasp the fact as a reality—to feel that at last the fond dreams of years were to be a reality. Then things began to move, and to-day is stirring a spirit throughout that section that puts to shame the enthusiasm that greeted the first news that reached Klamath Falls, that the government would undertake the reclamation of the lands in the Klamath Basin.

And why not? In the beginning few realize the real value of the undertaking. They were slow to grasp the great benefits to accrue from it. But with the people under the Upper Project it is different. They have seen the results of the commencement of work here, and are in a position to take advantage of it, and they are doing it.

Did you notice that the program of the Reclamation Service was published exclusively in The Republican? Do you know what this means to the people of the Upper Project? It means thousands of dollars in their pockets. Every foot of land that comes under this part of the Klamath Project was worth more money and could be sold quicker after The Republican was issued last week, than it was the day previous. If the Republican had not hustled around and got the facts, if it had not given them the wide publicity that its circulation affords, then conditions in the Upper country would be the same to-day as they were a week ago, and every sale that was made at the old figure, would mean a loss of several hundred dollars to the settler. In view of this fact, don't you think you ought to be a subscriber to The Republican? If you live under the Upper Project you can realize the importance of the work of The Republican; if you don't, you can see the value of it. And if you do just remember that most any day this paper will be in a position to do the same service that it has done those living under that part of the project about to be commenced.

The Presbyterian church of Merrill was dedicated last Sunday with fitting ceremonies. Dr. W. S. Holt of Portland delivered the dedicatory sermon.

In a few days E. B. Henry will leave for Oroville, Calif., where he will enter the employ of the Western Pacific railroad, now building from Salt Lake to San Francisco. Mr. Henry is an engineer of marked ability and his many friends will be glad to hear that it has been so signally recognized.



THE REPUBLICAN BLOCK
The Magnificent New Home of the Klamath Republican.