

MT. HEBRON GROWING

J. F. Maguire is Sanguine that it will be Leading City of the Valley

FIRST EXCURSION NEXT MONTH

Business Men of this City Plan to Visit the New Metropolis About the Middle of December

"Yes, Mt. Hebron is on the map, and will prove a livelier place than anyone imagines," was J. F. Maguire's reply to the question "Is Mt. Hebron on the map?"

"Mt. Hebron has been going the even tenor of her way without any blare of trumpets or unusual noise. We have been growing—doing things; and when the proper time comes to people will awaken to the fact that it is one of the best towns in Siskiyou county. Naturally we have great hopes for the future, but these are based on good solid facts and not on ephemeral imaginings. Today we have under construction one of the finest hotels in the county. It is being built by the Weed Lumber company. It will have 22 rooms, baths, toilets and all other modern conveniences. It will be finished throughout with the finest of material and no expense will be spared to make it up-to-date in every respect. There is a large general store, postoffice, livery stable, three saloons, a large warehouse and lumber sheds belonging to the Weed Lumber company, some good homes and a few other minor improvements, all going to show that Mt. Hebron has been growing steadily and substantially. That the near future will see other business houses there is certain, for already there have been several men there who have signified their intention of going into business at Mt. Hebron. But we are not counting anything until it is actually on the ground. We are conservatives there and want to see everything placed on a solid foundation. Unfortunately we have no school accommodations as yet, but this will be remedied next January when the school commissioners meet in their annual session.

"The Oregon & California Stage company are now engaged in the erection of a large stage barn and eating house, and while we don't know whether this means the terminus of the California Northeastern is to be Mt. Hebron for some time or not, it indicates that it will be there long enough to warrant the expense to which this company is going.

"We now have the very best of railway service. Under the new train schedule it is possible for passengers to catch the north or south bound trains without loss of time or the necessity of remaining over night at either Bray or Weed. The stage service is the very best, two lines operating between the railroad and Klamath Falls and the road has no superior in this section. The travel through this gateway is already heavy and I believe that it will rapidly increase. A great deal of freight is coming in that way and as winter advances you may look for a big increase.

"Work on the railroad is progressing splendidly. For the first time since the construction of the California Northeastern has been commenced they have all the men they need, and this on top of the fact that wages have been reduced to \$1.75 a day. There are 600 men at work, and nearly that number waiting for an opening. The result is that every man in hanging onto his job like grim death. Seven steam shovels are throwing up grade between Mt. Hebron and Bray and the Coyote Point fill is rapidly nearing completion. Erickson & Peterson have moved the outfit they had in use near Portland onto the job and this has resulted in greatly hastening operations. At Mt. Hebron nearly one hundred men are employed, and we confidently expect to see passenger trains unloading passengers at our town about the first of the year.

"The work that is being done is perhaps the finest first construction work that has ever been done on any railroad. From Grass Lake it has no superior. The road from Weed to Grass Lake is to be abandoned and a new one constructed to Sisson. This will reduce the grade to a little less than one per-

cent and give an almost airline from the top of the grade at Sisson to Mt. Hebron. This part of the work has not been begun as yet, but probably will be next spring.

"Surrounding Mt. Hebron we have the finest land in the valley. Hundreds of acres have already been settled on by Dunkards and will soon be producing large crops. Immense quantities of the finest timber is right at our door, plenty of water is at hand and great natural ice caves furnish the ice for all purposes during the summer. I could go on ad libitum, but I won't. As I said, Mt. Hebron is on the map and you will hear from her shortly."

While here Mr. Maguire made arrangements for an excursion to be run from this city about the middle of next month. The number is limited to twenty, and this figure has practically been reached. The party will include the leading business men of the city and will be one of the most distinguished parties of trade excursionists that has ever left here.

4th of July Money

For the past two years the business men and citizens of this city have contributed freely to a fund for the celebration of the National holiday. Somewhere close to \$2500 have been paid in to the fund. It was placed in the hands of a committee and this committee made responsible for its disbursement. In 1906 there existed a deficit, due to wanton and rattle-brained manner in which these funds were handled. When the subscription was taken up in 1907 those whose bills were not paid in 1906 were given to understand that they would be paid out of the funds collected this year and contributed accordingly. In order to narrow the responsibility down to the least possible number the affair was placed in the hands of three men, Mark L. Burns, Alva Lewis and R. I. Hammond. The only function Mr. Hammond had was to pay out the money on the order of Burns and Lewis. He assumed none of the responsibility and knew nothing about the management of the affair.

Nearly six months have passed since that time and some of the bills have not been paid, among them being that of the Republican. After repeated attempts to collect the same, during which we were told by Lewis that he would pay it when he got good and ready, it has finally been ascertained that there remains \$12.89, a little less than half of the Republican's bill. There are other accounts yet unpaid, but since they are in the hands of the secretary and he pursues a policy of the "public be damned" in the matter, it is impossible to find out what they are.

This is a matter in which not only the Republican is concerned, but also every man who contributed one penny. The contribution from the Republican was for \$25, and it feels that it has some rights in the matter, notwithstanding the fact that Lewis seems fit to think that no one has any rights in the premises but himself. What the Republican wants to know is what became of the money that was paid in on subscriptions. We want to know who contributed it and for what it was paid out. This public subscription business has become a nuisance. It seems to be the policy to race around the town with a paper, collect funds, and with a few exceptions that is the last heard of it from anyone, except the people who are left to hold the sack. When this fund for the Fourth of July was contributed it was presumed that the managers of the affair were men of integrity, that they would do as they agreed and pay the debts incurred. This they have failed to do, and the Republican serves notice on them that they will do one of two things, either render a public accounting of the funds received and paid out or defend an action in court that will compel them to do it.

The Republican exonerates R. I. Hammond in the matter. He has at all times done just as he agreed to do, but the same cannot be said of the other members of the committee, and it is against these that the above remarks are addressed.

RECLAMATION FUNDS

Large Amount Will Be Available For Use During 1908

On January 1, 1908, \$7,000,000 additional funds will become available for use by the Reclamation Service, and every dollar of it will be expended on irrigation works. Chief Engineer Davis states that some people believe that large sums lie unused in the reclamation funds. This is erroneous. The government is employing every available dollar on projects which have been declared practicable. "The most cheering phase of the reclamation work," said Mr. Davis, "is that as soon as the several projects are made available to the settlers, the 10 per cent annual payments begin to flow back to the treasury, and these funds in turn will be devoted to other projects, thus the irrigation enterprises become self-sustaining.

By states, the sums to be expended are: Oregon, \$2,690,000; Washington, \$2,700,000; Idaho, \$1,800,000; Wyoming, \$3,770,000; California, \$560,000; Montana, \$3,110,000, and sums in other states bringing the total up to \$39,200,000.

The Reclamation Service asserts that it has exerted itself to disperse the funds, so as to reclaim arid lands in a given state with public land sales money collected therein, but that it has not been possible always to arrange to expend all the money in the state treasury. Various causes are assigned for this, one of which has been the opposition offered by local interests at times to the inauguration of federal projects instead of private enterprises.

A case in point, according to Chief Engineer Davis, is the Klamath Project, which is situated, 75 per cent in Oregon and 25 per cent in California. While the people there seemed to be anxious for the government to build the canals, it has been impossible to induce the land owners under the ditches to sub-divide according to the terms stipulated when the project was undertaken, hence some delay.

As to the Klamath project every dollar so far expended, and all assigned for 1908, is for work within the state of Oregon. The 25 per cent of the project which is in California will be subsequently given attention.

Still another cause for trouble at the Klamath has been the enhanced cost of work because of the necessity of hauling everything by wagon. A railroad now is building to Klamath lake, and this will hurry developments and enable rapid completion.

Apparent indisposition of the people there to subdivide their lands under the ditches is said to be a source of embarrassment. It is ruleable under the law for the government to enforce such subdivision, but the officials are anxious to avoid drastic measures. They aver that they hope these matters will soon be adjusted, and harmony of action attained.

Sat On

The wily politicians who have been trying to hang onto the coat tails of popular favor through their advocacy of a third term for President Roosevelt, or as they choose to put it, "second elective term," were handed something by the president himself this week that will make them sit up and take notice. Every man in the country afeary, who is really and sincerely a friend of the president, readily believes that he meant it when he said that under no circumstances would he again be a candidate. Believing that through its advocacy, many politicians throughout the country have been insisting on forcing another nomination down the president's throat. One of the schemes was to nominate federal office holders for delegates to the National Convention and through the argument of Roosevelt or a Democrat and the loss of their jobs make them stand insistently for the president. But he has handed the following notice to all chiefs, which speaks for itself, and can only be construed to mean that he is going to stand by his original declaration:

"I am informed that certain bureau office holders in your department, holding various positions throughout the country, contemplate attending the Republican conventions of their respective states and urging the endorsement of myself for the presidential nomination. I wish you to direct such federal office holders in your department, who have such a course in view, that I would regard it as an act of impropriety and discourtesy."

The fire alarm Monday night was due to a burning flue in the home of Bert Hall. The firemen were holding a meeting at the time and were thus able to respond at once. No damage was done.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Annual Meeting of the Educators of Klamath County

The annual session of the teachers of this county was held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and it was one of the best attended and most interesting of any of the institutes held in this county. An excellent program had been prepared and the attendance of the public was large. The only regret was the lack of publicity given to the event, no one outside the teachers and the people of this city being aware of the fact that there was going to be an institute. This should not be the case, for where the papers are glad to give such affairs ample publicity without cost, the least the managers of the affair should do is to notify the publishers as to the dates on which it is to be held and of what the program will consist.

The meeting was called to order last Monday morning in the assembly hall of the high school and Superintendent J. G. Wight was elected president and Miss Stella O. Campbell, secretary. The opening address was made by President Mulkey of the Ashland Normal, his subject being the "Economy of Energy in the School Room." Mr. Mulkey is an able speaker, having the happy faculty of being able to express his ideas in a clear, concise and convincing manner. His address was most interesting and instructive and was listened to with the closest attention by those in attendance.

Prof. G. R. Carlock was to have discussed "School Spirit," but owing to his inability to attend this subject was assigned to Prof. J. G. Swan. He urged of the teacher and student the necessity for cooperation for the welfare of the school and the advantage of always speaking a good word for their institutions. It was his idea that it should be a case of boost all around, for if teacher and student have respect and confidence in their school it must follow that the public will have a similar regard for it.

Following Professor Swan, Mrs. Wickershaw, of the Ashland Normal, discussed "Primary and Advanced Reading." She is eminently well qualified for the discussion of this subject, and advanced many new and instructive ideas that will be of great benefit to the teachers in their school room.

President Mulkey discussed "The Teacher," after which a general discussion was indulged in.

The Monday afternoon session was devoted to discussion by President Mulkey on "Geography," Miss Bessie Applegate on "English," Mrs. Wickershaw on "Primary Numbers," and Prof. R. H. Dunbar on "Arithmetic."

Monday evening the teachers were favored with a musical program that deserved the high praise accorded it by those in attendance.

The Tuesday morning session opened with an address on "Changes in Oregon School Law," by County School Superintendent J. G. Wight. He was followed by Mrs. Wickershaw, who gave an instructive talk on "Reading, Primary and Advanced." The session closed with an interesting discourse on "Geography" by President Mulkey.

The opening number of the afternoon session was a vocal solo by Mrs. Zimmermann, which was greatly appreciated. "Correlation of History and Civics," was the subject for a highly interesting talk by Mr. Mulkey, who is a decided favorite of the teachers and the institute visitors.

Prof. Swan addressed the teachers on "Student Societies," advising them to encourage the students in forming societies. He said the high school organizations were a success and thought it possible to maintain a literary society in connection with almost every school in the county.

The evening session was largely attended by the people of this city as well as by the teachers. Miss Mae Worden played an instrumental solo for the opening number, and Dr. Maston followed with an address on "School Sanitation." This is a matter that is too frequently overlooked by teachers and the doctor's suggestions were well received. The balance of the evening was spent in general discussion and music.

Wednesday morning Pres. Mulkey discussed the necessity of manual training in connection with school work. He was followed by Prof. C. A. Howard with a splendid talk on "Reading." He showed familiarity with the subject and his remarks were well directed. Miss Mary Davidson's address on "Nature Study" dealt with the benefits derived from this study and the methods of teaching it. "Co-operation in our Schools" was ably handled by Prof. Swan. He set forth the necessity of united effort on the part of the teacher and student in order to get the best results. His address was followed by a general discussion which ended the session.

GREAT LAKE GOING DRY

Tule Lake May be Drained Through One of Nature's Openings

WILL ADD MILLION OF WEALTH

At the afternoon session the regular program is being carried out, but as the Republican goes to press a day early this week on account of Thanksgiving it is impossible to give an account of the proceedings.

Following is a list of the teachers who were in attendance:

- Klamath Falls: Restora French, Carrie M. Ridings, Alice M. Pool, Edna R. Jensen, Bess M. Boller. Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Creolee Conn, Odalite Horning, Florence Foster, Millie Garrison, Anna Beeson, Ethyl Bruner, Oel Bussey, Archie Kirkendall, Edith R. Newton, C. H. Howard, W. E. Faught, R. H. Dunbar, Mary Davidson, Bessie E. Applegate, J. G. Swan, Stella O. Campbell, Mabel Campbell.
- Fort Klamath: Annie E. Applegate, Edna E. Norris.
- Merrill: Anna Conn, Ella Callahan, Katherine Hughes, J. H. Hobbs.
- Bedfield: Nellie Wood.
- Keno: Neva Wilkerson, Lulu Wilkerson.
- Lorella: Zella Bussey.
- Olene: John Irwin, Sarah Griffith, Doves Goss.
- Dairy: Byron M. Hall.
- Bonanza: Jesse B. Dumm, Grace Lytle.
- Yonka: May Robinson.
- Tule Lake: Lorinda Sauber.
- Whitlake: Rosa A. Trask.
- Ashland: B. F. Mulkey, Mrs. E. B. Wickershaw.
- Medford: Maude Rippey.

Cutting Affray

As a result of trying to enforce his opinions and arguments with something more forcible than words, G. R. Carlock, principal of the Merrill public school and editor of the Record, is suffering from a severe wound, the result of a knife thrust. The trouble that caused the injury is of old standing. It existed between him and W. P. Rhodes, and dates from the time Mr. Rhodes served on the school board. Last Friday evening there was an entertainment given under the auspices of the public school and it was during its progress that the trouble arose. Carlock and Rhodes started an argument that rapidly grew heated and finally led in the professor landing on Mr. Rhodes. Being a much larger man he soon had his antagonist down and evidently was endeavoring to impress on him the rule of five when Ernest Woolford interfered by landing the toe of his shoe on the professor's physiognomy. Carlock proceeded to take care of his second man, when Woolford drew his knife and made a lunge for his adversary's heart. The latter threw up his arm and caught the blow, with the result that he sustained a dangerous wound on the right arm, penetrating to the bone and nearly severing all of the ligaments. Friends interfered at this point and stopped what might have proved a fatal conflict.

Carlock and Woolford were both arrested, the former being fined \$10 for his assault on Rhodes and the latter bound over to await the action of the grand jury. His bonds were fixed at \$500, which were promptly furnished.

Thumb Shot Off

J. R. Crews had a narrow escape from instant death. He was out hunting Saturday and in course of his travels met J. B. Chambers, proprietor of the Gun Store. They were walking close to one another, Chambers slightly in the lead, when without warning the cartridge in the Chambers gun exploded. The charge of shot hit the stock of the gun which Crews was carrying over his left shoulder, thus deflecting it from its course. Part of the charge hit his left hand, shattering the thumb, necessitating its complete amputation. Had the charge not been interrupted in its course it would have hit Crews just above the ear and would undoubtedly have proven fatal. While mourning the loss of a thumb he is nevertheless very grateful that he escaped so easily.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Herlihy, of Naylor, expect to leave in a short time for a tour of the eastern states and Canada.

And Probably Change the Whole Scheme for the Reclamation of Swamp Lands of Lower Lake

The great Tule Lake is disappearing! This was the message that came over the wire from Merrill Saturday and set this city agog with excitement, for everyone realized that it meant millions of dollars to the Klamath County and the possible change of the entire program of reclamation if the story, as it first gained circulation, were true. Further investigation, however, considerably modified first reports. Instead of the entire bottom of the lake, near Scorpion Point, having disappeared and a whirlpool of vast extent, visible at a great distance, indicating the point where this historic body of water was fast disappearing, there remained but a series of small swirls and a dim and distant roar of the water as it forced its way through the crevices in the lava rock. Notwithstanding that the size of opening is smaller than everyone hoped for, it may be large enough to do in a short time what would otherwise require years to accomplish.

Not for years has Tule Lake been so high as it was this year. Heretofore the water would raise to a certain point and when the dry season approached it would gradually recede. This did not occur during the past year, indicating that the outlet was either stopped up or that an unknown supply of water was replacing that which was passing through the opening which had for years been the means of lowering the lake and exposing hundreds of acres of meadow land. The generally accepted opinion is that the opening was stopped up. This resulted in the lake raising higher than it ever had before, covering some of the best land in the valley and threatening the homes of many of the settlers along its borders. The approaching season, bringing as it would additional flood waters, was looked forward to with a great deal of apprehension. It was, therefore with much surprise and satisfaction that the residents of that section noticed that the lake had begun to gradually recede and that during the past couple of weeks the water had withdrawn nearly two feet. This resulted in an investigation by W. C. Dalton, J. Frank Adams and others, which brought about the discovery of the opening.

J. Frank Adams is of the opinion that the size of this opening can be increased to such an extent to bring about the draining of nearly, if not all the lake, and should this prove to be true it will bring under cultivation about two hundred square miles of the richest agricultural land in the world. Further investigation is being made of the phenomenon, which may result in finding some method whereby the opening can be enlarged and the entire lake drained by this method. Should this not prove feasible, every effort will be made to keep it free from debris and thus continue the good work.

After the construction of the Los River drain, this opening will be of inestimable value in that it will aid materially in bringing about the rapid draining of the lake and thus avoid the necessity of waiting for such a result through evaporation, which even at the best would prove a tedious operation.

Another possible result that may accrue from this should the opening prove to be large enough to drain the entire lake, and that is the draining of the Lower Klamath Lake. Lower Klamath Lake is about 23 feet higher than Tule Lake. Many believe that it will be possible by utilizing the Adams and Van Brimmer canals and the construction of a canal to Scorpion Point, to drain the Lower lake through the opening. Close investigation might prove such a thing impossible or impracticable, but if it should be done as early as it now appears, it would result in the saving of several hundred thousand dollars and reducing considerably the cost of the entire project, which would mean a saving for every land owner under the irrigation system.