

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

E. J. MURRAY, Editor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON.
TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

All communications submitted for publication in the columns of this paper will be inserted only over the name of the writer. No non de plume articles will be published.

Teeters to be Next Terminus

Chief Engineer Hood, of the Southern Pacific, now has under advisement a proposition whereby Teeter's Landing will be the next terminus of the California Northeastern. If he should decide favorably upon this it is very probable that by the first of the year all trains over the new road will come to the landing to connect with the boats for this city.

The agreement between the Government and the Southern Pacific Company in regard to the crossing of the channel is another matter that may cause delay in reaching this city, and in order to get the road to navigable water that will not freeze through the winter, a proposition has been submitted to the S. P. officials by Abel A. Dy to run a spur to Teeter's Landing along the foot of Dowase Butte and along the channel. The spur would be a trifle over two miles in length and would be easy to build as it would require very little grading and practically no dredging.

Mr. Hood has previously stated and in a way agreed that if a large sawmill is put in at Teeter's he would construct a spur to that point to haul out the product of the mill. A movement is on foot to put in this mill in the near future and if the proposition is carried to a successful issue the spur will be a certainty.

The agreement between the S. P. and the Government provides that the railroad company will put in a solid fill across the channel, and out to one side there will be a headgate and sluiceway. The headgate will be similar to the one at the head of the Main canal and will consist of five heavy gates. The Government will maintain a pumping station at the crossing to regulate the water on either side of the dike. If the water becomes too high the gates will be raised to let it flow out, and if it gets too low the pumping station will be brought into use. The fill that must be made will take a great deal of material and it is understood that the rock taken from the tunnel will be used at this point. The fill will leave the channel navigable for small boats on both sides of the dike but will stop navigation at the railroad. The S. P. will put in sidings here and maintain a shipping point and doubtless a small town will spring up as soon as the marsh is reclaimed.

It will be impossible to put in the fill and the headgates by this Fall and the channel near the point where the railroad crosses it freezes up during the winter so that boats cannot get through. Owing to this the completion of the road to the water at this point will not insure water connections throughout the entire winter. To avoid any possibility of not having water connection a determined effort will be made to have the spur built to Teeter's before the channel freezes over.

Bid Approved

Secretary of the Interior Garfield has approved the bid of Maney Brothers & Company, of Winnemucca, Nevada, on the South Branch canal. The contract includes the construction of five and a half miles of the canal, the same to be completed in five months time. They have already started about seventy head of horses together with all the machinery they will need on the work for this place and expect to begin actual construction work about May 10th. H. Wells, a member of the firm, is now in the city and is making arrangements for the arrival of the outfit. He will remain here during the summer and will superintend the work. The bid of Maney Brothers & Company on this contract was \$78,997, it being the lowest of the two bids received by the Reclamation Service.

The contractors are well known and are now constructing 250 miles of road for the Western Pacific Company in Nevada. They will bring in enough of their outfit to complete this work on schedule time. Just as soon as they get the work started they will employ a force of about 150 men.

This same firm also placed a bid on the Clear Lake dam, but as the bid is much higher than that of Mahoney Bros., of San Francisco, it is not likely that they will be awarded the contract.

Excursion in June

Judge Geo. T. Baldwin returned Saturday night from Portland where he spent about four weeks boosting the Klamath country. He says when he left Portland one of the best boat workings in the United States was working on the Klamath float, and that this county will have a representation that will do it justice.

Judge Baldwin took particular pains to inquire into the matter of securing excursions for this section during the summer. The S. P. officials stated that they would run an excursion to the Klamath country in June, immediately after the Rose Festival, and that during the entire season they would grant excursion rates to parties of ten or more.

The government forces on the Keno canal are making splendid progress and will soon have the canal completed to the point where it will furnish water for Moore Bros. power plant.

H. R. Dunlap went to Merrill on stock business.

More Land Troubles

The "sooners" in the land rush of last Fall have gained their first point. When they made application to enter at the Lakeview office the officials refused to receive their filings because they alleged settlement before the lands were thrown open to selection and settlement by the order of the Secretary of the Interior. The matter was at once appealed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Some time ago it was reported that the Lakeview office had been instructed to allow a hearing, and now this report is confirmed by notices to all parties concerned that the hearing will occur the middle of June. Parties participating in the rush did not consider the sooner, but now they have been granted a hearing they will figure more prominently in the fight for the most valuable pieces of timber in the entire section restored to entry. The sooner went out into the land long before the Secretary made the restoration order and built cabins, pasted notices of settlement and resided upon the lands. The restoration order contained a clause prohibiting this, but the sooner claim they are not effected by the order as they had already established residence upon the land before the order was made, and they argue that one cannot violate a law before the law exists. The Horning-Clopton case was one of a similar nature, Miss Horning, who won the contest was really a sooner, as she settled upon the land before it was restored to entry.

Most of the claims settled on by the sooner have a timber and stone filing on them and two or three homestead filings. These are the most complicated cases accruing from the rush. Some of the interested parties have already had hearings, and in most instances the cases have been decided in favor of the party securing the first filing, regardless of its being timber and stone or homestead. In some cases those who got the decision from the Lakeview office have posted notices on the claims ordering the other settlers to remove their improvements or they would appropriate the same. As fast as the decisions in the cases are rendered appeals are taken to the General Land Office. The parties who have been scrambling among themselves for the lands must now face the sooner, for in granting them a hearing the Commissioner admits that they have certain rights in the matter.

Irrigated Claims

The Secretary of the Interior has issued through the General Land Office instructions to Registers and Receivers governing the homestead entries made under the Reclamation Act. There are a number of these entries under the Klamath Project which will be subject to the new rulings and instructions. The first provision is that the Secretary will determine the number of acres of land that shall be embraced in an entry, and he will determine upon and fix the charges per acre against the lands included in the entry for reclaiming the same and for maintaining the irrigating ditches. The charges so attached are against the lands themselves, and as the annual installments accrue they become fixed charges against the land in the nature of a lien. If at any time an entry is cancelled the party filing on the lands next must pay all charges that have accrued against the land.

The instructions also provide that when one party has filed upon lands and has complied with the law and the entry is not held for cancellation because of back charges such party may relinquish in favor of another person and the person securing the filing through the relinquishment will be entitled to credit for all of the payments that have been made under the Reclamation Act.

It is also provided that all parties making homestead entry under the Reclamation Act must in addition to paying all charges reclaim at least one half of the irrigable area of the land included in the entry, and must reside upon and cultivate the lands according to the homestead laws. Any failure to make two of the payments when due, or to reclaim the lands as provided herein shall render the entry subject to cancellation.

At the end of five years continuous residence a homesteader under the Reclamation Act can make proof of reclamation and residence and after this he need no longer reside upon the land. All parties having soldier rights for claim credit will be allowed to use the same under the Reclamation Act, but they will not be able to secure patent until all charges against the lands have been paid. Heirs of entrymen under the act will not be required to reside upon the lands, but they must comply with the reclamation clause and must pay all charges before patent can issue.

The method of final proof on lands that are entered subject to the Reclamation act is the same as on other homestead entries except that final proof must be made as to reclamation in addition to residence and cultivation.

Judge H. L. Benson left Monday for Lakeview to hold the May term of Circuit Court. The term will also be attended by Attorneys Drake, Mills and Rutenic.

LOCAL OPTION

Edited and paid for by the Klamath County Central Committee.

For the sake of those who cannot vote, cast your ballot against the saloon.

Why I Hate the Liquor Trade

(From the latest address of Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana.)

"Personally I have seen so much of the evils of the liquor traffic in the last four years, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its mental blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by a strong and effective laws.

I bear no malice toward those in the business but I hate the traffic.

I hate its every phase.

I hate it for its intolerance.

I hate it for its arrogance.

I hate it for its hypocrisy.

I hate it for its cant and craft and for its false pretense.

I hate it for its commercialism.

I hate it for its greed and avarice.

I hate it for its sordid love of gain at any price.

I hate it for its domination in politics.

I hate it for its corrupting influence in civic affairs.

I hate it for its incessant efforts to debauch the suffrage of the country; for the cowards it makes of public men.

I hate it for its utter disregard of law.

I hate it for its ruthless trampling of the solid compact of state constitutions.

I hate it for the load it straps to the laborer's back, for the palsied hands it gives to toil, for its wounds to genius, for the tragedies of its might have-beens.

I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused.

I hate it for the alms houses it peoples, for the prisons it fills, for the insanity it begets, for its countless graves in potter's fields.

I hate it for the mental ruin it imposes upon its victims, for its spiritual blight, for its moral degradation.

I hate it for the crimes it has committed.

I hate it for the homes it has destroyed.

I hate it for the hearts it has broken.

I hate it for the malice it has planted in the hearts of men—for its poison, for its bitterness—for the dead sea fruit with which it starves their souls.

I hate it for the grief it causes womanhood—the scalding tears the hopes deferred, the strangled aspirations, its burden of want and care.

I hate it for its heartless cruelty to the aged; the infirm and helpless, for the shadow it throws upon children, for its monstrous injustice to blameless little ones.

I hate it as virtue hates vice, as truth hates error, as righteousness hates sin, as justice hates wrong, as liberty hates tyranny, as freedom hates oppression.

I hate it as Abraham Lincoln hated slavery.

And as he sometimes saw in prophetic vision the end of slavery and the time when the sun should shine and the rain should fall upon no slave in the Republic, so I sometimes see the end of this unholy traffic, the coming of the time when, if it does not wholly cease to be, it will find no safe habitation anywhere neath "Old Glory's" stainless stars."

The Way Things Are Going in the Southern States

Extract from an article published in American Review of Reviews on the nation's anti-drink campaign.

In Arkansas the people vote by wards, townships and counties on the question whether liquor shall be sold or not. They also have a right by petition to forbid a saloon within three miles of a school house. A majority vote of all the inhabitants is required which includes wives, sisters and daughters over eighteen years old. The Legislature a year ago abolished crossroad country saloons, stopped liquor salesmen from going into prohibition territory with their goods, and wholesale houses from advertising liquors in papers and circulars where the sale of liquor is forbidden by law. Of the 75 counties 58 are dry. Eighty per cent of the territory of the state has expelled the saloon.

The heroic stand Governor Folk took as prosecuting attorney and as governor against the lawless elements, not sparing the saloon, has had very much to do with the improvement in temperance sentiment in Missouri. That state has a local option law, with a county unit excepting cities of 2500, which vote independently. In "wet" territory, license may be obtained by a petition of one-half the tax payers or upon the petition of two-thirds of the real estate owners in a block. Of the 114 counties 47 are now "dry."

The local option law was put into the constitution of Florida in 1887. Of the 46 counties in the state, 33 have prohibition and 13 permit the sale of liquor. There are only 22 incorporated towns which have saloons. Laws against selling in prohibited territory are very stringent. About three-fourths of the people in the state live under prohibitory law. Governor Broward is one of the strongest enemies of the saloon.

Anti-Prohibition

Edited and paid for by the Personal Liberty League.

Prohibition or Prosperity?

The Prohibition Question is an unsolved puzzle. It is like one of these ivory boxes made by the Chinese, you open the box and you find another inside of it. You open the second box and you discover a third, you open the third box only to discover a fourth enclosed. You continue this process until you come to the last box, and you find that their is nothing in it.

Prohibition is like this puzzle box, because, no matter who carries the investigation through to the end, the result is the same—there is nothing in it.

There is nothing in it for the Hotel keeper; There is nothing in it for the Merchant; There is nothing in it for the Taxpayer; There is nothing in it for the State Treasury; There is nothing in it for the United States Revenue; There is nothing in it for the Farmer; There is nothing in it for the Manufacturer; and there is nothing in it for the Prohibitionists because Prohibition fails to prevent intemperance.

The prohibition question involves an intricate arrangement of arguments—like the ivory boxes—one inside the other, and when they are separated, and you examine each one carefully, you find them all empty.

There is nothing in the prohibition argument: First—Because experience has shown that prohibition has always failed of accomplishing the objects held in view by the prohibitionists. Second—Because the success of prohibition means a large and distinct financial loss to the community at large and to the individual members of the community.

What Araham Lincoln Said

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A Prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I can never give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue shall be silenced in death, I will continue to fight for the rights of man."

An Attempt to Destroy Business

Stripped of all disguises the prohibition movement is an attempt to destroy business investments in the United States amounting to over Three Billion, Three Hundred Million Dollars. It is an attempt to throw out of employment an army of workers four times as great in its enrollment as the regular army of the United States.

Prohibition proposes to destroy an industry which pays each year in license fees alone to state and federal treasuries the enormous sum of \$268,875,465. This source of revenue destroyed the deficit must be made up by the taxpayers of this country, who are now carrying a sufficiently heavy burden.

Moreover, prohibition proposes to lay an added burden of \$700,000,000 on the taxpayers which is now being borne by the industry attack. This burden consists of the taxes paid by this industry exclusive of license fees.

Blocking the Path to Prosperity

Just now the Nation is slowly retracing its steps toward prosperity. The greatest good to the greatest number demands that this progress should not be checked, and yet prohibition proposes to wipe out of existence an industry in which 1,200,000 voters have a personal interest, and which directly affects the financial well being of 7,000,000 people.

A Premium for Murder

Immediately after the prohibition went into effect the number of executive officers and patrolmen of the Police Department was cut from an average of 85 to an average of 35 men, because of lack of funds. After thirteen citizens of the city had fallen a prey to the red handed murderer, twelve patrolmen were added to the force December 7, 1907. Think of it! Between Sept., 1906 and Dec., 1907, while there were but an average of thirty-five policemen on duty, thirteen murders were committed—a record which is greater by three times than anything in the previous history of the city.

During the year 1904-5, the rate of taxation per hundred, was \$1.90. During the year 1906-7, after the assessed valuation on property was raised and the revenue of saloons cut off, the rate of taxation was also raised from \$1.90 per hundred to \$3.10 per hundred. Yet, as indicated above, the city is still in arrears in its general fund alone, \$130,500. This is the fruit of prohibition that doesn't prohibit, from the fact that the Wyandotte County probate judge's records show that there were, in round numbers, 8,000 sales of liquor made in the county during the month of December, 1907.

The voter should reflect on what his vote means before casting his ballot. What it means to him as a taxpayer and a citizen. As a question of personal liberty it is important. As a question of personal and public prosperity it demands earnest thought.

Church Services

M. E. CHURCH
There is always a welcome for you at Grace M. E. church.
Services will be held Sunday in the new Methodist Church.
Sunday Services:
Bible School.....10 a. m.
Preaching.....11 a. m.
Preaching.....8 p. m.
Epworth League.....7:15 p. m.
A hearty welcome to all,
P. CONKLIN, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Preaching services next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock and B. Y. P. U. at 7:15 p. m. Everyone invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Bible School Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; morning worship at 11 o'clock; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening worship at 7:30; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers meeting on Saturday evening at 7:30. Regular session meeting the first Monday of the month at 7:30. The Mens Club meets the first Thursday evening of the month at 8 o'clock. The Ladies Aid society meets the second Thursday afternoon in the month at 2:30. The Ladies Missionary society meets the fourth Thursday of the month at 2:30 o'clock.
Geo. T. Pratt, Pastor.

Electric Theatre

Klamath Falls will soon have a novelty theatre which is another indication that the city is rapidly becoming metropolitan. Harriet Bros., who have been here for several weeks, looking for a location in which to open a theatre, have arranged with J. V. Houston for the erection of a suitable building just west of the Central Cafe. The auditorium which he will erect will have a seating capacity of about 150 and will be especially adapted to the presentation of a continuous performance. Moving pictures and illustrated songs will be the feature of the performance which will begin as soon as the building can be erected and equipped. Until such times as the new building will be ready for occupancy the show will be put on in the opera house.

2500 Acres Free

The Lakeside company has 2500 acres of land under the Adams ditch that it will give RENT FREE for one year. This includes the use of the land and water. The renter must clear and place the land in cultivation. The renter gets all the crop but we reserve the right to pasture the stubble.
The Lakeside Company,
J. Frank Adams, Manager,
Merrill, Oregon.

The Klamath Oil Co.

Owing to numerous inquiries, for information, and a place to purchase stock, have made arrangements to provide such a place at Heitkemper's jewelry store. Stock can be bought and any information regarding the company can be obtained by calling on Mr. Heitkemper at any time.

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