

ODELL WANTS ROAD MONEY

Are Entitled to One-Half of the Sum Collected in Their District Which Will Amount to \$8,000.

The biggest surprise that has been sprung since this county was organized was handed in from Odell precinct, when the residents of that ball-wick forwarded to District Attorney Kuykendall a resolution to the effect that they intended to demand from the county court their pro rata of the road tax collected in that precinct. And it would seem that they are acting within their legal rights, for the law provides:

"Said tax shall be paid in money, and collected in the same manner as other county taxes are collected, and when so collected shall be used for road purposes, only, and 50 per cent thereof shall be apportioned to the several road districts in such proportion as the amount of taxable property in each district shall bear to the whole amount of taxable property in the county."

Their portion of the tax collected in this district will amount to about \$8,000, while the county court apportioned to them \$100.

One of the principal causes arousing the residents of this section of the county to demand more money for road purposes is the prospective construction of railroads in their neighborhood. This will mean considerable traffic which must necessarily pass over in safety, for they are full of appreciation of the recognition accorded them by the railroad companies. Another cause is their desire to come in for their share of the automobile tourist travel, which is getting to be quite a profitable source of revenue throughout the county.

The following is a copy of the resolution that was passed at the district road meeting:

Resolutions adopted by the citizens of Road District No. 15 in meeting assembled at Strott's school house on August 2, 1909, in Klamath County, Oregon:

Whereas, Road District No. 15 comprises all of that part of Klamath county lying north of township 30 south, and embraces about 228 miles of public roads, detailed as follows:

Rosland to Silver Lake, 18 miles.
Rosland to Klamath Falls by way of Long Prairie, 48 miles.
Rosland to Klamath Falls via river route, 8 miles.

Strott's to Long Prairie, 4 miles.
Mayfield's to Six Bits Prairie, 2 miles.

Eugene to Klamath Falls, via Corral springs and Corral springs to join Crescent road, 35 miles.

Crescent to Silver Lake, 31 miles.
Crescent to Eugene, 15 miles.
Crescent to Odell and Crescent lakes, via Roysford and Deschutes ford to Royce ford, 20 miles.

Crescent to Odell and Davis lakes, also Davis lake to Odell lake, via Black Rock ford, 22 miles.

Silver Lake to Klamath Falls, via Beaver marsh, 25 miles.

Making a total of 228 miles. Whereas, All of these roads are important to public travel and should by virtue of long and continual usage and for the best interests of the commonwealth, be recognized as county roads.

Whereas, The condition of these roads is not what it should be. Roots and stumps give discomfort everywhere, while not infrequently rocks and fallen trees obstruct the way; irrigation ditches and draws are unculverted; the bridge and corduroy across the river and valley at Crescent are dangerous to stock and human life; the famous Oregon Central military road, which cost the state of Oregon immense tracts of valuable lands to build, is now all but impassable at the West Deschutes ford, where blocks and pry poles speak the struggle of mired teams; about section 20, township 25 south, range 7 east on the same road is a bog of some 200 feet which only the forced work of travelers has kept at all passable for several years past.

These conditions, on some of the principal highways of Eastern Oregon are entirely unreasonable in a road district with an assessed valuation of about one million and a quarter dollars, and which pays into the general road fund of the county some \$4,000 per annum; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in so far as this meeting may have the authority and power to do so, it shall recognize each and all of the above described roads as county roads, and the county road commission and the road supervisor are hereby urged to do likewise, and to give all such roads the attention and improvement they may deserve.

Resolved, These roads, for the most part, have been carelessly and unscientifically laid out, and as early as practical should be resurveyed and relocated. Therefore, it is not deemed wise or economical to make any elaborate expenditure at the present time for grading or clearing extensive rights of way. But, until

they shall have been resurveyed and relocated they should at least be kept clear of obstructions and the more important should be immediately cleared within the track limits of all stumps, brush, roots, etc., for the better comfort of wagon, light vehicle and automobile travel, and all dangerous bridges rebuilt.

Resolved, That the county road commission and the road supervisor be urged and they are hereby urged to make all of such improvements during this present year, and the county court be urged and is hereby urged to provide for the labor, blasting materials, tools, lumber, etc., immediately by apportioning for the exclusive use of this district 50 per cent of the general road tax paid by this district during this year (less \$100, which has already been received by the district), as provided by section 34 of the law entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Laying Out, Constructing, Improving and Relocating County Roads," etc., etc., which may be found on page 272 of the general laws of Oregon of 1903.

Resolved, That this meeting vote, and it does hereby vote and authorize a special road tax of two mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of property to be collected in the year 1910, all to be used for labor on the construction work of any new roads that may in the future be authorized—none of such money, however, is to be used for the purchase of powder, tools or materials of any character, or for salary of the road supervisor, or on any road which has prior to the date hereof been opened or authorized.

Resolved, That present bad road conditions are due largely to past lack of individual interest and forethought in public road affairs; so with view and hope to obviate recurrence of past errors the meeting shall appoint and ask the services of three resident citizens to comprise a District Good Roads commission," whose duty it shall be to become informed of the road laws; correspond with public officials for the interest and intelligence of the district; create petitions for new roads and relocation of old roads required; examine the public records and look to the financial interest of the district; aid and support in any possible way the county road commission and county road supervisor; inspect the roads of the district and report in road meetings hereafter all that shall have been learned and done which may be of interest to the meetings; and submit recommendations for discussion and action. Such commission shall serve without pay, and for the term of one year or until successors are appointed.

There are hereby appointed, John H. Harrison, chairman; J. L. Howard and Jesse Strotts as such "District Good Roads commission" for the term beginning at this date. Resolved, That these presents shall be written and signed in triplicate, one copy for the county board of commissioners (county court), one for the road supervisor, and for the district good roads commission, and shall also be spread upon the minutes of the meeting. We certify the above to be truly the resolutions adopted by the road meeting held on the day and at the place as stated.

CHARLES GRAVES, Supervisor and Ex-Officio chairman
JOHN H. HARRISON, Secretary.
Crescent, Klamath County, Oregon, August 2, 1909.

When District Attorney Kuykendall was seen relative to the legal status of the claim he said:

"As far as the apportionment of the road funds is concerned, the position taken in the resolution seems to be all right, and there is not much to do except for the county to be more liberal with this district, for it is hardly to be expected that this district can maintain good roads with the apportionment made, which amounts to about 50 cents per mile.

"That part of the resolution referring to a special tax of two mills is not valid, because the 1909 laws provide that the meeting of the road district must be held in December, and certain formalities which must be observed, which have not been complied with in this instance.

It appears to me if the county court apportions them the proper amount of money there would be no necessity for a special tax in this district, as a large amount of money is available the way it stands, and to call upon non-residents to pay a special tax, who are already paying a heavy road tax, would hardly be right."

Minneapolis day was celebrated at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition by the unveiling of a monument to James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota delivering the address. The bust is of large size, and is a fine likeness. The bronze rests on a granite base with blocks from Japan, Canada, Washington and Minnesota.

NEW DOMESTIC YEAST FORMULA

Statistics tell us that 81 per cent of our loaves are baked at home, but 76 per cent being credited to the commercial bakery.

Every woman and baker is well as a rule agree. The sour lump of dough from the previous baking, leaven, is frequently used, and such was the "yeast" brought to Plymouth Rock by the Mayflower Pilgrims. Undoubtedly in New England bread, in some cases, is made today from leaven handed down from successive doughs, an unbroken line of descent from the first baking at Plymouth. French bread is always made from this sour dough saved from the previous baking. Yeast, compressed or dried, is rarely if ever used in the making of genuine French bread. When bakings take place but once a week the leaven is apt to be very sour and impart an acidity to the bread not over pleasant.

Housewives brew their own yeast, using hops, malt, etc., as do the bakers in some instances.

Yeast and boiled potatoes, sugar, etc., are brewed together and the liquid stored away and used as wanted, a fresh renewal of potatoes, etc., being made to the old stock. Yeast of this kind is carried along year after year, and when, if moving from state to state, the housewife guards her yeast jar as she would gold.

The compressed yeast cake and the dry yeast cakes have come to lessen the yeast troubles, not only of the housewife, but the baker as well.

Here is a domestic yeast formula that seems to surpass in reliability even the manufactured products:

Three tablespoonfuls of wheat flour; 1 teaspoonful malt extract; 1/4 dry yeast cake or 1/2 compressed yeast cake. Pour one teacupful of boiling water upon the flour and stir. Cool to 120 degrees Far. Add the malt extract and yeast and beat for one minute with a rotary egg beater. Cover bowl, put in warm place throughout the day and use at bread-setting time at night.

It should not take three minutes to prepare the above yeast. The malt extract made by a hundred different manufacturers is in common use by all first-class bakers and can be procured for 25 cents, more or less, per pint. Here is the philosophy of this yeast: For yeast to grow it must have air or sugar to feed and thrive upon and a warm environment, preferably 80 to 90 degrees Far.

The scalding hot water turns the raw into gelatinized starch. The diastase in the malt extract inverts the starch into grape sugar, and this sugar coupled with the air beaten into the dough mass by the egg beater supplies sugar and air for the yeast cells to feed upon, thrive and multiply.

The bowl of yeast is one mass of lively fermentation by evening, and proves to be a yeast mixture simple, economical and absolutely reliable.—Scientific American.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

To each pailful of water add two pints of fresh slaked lime and one pint of common salt; mix well. Fill your barrel half full with this fluid, put your eggs down in it any time after June and they will keep two years if desired.

GOOD NEWS FROM PANAMA.

The latest official report from Panama gives some very reassuring facts regarding the question of seepage of water through the ground in the neighborhood of the Gatun dam. It will be remembered that in the controversy over this dam M. Bunau-Varilla and others claimed that the head of eighty-five feet of water in the Gatun dam would probably produce a heavy seepage, if not through the body of the dam itself, then through the underlying material of the valley bottom on which the dam was built. The engineers of the canal, on the other hand, assert that not only will the body of the dam itself, which is to be deposited hydraulically, be so compact as to preclude any possibility of seepage, but that the subsoil of the valley is naturally impervious, or practically so, to water.

Partial confirmation of the engineers' statements is now afforded by the conditions which have developed during the excavating of that portion of the canal which lies between the Gatun locks and the sea, where one of the steam shovels has reached a depth of 32 feet below sea level. The excavation in which the shovels are at work is kept dry by four 8-inch pumps, and ordinarily these pumps are not run at their full capacity. When it is considered that a dike, a few feet in thickness only, keeps the water in the old French canal from flowing into the trench; that the sea is within two miles of the excavation; and, furthermore, that the Mendi river flows within a few hundred yards of the ditch, we are quite in agreement with the engineers that "there has been surprisingly little seepage into the excavation since the work was carried below sea level." During the latter part of June the shovel on the lowest level was obliged to suspend for a few days on account of the inability of the pumps to throw out the water that was coming in; this, however, proved to be only a temporary condition, and the shovels were soon able to resume work. It does not take an engineer to understand the significance of these facts as bearing upon the security of the Gatun dam.—Scientific American.

HOW GRAIN WILL SHRINK.

Farmers rarely gain by holding on to their grain after it is fit for the market, when the shrinkage is taken into account. Wheat from the time it is threshed will shrink two quarts to the bushel or six per cent. Hence, it follows that ninety-four cents a bushel for wheat when first threshed in August is as good, taking into account the shrinkage alone, as a dollar in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears as they come from the field in November will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that forty cents a bushel for corn in the ear as it comes from the field is as good as fifty in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost—together with the shrinkage, there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than thirty-three per cent.

This estimate is taken on the basis of interest at seven per cent, and takes no account of loss by vermin.

A bar of iron worth \$5 worked into horseshoes is worth \$10.50; made into needles it is worth \$255; made into penknife blades it is worth \$3,285; made into balance springs of watches it is worth \$250,000.

THE DEED TO A FARM

What That Instrument Includes in Many of the States.

Everyone knows it conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought and never attached to the soil would not pass. So piles of hop poles stored away, if once used in the land and intended to be again so used, have been considered a part of it, but loose boards or scaffold poles merely laid across the beams of the barn and never fastened to it would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away. Standing trees, of course, also pass as part of the land, so do trees blown down or cut down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property. If there be any manure in the barnyard or in the compost heap on the field ready for immediate use the buyer ordinarily, in the absence of any contrary agreement, takes that also as belonging to the farm, though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party and had collected it together in a heap by itself, for such an act might be a technical severance from the soil and so convert real into personal estate; and even a lessee of a farm could not take away the manure made on a place while he is in occupation. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm unless they are expressly reserved; and when it is not intended to convey those it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be, in most states, valid in law. Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manures may be removed before that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary they should be. A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings on it, belonging to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any old building which has been taken down or blown down and packed away for future use on the farm.

THE LONGEST PIPE LINE.

Pipe line connections have been completed by which it is possible to pipe oil from the Oklahoma oil wells to New York harbor. Oil has been started on the long journey of 1,500 miles. This is the longest pipe line in existence in the United States, and indeed in the world. It is not probable that much oil from the mid-continent district will be brought to the seaboard at present, and the completion of the line seems to be more in the nature of a provision for the future or for emergencies that may arise. Oklahoma has the most active oil field in the country at present; moreover, its production is increasing, while that of Pennsylvania and West Virginia is decreasing. It may not be long before the western wells will be called upon to supply the seaboard and export demand.—American Machinist.

H. H. Hoyt of Merrill was in the city Thursday.

BUSINESS LAWS IN BRIEF.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. Ignorance of law excuses none. A note given by a minor is void. The acts of one partner binds all others.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

Agents are responsible to their principals for errors.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Contracts for advertising in Sunday newspapers are invalid.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received."

If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication cannot be collected.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

The indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

R. M. RICHARDSON

United States Commissioner

TIMBER AND HOMESTEAD PROOF TAKEN

Office, Third and Main, opposite City Library. Telephone 301.

BENSON & STONE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

American Bank and Trust Bldg.

KLAMATH FALLS - OREGON

C. C. BROWER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

ROOMS 7 & 8, MURDOCK BLDG.

WILL A. LEONARD

DENTIST

Withrow-Melrose Building

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Office in American Bank & Trust Company's Building

PHONE 614

KLAMATH FALLS OREGON

BUY LOTS NOW

We have some desirable land to exchange for improved property in Klamath Falls—land that will be irrigated, but for which water is not yet ready.

Some choice Laugel Valley land to exchange for land under irrigation near Klamath Falls.

HAVE YOU NOTICED THE NEW HOMES GOING UP IN MILLS ADDITION?

FRANK IRA WHITE

and O. C. APPELEGATE,

Fifth Street, near Main.

HAS your boy or girl got a bank account with the First Trust and Savings Bank? If not The Republican will start one for nothing