

VERY MUCH IMPRESSED

The Altitude Favorable to Invalids—Indorses in Strong Terms the Septic Tank System.

General C. R. Greenleaf, who recently returned from an outing on Spring creek, is very much impressed with the healthful conditions of this section, as will be seen from the following statement:

"I have been very favorably impressed with my visit in the country to the north of the lake. My observations having naturally, however, been directed to health conditions. It certainly is exceedingly beautiful and possessed of a climate that I think excels the famous health regions of other parts of the country. Its equable temperature, and pure, somewhat rarefied air, together with the healing properties from the magnificent pine forests make it the natural site for a sanitarium, while its wonderful resources for pleasure in hunting and fishing form an admirable adjunct to the treatment of any class of disease.

"It possesses one great advantage over the famous localities in the pine regions of North Carolina and the Adirondack mountains, as well as in New Mexico, of having an altitude which puts a minimum strain upon the heart of invalids. The high altitude of the places mentioned being a serious objection to them as health resorts. I think that when the medical profession throughout the country becomes familiar with the conditions here it cannot help but recommend it in the highest terms to patients suffering from pulmonary diseases or the nervous disorders with which the strenuous business men of our country suffer.

"So far as the town of Klamath Falls is concerned, it seems to me that it possesses a great future, and will eventually have a large population, and a grave responsibility rests on the shoulders of those in authority in making proper provisions for the health of such a community. In seeking new homes people nowadays are so well educated in the matter of public health that one of the first questions asked regarding a future home is: 'Has it a good water supply, and is there a proper system for the disposal of its unhealthful materials?' For the present size of the town these questions might be easily answered, but it is a much more difficult problem to look into the future and answer them, since a mistake at this time would involve disastrous results and a possible enormous outlay of money to correct. To be perfectly safe for a large population the water supply should not only be abundant, but absolutely free from contamination, and the removal of offending material should be by such methods as will insure protection against the carriage of diseased germs, either by water or by insect life. This means absolute freedom from pollution of streams and the covering of open ditches or other similar places where putrescent matter may accumulate. I think the town

is now confronted with two problems in this particular. The one being the disposal of the sewage under the system which I understand has been adopted, and the other being the removal of the objectionable features of the government ditch, which even now is more or less of a menace to the health of the town. To empty the sewage into the river will pollute its water, and sooner or later offensive currents to the south front of the town. This might be avoided by extending the outlet pipes far enough into the lake to get beyond a return current or by the adoption of the septic tank principle. The latter, it seems to me, is decidedly the best, because its efficiency is based upon the self-destruction of decaying matter, which leaves a deposit that is harmless and would settle for all time any question of infection through sewage; while the other proposition would leave dangerous material floating more or less at random in the waters of the lake, and still necessitate the adoption of measures for its disposal or destruction. These questions belong rather to the sanitary engineer rather than to the sanitarian proper. The principle involved is the same; namely, to secure during the infancy of the town—efficient means for a pure water supply and a perfect system for the disposal of its sewage for a future population many times greater than the present."

The foregoing statement, coming as it does from one who has a national reputation in the medical profession, is without doubt one of the greatest compliments this country has ever had in this line. That it will be productive of good to the community goes without saying, for statements of this kind from men of his standing are made a note of by the leading medical men of this country.

TO THE FARMERS OF KLAMATH COUNTY

The Klamath Development company proposes to procure and maintain at its office in Klamath Falls a permanent exhibit of such products as are raised here.

We will greatly appreciate it if you will bring or send to us some of your best specimens. We will properly care for same and mark each exhibit with the name of the grower and the part of the county in which it was produced. If the exhibit be fruit, we will properly preserve same in jars.

This is an important matter, and we hope we may have your co-operation. The future development of Klamath county depends upon our united and concerted efforts.

Respectfully,
W. S. WORDEN,
Assistant to President.

Birmingham, England, has the largest pin factory in the world. It turns out 37,000,000 pins a day.

As the result of the demonstrated success of wireless telegraphy, the British admiralty has abolished the use of carrier pigeons.

NEWELL TO HELP OREGON

Thinks the Coming of Railroads to Central Oregon May Have Influence on Decision.

In a recent interview in Portland F. H. Newell, the director of the United States reclamation service, spoke as follows regarding Oregon's outlook for the future:

"While I favor strongly the expenditure of more money in Oregon in reclamation work, as Oregon is far behind its proportion in the seventeen states affected by the reclamation act, nevertheless I am inclined to think that the Malheur country people are not entitled to all the consideration that might be expected under the circumstances. We surveyed that land some years ago, and were anxious to start the reclamation work then. We were willing to go ahead but the people doubted being able to pay \$40 an acre at that time, and the matter was dropped. It would have been completed by this time, but the action of the people put a stop to the project, and now we are short of money. Now the Malheur people seem to have awakened to the situation, and say that they would gladly pay twice that much. To do this work we would have to stop work in Idaho or some other state which has exceeded its proportion of the funds from the sale of public lands. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger's problem is first, where to stop work, and next, whether it is advisable to do so.

"The investigation committee has not heard a great deal about the Malheur project since starting on this trip. I was here a month ago, when it was talked over very thoroughly with Secretary Ballinger, and I believe he still has it under advisement. I hope to hear more about it during my stay in Portland and in the trip through Oregon. The last I heard Secretary Ballinger say was that he would make his decision as soon as he reached Washington. The data are all before him, and it is for him to consider and decide according to his judgment.

"But we are indeed anxious and willing to do something for Oregon. What I have heard about the building of a railroad into Central Oregon may be the solution of the difficulty. There is no use in making big investments unless the people on the land are able to get their products out of the country and bring supplies into it. If they get a railroad, or even the probability of a railroad, to Central Oregon it makes it possible for private as well as federal money to go in. Therefore, if the Malheur project does not go through we will still be able to find something in Oregon to use up its share of the fund.

"The senators have been visiting the different states, and they seem to be well impressed with the development and the large number of people actually living on the reclaimed lands. The reclamation act requires actual residence, while the private work does not result in occupation with the actual owner on the ground. It is frequently regarded as a hard-

ship that the people must live on reclaimed land, but the building up of a community is the compensation the government gets for the use of the money. The senate committee is not disposed to pay much attention to the complaints that the law imposes too heavy a burden. So far there have been very few suggestions for amending the act beyond that of allowing non-residents to invest in the land. This suggestion does not seem to meet with the approval of the committee. Were the act amended in this manner the burden of paying for the schools and roads would fall upon a few residents. The committee has been very active, and has traveled every day from fifty to a hundred miles in automobiles or rickshaws and has listened to suggestions almost every evening."

Senator Chamberlain Arrives

Senator George Chamberlain arrived in advance of the committee Thursday afternoon over the Northern Pacific. He expressed his delight at returning to Oregon, which, he declared, had the finest climate on earth. He stated that he would return here in about ten days after the Senate committee had completed its trip. He said:

"Concerning the Oregon projects, I do not know whether there are available funds or not. We are not working on any new projects at present. All are the old and uncompleted projects. I have been working to induce the taking up of the Malheur project. I have devoted many hours with the secretary of the interior, and while he seems to favor it the question of money enters. There is about \$55,000,000 in the reclamation fund, all except about \$7,000,000 expended, and it is estimated that \$27,000,000 will be required to complete the work now started. There will be an appropriation of about \$11,000,000 from the fund for this, and this will leave a deficit. I have asked them to go ahead and make a start with the Malheur project and leave its completion until money comes into the fund. I urged with the secretary of the interior that the fund should be equally apportioned, and Oregon has not received its share, there being a deficiency in the money apportioned to Oregon of about \$2,000,000. I feel that the secretary understands the situation, and is sorry for the people of the Malheur country, and is willing to help them. In reference to my action in the senate in voting against the tariff bill after voting for certain provisions in it I want to state that if those measures favorable to Oregon had been voted upon separately I would have voted for them, but I could not vote for the whole bill if it would wreck every industry in the state. When the bill came, linked with that nefarious corporation tax law, the increased tariff on cotton and other equally bad features, I could not vote for the bill, even when I knew that by so doing I would be voting against the tariff on lumber so well suited to Oregon."

"It makes no difference to me,"



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TOUCHED LIVE WIRE

Electrician Receives Severe Shock While Repairing Motor at Mill.
C. D. Chorpening, chief electrician of the light and water company, brought his head in contact with a live wire while working on a motor at Ackley's mill Saturday afternoon, and received a shock which rendered him unconscious. Medical aid was summoned and he was removed to his home. Dr. Merryman reports the injured man's condition as favorable.

Muslin is being made from the fiber of the banana tree.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, August 13, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Beach, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 16th day of March, 1909, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 01793, to purchase the SENW 1/4, NESW 1/4, NWSE 1/4 Section 5, Township 38 South, Range 9 East, Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, June 14, 1909, the timber estimated 225 M. board feet at \$1.50 per M. and the land \$24.50; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22d day of October, 1909, before R. M. Richardson, U. S. Commissioner, at Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.
ARTHUR W. ORTON,
S-19 10-21 Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Klamath County.
J. Frank Adams, plaintiff, vs. G. L. Frazier, defendant.
To G. L. Frazier, defendant:
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the

plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the 11th day of September, 1909, being the date prescribed by the above entitled Court in the order for the publication of this summons for you to appear and answer said complaint, and if you fail to so appear and answer on or before the said date the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$1,139.67 and for his costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Klamath Republican, a newspaper of general circulation, published at Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oregon, by order of the Hon. George Noland, Judge of the above entitled Court, made on the 3d day of July, 1909. The first publication of this summons is of date July 29th, 1909, and the last will be of date the 12th day of September, 1909.
RICHARD SHORE SMITH,
and
D. V. KUYKENDALL,
7-29, 9-12 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Klamath.
Rose E. Keesee, plaintiff, vs. John Cotes, defendant.
Suit to quiet title.
To John Cotes, the above named defendant:
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 suit on or before the 16th day of September, 1909, being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, the first publication hereof being on the 5th of August, 1909; and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint herein, to-wit: for a decree that the defendant has no right, title or interest in or to the following described real property: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, E 1/2 of SW 1/4 and W 1/2 of E 1/2 of Section 26, Township 29 South, Range 11 East of Willamette meridian, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable.
This summons is served by publication thereof in the Klamath Republican by order of Hon. George Noland, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial district of the State of Oregon, made, dated and filed in this suit at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 30th day of July, 1909, which said order requires that summons in this suit be published once a week for a period of six successive and consecutive weeks from the 5th day of August, 1909.
J. C. RUTENIC,
and
H. W. KEESSE,
7-29 8-23 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

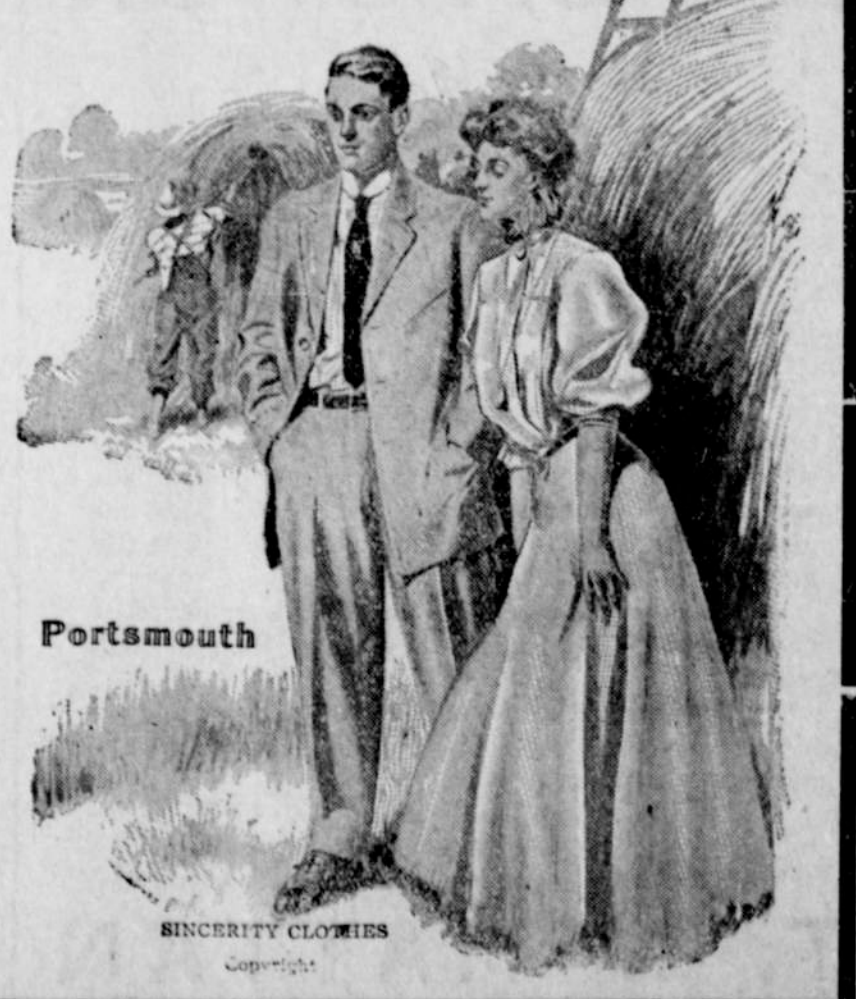
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Klamath County.
J. Frank Adams, plaintiff, vs. F. O. Pierce, defendant.
To F. O. Pierce, defendant:
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the 11th day of September, 1909, being the date prescribed by the above entitled Court in the order for the publication of this summons for you to appear and answer said complaint, and if you fail to so appear and answer on or before said date the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$1,332 and for his costs and disbursements of this action.
This summons is served upon you by publication in the Klamath Republican, a newspaper of general circulation, published at Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oregon, by order of the Hon. George Noland, Judge of the above entitled Court, made on the 3d day of July, 1909. The first publication of this summons is of date July 29th, 1909, and the last will be of date the 12th day of September, 1909.
RICHARD SHORE SMITH,
and
D. V. KUYKENDALL,
7-29, 9-12 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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