

BENSON IS INTERESTED

Congress Means to Give Needed Information to People Leaving the City for the Farm.

The National Farm Land Congress which will convene at Chicago in November is attracting wide-spread attention, and interests Gov. Benson of this State. The object of this convention is to secure reliable information from different localities as to farming conditions which is to be distributed among home seekers in the East. The following article, taken from the San Francisco Examiner, sets forth the object of this convention and the information desired:

Governors of States, United States Senators, Representatives in Congress and men high in the commercial and transportation circles of the country are enthusiastically backing the National Land Congress to be held in Chicago in November.

This interest is aroused by the fact that the coming congress is typical of a new movement in American life—a movement toward the farm, toward farm life and agricultural pursuits.

The convention has the promotion of the farming movement as its object. But it is going to promote in a new way. It will encourage the development of farms and farm homes by placing before the home seeker exact information about farming conditions.

The farm land movement is now on. It is one of the strongest features of American life today. All over the Eastern States men are seeking investments in Western farm land. Home-seekers are coming West, turning their attention to the millions of acres of Western farm land awaiting development into prosperous home sites.

But there have been failures among colonists. These failures, though not numerous, have been caused by ignorance of conditions. No man should fail to secure a competence, should fall of success upon farming land, if he understands farming conditions before he becomes a farmer.

The National Farm Land Congress means to prevent such failures, to reduce the already small proportion of failures to the minimum. It means to do this by placing before the prospective colonist the exact conditions he must meet when he becomes a farmer.

Here is what the man contemplating migration to any point for the purpose of winning fortune from the soil wants to know and must know. These are the things the National Farm Land congress means to investigate and upon which the prospective farmer is to be informed:

First, he will want to know what are his chances for the creation of a profitable business in any line of agriculture; and, second, the conditions under which he will live while building his fortune or competency.

All information bearing on these two points is of first importance.

The kinds of farming most profitably done in any locality.

How and from whom shall he secure his land, its cost and terms of payment?

What public lands, if any, are to be had, and how gotten?

Character of soil and climate, and condition as to rainfall.

Labor and transportation conditions.

Average profits and degree of certainty with which he may expect those profits year after year.

Social conditions which will surround himself and family, and the kind of people with whom they will come in contact.

School and church facilities.

In short, what are the problems he must work out in any given locality?

To secure this information it is planned to bring 1,000 delegates together at the coming congress. Only men who can give accurate information about the farm lands in their States are to be delegates.

Hundreds of men throughout the country, realizing the importance of the land movement and of the Farm Land congress, are interesting themselves in its success.

Governor Frank Benson of Oregon is one of these, realizing the immense advantage to his State of the publicity that will be given the proceedings of the congress. The Hearst newspapers and magazines are interested in this congress. Smaller newspapers everywhere are watching eagerly for the facts to be developed. Magazines will give the results publicity. Millions of men will read of the opportunities presented by the farm lands of the country, and especially those of the great West.

If there ever was a chance for Klamath county to take advantage of a golden opportunity, it is in this convention. With countless acres of splendid soil awaiting only the developing hand, which can be obtained for a mere pittance, Klamath county can furnish information to this convention that would cause a sensation. Reliable information about Klamath county and its resources, furnished in the proper form to this congress, would solve the problem of populating this section. It behooves us to get in communication with Governor Benson at once.

The Contract

The Patient—What! You refuse to allow my claim? You told me when I was insured that I'd get something if I was sick, didn't you?

Insurance Agent—Well, you must have gotten something or you would not be sick, would you?—Puck.

Just the Same.

District Visitor—I've just had a letter from my son Arthur, saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how pleased I am!

Rustic Party—I can understand yer feelin's, mum. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show.—Parson's Weekly.

WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

Resolutions Adopted Asking for Extension of Time of Payment and Other Changes.

J. G. Stevenson and N. S. Merrill, the delegates selected by the board of directors of the Water Users' association to attend the convention of water users in Salt Lake City, returned on Sunday. Mr. Stevenson was interviewed by a representative of this paper last evening as to the results accomplished by the convention, and stated as follows:

"Representative from ten big irrigation projects in the West were present at the convention, which was held in Wilson's hotel, Salt Lake City. The meeting was called by the water users of the Truckee-Carson project, and Fulton H. Sears was made temporary chairman of the meeting, with Frank D. Reayer as secretary. There is no federation of the water users of the different projects, and the question of forming an association will be brought before the representatives.

"The substance of the resolutions drawn up by the committee is that the water users of the projects will be expected to pay the estimated cost by the reclamation engineers, instead of the actual cost, and also that the time of the payments be extended from ten to twenty years. The recommendations were made to benefit all projects and are important because of the many big projects represented.

"Those present and the projects they represented were: J. G. Stevenson and N. S. Merrill, Klamath; D. D. Davis and H. G. Stewart, North Platte; Frank S. Roayer, Orland, Cal.; J. S. McBeth, J. M. Croser and J. L. Lytel, Strawberry Valley; C. A. Schneider, Garden City, Kan.; L. Newman, Milk River; G. M. Thomas, Williston, N. D.; Fulton H. Sears, Truckee-Carson; C. A. Wittmer, Buford-Trenton, W. E. Obert and J. T. Tobin, Uncompahgre.

"The resolutions passed were as follows:

Appreciating the intent of the honorable secretary of the interior and the United States senate committee on irrigation to relieve themselves on the actual conditions existing in the construction of the various government reclamation projects by personally inspecting the works and hearing complaints by personal meeting with the settlers interested;

Therefore, the representatives of the following projects: The Klamath, North Platte Valley, Strawberry Valley, Garden City, Milk River, Williston, Truckee-Carson, Orland-Uft, Buford-Trenton, Uncompahgre Valley, in meeting assembled in Salt Lake City, this 8th day of September, 1909, present these urgent needs of a people connected with the foregoing projects:

We heartily endorse the reclamation law and appreciate the beneficial results obtained from the reclamation of the arid lands by the government.

But, whereas, the people who accepted the government proposition to construct irrigating systems under the act of congress of June 17, 1902, did so assuming that the law as passed was mandatory in its provisions and conclusive in statement.

And, whereas, relying upon the act and statements made by the government engineers as the source of our information on what we were to receive;

And, whereas, relying upon the law, and estimates furnished us by the government engineers, we voluntarily signed contracts for water and pledged our land and homes for the payment thereof;

And, whereas, after these contracts had been secured, based on the estimated cost of the engineers, the reclamation law has been so interpreted that the actual cost instead of the estimated cost of construction is charged against the land.

And, whereas, these liens on the land and homes were given on the estimated cost furnished by the government engineers;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the reclamation law specify that the said charges shall be determined with a view of returning to the reclamation fund the estimated cost of construction, and that only;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the estimated cost of projects on which these lines were secured be the amount the settlers and water users should be required to pay.

We beg further to recommend the following changes in the reclamation law:

First—That the time of payments for construction charges be extended from ten to twenty payments, or in lieu thereof that the water users be given the use of water for three or five years without charge, or a form of graduated payments be adopted to enable the settlers to get the land under cultivation and on a paying basis and making it possible for them to meet their obligations.

Second—That the first clause of section No. 6 of the irrigation act be interpreted as mandatory that operating and maintenance charge be paid from the reclamation fund as provided in said section 6.

Third—That the engineers of reclamation projects be required to make a statement quarterly of the amount expended and for what purpose.

Fourth—We recommend that the residence restriction as imposed by section 5 of the irrigation act be removed.

fifth—That the operation of the homestead law be restored, so that final proof may be made either by computation or by settlement, and when so made patents shall be issued therefor, subject to the government lien for construction charges.

Sixth—That the co-operative plan of construction, as heretofore in operation, be legalized and operated under government supervision.

Seventh—We beg to submit to your honorable body that these recommendations are based on actual experience, and by men who are actual water users and owners of land pledged to the government for the payment of construction charges, and therefore we trust that these will be given due consideration.

The foregoing resolutions were passed without any friction whatever, as the convention thought the projects needed some relief.

In speaking of this section as compared with other sections of the country through which he had passed on his trip, Mr. Stevenson stated:

"There is no discount on Klamath county. In traveling through California I didn't see any crops, outside of fruit, that could compare with our products here. Our alfalfa and grain are away ahead of anything I saw on my entire trip. The fruit crop around Salt Lake City was badly damaged by an early frost. The fruit industry in this country is behind in its development, as compared with other sections, but I look for a rapid advancement in this line as the country settles up, which, with its wonderful resources, is an assured fact."

Advice to Amateurs.

Scott spent a part of one summer in the country, and hence was an authority on agricultural matters.

"In milking a cow," he wrote his friends, "always sit on the dais furthest from the critter, and nearest the soft spot in the pasture."—Success.

IT RAISES THE DOUGH.
CRESCENT
EGG-POWDER
BAKING POWDER
and does more than the higher price powders and does it better.
ONE POUND 25 CENTS
SOLD BY GROCERS

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.

Saucy Boy
She—Waste is sinful.
He—Not always. I know a waist which is angelic.—Comic Cuts.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

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

NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Bench, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 16th day of March, 1909, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 61702, to purchase the SE¹/₄, NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, and SW¹/₄ Section 5, Township 35 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 appraisement, 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 \$1,139.57 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 23d day of July, 1909. The first publication of this summons is of date July 23th, 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 Cates, defendant.

Suit to quiet title.
To John Cates, 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 so to 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: NW¹/₄ of NW¹/₄, E¹/₄ of SW¹/₄ and W¹/₂ of E¹/₂ of Section 35, Township 39 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. KEESEE,
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.

The Boston Store
Complete Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
Let us outfit your Boy for School. We will save you Money.
Boys' Suits at Extra Reduction
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