

IS KLAMATH REPRESENTED

Monster Convention in Chicago To Be Addressed By Prominent Men From All Sections of Union

The National Farm Land congress to be held in Chicago in the latter part of November is the expression of a new trend of American life.

That trend is toward the farm, and investment in land, and there are three classes of men interested.

The man who lives in a big city, hangs to a strap to and from his work, and who is dependent upon another for his employment and income, is looking to the farm as a means of emancipation. He wants to live in the open and to make a decent living and to be his own boss. He has seen the solution of his problem in the farm.

The man who has money to invest and who has made false investments in various lines is looking to land as the safest of all investments and to farm land as the safest of land investments.

The man who has land to sell, who is interested in the development of the country, who wants to see arid or irrigable or dry-farming land or reclaimed land made into productive farm homes, is interested in placing his land before the public.

All of these men, and there are hundreds of thousands of them, are thinking and talking land, and it is because this is so that the great land movement of the day has come about and is daily growing into one of the most important facts of American social and financial life.

The National Farm Land congress proposes to bring the home seeker and the land owner together upon a rational basis.

The land agent has often overstated his facts. The homeseeker has not had all of the facts concerning all of the available farm land sections placed before him. But the National Farm Land congress proposes to collect the true facts of farm land possibilities throughout the whole country and to place exact information before the men who want it.

The idea back of the National Farm Land congress has won instant recognition throughout the country. The necessity of just such a gathering of facts has pointed the importance of the National Farm Land congress. And the result has been an interest surprising in its extent.

The West is particularly interested in this land congress. It has probably more to offer the homeseeker than any other section of the country. It wants young men, strong men—men of muscle and determination to colonize its undeveloped places.

To such men it is a land of promise. It promises golden fields of grain. It holds out pictures of orchards and groves set with budding fruit trees. It offers the dairyman rich pastures and good markets. To him who would look down the long rows of green vineyards the West holds out her hand. And in the center of each picture is the farmer's

home, with his happy wife and his sturdy children, born to independence, reared in the sunshine.

The West will tell the world the story of its opportunities through the National Farm Land congress, and thousands will find the stories of their dreams at last come true.

That the National Farm Land congress will give a remarkable impetus to the farm development movement all over the country is fully recognized by the officers and members of the National Dry Farming congress, the National Irrigation congress and other similar organizations having for their purpose the propagation and promulgation of improved scientific methods for getting maximum returns from soil cultivation under various conditions, as well as the application of new farming methods.

The enormous scope of the National Farm Land congress, in which every state in the union will participate, insures for its deliberations more attention than ever has been paid to any such event, and these several organizations, whose activities are largely confined to restricted divisions of the country, will avail themselves of the opportunity to bring before the entire world the matters in which they severally and the people of the whole country are deeply interested.

The program committee of the National Farm Land congress in turn fully appreciates the importance of placing before the intending farm land settler and developer the valuable information that these bodies have at their command. Their educative value is incalculable, and a conspicuous place in the program will be reserved for addresses by representatives from these organizations.

The board of governors of the National Dry Farming congress, which meets at Billings, Mont., October 26, 27 and 28, 1909, has already taken action by instructing the national secretary-treasurer, John T. Burns, to accept a position on the advisory committee of the National Farm Land congress, and has expressed the pleasure of its congress that he should act on that committee and take whatever active part may be required of him in connection with the monster meeting in Chicago.

His Credit Still Good.

Knecker—Has Jones anything for a rainy day?

Bocker—Yes, he has saved a friend to borrow an umbrella from.—New York Times.

It Makes a Difference.

"What did you say last night when Jack asked you to marry him?"

"I shook my head."

"Sideways or up and down?"—Boston Transcript.

British agricultural colleges have succeeded in growing from sprouts potatoes in which both the yield and quality have been increased and the disease-resisting powers strengthened.

A COOK'S CREST.

The Decoration Worn by a Pompous Persian Chef.

A quaint story from Persia is given in a book by Mr. James. The author had missed from his saddle the brass plate inscribed with the maker's name, Souther, and was wrath at his loss, since the name went for much in the judgment of the east.

"One day," he says, "I was sitting in my favorite teashop with my friend Hassan Ali, discussing an usual English's perfidy in abandoning north Persia to Russian machinations, when a most dignified Persian entered the auberge. He was preceded by a well-groomed boy carrying his dust coat. The Persian bowed to me with great civility and passed into an inner apartment. As both man and boy bore burnished gilt crests upon their tall astrakhan hats I took them to be public functionaries of no small importance.

"Who was that, Hassan Ali? I asked. 'I do not remember having seen him before, yet evidently he recognized me.'

"That," said my friend, with his small, beady eyes twinkling, 'is your cook—yes!'

"My cook?" I answered in astonishment. 'I took him to be at least the governor's chief of staff.'

"Well, he is your chief of staff, which to him seems a higher degree—yes!" And Hassan Ali smiled his inimitable smile.

"But what in the name of good conscience is the impertinence that he wears upon his hat?"

"That must be your crest. It is a badge of yours!"

"On my honor, Hassan Ali, you must not make fun of me! I have given the man no crest, and I have never set eyes on him before!"

"I have seen the badge!" Hassan Ali continued. "It is undoubtedly your own. It has the motto 'Souther,' which is doubtless the old heralidic contraction for the word southerner, and also the subtitle, 'By royal appointment'—yes!"

It was, of course, the missing saddle plate, which the ingenious cook had "conveyed" as a heralidic decoration.

Settled the Duel.

Lord March, afterward the Marquis of Queensberry, was not accustomed to view a duel with unbecoming apprehension and usually attended an affair with an air of enjoyment that often was decidedly displeasing and embarrassing to his adversary. But he was served at last with that sauce which the proverb explains is for the gander as well as for the goose. It was when he was challenged, to fight an Irish sportsman. Lord March appeared on the ground accompanied by a second, surgeon and other witnesses. His opponent arrived soon afterward with a similar retinue, but added to by a person who staggered under the weight of a polished oak coffin, which he deposited on the ground, end up, with its lid facing Lord March and his party. Lord March became decidedly uncomfortable when he read the inscription plate, engraved with his own name and title and the date and year of death, and peace was patched up.

Not Personal.

Count d'Orsay had an explosive temper. Sir Algernon West says that the count "once called on the publishers, Messrs. Saunders & Otley, on Lady Blessington's behalf and used very strong language. A beautiful gentleman in a white neckcloth said he would rather sacrifice Lady Blessington's patronage than stand such personal abuse. 'I am not personal,' said d'Orsay. 'If you are Saunders, then—Otley; if you are Otley, then—Saunders.'"

Learned It by Ear.

The dear little girl arose, bowed and recited it in this manner: "Lettuce Denby up N. Dewing. Widow Hartford N. E. Fate; Still H. E. V'ng, still per Sue Wing. Learn to label Auntie Waite." Then, with the tumultuous applause of the audience ringing in her ears, she sat down in happy confusion.

LAND FOR EVERY ONE

The Great Northwest is Welcoming Tens of Thousands of Settlers.

In his article on "Making the Homes of the New Northwest," which appears in The Delineator for October, F. G. Moorhead says:

Homes are to be had for practically all who apply, and hardships and high prices do not and should not count in the face of independence and future prosperity? Public lands in the United States subject to entry and settlement amount in area to twenty-three times all the acres devoted to all agricultural pursuits in Iowa, the greatest agricultural state in the world. Were all the acres tillable, no less than four and three-quarter million families might receive their allowance of one hundred and sixty acres and independence. Each year the population of Trenton, N. J., or Oakland, Cal., finds homes in the new Northwest, and still public lands remain to supply one hundred and sixty acre homes to every man, woman and child in New York City and Philadelphia combined.

The terms are easy, yet harder than they were. It is now necessary to make one's residence on the homestead fourteen months before securing permission to commute, and by paying a small amount receive patent to the land. A short time ago the residence requirements were eight months. The price asked is small, from fifty cents to a few dollars an acre, with time allowed in which to make the payments. Or one may live on the land continuously for five years and cultivate it and so get it free of cost.

Each day in the year a heavily-laden train comes to a halt in western Canada and pours forth its cargo of eager-faced homesteaders. Sunny Alberta, prosperous British Columbia and unpronounceable Saskatchewan, to say nothing of unspellable Assiniboia, have been in their dreams for months, perhaps for years; at last they have been reached.

Poverty is behind these homeseekers, a few more days and, looking over the rolling prairies, they will be monarchs of all they survey. The reversed train disappears over the eastern horizon, but there is no regret. They have come into the Promised Land. Seventy-three thousand of them made the trip and took up homesteads last year. That means one thousand two hundred coaches filled to capacity, each day of the year a train of four cars filled with hopeful humanity.

A Danish government commission has reported sustaining the claims of two Copenhagen brothers that they have perfected a system by which it is possible for a person at one end of a wire to see what is going on at the other in its natural colors, without the aid of photography.

New suits filed: Thomas Coppin of Hornbrook, Cal., vs. E. E. Lyons and C. O. Morgan, trustee. Richard Shore Smith, attorney for plaintiff.

A BISMARCK STORY.

Playing the Role of Cousin Was Just to His Liking.

In his university days Bismarck was as jolly and boisterous as the least promising youth of his generation. According to the author of "The M. P. For Russia," he enjoyed dancing and singing better than study and was as full of fun as his chosen companion, Count Keyserling, was deficient in it, and on this difference in temperament hangs a tale.

One day the shy and reserved Keyserling came to Bismarck in great agitation.

"What is the matter?" demanded Bismarck.

"My mother writes that an aunt and two cousins are coming for a week to Berlin, and, as they are very young and inexperienced, I must go about everywhere with them, offering them all sorts of amusements. It is most annoying," groaned Keyserling, "as I have to prepare myself for examinations and have no time for pretty country cousins."

Bismarck saw his chance and immediately inquired:

"Have you ever seen these young girls? Have they ever seen you?"

"Never in my life."

"Capital! Nothing could be better. Let me be Count Keyserling for the time being, and you become simple Bismarck. You stay at home, and I shall become a first class electrician during all the time of their visit."

Keyserling eagerly accepted the proposition. When the young ladies arrived, Bismarck met them as Keyserling and placed himself at their disposition during their stay in Berlin. Keyserling buried himself in his books and thought no more about it until the girls had gone home to the Baltic provinces.

A week or two later he was disconcerted by receiving a letter from home in which his mother expressed her great delight in hearing from the young ladies and their mother how immensely they had enjoyed themselves and how very agreeable and kind their cousin had been.

"I am overjoyed," continued the fond parent, "to hear from their description that you have grown quite stout and robust during your stay at Berlin."

The One Who Knew.

"Elijah," said the judge to the defendant, "you have had a fair trial. The prosecuting attorney has shown by circumstantial evidence that cannot be gainsaid that you were in Mr. Brown's chicken coop on the night that his hens disappeared, and your attorney in his speech has practically admitted that the theory of the prosecution is true. Have you anything to say before the court pronounces its decision?"

"Judge," said Elijah, rising politely, "all I's got to say is dis. I don't know much about de law, but I does know heabsay evudence isn't good, an' all dese lawweys says is heabsay. I oughter know, foh I uz de only man in dat chicken coop dat night, an' I's denied it raight erlong."—Chicago Post.

An Apology?

A London journal says that a lively discussion once took place in a town council in the north of England. One thing led to another till one of the disputants gave another the lie direct. The insulted party rushed forward, and the pair clinched. At that moment the first man exclaimed, "I reiterate that you are a liar!" To the astonishment of every one, the aggrieved party let go his hold. "Oh, well," he said, "in that case I accept the apology. If a man says he reiterates, that is all any gentleman can ask." He did not understand why the bystanders laughed, but the fight was off.

His Popularity.

"Are you popular with the Kash girls?"

"Dashed if I know. Each one always introduces me as a friend of her sister."—Cleveland Leader.

Read anything half an hour a day and in ten years you will be learned—Emerson.

IT RAISES THE DOUGH

CRESCENT

EGG-PHOSPHATE 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.

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. 01703, to purchase the SENW ¼, NESW ¼, NWSE ¼ 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 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,
Register.

8-19 10-21

I HAVE BUYERS

For Klamath county lands. Send me description, terms and price, and I will sell it for you. Ramsey Realty Co., 217-218 Central bldg., cor. 6 and 8 Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Merle Houston, who was operated on recently at the Klamath hospital, is recovering very rapidly. Dr. Hamilton reports that he will be sent home soon.

The Boston Store

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