

TAFT DEFENDS COMPROMISE

Was Postponed to Permit the President to Have a Further Conference With Ballinger.

A recent Denver dispatch regarding the presidential tour, makes the following comment:

Making his way still further to the west, President Taft arrived in this city and in the auditorium, where a year ago William J. Bryan was nominated as his opponent in the presidential race, he faced a crowd of thousands that in its noisy welcome and continuous enthusiasm recalled some of the scenes of the convention week.

President Taft, switching from his purpose to discuss the conservation of natural resources, tonight took up the corporation tax and defended it as against the proposition to impose a direct income tax, which he said seemed likely to pass the senate when the corporation tax was devised as a compromise. The president strongly urged, however, that the states ratify the proposed income tax amendment to the constitution in order to make such a tax available in time of necessity.

Ballinger Comes for Conference.

Mr. Taft was joined here today by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who will accompany him on a part of the trip through the far Northwest. It is thought the president desires a further conference with Mr. Ballinger, whose conduct of the interior department he recently upheld in a long letter, before making a final exposition of the policy of the administration as to the conservation of resources.

Mr. Taft probably will not take up that subject until he reaches Salt Lake City, where he spends Friday and Saturday, or he may wait until he arrives at Spokane, Wash., where at the irrigation congress the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy had its first public airing.

The president tonight declared that the corporation tax was in itself the best form of income tax that could be levied, and pointed out that it contained many of the best features of the income tax law of England. The president declared it would be possible so to amend the corporation tax as to include within its scope every desired feature of an income tax except the levy upon incomes derived from actual salary and professional services.

The president said he opposed direct income tax except in cases of emergency, and he believed it to be a prime fault in the Federal constitution that no provision is made for a direct levy to meet wartime or other extraordinary expenses.

Bond Tax Unconstitutional.

Mr. Taft declared it was the Supreme court decision declaring unconstitutional the income tax law passed by a Democratic congress years ago that prevented the leaders in congress during the session recently closed from including in the corporation tax measure a provision for a levy upon

bonds and bond holders. To tax bonds would result in the reduction of the rate of interest, and hence would be a direct tax upon the individual holders of the bonds.

The president based his argument in favor of the corporation tax as compared with the direct income tax, almost entirely upon the results of the income tax in England. He pointed out the tax there is not a direct levy, such as was recently defeated in the senate only through a compromise, but that it laid the tax upon the income before it came into the hands of the individual.

Lessons of English Tax.

The English tax is levied, first on the declared dividends of corporations; second on rents before leaving the hands of the tenants, and third on the individual directly. It was found in England that a direct income tax at 10 per cent did not produce as much revenue as the present method of taxation. This, Mr. Taft declared, illustrated the premium the direct tax places upon perjury and concealment. It is a question, the president declared, whether incomes earned in salaries and from professional work should be taxed as heavily as incomes derived from investments or not taxed at all. The latter, he said, was the effect of the corporation tax.

The president received a most enthusiastic welcome to Denver. Signs were hung all over the city reading: "Welcome to Denver, the Summer Capital."

AFTER HER HOMESTEAD

Assistant United States District Attorney Here From Portland to Represent the Government.

Taking of testimony in the case of the United States vs. Jessie M. Anderson, now Jessie M. Wight, started Saturday in this city before R. M. Richardson as special examiner Walter H. Evans, assistant United States District attorney of Portland represented the United States and the defendant is represented by Benson & Stone. The suit involves the canceling of the government patent issued to Mrs. Anderson for a homestead which was proved up on by her in the fall of 1903, located in section 22, township 38 south, range 11 1/2 east, Willamette meridian, near Dairy, Ore., in this county.

The government seeks to cancel the patent on the ground that Mrs. Wight, since her marriage in 1901, has not resided continuously on the land.

The following witnesses have so far been called by the government: Jacob Rueck, Louis Sterzl, William Uhrman and G. G. Anderson. The case will be concluded Monday.

FAREWELL SERMON

Rev. J. W. Price delivered his farewell sermon at the Methodist church Sunday evening, the services being attended by members of the various churches of the cities. Mr. Price expects to leave Wednesday morning for Yamhill, where he will be located. He will be accompanied by his family.

KLAMATH IS UNKNOWN

Medford's Representative Only One Who Seemed to Be Posted on the Great Klamath Basin

One of the richest sections in the state, the one offering more opportunities to the homeseeker than any other part of Oregon, and one about which there are more inquiries than any other part of the state, is the least known at the Oregon state building at the Seattle fair. That section is the Klamath Basin. Inquiry at the information bureau brought forth the news that the person in charge "thought it was in the southern part of the state," but was totally ignorant as to how it was reached, whether the government was building a great irrigation project there, or any other information of value. After diligent inquiry a young man was found who believed the way to reach Klamath Falls was to take the stage at Ager and stage it sixty miles to the county seat of Klamath county.

This building was erected for the purpose of furnishing reliable information about every section of the state, and is being maintained for the benefit of the commonwealth as a whole. That was the theory on which the money was appropriated, but the fallacy of it is easily proven if any effort is made to gather information about any but a few favored portions of Oregon.

The king bee in the Oregon building is Jackson county incidentally and Medford in particular, it is an easy matter to find out all you want to know about it. Its literature is placed in your hand as soon as you have in sight. On the beautiful pictures of Crater lake is the legend that it is located "near Medford." Klamath Falls, the natural gateway, is never mentioned. Poor old Klamath Falls, located sixty miles off the railroad, is an unknown quantity around the Oregon building.

To the man in charge of the Medford exhibit is due the credit of being the best booster the county has there. He knows where Klamath county is, and what the government is doing; how to reach here, and gave unbiased information about this section. He had no knock ready for it, but naturally believed that Jackson county was the best place in the state.

That Medford has captured everything around the Oregon building stands to its credit. It is there to boost for the state as a whole and for Jackson county in particular. As a result every train running into Medford carries at least one-third of the passengers to Medford. It is making hay while the sun shines and is reaping a golden harvest.

If rye is sowed this fall as a green manure for potatoes next season I believe it would be better to plow it under next spring and not wait till it gets tall. Then the rye will rot better before planting time and you will get more good from it.

BALLINGER MAY COME

Senate Committee Will Also Come Here to Confer With Directors of Water Users Association

There is still a possibility of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger coming to Klamath Falls to inspect the Klamath project. It was his intention to do so prior to his return to Washington, but the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy had reached a point where his presence in Washington was necessary, and he cancelled all of his western engagements. In doing so, however, he had in mind a return to the Pacific coast, provided he was sustained in his position by the president. This having been done he is now on his way west in company with the president, and will probably remain with the party until it reaches Portland, when he will visit the projects as heretofore planned.

The senate committee has also had a change of heart, and it will visit this project some time during the latter part of October or the first weeks in November. They will then confer with the directors of the Water Users' association and listen to all statements relative to the needs and complaints of the people here. The eyes of the members of the committee have been opened since the tour of inspection started, and it is quite likely that many changes in the reclamation act will be recommended at the next meeting of congress. Among these will be included a provision for the co-operative work between the service and the Water Users' associations and possibly a large bond issue that will aid in rushing to completion all projects now unfinished. There is one thing, however, that the committee is solid on, and that is refusing to consider any proposition that has for its object the repayment to the government of a less amount than the actual cost of construction. Every penny will have to be repaid, and all efforts looking to a different conclusion will be turned down without consideration. One of the senators is quoted as having said:

"The members of the committee have been surprised with the work done by the reclamation service. We have heard and investigated many complaints. Much of what has been submitted has been in such a form as to preclude consideration, but wherever the statements have been backed up with tangible evidence we have gone into the matter thoroughly. The result has generally favored the service. It is true that there have been mistakes made, but it is the opinion of the committee that these have been no greater than would have occurred in undertakings of similar magnitude under private control. The result so far has been eminently satisfactory, and with a few minor changes there is no reason why the reclamation act should not stand as it is until the work for which it was created is completed."

I. J. Straw, superintendent on the Alex Davis ranch on the reservation, was in the city Friday.

SUDDEN DEATH OF C. E. SMITH

Decedent Was Building Inspector for the Southern Pacific Company. Remains Sent to Oakland.

While returning from a hunting trip C. E. Smith, inspector of buildings for the Southern Pacific railroad, was overtaken by death near Midland about noon Friday. His body was discovered by James and H. C. Baker, who were on their way to this city. One of the men remained to guard the body while the other went to Midland to notify the authorities. Word was sent to Coroner Whitlock, who left at once for the scene. Before he reached there, however, the body was placed on board the regular passenger train and brought to this city.

A postmortem examination was held, the result showing that death was due to fatty degeneration, with hypertrophy of the heart. No inquest was deemed necessary.

Coroner Whitlock received a telegram Saturday from a brother of the deceased, directing him to prepare the remains for shipment to Oakland, which was done and the body sent there Monday morning.

Mr. Smith was one of the oldest employees of the Southern Pacific, and was highly esteemed by his superiors and fellow employees. He is survived by his wife and daughter, who reside in Oakland, Cal.

Coroner Whitlock states that the removal of the body to this city prior to his arrival was contrary to law, but that under the circumstances no notice will be taken of the act of those responsible for the sending of the remains. Had any mystery been connected with the death of Mr. Smith this act might have resulted in further complicating matters.

A Spanish scientist has succeeded in deadening the echoes which ruin the acoustic properties of large halls by covering the walls which reflect the sound with two thicknesses of cloth, separated by an air space.

A New York man has patented something new in the lightning rod line, a system of conductors that pass over all the high points of a building, terminating in the ground on both sides, so that lightning will be led to earth, no matter where it strikes.

An official of the government bureau of plant industry has invented a method of testing the moisture contents of grain by making use of the principle that the greater the moisture the greater the electrical resistance.

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.

Mrs. R. C. Spink and daughter of Yainax arrived in the city Saturday en route to the Seattle fair.



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 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 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,
8-19 10-21 Register.

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.

Manuel Vierra, Chas. Flackus, C. C. Pearson, John Welch, D. Anderson and Jacob Rueck were among those who were in the city Saturday from Yonah valley.

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