

DR. COOK BRANDED AS GREATEST FAKER

The report of the Danish scientists, held at Copenhagen, to investigate the data of Dr. Frederik A. Cook, brands him as the greatest faker in history. The report states that Dr. Cook's records and observations are wholly insufficient to warrant a verdict that he discovered the North Pole.

The consistency of the university adopted the report of the committee, flatly rejecting Dr. Cook's claims and throwing out his records and observations.

Cook's data, according to the report, is no more convincing than was the newspaper account. The committee made up their minds after a day spent on the records. They were dumb with surprise.

The discrediting of Dr. Cook was a severe blow to the Danish scientists who had stood firmly by him and given him support under the charges made by Commander Peary. The great reception given to Dr. Cook on his arrival here, the honors that were paid him by high and low, including the king, are recalled with somewhat openly displayed chagrin.

It is known that the Danish experts were personally inclined to favor Dr. Cook, most of them already having come out in statements tending to substantiate his claims. Therefore the absolutely flat decision against him is looked upon as all the more convincing.

It is believed that the data and records had provided grounds upon which the scientists could have established a reasonable basis for claiming that the Brooklyn explorer really reached the pole, and the claim would have been made and upheld as long as tenable.

A member of the committee made the following statement: "It took the committee but a few minutes to see that Dr. Cook's observations and so-called records are worthless."

"We could have reported immediately, but it took several days to recover from the surprise."

"The so-called note books on which Dr. Cook relied in a great measure for vindication had only accounts of his observations, rather than the observations themselves. These note books were thrown aside without a moment's consideration."

"I cannot understand how a man of Dr. Cook's reputed scientific attainments could have attempted to bolster up his claims with such flimsy evidence."

INVESTIGATION OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Congress Grants Ballinger's Request, Who States That Interests of Department Require It.

It has been finally determined that there shall be an investigation by congress of the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Senator Flint has introduced a resolution which was adopted and which calls upon President Taft to turn over to congress all the reports and statements purporting to contain charges made by L. R. Glavis, formerly chief of the field division of the land office, against Secretary Ballinger.

After the resolution was adopted Senator Jones of Washington read before the senate a letter from Ballinger demanding in the strongest terms a thorough investigation of his department and the forest service. Senator Jones declared that he would offer a resolution calling for the investigation immediately after the holidays.

In the letter Ballinger wrote to Senator Jones he said in part:

"The best interests of the interior department require a broad and thorough-going investigation and I assure you that it cannot be too broad to suit me and those under me who have likewise suffered indignities and unjust censure by the deliberate misrepresentations of facts and who court and will demand inquiry by congress, and since you have stated your desire to aid me in establishing before congress the injustice of the attacks which have been made."

Oregon Delegation Demands That State Be Given Its Share of Irrigation Funds

Senator Bourne, who is now in Washington, has been notified by Secretary Ballinger that Land Commissioner Dennett has instructed that patents be issued to 951 allottees on the Klamath reservation, whose names appear on the original schedule approved in 1900. This is good news to the people of this county who have been working for the opening of the reservation, as it indicates that a start has been made in the final allotment of the Indians and the opening of the excess lands to the public.

A meeting, attended by the entire Oregon delegation, held at Senator Bourne's office discussed Oregon irrigation projects under the reclamation act. It was shown, from the Reclamation Service reports that the allotment of funds for Oregon projects is \$1,500,000 less than the state is entitled to according to the sales of Oregon lands, and the allotment which should be made in accordance with the reclamation act.

It was decided unanimously by the delegation to urge the allotment to Oregon of the funds to which the state is entitled, and that the Malheur and West Umatilla projects be undertaken as soon as funds are available.

ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN LAKEVIEW AND ALTURIAS

Development Company Has Secured Abundance of Water to Irrigate Tract Recently Purchased

John Harryman, superintendent of the Hydraulic Stone and Brick Company, returned Saturday from a trip to Lake County in the interest of the company. Mr. Harryman states that a new town has sprung up on the shores of Goose Lake, in Modoc County, about twenty-seven miles south of Lakeview. The Lakeview Development Company has bought 1,800 acres of the best land available in Goose Lake Valley, on the California side, thirty-one miles north of Alturias, the county seat of Modoc.

The land is nearly all level, and provided with an abundance of water for irrigation. The company has control of all the water in Lassen Creek and has constructed a large flume to run the water from its natural course to the new townsite. The flume is about a mile long, and built around a rock point high above the old creek channel, making it possible to get water on all the land in the new tract.

The soil is what is known as lava soil, yet it is alluvial in its character and well adapted to the successful growing of apples, pears, plums and many varieties of berries as well as all kinds of vegetables that can be grown in other parts of Goose Lake Valley. Some of the choicest specimens of fruit that were exhibited at the Lakeview fair came from this part of the valley. Grain has been one of the profitable and reliable crops of the valley for many years and yields heavily when given a reasonable amount of water.

Many Buildings to Go Up in Spring

Lumber has already been ordered for several new houses, and other orders will be placed soon. Ten residences will be constructed at the opening of spring, together with a general merchandise store, postoffice, a blacksmith shop and other buildings, including the office of the land company. Two lots are reserved for churches, and one will probably be erected next summer. There will be enough children to form another school district, and that will necessitate the building of a school house. The machinery for an electric light plant has been ordered and will be installed as soon as the building starts.

The town of Lakeside will be on the N. O. C. Railroad, as the survey runs through the town, and the right of way has been bought. A station will be built for the convenience of those who will ship produce to Lakeview and Reno, so that the problem of fuel and lumber that confronts so many interior towns will never be a problem for Lakeside to solve.

Town Without a Saloon

No saloons, breweries or distilleries will ever be allowed to do business in the new town. There is a clause in every deed which prohibits the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors forever.

It is the plan of the company to make Lakeside a summer resort, and to offer every inducement to desirable people to come and spend their vacation days in this quiet and law-abiding town. The attitude of the company will be in harmony with that of the county, as Modoc County, by an overwhelming majority, voted out the saloons last February.

NO BETTER ANYWHERE

J. W. McCoy returned Friday evening from a trip to Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, where he went for a brief visit with friends and relatives. Mr. McCoy is glad to get back home, and in speaking of his trip said:

"I am more convinced than ever that if the people of Klamath County could see what they have to offer on the outside they would be glad to remain here and continue to live happy ever afterwards. The glamour of the other place has worn off, so far as I am concerned. While there are many fine sections in the territory I visited, it must be admitted that there are none so possessed of the advantages to be found in Klamath County. This section has the resources and it has the future, two factors not to be found existent elsewhere. Everywhere I have gone the people are inquiring about the Pacific Coast and the large number of these who have had Klamath County in mind amazed me."

"I doubt if ever there has been such an epidemic of Western fever, and the next few years will see a wonderful increase in the population of the entire Pacific Coast. That Klamath County is to benefit directly from it is proven by the number of people who told me they expected to visit this section in the near future."

What He Wanted

"What we want," said the attorney to the reporters, "is justice."

"What I want," said the client to the attorney, "is a verdict in my favor."—Life.

ALREADY GATHERING AT LOS ANGELES

World's Aeronauts and Aviators Getting Ready for Grand Contest in January

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—Going far beyond the aviation meeting at Rheims, France, in the matter of prizes, both as to the amounts of money offered and number of prizes to be given, and being already assured of many more contestants for aerial honors than appeared at Rheims, the projectors of the aviation meeting to be held in this city from January 19 to 29 of next year, are confident that the flights by heavier-than-air machines, spherical balloons and dirigibles at Los Angeles field will make aviation history of a startling nature. That all of the present world's records in aeronautics and aviation will be broken is already an assured fact, and some hint of the attempts to do more wonderful things in the air than ever have been attempted before may be gained from the list of prizes that has been given out by Dick Ferris, general manager of the Los Angeles aviation meet.

In the first place the aggregate amount of all the prizes is something more than \$80,000, and when it is known that at Rheims the prizes totaled less than \$40,000, the significance of this is at once apparent. The sky sailors will be under greater stimulus, and there will be many more of them to enter the contests. In three grand prizes, of \$10,000 each, the Los Angeles committee has offered the richest rewards for pilots of aeroplanes, spherical balloons and dirigible airships ever known. These three grand prizes are offered for long flights in each division. To the pilot of the first spherical balloon to make a continuous flight from the Pacific coast one of the grand prizes will go. To the pilot of a dirigible airship who will make a flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco another \$10,000 will be given, and to the aviator who will break the present world's record long distance, altitude and speed records, in a heavier-than-air machine, there is another \$10,000 waiting.

At Rheims there was but one prize of \$10,000, called the grand prix. The great deciding prize, and the Gordon Bennett trophy were won by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American, who will attempt at Los Angeles to beat the previous flight record, and who is coming here in anticipation of winning more than the \$10,000 offered as a grand prize in the division in which he will compete. But he will have to figure with Paulhan, and numerous other of the noted European aviators, and with Charles F. Willard, Charles Hamilton, and other American record breakers.

Besides the grand prizes for longest flights in the three divisions of air navigation, there will be prizes aggregating \$45,000 for aeroplanes, in speed and altitude flights, as well as in distance flights, and in the division for dirigible airships the prizes aggregate \$13,000 for distance flights aggregating \$13,000 for the distance flights. Prizes aggregating \$22,500 are hung up for the pilots of spherical balloons in distance flights and for altitude attained.

It was the belief of the Aviation Week committee, which was named by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, that by offering these magnificent prizes in the three divisions, practically all of the great aeronauts and aviators of the world would be attracted to Los Angeles, and as the meeting is in no wise a money making proposition, but is aimed to take the place of the annual fiestas in Los Angeles, the object of the committee was to present as varied and startling a series of spectacles during the meeting as the progress of the science of flying can afford to date. So it is certain that the people who are attracted to Los Angeles during the meet will be assured not only of a cordial and friendly greeting from the business men of Los Angeles, but will have an opportunity to see more of the wonderful new science than has ever before been afforded.

Southern California, in itself, is a great magnet for the people of all countries and of all climes in January, when the skies are always blue, and the hills and fields are green; when the flowers are in full blossom, and the balmy air is laden with the perfume of orange blossoms, and filled with the glad songs of the birds. No better time nor place could have been chosen for this great event and so it is safe to say that the railway men who already are predicting that 200,000 visitors will be attracted to the "Italy of America" in January to witness the airships in flight will not be far amiss, and if anything too small.

Already many of the aviators and aeronauts who are to make flights

during the meeting are on the ground with their airships, and those who are coming from Europe have left there and will arrive in Los Angeles during the next few days. No accurate estimate of the number of the various kinds of aircraft that will be seen in Los Angeles can be made at this time, but already the list of those under contract is upwards of fifty.

SUPERINTENDENT WILSON NOW REVIEWING LAST OF THEM

Interest Money on the Funds Held in Trust Is Distributed for Christmas

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—(Special Correspondence to the Evening Herald)—The first step towards the closing up of the allotting of the lands to the Klamath Indians has been taken, and with it may be looked for the final termination of the long delay that has kept it bottled up from settlement for so long. The Secretary of the Interior has ordered Commissioner Dennett to issue patents for 952 claims. This is a portion of the 1,189 allotments made in 1900, and which have been hanging fire ever since. Last October Horace G. Wilson, superintendent of the Klamath Indian Reservation, was in Washington and took up the matter with the Secretary of the Interior. It is as a result of his labors at that time that they have been dragged out of the pigeon hole where they have been kept for the past nine years, and patents ordered issued.

Few, if any, of the superintendents of Indian reservations stand so high with the Interior Department as does Mr. Wilson. During all of his administration he has been uniformly upheld in all of his acts, and when he makes a recommendation it has always received the careful attention of the Indian Bureau and the Secretary of the Interior.

The remaining 228 allotments have been referred to Mr. Wilson for rechecking and recommendation, and when he has completed his work thereon the department will act on them.

Orders have been issued to Superintendent Wilson to begin the payment on or before December 24 of the interest money due on the Klamath Indian trust fund. This interest amounts to about \$16,000, and will prove a very acceptable Xmas present for the Indians.

The patents to which the above article refers are those to which reference was made in last Wednesday's Herald. The remaining allotments are made up mostly of the work done by the Rev. Mr. White, and it is presumed their reference to Mr. Wilson is along the line of departmental routine. All efforts to reach Mr. Wilson today were unsuccessful, and it is therefore impossible at this time to ascertain how soon he will complete his labors or how soon it may be expected that the reservation will be thrown open for settlement. It may be assumed, however, that following his custom in handling all reservation business, Mr. Wilson will use every effort to have the matter brought to an early conclusion.

GOOD AS A GOLD MINE

Fifteen Dollars a Ton Is Average Yield From Sage Brush

Over a quarter of a century ago, Thomas B. Edison, when in Virginia City, remarked to some friends that the Lord Almighty never put so much sage brush or anything else in one place unless he meant it for some economic use.

As a result of the correspondence on the subject a company has been incorporated in Chicago known as the Chemical Produce Company, having a capitalization of \$150,000, fully paid up and non-assessable, with a view of putting up plants for their extraction of wood alcohol, tar, creosote, pitch, acetic acid and charcoal.

A careful series of experiments demonstrated just what profit there is in 18,000 tons of sage brush. The yield from that amount was \$282,357 and the cost of producing the commercial products of \$90,000, which gave a net profit of \$192,357. The yield per ton averages something over \$15. These are cold figures from actual experiments, and mean a great deal to the State.

BLIZZARD AND STORM AT WEED

Parties coming in on the train from Weed report that the sawmill city experienced one of the most severe wind storms on Friday ever known in that locality. A number of small buildings and sheds were blown down and other damage done. On Christmas day a heavy snow set in which developed into a regular blizzard and it is feared that there will be a blockade of trains on the main line.

Wm. Green, who recently purchased the Short ranch, left Thursday morning for San Francisco to visit relatives. He will be about about six weeks.

Goodrich's Cash Store

C. F. GOODRICH, Proprietor

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Snap Soap, 100 bars for	3.50
Coffee, per pound	.18c to .40
Tea, per pound	.40c to .50
Star Tobacco, per plug	.45
Horseshoe Tobacco, per plug	.45
Spear Head Tobacco, per plug	.49
Rice, per pound	.11
Beans per pound	.08, 10c and .07
Columbia Oat Flakes, piece for chinawear in each package	.35
Violet Oats, package	.15
Violet Pancake Flour	.15
Roller Oats, in bulk, 16 pounds for	1.00
Dried Prunes, 20 pounds for	1.00
Gold Dust	.25

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BAMBER & PEAIRS

PHONE 954. Opposite Baldwin's Hardware Store

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 592.5 acres, within the Umpqua, Deschutes and Cascade national forests, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Lakeview, Oregon on February 26, 1910. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to February 26, 1910, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The S 1/2 of N 1/2 of NE 1/4, the S 1/2 of N 1/2 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, the S 1/2 of N 1/2 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, the N 1/2 of S 1/2 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, the N 1/2 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and the N 1/2 of S 1/2 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, sec. 35, twp. 24S, range 8 E., W. M., 160 acres, listed upon application of Joseph L. Ringo of Crescent, Oregon; list 6-117. A tract of 160 acres, which when surveyed, will probably be within sec. 13, twp. 24 S., range 7 E., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the NW corner of Section 18, twp. 24 S., range 8 E.; thence W 1320 feet; thence S 660 feet; thence W 3300 feet; thence S

1320 feet; thence E 660 feet; thence S 330 feet; thence E 1320 feet; thence N 70 degrees E 2838 feet; thence N 1320 feet to place of beginning, application of D. A. Jones of 310 High street, Eugene, Oregon; list 6-191. The S 1/2 of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, the S 1/2 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, S 1/2 of SE 1/4, sec. 3, and the NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, sec. 10, twp. 23 S., range 9 E.; 160 acres, application of Francis M. Dyer of Rosland, Oregon; list 6-162. The W 1/2 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, sec. 9, twp. 24 S., range 10 E., 60 acres, listed upon application of George Nolan of Rosland, Oregon; list 6-111. The S 1/2 of N 1/2 of lot 2 (or S 1/2 of N 1/2 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4) the N 1/2 of SE 1/4 of lot 2, the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of lot 2, the SW 1/4 of lot 2, the NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, and the SE 1/4 of lot 3 (or S 1/2 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4) sec. 4, twp. 24 S., range 10 E., 52.5 acres, application of Alice O. Nolan of Rosland, Oregon; list 6-120. Fred Dennett, commissioner of the General Land office.

Approved November 29, 1909.
FRANK PIERCE,
First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. 12-16 1-6

STRAYED

From my barn in Klamath Falls, November 25, 1909, a bay mare, 7 years old, weighs about 1,125, branded RX on stifle and L on shoulder; blocky build, scant mane, clipped foretop, shod all around. Will pay reward for her return or information leading to her recovery.

W. A. DELZEL,
First National Bank.

Mrs. F. R. Olds left Saturday morning for Spokane to spend the holidays.