

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

E. J. MURRAY, Editor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON
TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

All communications submitted for publication in the columns of this paper will be inserted only over the name of the writer. No non de plume articles will be published.

\$200,000 AMOUNT ASKED FOR

(Continued From Page One.)

desired, and so they let the matter stand.

Feeling from this incident that power a newspaper would have in thwarting their purposes, the Development Company proceeded to get the papers of Klamath County fixed right; \$250.00 is said to have been given the Editor of the Merrill Record with the understanding that she divide with the paper at Bonanza, but by some book or crook the Record is said to have kept \$2.00, Murray being one of those in the scheme was "interested" enough to keep right. The Express was given a home in the building of the Development Company and everything was thought to be lovely, with nothing but geese in sight.

All the papers began to proclaim the merits of the movement, and everything seemed to be so sure that many lots were sold to outside suckers who were promised the Court House near their property. But the business men of Klamath Falls met and organized to defend their City from its foes. As no paper in the County would give space to their views, it was decided to organize a publishing company, and put a paper into the field to chronicle the news of the county without bias and without fear of any Master. Some fifty of the most representative business men of the town responded at once and \$10,000.00 was raised in ten minutes to put in a plant. The Klamath Chronicle is the result.

"Alarmed by this turn of affairs the Klamath Development Company, fearing that people would now learn the truth and vote against them in November, persuaded the County Court to break their word with the business men of Klamath Falls and to call an election, Saturday, April 30th, to decide the matter.

"Providence permitting, as the preacher says, this article will be read by every voter in Klamath County. Does not the fact appeal to you, that you would not have been asked about this matter at all if the business men of Klamath Falls had not protested? Does it not seem strange to you that this Company has had to bribe this deal through? If it is a square deal, why the hurry to decide it and why the use of so much money? There is a colored gentleman under the fuel pile as sure as you live, and the next issue of this paper will disclose the same. In the meantime, you may expect to be waited upon by some disinterested (?) gentleman, who will come to you at the expense of the Klamath Development Company, and to tell you how to vote on this matter.

"Oh yes! The Herald and the Express and the Record will howl like coyotes.

"They must make some sort of an attempt to earn the money doled out to them by their masters."

That the plaintiff is a stockholder, and an officer in the Klamath Development Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and duly licensed to transact business in the State of Oregon. That said corporation is engaged in the business of buying and selling real estate, and particularly in Klamath County, Oregon, and the false and malicious statements in said defamatory libel were meant by said defendant, to charge the plaintiff with having bribed the County Court of Klamath County, Oregon, to accept a site for the erection of a County Court House upon land owned by said Klamath Development Company, in the Hot Springs Addition to the said City of Klamath Falls, by giving to the several members of the said County Court, tracts of land in said Hot Springs Addition to said City of Klamath Falls.

That said publication was false, scandalous and defamatory. That plaintiff has sustained damage by reason of said false, scandalous publication in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays judgment against said defendant for the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and his costs and disbursements herein.

BENSON & STONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
State of Oregon,)
County of Klamath,)

I, S. O. JOHNSON, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That I am the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and that the foregoing complaint is true, as I verily believe.

S. O. JOHNSON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of April, A. D. 1910.
LOUISE SERGEANT,
Notary Public for Oregon.

WASHINGTON LETTER

"Tama Jim" Issues a Book on Conservation of Kitchen Resources

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The conservation of kitchen resources is the latest slogan of "Tama Jim" Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Uncle Sam has been teaching the farmers how to grow good things for a number of years, and now Secretary Wilson proposes to inaugurate an educational campaign to tell the housewives the best way to fix up the things the farmers raise.

"Tama Jim's" keynote in this campaign is that the nutritive value may be raised, and the cost at the same

time lowered. In other words, he hopes to teach the housewife what is best to eat, how to buy it and the best way to use it.

It seems that American housewives have been overlooking cooking economy—or at least haven't been as keen conservationists as their sisters abroad. American consuls have lately commented upon the difference in the standards of living between the German and the Englishman as compared to his income. Although opportunity enables the Englishman to reap a larger profit from his labors than the German, the latter is a better fed man. The Englishman puts more into his kitchen but the German takes more out of it. The German housewife is unequalled as a conservator of kitchen resources.

The meat cook book of the Department of Agriculture is the result of exhaustive experiments with a queer device called the calorimeter. This apparatus is as large as a room and yet is as delicately regulated as a ship's chronometer.

It is used to determine the value of foods and their relation to health, growth and energy of the human body. It is based, in principle, upon the theory that the human body is self-regulating and that, whereas in the case of the furnace all the fuel is converted into ash, gas and heat, in the body a part of the food-fuel goes toward building up the tissues. By the calorimeter food consumption is studied by analysis of the ash, the breath, which represents the gas, and the energy-giving properties, which is comparable to the heat of a furnace.

The chemical composition of a certain food being determined, the excrement and the breath of a person having eaten it are analyzed and the decrease in chemical constituents represents the portion digested. Of this latter, a portion is assimilated into the body tissue, and a part is consumed in the energy of the person. The exact portion that goes to energy is only found after exhaustive analysis.

All human energy is transformed into heat given off from the body. Even the raising of an arm causes a slight escape of heat. To measure this heat is to know the amount of energy expended. Consequently, in the calorimeter, a man is placed in a heat proof chamber. There are two outer walls to this room separated by an air space about five inches in width. Through this space are run alternately tubes for the circulation of cold water and wires for electric currents.

It is necessary that the chamber inclosed be absolutely heat proof, and remain unaffected by temperature changes without. To accomplish this advantage is taken of the law of physics that no change can occur in a room unless the temperature without it changes. If the heat in the calorimeter rises cold water is turned on in the pipes until the air in the space between the walls is the same as that of the room. If it drops an electric current is passed through. Thus the heat in the chamber is absolutely imprisoned. The man in the calorimeter is fed solely upon the diet that is to be analyzed. To measure the heat in the chamber determines the exact amount of energy giving nourishment there is in that particular food.

Since heat is the expression of energy it only remains to measure the heat within the calorimeter chamber to determine the energy expended by the "subject" under experiment. And the measuring is done thus:

Water pipes, in coils like those used in heating houses, are run through the calorimeter. Cold water, of a known temperature, runs through them. The water absorbs the heat in the room—that given off by the man within the chamber. The temperature of the water as it passes from the room is again taken, and the resultant rise in its temperature gives the amount of heat or energy generated from the food under test. So closely does the calorimeter register this heat that its dials show the slightest movement of the subject—such as the raising of an arm.

Tests are made in the chamber with the man at exercise and at rest. In order to know the amount of muscular energy expended a stationary bicycle arrangement is rigged up in the calorimeter. The hind wheel of this is made of sheet copper. Resisting currents of electricity are passed through this wheel so that it is known exactly the load against which he pulls.

There is now known by analysis the constituents of the ash from the

food and the energy supplied by it. There remains then the gas or the breath and the quantity assimilated. The test of the breath is made at the same time as the test of energy. Chemically measured air is passed into the chamber. The breath is known to give off two properties from the food digested—moisture and carbon dioxide.

When the air is drawn from the chamber it is passed through sulphuric acid to extract the moisture and through soda lime to extract the carbon dioxide. These two chemicals are analyzed after being saturated with the used air and the properties that have been given off in the breath from the food consumed are measured.

By a simple process of elimination the constituents of the ash, breath and the energy amount being subtracted from the original analysis of the food, it is found just what portion of the food was retained by the system and went to maintaining or building up the frame.

It is by experiment with various foods—or the same food variously prepared—that the calorimeter registers its most valuable information for the housewife. It is this information, translated from technical terms and reduced to plain English, that Uncle Jim Wilson will use in his campaign for the conservation of kitchen resources.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—A picturesque letter of complaint sent by J. J. Clark, lawyer and Civil War Veteran of Canton, Ohio, to Senator Dick, of Ohio, was filed in the Senate the other day as a petition. Clark says that while visiting Washington recently he opened an unguarded door to get a glimpse of the Senate chamber, the Senate not being in session. A page ran up and told him curtly:

"This is private property."
"I told him I thought it was all public property," says Clark.
Then a person with blue clothes resplendent with gold trimmings intervened and roughly escorted Clark away from the door. Clark insisted that as a veteran he had fought to keep the Senate in business and the flag floating over the Capitol, but the bouncer heeded not. He showed his G. A. R. button and said he was a Grand Army man.

"If you are a Grand Army man you ought to know better," said the man in blue. Clark retorted:
"I would spit on a government that would keep such a ruffian in its employ."
He calls upon Senator Dick to bring about an investigation of the affair.

American race horses are going to compete on Canadian tracks, and fat cattle or fine poultry sent across the border for exhibition purposes, may now go without fear that when their owners bring them back to the United States they will be made to pay a high rate of duty on them. But it took a Treasury ruling to move this threat, which, of course, was never intended by the framers of the tariff law and which was the result of hasty and careless construction.

One of the paragraphs of the law provides for the return to this country free of duty "articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, not including animals." The last three words were introduced into the bill on the floor of the Senate subsequent to the report of the bill from the Senate committee. It was not in the House bill.

From an examination of the Congressional Record, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, who had charge of the customs matters, was convinced that the language was obviously intended to limit the conduct of cattle feeders and breeders along the border lines who frequently brought back with their herds, foreign born calves, etc.

So he issued the necessary instructions to collectors of customs to allow American animals sent into Canada or Mexico for temporary purposes to be brought home free of duty.

If "T. R." should bring back from his African trip a tame lion whose teeth he had extracted with his mighty hand, he would have to pay 20 per cent duty on the estimated value of the animal.

But if some big circus manager should bring into this country a lot of lions and tigers and elephants, and other menagerie exhibits, no duty at all would be assessed.

Just after the new tariff law went into effect an American circus consisting of tamed dogs and ponies, which had been performing in Canada, tried to come back into the United States, into the State of Washington.

It was confronted by this peculiar language of the tariff bill, and it looked for a time as though the owners would have to pay duty on every horse, pony and dog connected with the show. The local collectors of customs, however, permitted the animals to return to this country with-

out assessing duty. Now, nearly a year after, the Treasury Department has approved that collector's actions on the same grounds as will be applied in the case of race horses and other animals sent to Canada or to Mexico for exhibition purposes, the further argument being made that there would be a discrimination of these American bred animals if they were not allowed to come back free of duty when lions and tigers and other tropical products in the animal line, traveling as a circus or menagerie, were permitted to enter without payment of customs duties.

TURKS SEEKING TO RESTORE ABDUL HAMID TO THRONE

War Breaks Out in Albania and Troops Are Rushed to Scene

United Press Service.

SALONIKA, Turkey, April 27.—Five hundred Albanians, mostly women and children, were killed in the Turkish bombardment of Godetz, according to dispatches received from there today. The town was practically destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The government is mobilizing 60,000 troops to rush to the Province of Albania, to suppress the rebellion which has broken out there. There are 30,000 troops now in the field, but they are unable to cope with the rebels, who want to restore the deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid, to his throne.

OREGON LIFE PAYS \$2,000 INSURANCE POLICY

W. H. Clark Was Insured in This Well Known Company

L. Samuels, general manager and founder of the Oregon Life, the well known State insurance company, was one of the excursionists who came to the city on the special train. With him he brought a check for \$2,000, payable to Mrs. Lyla M. Clark. This was in payment of the policy carried in the Oregon Life by her late husband, W. H. Clark. The payment of this claim so quickly speaks well for the Oregon Life, for it is but a matter of a few days since this city was saddened by the news of his death. Mr. Clark had been insured in the company less than a year.

The first company in the world to undertake the production of radium in a commercial way is building a laboratory in London.

NOTICE.
Parties wishing sagebrush land cleared, call on or write,
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12-3rd
Klamath Falls, Ore.

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COUNSELOR AT LAW
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DENTIST
White-Maddox Bldg.

DR. C. P. MASON
DENTIST
Office in American Bank & Trust Company's Building
PHONE 614
KLAMATH FALLS OREGON

BENSON & STONE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
American Bank
and Trust Bldg.
KLAMATH FALLS - OREGON

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF	
THE FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK	
at Klamath Falls, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, January 31, 1910.	
RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and Discounts	\$ 68,344.53
Bonds, securities, etc.	2,464.46
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	2,159.74
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	10,932.53
Due from approved reserve banks	20,402.44
Checks and other cash items	872.13
Cash on hand	19,687.76
Total	\$124,854.53
LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	48.64
Individual deposits subject to check	50,930.11
Demand certificates of deposit	280.00
Time certificates of deposit	11,585.00
Savings deposits	37,010.83
Total	\$124,854.53
State of Oregon,) County of Klamath, ss. I, J. W. Seimens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Correct—Attest: J. W. SEIMENS, Cashier. G. W. BALDWIN, J. A. MADDOX, Directors. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1910. E. L. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.	

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Office, Third and Main, opposite City Library. Telephone 301.

ESTRAY NOTICE

One bay horse, 2 or 3 years old, weight about 1000 pounds, no brands visible, came to my place on Seven-Mile about November 1, 1909. Owner may have same by paying charges.

E. A. KOONTZ,
Fort Klamath, Ore., February 11, 1910. 2-10-3-1

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I have some fine young registered Holstein bulls for sale; A-1 stock and acclimated. M. F. LOOSELEY, Ft. Klamath, Oregon.

E. L. ELLIOTT

ATTORNEY AT LAW
General Law Practice State and Federal Courts
Examiner of Land Titles.
First National Bank Block
Klamath Falls, Oregon

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