

CONTRACT FOR PAVING AWARDED

WARREN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY GETS THE PLUM

TOTAL COST WILL BE \$133,760

Work is to begin as soon as possible. City also seeks to have the Ankeny ditch settled.

The city council Tuesday accepted the bid of the Warren Construction company for the paving of the streets of Klamath Falls with bitulithic paving, and awarded them the contract. The total approximate cost of the paving will be \$133,760. Work is to start as soon as possible.

The city council adopted the ordinance providing for the paving of Main street from the bridge to the depot and Sixth street from Main to Kinlock avenue last night, and also awarded the contract to the Warren Construction company, their bid having been the lowest of the two submitted, \$2.20 a square yard.

It is the expectation now that the work will be commenced at the earliest possible moment, and that the company will have the machinery here as soon as they can do so.

With one plant they can lay about 1,000 yards a day, and it is not believed that the rock crushers can crush enough rock to more than supply that amount.

The work was let in three sections: Main street from the bridge to Eleventh street, amounting to \$57,528.59; Main street from Eleventh to the depot, \$50,107.38; Sixth street from Main to Kinlock avenue, \$26,124.16. The whole totals \$133,760.38.

These figures do not include the sidewalk, but do include the curbing.

A communication was prepared by City Attorney Drake, which will be sent to Secretary Ballinger concerning the Ankeny ditch matter. In the communication the city seeks to secure title to the ditch from the government and also to receive 300 inches of water. In consideration of that the city agrees to lay a pipe for the conveyance of the water and do away with the unsightly and unsanitary open ditch. It also agrees to satisfy the various water users under the ditch and also to maintain a pipe sufficiently large to carry the 300 inches of water. The city also asks that the water be kept running continuously. Besides satisfying the water users under the ditch and relieving the government of the trouble which the ditch now causes, the city will grant the government a right of way under Conger avenue for a pipe line for a power house which it is proposed to build here. Mayor Sanderson will sign the communication and send it to Secretary Ballinger for his consideration.

The old guard of the council. Members Wilkins, Castel, Hanks, Willits, Summers and Obenchain, and also Stansbie and Waldron, were present when Mayor Sanderson called the meeting to order last night.

An ordinance ordering the paving of Main street from the Link river bridge to Eleventh street was read the third time and passed.

An ordinance ordering the paving of Sixth street from Main street to Kinlock avenue was read the third time and passed.

An ordinance providing for the improvement of Second street, between Main street and Klamath avenue was passed to its second reading.

Building Permits. The following permits were granted:

Fred Mang, to raise the roof of the fire theater and remodel the building.

F. T. Sanderson, two-story dwelling, 30x40, on lot 4, block 46, Nichols addition, approximate cost \$3,000.

C. P. Gregory, to build a house, 24

x28, on lot 4, block 3. Canal addition, on Klamath avenue.

First Christian church, to move building from corner of Ninth and Pine streets, on what is known as the De Lap property, and move the Christian church on said lot.

H. M. Bristol and H. M. Murdoch, to fill alley from Second to Third, between Main and Klamath avenue, was referred to the street committee.

E. H. Patterson, to build two-room house on lot 3, block 49.

The bill of Sam Freemyer, amounting to \$7.50, for labor, was allowed.

The letter which is to be sent to Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger, relating to the old Ankeny ditch, was read to the council for their information.

I. F. Morley's application for the position of paving inspector was placed on file.

Considerable discussion was had as to the hastening of the paving contemplated to be done.

Judge Drake stated that there was no objection to the awarding of the contract for paving at the present time, and the negotiations could be entered into concerning the signing of the papers at a latter date.

A motion to accept the bid of the Warren Construction company for the paving of Main and Sixth streets and award them the contract was passed.

Council adjourned to August 29th.

WORK PROGRESSING RAPIDLY ON ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE

Dividing Wall Between It and the Willits Building and Rear Wall Up to the Second Story

Work on the new Odd Fellows' Temple is progressing rapidly. The dividing wall between it and the Willits' building is up to the second story and the rear wall is also about to the same level. The supply of brick will probably run short in a day or two, and may necessitate a halt in the work until the last of the week. The structural iron has also not arrived, and that may delay matters somewhat. However, it is expected that the building will be completed on time.

The Link River Electric company has the contract for wiring the building.

The joint for the flooring of the Willits building are being put in, and the brick walls are also being laid. This building will be completed before the Odd Fellows' temple is finished.

ESTRADA RELEASES 200 POLITICAL PRISONERS

Associates of Madriz Flee to Costa Rica—Conqueror Orders Sweeping Tariff Revision

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Consular advices indicate that President Madriz's associates, Senors Iram, Ortime, Vamquez, Chavarria, Toledo and seven others have fled to Costa Rica. President Estrada has released 200 political prisoners who had been confined on Caudon island, near Corinto. He has also ordered a sweeping tariff revision, removing food supplies, soap, quinine, purgative salts and disinfectants from the taxed list.

HOKE SMITH WINS OUT IN GEORGIA ELECTION

Nominated for Governor by a Majority of 25,000—Howard Defeats Livingston

ATLANTA, Ga., August 24.—The primary returns show that Hoke Smith has been nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 25,000 over Governor Brown. Wm. Howard defeated Livingston for the nomination as congressman from the Fifth Congressional district. Congressmen Lee, Hardwick and Edwards were renominated.

HAS NEARLY COMPLETED NEW STORE BUILDINGS

Structures on Fourth Street Between Main and Pine Will Be Finished in a Few Days

The three store rooms which O. D. Mathews is having constructed on Fourth street between Main and Pine, will be completed by the first of next month. H. M. Reynolds, the contractor, is nearly through with the carpenter work, and the ceilings will be put on in a short time and the buildings will then be painted.

These three stores are in a convenient location, and will no doubt be rented before they are completed.

MT. PITT FIRE ON THIS SIDE

FLAMES CAN BE SEEN ON THREE-MILE CREEK

SEVEN MILES NOW UNDER CONTROL

Clover Creek Fire in About the Same Condition as Yesterday—Men Are Sent There

The fire in the vicinity of Mount Pitt has broken away from the fighters, and is now on this side of the range. The flames are burning on what is known as Three-Mile creek, near Seven-Mile. Men have been sent from Fort Klamath to help fight the flames.

The latest message from the scene of the blaze was received late Tuesday night, and stated that about seven miles of fire front had been controlled but that the fire continually breaks away from the fighters, owing to the high wind. Part of the fire-fighting crew is camped at the head of Rancheria creek. The fire seems to cover the high country from Mount Pitt to Rustler Peak. There are two fires on Mount Pitt at a height of about 7,000 feet.

At Clover creek the situation is somewhat better. Last night the fire was partially under control, and word was sent that if more men arrived there the flames could be controlled. Twelve men were sent there today. Eighteen men left here yesterday, and are probably at the blaze by this time.

A message from there this morning stated that there had not been any wind last night, and while the smoke was very heavy the fire seemed to be under better control.

F. F. BODGE IS BURIED AT FORT KLAMATH

Lived on a Homestead on Crystal Creek and Died After Lingering Illness

F. F. Bodge, who has lived on a homestead at Crystal creek for some time, died last week, and his remains were laid to rest Sunday afternoon in the cemetery at Fort Klamath. He had been ill for some time, but had seemingly been getting better, and his death was a surprise to his friends.

He was a brother of Mrs. D. G. Brown.

JOHN ELLIS COMING TO THE CITY

Will Arrive From His Ranch to Receive Treatment for Broken Jaw

John Ellis, the prominent rancher, arrived Wednesday afternoon to receive treatment for his right jaw which was broken Tuesday by being struck with a hook while he was unloading hay.

The cable to which the carrier was attached broke and the hook struck him in the jaw, breaking it and fracturing the bone. Dr. R. R. Hamilton set the bone Tuesday and Mr. Ellis was brought to this city Wednesday for treatment.

CONSIDERS ROOSEVELT A DANGEROUS MAN

NEW YORK, August 24.—H. C. Duval Senator Dewey's ex-secretary, called today for Europe. He termed Ex-President Roosevelt a dangerous man and a menace to the peace of Wall street. He thinks that the chief danger is in the Colonel's impromptu rear platform addresses.

MAYOR GAYNOR TO GO TO THE ADIRONDACKS

HOBOKEN, N. J., August 24.—It is announced that Mayor Gaynor probably will go to the Adirondacks or to a Long Island farm next Monday.

FORMER SENATOR FROM FLORIDA IS DEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—Former Senator Call of Florida died this morning from an apoplectic stroke, which he sustained Saturday.

John Sherman, an actor in one of the Portland theaters, went to Dairy Wednesday to visit his father, C. W. Sherman, one of the prominent residents of the thriving community.

TWO IMPORTANT PUBLIC QUESTIONS

CONSERVATION AND BETTERMENT OF FARM LIFE

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE IS NEEDED

Ex-President Roosevelt Talks on Conservation and Conditions Governing Country Life

UTICA, N. Y., August 24.—In his speech in this city yesterday Ex-President Roosevelt said:

There are no two public questions of more vital importance to the future of this country than the problem of conservation and the problem of the betterment of public life. Moreover, these two problems are really interdependent, for neither of them can be successfully solved save on condition that there is at least a measurable success in the effort to solve the other.

We are now trying to preserve, not for exploitation by individuals, but for the permanent benefit of the whole people, the waters and the forests, and we are doing this primarily as a means of adding to the fertility of the soil; although in each case there is a great secondary use both of the water and of the forests for commercial and industrial purposes. In the same way it is essential for the farmers themselves to try to broaden the life of the man who lives in the open country; to make it more attractive; to give it every adjunct and aid to development which has been given to the life of the man of the cities.

The human side of the rural life problem is to make the career of the farmer and the career of the farm laborer as attractive and as remunerative as corresponding careers in the city.

One reason why the great business men of today—the great industrial leaders—have gone ahead, while the farmer has tended to sag behind the others, is that they are far more willing and indeed eager, to profit by expert and technical knowledge—the knowledge that can only come as a result of the highest education. From railways to factories, no great industrial concern can nowadays be carried on save by the aid of a swarm of men who have received a high technical education in chemistry, in engineering, in electricity, in one or more of scores of special subjects.

In just the same way the farmers should benefit by the advice of the technical men who have been trained in phases of the very work the farmer does.

During the last half-century we have begun to develop a system of agricultural education at once practical and scientific, and we must go on developing it.

Down in Long Island where I live men connected with the Long Island railroad have put practical men in charge of experimental farms, cultivating them intensively, and using the best modern methods, not only in raising crops, but in securing the best market for the crops when raised. The growth has been astounding, and land only fifty miles from New York, which during our entire national lifetime has been treated worthless, has within the last three or four years been proved to possess a really high value.

The farmer, however, must not only make his land pay, but he must make country life interesting for himself and for his wife and his sons and daughters. Our people as a whole should realize the infinite possibilities of life in the country; and every effort should be made to make these possibilities more possible.

Farmers should learn how to combine effectively, as has been done in industry. I am particularly glad to speak to the Grange, for I heartily believe in farmers' organizations; and we should all welcome every step taken towards an increasing co-operation among farmers. The importance of such movements cannot be over-estimated; and through such intelligent joint action it will be possible to improve the market just as much as the farm.

Country life should be as attractive as city life, and the country people should insist upon having their full representation when it comes to dealing with all great public questions. In other words, country folks should

demand that they work on equal terms with city folks in all such matters. They should have their share in the memberships of commissions and councils; in short, of all the organized bodies for laying plans for great enterprises affecting all the people.

The country church should be made a true social center, alive to the development, taking the lead in work and in recreation, caring more for conduct than for dogma more for ethical, spiritual, practical betterment than for merely formal piety. The country school should be made a vital center for economic, social and educational co-operation; it is naturally fitted to be such a center for those engaged in commercial farming; and still more for those engaged in domestic farming, for those who live on and by the small farms they themselves own.

One feature of the problem should be recognized by the farmer at once, and an effort made to deal with it. It is our duty and our business to consider the farm laborer exactly as we consider the farmer. No country life can be satisfactory when the owners of farms tend, for whatever reason, to go away to live in cities instead of working their farms; and, moreover, it cannot be really satisfactory when the labor system is so managed that there is for part of the year a demand for labor which cannot be met, and during another part of the year no demand for labor at all, so that the farmers tend to rely on migratory laborers, who come out to work in the country with no permanent interest in it and with no prospect of steady employment.

Above all, the conditions of farm life must always be shaped with a view to the welfare of the farmer's wife and the farm laborer's wife, quite as much as to the welfare of the farmer and the farm laborer. To have the woman a mere drudge is at least as bad as to have the man a mere drudge. It is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize her labor within the house as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of his labor outside the house. I haven't the slightest sympathy with any movement which looks to excusing men and women for the non-performance of duty and fixes attention only on rights and not on duties. The woman who shirks her duties as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature; just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature.

But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man; for the mother is the real Atlas, who bears aloft in her strong and tender arms the destiny of the world. She deserves honor and consideration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor and consideration if she shirks her duties. But the average American woman does not shirk them; and it is a matter of the highest obligation for us to see that they are performed under conditions which make for her welfare and happiness and for the welfare and happiness of the children she brings into the world.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS CAUSE OF FIRES

Forest Service Has Ordered That Men Who Started Blazes Be Apprehended—Troops Are Sent

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23.—The forest service has wired Assistant Forester Buck at Medford, Ore., to use the most urgent methods to apprehend the men who are starting fires in the forests. They have also asked the war department for more troops. Forester Buck wires that he has sent twenty-five scouts to investigate the situation.

Five companies of infantry from American Lake are expected at Medford today.

TO LEVY TAX IN SUPPORT OF EXPOSITION

Gillett Will Call Special Session of the Legislature to Consider the Question

SACRAMENTO, August 23.—Governor Gillett has issued a proclamation calling the state legislature in special session on September 6th for the purpose of adopting amendments to the constitution which will be submitted to the people to give financial assistance to the Panama Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The probable plan will be to levy a tax of four per cent for four or five years to bring the needed revenue.

RAINS IN FIRE SWEEPED REGION

LIGHT WINDS AID IN SUBDUING
FLAMES

FIRE FIGHTERS REPORTED SAVED

Many Settlers Lose Their Homes—Timber Loss Is \$11,000,000—California Town Threatened

The wind that has been sweeping the flames through the forests of Idaho for the past week have died away, and a slight rain has been the means of alleviating the suffering of that stricken region. The reports from those who were in danger from the flames is also more encouraging.

SPOKANE, August 24.—Light rains and a dying wind have aided the fire fighters today. A lack of communication renders accurate estimates of the number of dead impossible. The total probably will not exceed 100. The known dead number fifty-three.

The 200 fighters who were reported lost yesterday are said to have reached Missoula, Mont. Several gangs of fire fighters are out, but the situation does not warrant any feeling of alarm for their safety. It is estimated that 700 settlers have been burned out. The timber loss is estimated at \$11,000,000.

Fire Threatens California Town.

CHICO, Calif., August 24.—Reports from Magalla, a mountain town twenty-four miles from here, state that the fire is within a mile of Magalla, and that the town is threatened. Several cabins and mine buildings have so far been destroyed. The path of the fire is two miles wide.

The men in the district have been fighting the flames and one of them has been severely burned. The region around here is enveloped in smoke from the burning forests.

CHARGE WISE WITH MURDER ON HIGH SEAS

Penalty Will Be Death if He Is Found Guilty—Plan Was to Bury Loot and Later to Divide It

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—G. F. Wise, the pirate, will be charged with murder on the high seas, the penalty of which will be death if he is convicted, according to Assistant Federal Attorney Ben McKinley. At first it was intended to charge him with piracy, but the penalty of piracy is only life imprisonment. An effort will be made to give Wise the extreme penalty.

Wise appeared at the coroner's inquest today to determine the death of Captain Wood of the steamship Buckman. He viewed the body of the captain unmoved.

According to his statement the plan had been to bury the loot from the steamer and later return and divide it among the plotters.

LOCAL SOCIALISTS HOLD EXPERIENCE MEETING

Morris Michelson and Samuel Goldstein Guests of the Party—Refreshments Are Served

A number of local socialists held an "Experience Meeting" in the courthouse grounds Monday in honor of the presence of Comrade Morris Michelson and friend, Mr. Samuel Goldstein of San Francisco.

Mr. Michelson is well known as an agitator to the socialists of the Pacific slope.

About 10 o'clock all repaired to the East End Kandy Kitchen, where refreshments were served with the daintiness which characterizes this well-known place.

The affair, though purely impromptu, was pronounced a most enjoyable one by all who participated.

It is now possible to telephone from Liverpool to Paris, Brussels and several smaller cities and towns in France and Belgium.