

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.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL PERSONS

(Continued from Page 1)

for all citizens, when we achieve it, will have two great results. First, every man will have a fair chance to make of himself all that in him lies, to reach the highest point to which his capacities, unassisted by special privilege of his own and unhampered by the special privileges of others, can carry him and his family substantially what he has earned. Second, equality of opportunity means that the commonwealth will get from every citizen the highest service of which he is capable. No man who carries the burden of the special privilege of another can give to the commonwealth that service to which it is fairly entitled.

I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for a more substantial equality of opportunity and of reward for equally good service.

This means that our governments, national and state, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special interests. Exactly as the special interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity before the Civil War, so now the great special business interests too often control and corrupt the men and methods of government for their own profit. We must drive the special interests out of politics. That is one of our tasks today. Every special interest is entitled to justice—full, fair, and complete—but not one is entitled to a vote in congress, a voice on the bench or to representation in any public office. The constitution guarantees protection to property, and we must make that promise good. But it does not give the right of suffrage to and corporation.

The true friend of property, the true conservative, is he who insists that property shall be the servant and not the master of commonwealth; who insists that the creature of man's making shall be the servant and not the master of the man who made it. The citizens of the United States must effectively control the mighty commercial forces which they have themselves called into being.

There can be no effective control of corporations while their political activity remains. To put an end to it will be neither a short nor an easy task, but it can be done.

We must have complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs, so that the people may know beyond peradventure whether the corporations obey the law or whether their management entitles them to the confidence of the public. It is necessary that laws should be passed to prohibit the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes; it is still more necessary that such laws should be thoroughly enforced. Corporate expenditures for political purposes and especially such expenditures by public service corporations, have supplied one of the principal sources of corruption in our political affairs.

It has become entirely clear that we must have government supervision of the capitalization not only of public service corporations, including particularly railroads, but of all corporations doing an interstate business. I do not wish to see the nation forced into ownership of the railroads if it can possibly be avoided, and the only alternative is thorough-going and effective regulation, which shall be based on a full knowledge of all the facts, including a physical valuation of the property. This physical valuation is not needed, or, at least, is very rarely needed, for fixing rates; but it is needed as the basis of honest capitalization.

We have come to recognize that franchises should never be granted except for a limited time, and never without proper provision for compensation to the public. It is my personal belief that the same kind and degree of control and supervision which should be exercised over public service corporations should be extended also to combinations which control necessities of life such as meat, oil and coal, or which deal in them on an important scale.

I believe that the officers and especially the directors of corporations should be held personally responsible when any corporation breaks the law.

Combinations in industry are the result of an imperative economic law which cannot be repealed by political

legislation. The effort at prohibiting all combinations has substantially failed. The way out lies not in attempting to prevent such combinations, but in completely controlling them in the interest of the public welfare. For that purpose the federal bureau of corporations is an agency of the first importance. Its power and therefore its efficiency, as well as that of the interstate commerce commission, should be largely increased. We have a right to expect from the bureau of corporations and from the interstate commerce commission a very high grade of public service. We should be as sure of the proper conduct of interstate railways and the proper management of interstate business as we are now sure of the conduct and management of the national banks. The Hepburn act and amendment to that act in the shape in which it finally passed congress at the last session, represent a long step in advance; and we must go yet further.

There is a widespread belief among our people that, under the methods of making traffics which have hitherto obtained, the special interests are too influential. Probably this is true of both the big interests and the little interests. These methods have put a premium on selfishness and naturally the selfish big interests have gotten more than the selfish small interests. The duty of congress is to provide a method by which the interests of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or of improper business influence. Such a commission can find out the real difference between cost of production, which is mainly the difference of labor cost here and abroad. As fast as its recommendations are made I believe in revising one schedule at a time. A general revision of the tariff almost inevitably leads to log-rolling, and the subordination of the general public interest to local and special interests.

The absence of effective state and especially national restraint upon unfair money getting has tended to create a small class of enormously wealthy and economically powerful men, whose chief object is to hold and increase their power. The prime need is to arrange the conditions which enable these men to accumulate power which it is not for the general welfare that they should hold or exercise.

We grudge no man a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity, when exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. But the fortune must be honorably obtained and well used. It is not even enough that it should have been gained without doing damage to the community. We should permit it to be gained as long as the gaining represents benefit to the community. This, I know, implies a policy of a far more active governmental interference with social and economic conditions in this country than we have yet had, but I think we have got to face the fact that such an increase in governmental control is now necessary.

No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. The really big fortune, the swollen fortune, by the mere fact of its size, acquires qualities which differentiate it in kind as well as in degree from what is possessed by men of relatively small means. Therefore I believe in a graduated income tax on big fortunes and in another tax which is far more easily collected and far more effective—a graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, properly safeguarded against evasion, and increasing rapidly in amount with the size of the estate.

The people of the United States suffer from periodical financial panics to a degree substantially unknown among the other nations which approach us in financial strength. There is no reason we should suffer what they escape. It is of profound importance that our financial system should be promptly investigated, and so thoroughly and effectively revised as to make it certain that hereafter our currency will no longer fail at critical times to meet our needs.

It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that I believe in an efficient army and a navy large enough to secure for us abroad that respect which is the surest guarantee of peace. Justice and fair dealing among nations rest on principles identical with those which control justice and fair dealing among the individuals of which nations are composed; with the vital ex-

ception that each nation must do its own part in international police work. National friendships, like those between men, must be founded on respect as well as on liking, on forbearance as well as upon trust. In all this it is peculiarly the duty of the United States to set a good example.

Of conservation I shall speak more at length elsewhere. Conservation means development as much as it does protection. I recognize the right and the duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land, but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us. The natural resources must be used for the benefit of all our people and not monopolized for the benefit of the few. That is one of the fundamental reasons why the special interests must be driven out of politics. Of all the questions which can come before this nation short of the actual preservation of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us and training them into a better race to inhabit the land and pass it on. Conservation is a great moral issue, for it involves the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation. Let me add that the health and vitality of our people are at least as well worth conserving as their forests, waters, lands and minerals, and that in this great work the national government must bear a most important part.

I have spoken elsewhere also of the great task which lies before the farmers of the country to get for themselves and for their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm. The burden of this great task will fall, as it should, mainly upon the great organizations of the farmers themselves. I am glad it will, for I believe they are well able to handle it. In particular, there are strong reasons why the departments of agriculture of the various states, the United States department of agriculture, and the agricultural colleges and experimental stations should extend their work to cover all phases of life on the farm instead of limiting themselves, as they have far too often limited themselves in the past, solely to the question of the production of crops.

Nothing is more true than excess of every kind is followed by reaction; a fact which should be pondered by reformer and reactionary alike. We are face to face with new conceptions of the relations of property to human welfare, chiefly because certain advocates of the rights of property as against the rights of men have been pushing their claims too far. The man who wrongly holds that every human right is secondary to his profit must now give way to the advocate of human welfare, who rightly maintains that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it. But I think we may go still further. The right to regulate the use of wealth in the public interest is universally admitted. Let us admit also the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. The fundamental thing to do for every man is to give him the chance to reach a place in which he will make the greatest possible contribution to the public welfare. No man can be a good citizen unless he has a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor short enough so that after his day's work is done he will have time and energy to bear his share in the management of the community to help in carrying the general load. We keep countless men from being good citizens by the conditions of life with which we surround them. We need comprehensive workmen's compensation acts both state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women, and especially we need in our common schools not merely education in book learning, but also practical training for daily life and work. We need to enforce better sanitary conditions for our workers, and to extend the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce both within and between the states. Also, friends, in the interest of the workingman himself we need to set our faces like flint against mob violence just as against corporate greed; against violence and injustice and lawlessness by wage workers just as much as against lawless cunning and greed and selfish arrogance of employers.

National efficiency has many factors. It is a necessary result of the principle of conservation widely applied. In the end it will determine our failure or success as a nation. National efficiency has to do not only with natural resources and with men. It is equally concerned with institutions. The state must be made efficient for the work which concerns only the people of the state; and the nation for that which concerns all the

people. There must remain no neutral ground to serve as a refuge for law-breakers, and especially for law-breakers of great wealth, who can hire the vulpine legal cunning which will teach them how to avoid both jurisdictions. It is a misfortune when the national legislature fails to do its duty in providing a national remedy, so that the only national activity is the purely negative activity of the judiciary in forbidding the state to exercise power in the premises.

I do not ask for over-centralization, but I do ask that we work in a spirit of broad and far-reaching nationalism when we work for what concerns our people as a whole. We are all great Americans. Our common interests are as broad as the continent. I speak to you here in Kansas exactly as I would speak in New York or Georgia for the most vital problems are those which affect us all alike. The national government belongs to the whole American people, and where the whole American people are interested that interest can be guarded effectively only by the national government. The betterment which we seek must be accomplished, I believe, mainly through the national government.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Furnished Daily by the Abstract Firm of Mason & Slough

J. L. Cunningham to Ida Lucile Cunningham, lot 8, blk. 42, lot 9, blk. 45, First addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

Harry D. Mills to J. G. Pierce, an undivided half of all lots and blocks in Klamath View, Oregon.

Klamath Falls Land and Transportation company to J. G. Pierce, lots 52 and 53, in blk. 3, First addition to Buena Vista addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

Klamath Development company to Hot Springs company lots 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8, blk. 12; lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 blk 14; lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, blk. 17; lots 12, 13, 14 and 15, blk. 18, Hillside addition to Klamath Falls; also lots 29A and 29B, Railroad addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

Klamath Development company to Hot Springs company, lots 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 13, 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B blk. 2; lots 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 13C and 13D, blk. 4; lots 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D and 2E, blk. 5; lots 39A, 39B 39C, 40A and 40B, blk. 7, Railroad addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

Hot Springs company to Klamath Development company, lot 12, blk. 8, Second Hot Springs addition to Klamath Falls; \$1.

Ed A. Jahn to Charles P. Stewart, lot 14, blk. 55, Second Hot Springs addition to Klamath Falls; \$1.

Geo. F. Elliott to Edward Freuer parts of lots 7 and 8, blk. 41, Nichols addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

Fred Schallock to C. H. Daggott to Addie May Nichols, lots 9, 10, blk 116, Sunnyside addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

W. B. Barnes to Herbert W. Baldwin, lot 2 sec. 18-41-14; \$1.80.

Lakeside company to Frank Kremarik, lot 6, sec. 15-41-12; \$1.155.

W. B. Barnes to Herbert W. Baldwin, SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 sec. 25-40-12; \$1.80.

Klamath Development company to George E. Moore, lot 23, blk. 50, town of Worden; \$10.

Francis J. Bowne to May O'Conner, east 50 feet of lots 6 and 7, and east 50 feet of S 1/2 of lot 8, blk. 3 in the town of Bonanza; \$10.

C. R. Taylor to D. A. Hatfield, quit claim deed on S 1/2 of NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 sec. 26-39-9; \$10.

Marshall F. Orr to R. F. Tuttle, NW 1/4 sec. 12-40-13; \$2.500.

Manfred M. Garoutte to J. G. Pierce, half interest in lot 9, Midland tract; \$10.

D. B. Campbell and E. R. Reames to J. G. Pierce, N 1/2 of lot 34, Midland tract; \$10.

Mattie Heldrich to P. L. Fountain, lot 10, blk. 90, Klamath addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

J. H. Tucker to Seymour H. Bell, SE 1/4 sec. 26-27-10; \$500.

Klamath Development company to P. C. Lavey & Co., lot 9, blk. 33, town of Worden; \$15.

John Beelcka to Vaclav Svoboda and John Svisik, undivided third interest in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 sec. 8-41-12; \$180.

W. P. Johnson to the S. S. Johnson company, undivided half of S 1/2 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 sec. 28 and lot 6 of section 33-38-9; \$10.

W. P. Johnson to A. Fleishacker & Co., deed of correction; undivided half of the S 1/2 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 sec. 28- and lot 6 sec. 33-38-9; \$10.

P. C. Lavey & Co. to Chas. B. Tye, lot 8, blk. 30 town of Worden; \$150.

I. R. Broughton to George B. Mason, lots 4 and 5, blk. 16, Opportunity addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

William Green to United States, part of SW 1/4 sec. 36-39-9; \$231.

Wanted—Competent man desires position as foreman or manager on ranch, either irrigated or dry farm. References. Address Walter Jones, Clear Lake, Utah. 9-1-1016

RABBES WILL OPPOSE JUDGE MILLER

BUSY SECURING SIGNATURES TO THEIR PETITIONS

Sanderson Is Opposing Leavitt and Worden for County Judge—Lee Is Undecided

The candidates for the various offices of the county are busy securing signers to the petitions necessary in order that their names be placed on the ballot for the primaries which will be held on September 24th. The petitions must be in the county clerk's hands by September 8th, and all of the candidates are getting busy.

Those who have filed their declarations and are circulating petitions, together with the date of filing, are: County Judge.

A. L. Leavitt, republican, August 23; Wm. S. Worden, republican, assembly candidate, August 24; F. T. Sanderson, democrat August 29.

Sheriff.

W. B. Barnes, republican, assembly candidate, August 19; Jasper Bennet, democrat, August 22.

Clerk.

C. R. De Lap, republican, assembly candidate, August 17.

Treasurer.

C. H. Daggott, incumbent, democrat August 20; J. W. Siemens, republican, assembly candidate, August 27.

Coroner.

Earl Whitlock, democrat, August 23; Dr. Geo. R. Wright, republican, assembly candidate.

Constable.

John G. Schallock, republican, August 23.

Justice of the Peace.

A. D. Miller, republican, August 26; Henry Rabbes, republican, August 29.

For county commissioner E. E. Fitch of Merrill is the republican assembly candidate and J. T. Bradley of Bonanza has consented to also run for that office on the republican ticket.

The declaration of Judge Benson for circuit judge was sent to Salem several days ago. Captain Lee is undecided yet whether he will run for county judge or not.

The petitions must be in by September 8th, and all of the candidates are busy securing the requisite number of signers.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS ADJUDGED INSANE

PATTERSON N. J., August 29.—The authorities of Passaic county have decided that habitual drunkenness is a mental disease, a form of insanity rather than a crime, and persons who are adjudged habitual drunkards will hereafter be committed to the regular insane hospital for treatment. The first cases to be so disposed came up here this week, and resulted in an order by County Physician Armstrong committing Sadie Drew, 50 years old, and Jeannette Phyllis, 45 years old, to the state asylum at Morris Plains.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Land Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon August 29, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Jasper F. Hibberts, of Klamath Falls, Oregon, who, on September 21, 1905, made homestead application No. 3401, serial No. 02947, for S 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 32, Township 37 south, Range 10 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before County Clerk C. R. DeLap, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 15th day of October, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: W. B. Sanders, of Swan, Oregon; Henry Miers, of Swan, Oregon; L. R. Robin of Klamath Falls, Ore.; L. G. Stiles, of Swan, Oregon.

ARTHUR W. ORTON, 9-1-10-13 Register.

Parties wishing agrobush land cleared, call on or write, W. W. MASTEN, Klamath Falls, Ore.

TO FORT KLAMATH PEOPLE:

We carry a complete line of doors, windows and mouldings, and as agents for the Big Basin Lumber Company are in a position to fill your orders promptly. Call and see samples and get prices.

UTTER & BROWN, M16-3m Fort Klamath, Ore.

SUMMONS

In Equity to Quiet Title In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath, ss.

Weyerhaeuser Land Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. F. S. Sprague, Frank S. Sprague and "Ellen" Sprague, husband and wife; that after due inquiry the Plaintiff is unable to learn the true Christian name of "Ellen" Sprague, who for that reason is sued in the name of "Ellen" Sprague, Defendants.

To F. S. Sprague, Frank S. Sprague and "Ellen" Sprague, husband and wife; that after due inquiry the Plaintiff is unable to learn the true Christian name of "Ellen" Sprague, who is, for this reason, sued in the name of "Ellen" Sprague, Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled suit against you, on file in the office of the county clerk for the County of Klamath and State of Oregon, on or before Thursday, September 1, 1910, said date being the last day of the time named in the order of the circuit court for Klamath County, Oregon, for the publication of this summons, that the first day of such publication being Thursday, July 21, 1910, and if you fail to answer, and for the want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the plaintiff's complaint, to-wit: To quiet plaintiff's title to the northwest quarter of section two, township forty, south of range five, east of the Willamette meridian, in the County of Klamath and State of Oregon.

This summons is served by publication in the Klamath Republican, by order of the Honorable George Noland, judge of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for Klamath County, made, filed and dated July 10, 1910, said order of publication requires this summons to be published in the Klamath Republican, a newspaper published in the County of Klamath, where said action is pending, commencing upon Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1910, and once every week thereafter for six successive consecutive weeks ending upon Thursday, September 1, 1910, pursuant to said order.

C. M. O'NEILL, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

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