

# AN EPIDEMIC OF INSPECTION

THE DISEASE IS OF MODERN ORIGIN

PERMEATES THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

All the Officials, From the President Down, Are Afflicted With the Germ

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Flying southward like the wild birds, but centering in the capital, government officials are returning to the scene of their labor. President Taft will not leave Beverly for the White House until October 18th, and others will not return until about that time, but a number have already come in from their vacations and inspection trips. Bronzed, erect and cheerful, they seem to have fared well, whether absence was due to a desire to seek rest or the prosecution of official business.

The passion for inspection, like typhoid fever, is almost entirely a summer disease in Washington. When the thermometer mounts to the hundred mark and the asphalt pavements on Pennsylvania avenue begin to grow mushy under foot, those who hold down the padded chairs behind the mahogany desks in the executive department begin to waken to the necessity of going off somewhere to do some inspecting.

It has been a growing habit for a number of years, it is said to be a good thing for the men who go to see something of their official dominions. But it was not so in George Washington's time, nor in Grover Cleveland's, for that matter. Washington had a home down the river within easy distance of this city at Mount Vernon. Cleveland had a summer place just on the outskirts of the city, which has given the name of Cleveland Park to one of the capital's suburbs. Of late presidents have been obliged to hie off to summer resorts and smaller officials, at the same time, can very conveniently find it necessary to inspect.

Former Secretary of the Navy Newberry, who stuck to his desk, grimly observed once that it seemed to be a matter of tradition that the navy yards in the vicinity of New Orleans and Florida needed inspection in the winter time and the yards and stations at Newport and Portsmouth had to be looked after in the summer. The same rule holds for the ordinary inspection trip. Canada, Alaska and the cooler regions are the favorite hunting grounds for inspectors, and occasionally there is necessity for making a hurried trip to Europe to see how things are being done on the other side.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer is going to inspect the naval stations from New York to Puget Sound and Cuba. Secretary Dickinson, who has already done the Philippines and China, is now coming home with General Edwards, chief of the insular bureau, by way of Siberia, and will stop at Berlin and some other places to glean bits of military wisdom in passing.

Secretary Nagel and Attorney General Wickersham have gone through the arduous duty of inspecting the muddled affairs in Alaska, at the direction of President Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver found it necessary to inspect some of the forts in New Mexico. Incidentally he saw the snake dances and a few other sights of the Southwest. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, who has been one of the few high ranking officials to stay in Washington most of the summer, has occasional fits of the inspection fever.

In the state department there has also been some desultory summer inspecting. Secretary Knox has kept to the sylvan quiet of his farm at Valley Forge. Occasionally it has been necessary for officials to run up to communicate with him and discuss affairs of the moment. Director General Cass of the consular service made a trip to Canada to see some of the consular posts. The head of the bureau of trade relations, J. B. Osborne went to London and other places in an official capacity.

Rear Admiral "Reggie" Nicholson, chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy department, a short time ago went to San Francisco to inspect the yard at Mare Island. Other rear admirals also have found it necessary to take trips here and there during the summer season.

It might even be said that the trips are necessary for many of the men who go away; that it is directly in the line of their duty and of advantage to them in their work. In a general way all that can be said of the habit is that it is of modern origin—as is the summer vacation.

Secretary MacVeagh spent several months at his summer home at Dub-

lin, N. H. He had the service of a stenographer, and devoted several hours every day to affairs of the department, sent to him from the main office. Assistant Secretary Hillis spent some time in Ohio, the home state of Mr. Hillis, and took a look at the Ohio republican state convention. He also spent some time on the New England coast. Assistant Secretary Andrew enjoyed a sojourn for several weeks at his summer home near Gloucester, Mass.

Both the mountains and the sea appealed to Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency. He visited Atlantic City and then sought the higher life in a mountain resort. Royal E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue, made a trip to the Pacific coast. He called meetings of revenue collectors for consultation and instruction and in California he conferred with wine makers concerning contested points in the enforcement of the revenue laws. Lee McClung, treasurer of the United States, visited Atlantic City and New England.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, passed by all the resorts and found comfort and joy on his Iowa farm.

Secretary Ballinger of the Department of the Interior, inspected a number of parks and reclamation projects in the West and visited his home in the state of Washington.

Postmaster General Hitchcock sought relief from the withering Washington summer in a trip to Europe, and later visited Arizona and New Mexico.

An inspection of immigration stations was made by Daniel J. Keefe, commissioner general of the bureau of immigration. He visited the stations along the Canadian border, where many problems exist over the smuggling of Chinese and other undesirable aliens into the states.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following recent transfers in realty are furnished by the abstract firm of Mason & Slough:

Chas. E. Worden to Mrs. H. McGowan, lot 9, block 2, Shippington addition to Klamath Falls; 200.

C. E. Hoyt and J. B. C. Taylor to Wallace Crawford, lot 8, block 1, Hoyt's addition to Klamath Falls; \$100.

United States to Perry A. Wilkins, 8 1/2 of NE 1/4 and N 1/2 of SE 1/4 sec. 25-29-11.

G. H. Phibbs to Robert Milton Riggs, lot 7, block 13, North Klamath Falls; \$150.

F. T. Sanderson to E. M. Frazer, part of lots 1 and 2, block 46, Nichols addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

Klamath Development company to George B. Snyder, lot 21, block 5, Hot Springs addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

F. A. S. Wiley to Thebe E. Sharpless, lots 8, 9 and 10, block 38, Hot Springs addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

The following recent transfers in realty are reported by the abstract firm of Mason & Slough:

Emily A. Humphrey to Mary L. Weller, lots 7 and 8, blk. 7 Klamath Falls; \$10.

Stella M. Stansbie to John T. Harris, lot 10, blk. 41, First addition to Klamath Falls; \$10.

S. Leslie Meeker to G. A. Warrick, blks. 40, 41 and 42, East Klamath Falls; \$10.

Frederick Victor Shelton to G. H. Peters, east two-thirds of blk. 38, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec. 2-41-10; \$2,000.

United States to Ellen Norcross, patent to S 1/2 of SW 1/4, W 1/2 of SE 1/4 sec. 22-24-9.

## A TABLE OF MEASURES

Young housekeepers and all others who believe in exact measurements may like a table of measures. Paste it on the wall over the mixing table. It may come in handy some day.

Sixty drops make a tablespoon.

Three teaspoons equal one tablespoon.

Eight rounded tablespoons of dry material equal one cupful.

Sixteen tablespoons of liquid equal one cupful.

One cup of liquid is half a pint.

One heaping tablespoon of sugar is one ounce.

One heaping table spoon of butter is two ounces.

One cup of butter or sugar is half a pound.

Two cups of flour is a pound.

One cup of rice is half a pound.

One cup of Indian meal is six ounces.

One cup of breadcrumbs is two ounces.

One pint of ordinary liquid is one pound.

The Willamette Valley produced 100,000 bales of first grade hops this season, as compared with a yield of \$2,000 bales last season.

B. E. Wolford had business here from Yainax last week.

George King of San Francisco is here on business.

## VILLAGES ARE DESTROYED

THE FIRE BELT REACHES FOR EIGHTY MILES.

Deaths From the Flames May Reach From 750 to 1,000—Enormous Areas Will Be Burned

WARROAD, Minn., Oct. 10.—The number of deaths from the fire may reach between 750 and 1,000. The uncontrolled flames are rushing from the southwest, and the villages of Graceton, Swift, Roosevelt and Cedar Spur have been destroyed. The fire zone is eighty miles long, and reaches from Gravel Pit Spur to Stratton, Ont., and is thirty miles wide between Redlake, Minn., and Lake of the Woods. It is spreading in all directions, and lumbermen estimate that 3,000 square miles will be burned. The state of Minnesota is mustering a corps of fire fighters.

Rainy River is burning from the international bridge to Sixth street, and if the fire advances one mile further it is feared the town will burn.

The Portage Lumber company's mill, worth \$350,000, and also 10,000,000 feet of lumber, the Western Canada flour mills and stave mills and fifty residences have been destroyed.

Nine families, consisting of from three to eight members each, have perished, and their bodies were found along the tracks. The railroad officials announce that a train is coming, but its progress is slow, owing to the twisted rails. Nine women, three carrying babies, rode to the settlement on horseback, and so escaped the fire. However, all were scorched, probably fatally.

## Not a Bite to Eat

Doc Powell, G. A. Krause, George DuFauld and J. Y. Johnson went to Crater Lake Friday, intending to stay there all night and see that beautiful spot by daylight and by moonlight. Their auto arrived there at noon Friday, all right, but when they went to the hotel to get something to eat there was "nothing doing." They couldn't get even a cracker, and were compelled to return to Fort Klamath and satisfy their hunger at the hotel there. The roads were fine, and the weather grand, but that didn't fill their empty stomachs, and the boys are not very well pleased at their failure to get something to eat at the lake hotel.

A. C. Allen is here from Medford. He is having a houseboat built for use on the Upper Lake next summer. The boat will contain eight rooms and have two baths. It will be one of the finest and most delightful summer boats on Klamath Lake.

Mrs. George A. Bell and little daughter will arrive Saturday evening from Los Angeles, to join Mr. Bell, who has been in the city several weeks, looking over the situation, and has decided to locate here.

A. Breeding and wife of National, Nov., arrived here last night in a wagon, on a tour of the West. They are traveling over the country and stop wherever they chose.

Leo S. Robinson is here looking after his marsh land, of which he has extensive holdings in this part of the state.

## GOOD WORK AT UNIVERSITY

INSTRUCTION BY MAIL IS NOW GIVEN

Enables Many to Take Up Educational Work Who Could Not Otherwise Do So

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Oct. 7.—The university office this year will give especial attention to its press service in the interests of taxpayers, the idea being that citizens helping in the support of state institutions have a right to know intimately what those institutions are offering in return.

Besides the residence work offered in law, medicine, engineering and the various courses in the Liberal Arts college, the university offers special work in correspondence study, for the benefit of all those unable to avail themselves of residence study. All of these courses are free of cost to the student enrolling and taking the work, except for a small amount to cover postage, the total cost to the student being \$1 for each course enrolled in. The only requirement for admission to any course is ability to carry on the work and profit by the instruction given. In every case instruction is personal, the student receives individual attention.

University correspondence study is proving popular throughout the state, and is immensely valuable not only to the public and high school teachers, study clubs, farmers and individuals who never expect to avail themselves of residence study, but also to those preparing to matriculate at the university. A concrete example is offered in the experience of James Ryder of Newburg. Last January Ryder registered for correspondence study in analytical geometry, and the papers which he sent in were high grade. Upon entering the university for residence work this fall the work which he did last year in analytic geometry entitled him to take the course in calculus, a regular Sophomore engineering subject. The backbone of an engineering course is made up of required courses, which must be taken in sequence, and must all be completed before the degree in engineering can be given. The engineering degree proper is not given in any of the larger institutions under five years of required work. It is so at the University of Oregon. But the advanced standing of one year which Ryder received on account of his correspondence work, coupled with summer work, if he wishes to take it, will make it possible for him to graduate in three years and receive his regular Engineering degree in four years—which time is ordinarily required for simple graduation. This course, however, he would not be able to pursue if he had not already worked off this course in Freshman mathematics before entering.

GOOD WORK, INDEED, BUT TOO LATE FOR THE CENSUS

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Two hundred twin babies have been born in Chicago so far this year, as against 140 for the entire year of 1909, according to the figures given out at the office of the registry of births. The twin epidemic is not confined to any one locality, but seems to be general throughout the city.

A GOOD POSITION can be had by

ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "wireless" or railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from \$70 to \$90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute of Portland, Ore., operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and wireless officials, and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details. 9-22-12-15

The largest fruit and vegetable evaporator in the United States is located at Dayton, Yamhill county.

Lane County has thirty-eight lumber mills with an annual output of 200,000,000 feet.

## ROOSEVELT IN TENNESSEE

STARTED ON A TOUR OF WEST AND SOUTH

Visits the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville—His Car Switched Off at Washington

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrived this morning on a speechmaking tour of the South and West. His first stop was at Bristol, Tenn., where he remained two hours. He reached Knoxville at 2 o'clock and visited the Appalachian exposition. The car was switched off at Washington for an hour. It was Colonel Roosevelt's first visit since he finished his term as president. He did not leave the car, and there was no crowd.

## Closing Out Entire Stock

at the

# Goodrich Cash Store

Crackers (carton), regular 85c	75c
Flake Oats and Wheat, regular 45c	35c
Table Fruit, regular 25c	20c
Table Fruit, per dozen, assorted	\$2.25
Cream, nine cans	95c
Spices, regular 15c cans	10c
Roller Oats, 16 pounds for	\$1.00
Pearls of Wheat, per package	15c
Regular 60c Tea, per pound	40c

## Men's and Boys' Clothing

Regular \$20 and \$22.50 Suits	\$14.00
Regular \$17 Suits	\$11.00
Regular \$3.50 Pants	\$2.25

Other Prices in Proportion

# CROCKERY

## Agateware Glassware

A Large Line to Select From at Your Own Price

Produce and Eggs Taken at Market Prices Same as Cash. No Goods Delivered

## ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

If he takes the Republican. If he does not urge him to do it, so as to lend a hand in the fight for his rights