

# FARMERS GET BETTER PRICES

REMARKABLE ADVANCE DURING PAST EIGHT YEARS

ELEVEN ARTICLES GO UP 31.4 PER CENT

"Does Farming Pay in Oregon" is Definitely Answered by Commercial Club

PORTLAND, March 13.—After a careful and exhaustive study of market conditions in the Pacific Northwest during the past eight years, President Harvey Beckwith of the Portland Commercial club makes the startling statement that prices paid to farmers for eleven different articles of food, all necessities, advanced 31.4 per cent between April, 1902, and October, 1910, and he backs up his statement by quotations from market reports published in Portland during that period.

"These figures," said President Beckwith, "indicate that Portland is a high-priced market for farm produce, and the high prices are directly chargeable to the great increase in consumption over production. The demands of a rapidly growing population have more than kept pace with the increase in the quantity of essential foodstuffs, sent to market by the farmers of the state, and this condition is one that is not likely to be changed for a long time, if ever, and the situation is a very inviting one to the producer."

"In the table of prices submitted are two items to which I desire to call particular attention—eggs and poultry. There is no good reason why the Pacific Northwest should not produce eggs and chickens enough to fully supply the local demand, and thus relieve the wholesalers from the necessity of ordering carload after carload from the Middle West. There is absolutely no danger of overproduction in these lines, in fact, there is little prospect that the supply will ever exceed, or even equal, the demand."

"Let us assume that there are five thousand farmers in Oregon, and that at the present time each farmer is keeping an average of twenty hens. It is probably fair to estimate that each hen will raise, during the coming summer, a brood of ten chickens and during the balance of the year will lay twelve dozen eggs. The chickens should certainly be worth 50 cents each when ready for market, and the eggs will sell at a minimum price of 25 cents per dozen, a total of \$8, and the farmer still has the original hen. An addition of only one hen by each farmer, on this basis, will amount to \$40,000 annually, and if given the time and attention this important industry deserves, the net returns from the poultry yards of the state may easily exceed those from the wheat fields."

## PAYS TWO YEARS FOR NINETY MINUTES' FREEDOM

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 10.—For an hour and thirty minutes of freedom, E. A. Lowery, a convict of the United States military prison here, must pay two years of his life. Lowery, disguising himself in the clothing of a teamster late yesterday, escaped from the prison, but 90 minutes later he was recaptured.

He was returned to his cell and in addition to 35 days of a two years' sentence which he had yet to serve, he must pay for his vacation this afternoon with two years more, that being the penalty for attempting to escape.

## NORRIS FOUND GUILTY OF LARCENY CHARGE

Other Two Charges Against Prisoner Will Not Be Brought Into Court

J. W. Norris, who was indicted at the last session of the grand jury on three charges, was found guilty by the jury on Friday afternoon of the charge of taking a surveyor's transit from the office of County Surveyor Henry and trying to sell it. The jury was out about a half hour.

## LEAVENWORTH COLONY IS MUCH DECREASED

Frank G. Bigelow Among the Last to Be Released From Federal Prison

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 11.—The bankers' colony at the federal prison was decreased by seven when Frank G. Bigelow, the millionaire banker of Milwaukee and former president of the American Bankers' association, and six others were released.

Bigelow, the most prominent of those released, headed the seven. He was closely followed by Thomas Coghill, former cashier of the Seymour

National bank of Seymour, Wis., who was convicted of a \$50,000 shortage. Both men walked briskly away, and many who did not know them thought they were lawyers who had been visiting clients.

A few minutes later Tommy Hayes, former paying teller in a Washington, D. C. bank, who at one time enjoyed the distinction of being the fastest paying teller in the world, issued from the prison portals. He had just served two years of a five-year sentence for shortage.

Four others were released a short time later. All were pardoned as a result of the recommendations of the prison board which were approved by Attorney General Wickersham.

The effect of Bigelow's confinement for a little less than six years was apparent in the added lines about his face and the increased gray of his hair.

Bigelow and Hayes were conducted from the prison walls for a distance of a quarter of a mile across the penitentiary grounds by one of the guards.

Bigelow looked about him with indifferent interest. Both men were silent until they reached the small station which is the terminus of the street railway line. There, during a wait of a few minutes, Bigelow turned and gazed at the prison walls.

## GRANTS PASS AFTER 15,000

TOWN ISSUES VERY ATTRACTIVE Booklet

Boosters of Hustling Town Get In Line To Receive In-Coming Colonists

GRANTS PASS, March 13.—"Fifteen thousand in 1915" is the slogan for Grants Pass, and there is every indication that it will come true. The spirit of business has invaded every line of business and the unanimity of purpose may be found in everyday affairs. The bright prospective days of the opening season for colonist rates will soon be at hand and all the transcontinental roads will be filled with eastern people hastening to the west with new ideas and new blood to blaze the way for bigger and better development among the vast resources.

To secure its share the Grants Pass Commercial club has issued 15,000 booklets, neat and attractive in color and filled with logical and consistent statements that are more apt to convince than the overreaching literature so often sent out. Ten thousand of these pieces of literature will be turned over to the Southern Pacific company for distribution at their eastern headquarters. A considerable portion of the advertising matters will be systematically distributed on the west-bound trains.

LOCAL FIRM CAN PRINT 2,000 POSTALS AN HOUR

Miller Photo Company Has the Latest Innovation in the Picture-Making Science

An automatic post card machine is the latest to be installed by the Miller Photo company, and with this appliance the studio can turn out picture post cards at the rate of 1,200 an hour. The machine is operated by means of electricity, and in picture making it automatically turns on and cuts off the light to make the exposures.

Any part of any sized negative up to an 8x10 can be printed on cards by this invention, and this permits the company to become a very strong factor in the wholesale post card business in Southern Oregon.

Saturday the machine was used in running off an order of 2,000 post cards for the Chamber of Commerce. These cards will be taken to Los Angeles by Secretary C. T. Oliver, who left Monday, and they will be distributed among the visitors to the Klamath county booth at the Western Land Show.

BANK RECEIVES 100 MORE PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS

To meet the big demand, the First Trust and Savings bank has just received a shipment of 100 more savings banks. These are being rapidly secured by parties wishing to start a bank account by saving their small change. There are 300 people in Klamath county who are using these savings banks to good advantage and depositing a "rainy day" fund with the First Trust and Savings.

PIANO FIRM SEEKS FOR A FACTORY SITE AT SALEM

SALEM, March 10.—Representatives of a piano manufacturing company have been in this city for the past few days looking about for a site on which to erect a manufacturing plant. The Salem Board of Trade has been asked to assist in locating a building spot within the city limits, and is giving its services.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN YEAR 1910 COMPARED WITH 1909

"The Calendar Year Statements, Showing the Imports and Exports of the United States from 1900 to 1910," a publication just issued by the Bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows some interesting facts regarding the imports and exports of the United States in the trade with foreign countries.

Among the curious things shown is, for example, that fruits and nuts imported into this great agricultural country have doubled since 1900, having grown from \$19,000,000 in value, speaking in round terms, in the year 1900, to \$39,500,000 in 1910. Fruit imports alone increased from a little less than \$16,000,000 to practically \$26,000,000. Bananas form the largest item in the group, being valued at a little less than \$6,000,000 in 1900, and in 1910 \$12,000,000.

Hides and skins also form a marked increase in the importation of the term, having increased from 307,000 pounds in 1900 to 573,000,000 pounds in 1909, the figures of 1910 being considerably less, 461,000,000 pounds. The value of hides and skins imported was in 1900 \$51,500,000, and in 1910 \$86,000,000. Goat skins form an important factor in this, having been in 1900 \$19,000,000 in value, and in 1910 \$27,000,000.

Sugar, of which the United States is a large producer, but not yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements of her population, shows importations in 1900 of 3,750,000,000 pounds, valued at \$91,750,000, and in 1910 4,500,000,000 pounds, valued at \$114,000,000 dollars, these figures being exclusive of the sugar brought from Hawaii and Porto Rico, which amounted in 1910 to over 1,000,000,000 pounds from Hawaii, valued at \$39,500,000, and 625,000,000,000 pounds from Porto Rico, valued at \$26,250,000,000.

Cotton, although the United States produces practically three-fourths of the world's supply, shows importations in 1900 of 60,000,000 pounds, valued at \$8,000,000, and in 1910 85,000,000 pounds valued at \$17,500,000. Live animals of all classes show a value in 1900 of \$4,335,000, the largest single item being the

group cattle, and in 1910 a total of \$7,750,000, cattle still forming the largest single item, nearly half of the group. Breadstuffs imported in 1900, including under this term wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, flour, etc., amounted to \$4,000,000 in value, and in 1910, \$13,250,000, the largest item in the 1910 figure being macaroni, nearly \$5,000,000; rice and rice flour and meal \$4,250,000, wheat and wheat flour nearly \$1,000,000. Tobacco importations, which in 1900 amounted to \$5,000,000 in value, were in 1910 practically \$25,000,000, these figures being exclusive of manufactures of tobacco, which amounted in 1900 to \$2,500,000 in value, and in 1910 a little over \$6,000,000. Meat and dairy products imported, which amounted in 1900 to \$3,250,000, were in 1910 \$11,750,000, the largest item in this group being cheese, \$1,500,000, and sausage casings, \$2,500,000.

On the export side the figures show a decline in the outward movement of breadstuffs, but large increases in the exports of manufactures. The value of breadstuffs exported in 1900 was \$251,000,000, and in 1910 but \$109,000,000, under this term being included wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice flour, etc. Cattle exports in 1900 amounted to \$34,000,000, and in 1910 to but \$9,500, and of live animals of all kinds the exportation in 1900 was \$49,000,000 in value, and in 1910 but \$15,250,000. In meats a reduction in the exports is also apparent, the value of meat and dairy products exported in 1900 having been \$186,500,000, and in 1910 \$129,500,000. Cotton, however, shows a large increase, and so do manufactures, the value of cotton exported in 1900 being \$314,000,000, and in 1910 \$531,000,000. Manufactures as a whole exported in 1900 amounted to \$332,000,000 in form ready for consumption, and \$164,000,000 in form for further use in manufacturing, making a total of \$496,000,000, while in 1910 the figures were, manufactures exported ready for consumption \$541,000,000, and in form for further use in manufacturing, \$286,000,000, making a total value of \$827,000,000.

## RETIREMENT OF SPANISH WAR BONDS IS PLANNED

MacVeagh's Plan Is to Pay Them With Money Raised By Panama Canal Bond Issue

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The retirement of \$64,000,000 of 3 per cent Spanish war bonds now outstanding may be one of the features of Secretary MacVeagh's financial plan after the treasury has been replenished with a preliminary issue of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds.

The Spanish war bonds were issued in 1898, were payable at any time after 1908, and do not mature until 1918. About \$20,000,000 are owned by national banks and held by the treasury as security for national bank notes and public deposits. As soon as the details of Secretary MacVeagh's plan are perfected, the first issue of Panama bonds will be made, under the law which exempts them from use as security for national bank circulation.

## WOMAN WINS FEDERAL OFFICE FOR HUSBAND

WASHINGTON, March 13.—When the name of Laurin C. Goodman appeared on the list of nominations sent from the White House to the senate it told a story of a woman's triumph in politics. Mr. Goodman was nominated for postmaster at Advance, Mo., in Representative Crow's district, but Mr. Crow had made no indorsement in the case. Goodman is the present postmaster at Advance, but the elevation of the office from the third to the fourth class necessitates a new commission. Charles Prather was a candidate and came to Washington to plead his cause. Goodman sent his wife, and retained his place. The office pays about \$1,800 a year.

## WOMAN IS ROBBED OF JEWELS WORTH \$25,000

DATONS, Fla., March 12.—Mrs. Roger W. H. Winfield, widow of R. W. Winfield, is minus jewelry and precious stones to the value of approximately \$25,000 as the result of a visit of sneak thieves at her winter home in Sea Breeze, just across the Halifax river from Daytona. Among the jewelry missing is one pearl brooch valued at about \$3,500, one diamond piece worth \$5,000, and another valued at about \$2,000, besides a number of other pieces of jewelry and gems and several family heirlooms.

## IGNORANCE, NOT LAZINESS, SOURCE OF SERVANT TROUBLE

All Washington Housekeepers Therefore Propose to Train Their Employes in Future.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After two years of continued study of the servant girl problem the Housekeepers' Alliance of Washington, an organization of householders of the exclusive set, declares it has solved the question. Ignorance on the part of the servants and not their laziness is the cause of the great servant problem, the members of the alliance have concluded. Once the housewives of the country grasp this fact they will have settled the question, it is asserted, and will no longer lay all the blame for the trouble on the heads of the working girls and women.

Leaders in the movement to solve the servant problem declare that too many housewives expect ignorant girls and women, placed in charge of their homes, to make good. The modern home is so complex, they concluded that servant girls must be prepared for the work just as workers in other fields. Until housewives generally grasp this fact homes will continue to be broken up, and families will break up housekeeping to take apartments and go to live in hotels, it is further asserted. The servant problem is blamed for the real cause for deterioration of the American home.

"Too many housewives hire untrained servants," says Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, "and can not understand when the servants fail in their duty. Just as much blame for the servant problem can be laid on the employer as on the employe. The housewife should take time to train her servants how to care for the home, how to cook and how to sew. If this is done a class of servants will grow up who are competent, and the ignorant ones will not expect nor be able to command the high wages that the others draw. Because of the general ignorance of the servants now, all expect to draw high wages, whether they are competent or not. There are so few good ones that they can leave when they please and be certain of their positions."

## DR. AKED IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE ROCKEFELLER CHURCH

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 13.—That Dr. Chas. F. Aked, known throughout America as John D.

Rockefeller's pastor, will accept the call from the members of the First Congregational church in San Francisco is the opinion of Rev. R. W. Laughlin who is here en route to San Francisco. Mr. Laughlin has been pastor of the First Congregational church in Brooklyn for many years and is a personal friend of Dr. Aked.

## P. C. LAVEY SAYS HE EXPECTS 120 FAMILIES

P. C. Lavey, the real estate man of this city, who has just returned from an extended trip through the Middle Western states, and who spent considerable time in Kansas and Missouri, says that while he knows that a great deal of interest was felt in that section in the Klamath country, he was surprised to find it so widespread.

Mr. Lavey says that at least 120 families from these two states alone will arrive in Klamath county by next fall, and that this number would be greatly augmented by arrivals from the other Middle Western states. That this country was attracting a great deal of attention has been well known for some time, but that the feeling was so universal was a great surprise to Mr. Lavey.

## MILLION DEATHS ARE PREDICTED IN CHINA

Missionary Declares Situation is Becoming Worse Because People Can't Till Soil

PEKIN, March 13.—The famine and plague are sweeping over the whole of China. The known deaths number 30,000, and, according to official statistics, the death rate averages 200 daily. But the officials have little knowledge of the conditions in the interior, or, if they have, they are not permitting the facts to be known. It is impossible even to state the number of deaths that have resulted from lack of food. Dr. Samuel Cochran, an American, who is engaged in the work of relief, writes: One million people will die before the first crop is harvested. This will be scanty, because the people have not the strength to till the soil, and no animals remain for plowing.

## FIFTEEN OUT FOR THE TEAM

SEVERAL OTHERS EXPECTED IN A SHORT TIME

Just as Quick as the Weather Permits the Practice Work Will Be Commenced

Much interest in baseball matters was shown at the meeting of players held on Sunday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, and Klamath Falls, judging from the material to select from, will have one of the fastest amateur ball aggregations in the state this summer. Fifteen already declared their intention of trying for places on the town team, and it is known that there will be at least twenty candidates in the next few days. Among those out for berths with the team are: Krause, Benson, Clair Arnold, Kief, Orville French, Hunsaker, Capron, Siemens, Cooper, Houston, Shive, Ord Arnold, Hayden, E. L. French, Brookfield and Ball Moore, Morgan and several other players say they will try out if they find that they are going to stay in Klamath Falls.

Elmer L. French was elected assistant manager of the team and Jesse Siemens and Harry G. Benson were named to assist him in getting the team started during the absence of Manager Oliver. Several ways of raising money were brought up, and the team intends to give two or more dances to help raise the funds needed. The matter of selling books of tickets to the games this season was also suggested and discussed.

Practice will begin just as soon as the weather clears up. Before the season opens the grounds will be worked over and improved as much as possible.

## GERMANY AT LAST TO LEGALIZE CREMATION

BERLIN, March 10.—The Prussian Government laid before the Diet today a bill legalizing cremation. This denotes a complete change in the attitude of the Government, which has been interpellated on the subject repeatedly in the last twenty years, and has always opposed the suggestion.

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