

STRIVE TO FACILITATE RESCUE WORK IN MINES

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Between 5,000 to 8,000 miners are injured each year in the United States, some so seriously that they die, perhaps months afterward, and others so maimed that they are cripples for life. The work of the first aid to the injured teams is to give the proper emergency treatment so that injuries will be lessened in seriousness and some of the fatalities perhaps avoided. In the anthracite region of Pennsylvania the first aid work has been highly developed through the good work of the American Red Cross, and many lives have been saved through the prompt and efficient work of the members of the various corps. This movement has become so popular in the anthracite region that annual field contests between the teams are held each year in the presence of thousands of spectators. Prizes are given to the winners by the American Red Cross and the operators join in with contributions of badges and cups.

Following the example of the anthracite region and directly as the result of the instruction in first aid to the injured and in the helmet rescue work being introduced in all parts of the United States by the rescue cars and stations of the bureau of mines, teams have recently been organized in the bituminous mining districts throughout the country. The members of these teams are eager to show their skill, and will take part in the exhibition.

ONE MAN GUILTY

OTHER ACQUITTED

At 8:30 p. m., Wednesday, July 3, in the case of the state vs. Otto Arlich and O. H. Wagner, who were charged with entering the Harriman Lodge on Pelican Bay and stealing therefrom a shotgun and other articles, returned a verdict, finding Arlich guilty and acquitting Wagner. The jury was out for ten hours.

The men were arrested last May by Frank Courtade, caretaker of the Harriman Lodge, after he missed several articles from the lodge, which he found with the two men. The case began in earnest Monday afternoon, with John Irwin representing the defendants and District Attorney D. V. Kuykendall appearing for the state. A number of witnesses were examined during the progress of the trial.

Following are the Jurors who decided the case:

H. M. Ackley, J. A. Thompson, Archie Colson, John Hagelstein, Chas. H. Kester, Allen Sloan, H. S. Oden, Thomas Patterson, E. J. Wilson, J. M. Moore, W. S. Gifford and S. L. Courtney.

Arlich will be sentenced Saturday.

CRATER LAKE TICKETS SOLD IN THIS CITY

A ticket and information office has just been opened in the east lobby of the Sparks Theater by the Crater Lake Company, the Klamath Lake Navigation Company and the City Transfer Company, where tickets for any part of the journey can be purchased. A person wishing to take the trip on Upper Lake can purchase a ticket that includes bus fare both ways as well as steamer fare, and can also purchase a ticket to Crater Lake that includes bus fare, steamer fare, and automobile fare for the latter part of the journey.

This office is in charge of R. M. Boller of the City Transfer Company.

PARTY LEAVES FOR THE PRINEVILLE CONVENTION

Judge William S. Worden, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Worden, Major E. Worden, and Secretary C. T. Oliver of the Chamber of Commerce left Thursday morning by auto for Prineville, in Cook county, where the meeting of the Central Oregon Development League is now in session. The auto party will represent the interests of Klamath county at the convention.

NEW LAW OFFICE OPENED IN THIS CITY

C. E. Deming and A. H. Fast, two recent arrivals from Kansas, have decided that Klamath Falls is the place for them, and have opened a law office in the Withrow-Melrose building, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. They are both experienced barristers, having been admitted to practice in the Sunflower state.

STEEL TRUST OFFICERS INDICTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 29.—Rumored that the federal grand jury has indicted the leading officials of the steel corporation and several independent parties as a result of a gentlemen's agreement, whereby the prices were maintained. The federal attorney

will not discuss the matter. It is understood that the indictments will return late this afternoon or tomorrow.

JOHN D. IS BUSY MAN THESE HERE DAYS

CLEVELAND, June 29.—John D. Rockefeller has returned from the conference in New York relative to the reorganization of the Standard Oil Company. Probably he will return east soon to perfect the organization.

JURORS ARE EXCUSED TILL JULY TWENTIETH

With the rendering of the jury's verdict in the state vs. Arlich and Wagner case, the jurors were all excused from further jury duty till July 20th. Until that time, civil suits will take up the time of Circuit Judge H. L. Benson.

MUST PAY FOR AUTOS IN THE PARK

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ISSUE THE RULES GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF AUTOMOBILES IN CRATER LAKE PARK.

The following set of regulations is just being distributed:

Regulations governing the Admission of automobiles into the Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, during the season of 1911.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1910.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of May 22, 1902 (32 Stat., 202) setting aside certain lands in the State of Oregon as public parks, the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles into the Crater Lake National Park during the season of 1911 are hereby established and made public:

1. No automobile will be permitted within the metes and bounds of the Crater Lake National Park unless the owner thereof secures a written permit from the Superintendent or his representative.

2. Applications for permits must show: (a) Name of owner, (b) number of machine, (c) name of driver, and (d) inclusive dates for which permit is desired, not exceeding one year, and be accompanied by a fee of \$1 for a single round trip through the Park, or a fee of \$5 per annum for each machine for personal use, and not for hire.

Permits must be presented to the Superintendent, or his authorized representative, at the Rangers' headquarters on the Government roads. Permittees will not be allowed to do a commercial transportation business in the Park without a special license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior. All permits granted at any time when automobiles can enter the Park will expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

3. The use of automobiles will be permitted on the Government roads from the southern and western boundaries of the Park between the hours of 6:30 a. m. and 10:30 a. m., and between the hours of 3:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.

4. When teams approach, automobiles will take position on the outer edge of roadway, regardless of the direction in which they are going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of teams.

5. Automobiles will stop when teams approach and remain at rest until teams have passed or until teamsters are satisfied regarding the safety of their teams.

6. Speed will be limited to 6 miles per hour, except on straight stretches where approaching teams will be visible, when, if no teams are in sight, this speed may be increased to the rate indicated on signboards along the road; in no event, however shall it exceed 15 miles per hour.

7. Signal with horn will be given at or near every bend to announce to drivers of approaching teams the proximity of an automobile.

8. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled, as necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety.

9. Violation of any of the foregoing rules, or the general regulations for the government of the Park, will cause revocation of permit; will subject the owner of the automobile to any damages occasioned thereby, and to ejection from the reservation; and be cause for refusal to issue a new permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

10. All persons passing through the Park with automobiles are required to stop at the Superintendent's headquarters or the Rangers' headquarters and register their names.

11. These rules are also applicable to motorcycles, which may use the Park roads on payment of a fee of \$1 for each machine per annum; permits issued therefor shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

E. W. MULLER TAKES IN A BUSINESS PARTNER

George E. Bradnack, formerly of New York, and for the past two years manager of the wholesale and retail piano department of the Graves Musical Company of Portland, is the latest addition to the population of Klamath Falls. He became interested in this city through E. W. Muller, the well known phonograph and Singer sewing machine dealer here, and will engage in business with Mr. Muller. The new concern is to be known as the Muller Music Company. Mr. Bradnack will take an active part in the management of the new business, which they propose to extend throughout the entire county.

Before leaving Portland Mr. Bradnack made a selection of a carload of pianos and player-pianos from the stocks of the large firms, and hereafter the company will carry a large stock of the best pianos on the market, which will be sold on the same terms and at the same prices that they are in Portland, San Francisco and other cities. In addition the company will order pianos direct from the factories in carload lots.

The new member of the firm is a highly accomplished musician. In addition to being a pianist, he played the pipe organ for several years in one of the churches in Gotham, and he taught these two instruments. He will be a welcome addition to the musical circle here.

FARMER SHOULD TRAIN FOR HIS PROFESSION, TOO

CORVALLIS, July 3.—That agricultural education is the hope of the farmer, and that knowledge nowhere brings more potent results than on the farm, was the contention of Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station, in an address before the second annual Chautauqua at Roseburg Saturday.

"The highest success in production cannot be achieved without an intelligent grasp of the fundamental principles of crop production," he said. "Thus education of the proper class is indispensable for the highest success in the field of agriculture."

"It is fortunate indeed that the one-time popular prejudice against higher education for the farmer is rapidly disappearing. This is plainly shown by the records of our agricultural colleges. The report of the United States commissioner of education for the seven years preceding 1909 shows an increased enrollment in the various courses in agricultural colleges—65 per cent in the engineering courses and 138 per cent in the courses of agriculture."

PARIS, June 30.—It is announced officially that Constantinople is stricken with cholera; that there is cholera at Trieste and that it has broken out on board the Austro-Lloyd steamship Oceanic at Aden.

Des Moines and Commission Form

WHAT IOWA'S CAPITAL HAS ACCOMPLISHED SINCE THE PEOPLE CHANGED THE MODE OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FOR THAT THRIVING CITY OF THE MIDDLE WEST

The city's net loss in the last year of the old government was \$134,510.62; the net gain in the first year under the new charter was \$48,439.10; a total relative saving of \$182,949.60.

The tax levy for city purposes in the last year of the old charter was 38.7 mills (on the 25 per cent valuation established by law); the first year under the new charter it was 36.4 mills.

Public improvements to the value of \$357,755.50 were made during the first year under the new system.

Contractors were held strictly to the specifications, and claims for extras, which had grown into a crying abuse, were firmly rejected; the quality of all public work visibly improved.

Several carloads of inferior cross-hatched paving blocks were rejected. A modern bookkeeping system was installed.

Municipal expenditures were held strictly within the city's revenues, ending the practice of piling up yearly deficits, to which almost the entire city debt was due.

Numerous leaks were stopped; all licenses collected were turned into the treasury.

Street lights, formerly costing \$75 to \$95, were reduced to a uniform rate of \$65 per arc per year, and the moonlight schedule abolished, insuring better service.

Incandescent lights were reduced from \$24 to \$17 in some cases and the all-night schedule was substituted for a moonlight schedule in others, at the same price, \$17.

All public work was promptly done; complaints were given immediate attention.

The streets were kept noticeably cleaner; the alleys in business sections, never before cleaned at all, were now thoroughly cleaned. Street signs were put up throughout the city, years of clamor for it having failed to induce the old government to make this improvement.

The wages of men with teams were increased from \$3.50 to \$4.50; those of day laborers from \$2 to \$2.25; much better service was required.

The quality of public service in all departments was noticeably bettered.

The cost of cleaning catch basins was reduced from \$1.40 to \$1.12.

Uniform cement walks were laid throughout the business section. Bridge paving under the old system cost \$4.74 per yard by contract; under the new system it was done by day labor for \$4.09.

Culverts costing \$17.61 per cubic yard under the old plan were built for \$12.63 under the new.

Mowing in the parks was done at 75 per cent of the old cost.

Work done by contract was left to the lowest bidders, without manipulation.

The "red light" district, operated under the corrupt and unlawful monthly fining system, was entirely abolished.

Bond sharks, who owned the segregated "red light" district and oppressed the inmates of disorderly houses, were driven from business.

Public gambling houses, previously operated under police protection, were closed.

Petty gambling houses, such as slot machines, formerly protected, were effectually prohibited.

Ordinances regulating saloons were strictly and uniformly enforced.

Friendly but mutually self-respecting, relations between the city government and public service corporations were established.

City politics were entirely divorced from state and national politics.

Private enterprise and public spirit were remarkably stimulated. Over \$400,000 was raised for public purposes by citizens in two years. A great coliseum, new Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings were provided, etc.

The city, formerly notorious for "divisive strife," became notably harmonious.

The confidence of citizens in the representative character of the city government was fully re-established.

GREAT SURVEY BY GOVERNMENT

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The broad and comprehensive work of the United States Geological Survey in the single phase of its activities embraced in topographic mapping is strikingly shown by the issuance, during a single week in June, of seven topographic maps covering widely scattered areas possessing equally

diverse character. The areas surveyed include regions of bold relief combined with great aridity—practically desert country—with few if any human habitations; others comprising flat, rich farming country, thickly settled and populous; others highly mineralized and contributing largely to the nation's output of metals; others with great possibilities for the development of water power; others containing swamps; and criss-crossed by a multitude of

highways, roads, and steam and electric transportation lines.

The most striking of these maps is perhaps the "Calumet special" topographic map, covering an area in Michigan in the heart of the Lake Superior copper-producing region which last year contributed, according to the figures of the Geological Survey, 221,462,984 pounds of refined copper, valued at \$28,125,789. This map also shows a considerable area of swamp land, some of which at least may be reclaimed by drainage.

Contrasted with this is the map of the Meadows quadrangle, in Idaho, including part of the Weiser National Forest, to the east of which lies the broad, fertile valley of the North Fork Payette River, known as Long Valley, a floor almost as flat as a board and from 5 to 7 miles wide. This river heads in Payette Lake and furnishes water for the irrigation of large tracts of fine agricultural land.

Another contrast is shown by the map of the Taneytown quadrangle, surveyed in cooperation with the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. This quadrangle is traversed in its northern portion by Mason and Dixon's line and is one of the old settled portions of southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. It includes many points of historic interest; it was probably fought over, foot by foot, first between the red men and the earliest pioneers and later between the white factions.

THE LATEST DOINGS IN AND AROUND SHIPPIINGTON

(Staff Correspondent)

L. B. Pankey of this place, who has been unwell for a few days past, has recovered so far as to be able again to ride his black Kentucky charger.

F. T. Butler has decided that one hotel is about enough for one man to run, and from now on he will confine his energy to the hotel of the Pelican Bay Lumber company. The Shipington Hotel will today be taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who lately had charge of the cook house at the W. W. Masten logging camp.

The steamer Winema took a load of freight up to the Innes-Clarke lumber camp at Woodbine last evening, returning today in time to prepare for the big excursion tomorrow. Captain Jones is daily rehearsing the great stunt that he will render at the home talent vaudeville on the 15th at Houston's opera house.

Charles and Frank Whittemore and Fred Fesse are hoeing potatoes to make firecracker money for the 4th. They expect to have at least \$5 apiece for the celebration.

TOWNSPEOPLE TO BURY GIRL

OREVILLE, June 29.—The marble slab in the Gridley morgue, where Helen Rumbal, aged fifteen who was hanged in the attic of her home, is lying, was covered with flowers this morning by inhabitants of the town. A subscription has been taken for burial.

Her step-mother and uncle, who are held for the killing are unconcerned today and ask no questions regarding the funeral plans. They have retained new counsel and are planning their defense at the preliminary hearing tomorrow.

The prosecutors say they have discovered new evidence on which to plan a murder charge.

Miss Ina Ingalls, who is suffering from an attack of nervous prostration is much improved, and her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

GENERAL MANAGER HERE IN HIS PRIVATE COACH

F. E. Calvin, general manager of the Southern Pacific, came in Sunday from the south in his special car, "Berkeley." Monday he went to Chilouin, inspecting the construction work done by the engineering department.

Mr. Calvin's car is one of the largest on the coast.

600,000 ACRES OF LAND OPENED TO SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Approximately 600,000 acres of land have been opened to settlers under the registration plan through a proclamation signed by President Taft, 150,000 acres being within the Fort Berthold Indian reservation of North Dakota, and 450,000 in the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations in South Dakota.

C. C. BROWER

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