KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, 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.

NATIONAL POTATO MOVEMENT

THE recent announcement that large quantities of potatoes are being imported into the United States lends interest to a statement prepared by the bureau of statistics, deparement of commerce and labor, showing the imports and exports of potatoes during a term of years. While the production of potatoes in the United States is usually sufficient to meet the requirements of its population, there have been a number of occasions following short crops in the United States on which considerable quantities were imported. On other occasions, when there were shortages abroad and large crops in the United States, considerable quantities were exported. The total imports of potatoes into the United States in the last ten years aggregated 22,845,634 bushels, valued at $10,985,770, or about 48 cents per bushel, this valuation being based upon the wholesale price in the countries from which imported, and does not, therefore, include the cost of transportation or duties paid, the rate of duty being 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds, both under the present law and its immediate predecessor. The exports of potatoes from the United States during the same decade amounted to 10,990,566 bushels, valued at $8,413,675, an average of 77 cents per bushel.

Potatoes imported into the United States come chiefly from Canada, Mexico and Bermuda in America, and Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany and France in Europe, while in recent years small quantities have also been brought from China, Australia and the Canary Islands. The potatoes exported go chiefly to the West Indies, Central America and Canada, the largest quantities usually to Cuba, Canada and Panama, and lesser quantities to other Central American states and the West Indian Islands. Small quantities have also been sent in recent years to China, Hongkong, British Guiana, Philippine Islands, French Oceania and certain of the South American countries, but practically none to Europe, which, although a large consumer of potatoes, is also a large producer.

The world's potato crop, so far as it can be measured statistically, runs between 5,000,000,000 and 6,000,000,000 bushels per annum, but these figures do not include the production of China, North Africa and most of South America, the original home of the potato, which was found under cultivation in South America by the Spanish discoverers and transplanted to Spain and thence to other parts of Europe. Germany is by far the largest single producer of potatoes, her totalc rop for 1909, the latest available figures, being 1,716,000,000 bushels, against 1,173,000,000 in European Russia, 613,000,000 in France, 480,000,000 in Austria, 184,000,000 in Hungary, 137,000,000 in Great Britain, 120,000,000 in Ireland, 99,000,000 in Canada and 377,000,000 in the United States.

New York is the largest potato-producing state in the United States, her pproduct in 1910 being 44,500,000 bushels, against 35,000,000 in Michigan, 28,000,000 in Maine, 28,000,000 in Pennsylvania, 25,000,000 in Wisconsin, 15,000,000 in Ohio, 12,666,0000 in Illinois, 12,250,000 in Iowa, and about 10,000,000 each in Minnesota and New Jersey, while all the remaining states are represented with totals ranging from 1,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels each.

The largest importation of potatoes during the past decade occurred in 1909, being 8,333,000 bushels; the largest exports of the decade occurred in 1911, being 2,333,000 bushels.

MANY CLASSY BIRDS ENTER POULTRY SHOW FOR PRIZE

Gathering of Swell Fowls Scheduled for Pacific Coast Association's Big Barnyard Meet at Seattle During Next Month

Special to The Herald

SEATTLE, Jan. 17—That the poultry show to be given here by the Pacific Coast Poultry Association the week of February 6-10 will mean to this coast what the Madison Square Garden show meang to the Atlantic seaboard already is an assured fact. Although the entries do not close until February 1st, more than 600 classy birds have been entered, and it looks as though Bert Lucas, secretary, will have to use great discrimination to hold the list down to 1,500, the number decided upon by the officers of the organization.

Ninety per cent of the entry fees will go into a cash prize fund, and in addition to this 50 per cent of the net proceeds from the show will be given in special cash prizes, half of which goes to first cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. The balance will be divided among all prize winners.

The association is receiving the backing of the largest commercial houses in Seattle, and more than eighteenteen cups have already been donated. Principal among these is the Golden Potlach cup, valued at $150. The Commercial Club of Walla Walla has donated a $50 cup.

All prize winning birds will be photographed free of charge, photographs to be presented to owners to identify birds at future shows.

An important factor is that absolutely new coops will be used, eliminating all possibility of valuable birds contracting disease from previously used coops.

E. L. Prescott is president of the new organization, Bert Lucas is secretary, and A. D. Cowan is treasurer. All are well known in poultry circles throughout the Pacific coast.

Entries should be addressed to Bert Lucas, P. O. Box 484, Seattle.

The show will include California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia, Canada, but entries from any part of North America are invited.

ISHI KNOWS MONEY VALUE AND WANTS PRICE TO ACT

Aborigine Bearing Reputation of Being "Uncontaminated," Declines to Perform Backwoods Stunt Until People Contribute Coin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Ishi, the Deer Creek Indian who was discovered in the wilds a few months ago hunting game with bow and arrow and making fire by rubbing two sticks together, refused to perform his aboriginal arts before the usual Sunday crowd in the Museum of Anthropology until shown that coin was forthcoming.

The "uncontaminated" one has become civilized to the extent of knowing that it takes money to buy good things to eat and pretty things to wear, so he explained through the interpreter. As a result, a collection was taken among the visitors. When the pile of coin looked large enough he droned out some of his native songs and performed his usual feats.

STRAYED—Came to Crisler & Stilts ranch, 4 miles south of Klamath Falls, on Midland road, about January 1st, one black horse, 2 years old; one bay mare, 3 years old, and one bay horse, weight about 900 pounds. The owner can have same by proving stock and paying expenses.

CRISLER & STILTS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following realty transfers, contracts, deeds, mortgages, etc., recently filed with the county clerk, are furnished by the City and County Abstract company:

Horatio Orem to First Christian church, waranty deed, $2,600, lot 1, block 12, original town.

L. W. Northfield to Hubert B. Rollins, warranty deed, $1,300, lots 2, 3 and 4, block 39, First addition.

T. N. Thomas to Antone Kuckug, warranty deed, $500, NW¼ of SE¼, EN¼ of SW¼, Sec. 9-37-11½.

Chas. Thomas to Antone Kuckuk, warranty deed, $500, E½ of SW¼, Sec. 15-37-11½.

Mary Miller et vir to F. W. Heck, bond for deed, $800, lots 15 and 16, block 35, Hot Springs.

Roscoe E. Cantrall to Algoma Lumber company, warranty deed, $10, NW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NW¼, Sec. 23-37-9.

Marcia Jamison et vir to M. P. Evans, warranty deed, $10, lots 1 and 2, block 44, Nichols addition.

Wm. Sargeant et ux to Algoma Lumber company, warranty deed, $10, SE¼ Sec. 35-37-11.

C. L. Shattuck to A. M. Worden, warranty deed, $10, part of lot 5, block 50, First addition.

Jesse M. Griffin to Ben M. Pruitt, warranty deed, $10, NW¼ of SW¼, S½ of NW¼, NW¼ of NW¼, Sec. 32-38-13.

Jeff Wilson to David L. Pruitt, warranty deed, $10, NE¼ Sec. 23-41-13.

Mary L. Gram to Geo. L. Colwell, deed, $3,200, N½ Sec. 16-23-10.

Carl Ritterspacher to R. W. Henneman, warranty deed, $10, SE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 32-36-14.

R. C. Cowley to G. W. Copeland, warranty deed, $500, W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, Sec. 33-39-13.

M. L. Copeland to G. W. Copeland, warranty deed, SE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 29; E½ of NE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 32; W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, Sec. 33; all in 39-13.

Louis Hessig to J. H. Hessig, warranty deed, $150, lot 1, block 5, Hessig addition to Fort Klamath.

Louis Hessig to Richard L. Hessig, warranty deed $10, lot 2, block 5, Hessig addition to Fort Klamath.

Ida L. Cunningham to E. W. Vannice, warranty deed, $10, lot 8, block 42, First addition.

Klamath County bank to H. W. Mills, deed, $10, lots 3 and 8, block 86, Klamath addition.

Anna E. Snyder to G. W. and Wilber White, release of bond for deed on lot 3, block 77, Klamath addition.

Klamath County bank to Alex Martin, deed, $10, NW¼ Sec. 36-39-9.

Oregon Valley Land company to J. J. Lippert, warranty deed, $200, N½ of N½ of SE¼ of SW¼ Sec. 13-36-14.

Christine Murdoch to Hiram F. Murdoch, warranty deed, $10, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 300, Darrow addition.

H. C. Hansen et ux to R. H. Dunbar and P. I. Fountain, warranty deed, $10, lot 12, Fairview.

A. Perry to United States, application for water right, E½ of NE¼, less two acres, Sec. 10-40-9.

Henrietta F. Melhase et vir to Crisler & Stilts, qiut claim deed, $1, 3 inches off lot 7, block 37, original town.

Geneva M. Bour et vir to United States, contract, $1, lot 9, Sec. 22-39-10, right of way.

John Hagelstein et ux to Algoma Lumber company, warranty deed, $10, SE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 13-37-8.

John Hagelstein et ux to Algoma Lumber company, warranty deed, $10, strip 20 feet wide off lots 3 and 4, Sec. 18-37-9.

John Hagelstein et ux to Algoma Lumber company, warranty deed, NW¼ of SE¼ and right of way over SW¼ of SE¼, Sec. 6-37-9.

John Hagelstein et ux to Algoma Lumber company, warranty deed, $10, strip 20 feet wide in E½ of SW¼ Sec. 18-37-9.

W. O. Webb to T. M. Cunningham, warranty deed, $425, W½ of SW¼, Sec. 29-38-10.

Edna Van Sickle et al to Ellen Mason, quit claim deed, $10, lot 4 and 10 feet off west side of lot 3, block 44, Nichols addition.

Klamath Water Users' Association to J. A. McDonald, release of contract, affects lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 1-41-13.

E. R. Reames et ux to H. H. Van Valkenburg, warranty deed, $10, lot 3, block 23, original town.

Chas. B. House to J. W. McCoy, warranty deed, $300, SW 40 feet of lot 2, block 65, Nichols addition.

Anton Castel to R. S. Moore et al, trust deed, NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 21-38-9.

United States to Wm. E. Griffith, patent, W½ of SW¼, Sec. 32-39-10.

Francis J. Bowne et ux to J. L. Sparrentorn, warranty deed, $100, lots 1 and 2, block 45, Bowne's addition to Bonanza.

Bank of Bonanza to J. L. Sparretorn, warranty deed, $10, lots 11 and 12, block 98, Bowne addition to Bonanza.

J. L. Sparrentorn to D. G. Horn, warrenty deed, $10, lots 11 and 12, block 98, Bowne addition to Bonanza.

Klamath Development company to George F. Bard, warranty deed, $10, lot 7, block 29, Hot Springs.

Oregon Land and Livestock company to Jas. P. Soper, warranty deed, $38,803.97, 4,434.74 acres in township 27, range 7; township 27, range 7, township 25, range 8, township 27, range 8, township 28, range 8.

J. W. McCoy to Chas. B. House, contract, part of lot 2, block 65, Nichols addition.

Klamath Korporation to M. L. Allison, warranty deed, $10, lots 540, 541 and 542, block 127, Mills addition.

M. L. Allison to Jas. F. Maloon, warranty deed, $200, lot 542, block 127, Mills addition.

George M. Rudolph to Maude I. Rudolph, deed, $10, lots 1 to 12 and 16 to 24 inclusive, block 10, Second addition.

Hot Springs company to Klamath Development company, warranty deed $10, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 42, Hillside addition, and lot 3, block 47, Hot Springs, and part 200 feet by 58 feet in lot 1, Sec. 32.38.9.

Della Brewbaker et vir to Jordan-Endert Lumber company, warranty deed, $2,241.10, SE¼ of SW¼, Sec. 2-41-6.

F. C. Stitzer et ux to J. B. Endert, warranty deed, $10; S½ of NW¼, W½ of SW¼, Sec. 2-41-6.

Jordan-Endert Lumber company to J. B. Endert, warranty deed, $1[illegible] ¼, E½ of SW¼, Sec. 2; E½ [illegible] ¼, NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 11[illegible]

F. C. Klabzuba et ux to [illegible] Margaret Hybnar, warranty deed, $1,800, lot 8 and 7.62 acres of [illegible] side of lot 1, Sec. 10-41-11.

John A. Pippin et ux to D. [illegible] Glunt, deed, $25, lot 8, block 9, E[illegible] Klamath Falls.

BIG MILITARY MEET FOR KLAMATH

COMING NEXT SUMMER TO POINT FIFTY MILES ABOVE CITY ALONG LINE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC EXTENSION

In the Klamath region the coming summer will be assembled the largest army ever concentrated by the United States government in time of peace, according to a dispatch from San Francisco. According to the report given out in army circles there and confirmed by dispatches from Washing, it is planned by the war department to order more than 27,000 soldiers into the field in full fighting equipment. This will include all the regular and militia regiments of the six Pacific states—Oregon, Washington, California, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, signal corps and hospital corps will be the different branches of the service which will participate.

It is stated that these huge maneuvers will be held the latter part of June or the first part of July. The grounds selected for the mimic battles will be in and around Klamath Falls.

What purposes the government had for the mobilization of such a large body of troops the San Francisco army officers state they do not know, but it has been known for some time that the war department has been desirous of making a show of force on the Pacific coast similar to that which was made the last summer along the Mexican border.

The militia which will be ordered into the field will comprise all of the state troops of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Colorado and Arizona. These will number 19,000 fighting men.

Besides these all of the regular troops now stationed in the above mentioned states will also be concentrated. The regular organizations will number more than 7,000 soldiers and will be composed of four regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery, besides numerous detachments of hospital and signal corps.

A San Francisco dispatch says:

"The selection of the site of the battle maneuvers was only accomplished after the inspection of several other sites by officers of the army. It is said that the entire field where the exercises will take place is government land, and will not cost the government a rental fee. Brigadier General Daniel Brush, commanding the department of California, with a number of staff officers, visited the proposed site several months ago, and his report is now in the hands of the war department officials and general staff correspondents.

"According to those who are familiar with the site is is said that it is ideal fo artillery purposes and is so situated that it will prove an excellent concentration point. It is practically in the center of numerous points from which all the troops will be ordered.

"The maneuvers will consist of many difficult problems that have been worrying the general staff corps for some time, all of which will tend toward the defense of the Pacific coast states in time of war. Many problems which were not successfully worked out in the maneuvers at San Antonio last summer will again be tried. A better opportunity will be given the commanding general to handle large numbers of troops at the coming field operations than on the Mexican border on account of the large number of troops which will be under his command.

"When all the different organizations are in the field they will constitute a war strength division. These troops, though now stationed at different points in the several states are under the command of Major General Arthur Murray, and are known as units of the Western Division. It is said on reliable authority that General Murray will take command of the soldiers when they are in the field.

"It is planned to divide the field division into two armies. One army will be known as the "Red" and the other the "Blue."

"Each will be under the command of a brigadier general and each will consist of three different fighting branches of the service.

"One army will take a positi[illegible] the coast and attempt to [illegible] inward. This [illegible] hostile for[illegible] dispatch[illegible] give [illegible] tant[illegible] be [illegible] w[illegible] Wash., It is said that the grounds where both these army operations have been held each year, and which were leased by the war department from private persons, have been given up.

"The state troops which will be ordered from California will be the Fifth Infantry, Second Cavalry, Seventh Infantry, Batteries A and B, field artillery, and Companies A and B, signal corps. It is expected that the first provisional regiment of coast artillery of this state, under command of Colonel George Schastey, consisting of twelve companies, will be ordered into the field at the same time."

The land contemplated for military concentration as outlined in the dispatch foregoing is believed to be the seven townships of which Lieutenant Franklin W. Whitley of the department of the Northwest, United States army, stationed at Portland, made a survey and topographical map. Last June and July the officer went over the ground, and a few weeks after his visit a report was circulated that Bridadier General Marion P. Maus, commanding the department of the Northwest, had recommended that territory in the Warm Springs reservation, near Pendleton, be secured for military use.

Captain O. C. Applegate, who had been instrumental in getting the national military department to give consideration to the Klamath territory, said at the time that he thought the report was premature for two reasons. One of these was that, in his judgment, Lieutenant Whitley had not had time enough since leaving the Klamath ground to work out his topographical map, and the other that General Maus would hardly make public a recommendation which it would be more in the line of military etiquette to transmit to his superiors at Washington for their discretion as to its promulgation.

The seven townships which are believed to have met favor in the eyes of the army chifes are partly in the the Klamath reservation and partly to the north of it, about fifty miles northward from this city, on the proposed line of the Southern Pacific's Natron-Klamath Falls extension. The land is convenient to the Cascade forest reserve, the Crater Lake National park and the Klamath Indian reservation. It is believed that the headquarters as contemplated by the army will be on the line of the railroad.

Captain Applegate said this afternoon that he felt assured that the report indicated that the maneuvers for the coming summer would be scheduled for the location indicated, although he did not interpret the dispatches as indicating that the Klamats territory had been already decided on for permanent use. He expressed the opinion, however, that after the army had used the area once it would apodt it for regular occupation.

About eight years ago, while Captain Applegate was agent on the Klamath Indian reservation, he made a report to the war department officials calling attention to the advantages of the land for military operations of an educational nature. At that time, however, there was no railroad in prospect.

Over a year ago, in the fall of 1909, Brigadier General Maus, Colonel Jas. Jackson, inspector general of the Oregon National guard; Adjutant General W. E. Finzer, of the state guard and Captain Dent, an engineer officer of the United States army, department of the Northwest, stationed at Portland, came here and visited the proposed military ground, in company with Captain Applegate and a number of prominent citizens of Klamath Falls and vicinity. They made a preliminary examination of the field.

Captain Applegate also took the matter up with General MacArthur, in command of the army department, with headquarters at San Francisco, but General MacArthur was called in the spring to participate in the army work in Texas, and could not come here.

One of the advantages that the Oregon site offers the army is that it has the flat fields as well as the more rugged country on which the army could practice its movemen[illegible] centrally located, [illegible] coast, and acc[illegible] large area[illegible]

NEW HIGHWAY FOR MILLS ADDITION

PROPOSED, AND CITY ENGINEER ORDERED TO GIVE ESTIMATE FOR HARD SURFACE PAVE ON SIXTH STREET

Councilman G. W. White made a strong speech in favor of paving Sixth street at the council meeting Monday night, suggesting that as it was necessary to give the people of Mills addition a good highway into the city, and that the city at large would be benefitted that the city might as well pay for it.

He stated that he realized the proposition would be an expensive one, and that it would not be welcome to many property holders but that the advantage to the taxpayers in general was one which would be very extensive. He said the Mills addition district was in a sense cut off from ready connection with the main part of town, owing to the lack of a suitable highway.

When the matter of having City Engineer Don J. Zumwalt give an estimate and plans for a hard surface pavement along Sixth street to the city limits was put to a vote it carried.

YOEMEN BROTHERHOOD PICKS ITS OFFICERS

Homestead No. 3.458, Brotherhood of American Yeomen enjoyed a very busy meeting at I. O. O. F. west hall last Friday evening. There were seven candidates initiated into the mysteries of Yeomanry, and the occasion of the annual installation of officers. Past Foreman W. H. Dulaney acted as installing officer.

After these pleasant duties were performed dainty refreshments were served in the banquet room.

Although the hour was late music and dancing were enjoyed until the company decided to disperse. The officers duly installed were:

Honorable foreman, Ida M. Pulley; master of ceremonies, John J. Pugh; correspondent, Minnie E. Yordy; chaplain, Ida B. Anderson; Lady Rebecca, Gertrude Bell, overseer, Jay Yordy; watchman, C. J. Tallock; sentinel, George E. Turner.

NO WORD FROM BOND HOUSE REGARDING CITY SECURITIES

No word has as yet come from E. B. Rollins & Sons, the Denver bond buyers, as a result of the investigation here by Frank Camp, their representative, as to the situation regarding the legality of the city charter, and Mayor Fred T. Sanderson, when asked at Monday's council meeting regarding the situation, said he had not heard a word from the firm, but would take the matter up right away with the buyers, and try to give the board some definite information at the next meeting.

It will soon be a year since the bond people bid for the city hall, fire protection and garbage plant bonds, and ever since that time there has been parleying by the firm in an endeavor to get from the city a satisfactory history of the city charter, and evidence which will convince the firm's legal advisers that the bonds would be a valid claim against the city. The attorneys want to be convinced that the city charter is a binding one, adopted legally, before they tell the bond house to take the bonds.

For some time Mayor Sanderson said that the house was trying to make a market for the bonds, wishing to get time to secure buyers, and his last excuse offered for the delay was that the bond folks wanted to see if the case now before the United States supreme court involving the legality of the Oregon referendum would turn out favorably. The city charter is said to rest to some extent on the legality of this procedure. Up to a couple of weeks ago the mayor confidently asserted that the bond house would take the bonds, and he does not express him[illegible] tendered the mer[illegible] ntly now.

[illegible] of the apartment pendi[illegible] of a permanent home.

It was announced [illegible] that Roy Hamaker had [illegible] ed temporary secretary [illegible] of the new body, but th[illegible] current that W. E. De[illegible] been assistant cashier [illegible] tional bank, will beco[illegible] nent secretary of the c[illegible] tion of this could not [illegible]

Mr. Delzell was can[illegible] tary of the Chamber [illegible] the ticket which was [illegible] Ira White for presid[illegible] T. Shive for vice pres[illegible] is head of the board [illegible] Commercial Club. [illegible] well known and cape[illegible] already had valua[illegible] development matte[illegible] tion with the Cham[illegible] as president for two [illegible]

NEW POSTOFFICE CLERK ALLOWED

Postmaster Clyde Brandenburg has received a telegram from First Assistant Postmaster Grandfield at Washington, notifying him that the department has approved his request for an additional clerk in the local office, and it is possible that Henry Inwall, who has been working the past month as extra clerk, will be continued to fill the new position. His month as extra man is up today.

Inwall was on the eligible list at Eugene, and asked to be transferred, coming here. If Seattle, which is the [illegible] of the Eleventh Civil [illegible] other candi-

W OFFICE

[illegible] son of County [illegible] be Lap, who has [illegible] law in San Fran[illegible] time, has opened an [illegible] self in Richmond, Calif., [illegible] and. He has engaged head[illegible] in the building of the First [illegible] Bank of Richmond. He has [illegible] friends here who will wish him [illegible] the best of success in the undertak[illegible]

PID SHIFTS

TY IN COUNTY

[illegible] line of mar[illegible] nty clerk's [illegible] when Felix [illegible] hemians [illegible] cessary [illegible] take the [illegible] first that [illegible] cember 23d, [illegible] fortnight pass [illegible]

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—An ambitious and conservative program has been entered upon by the Austrian government, a commission having for some time past been engaged in surveying various rivers and mountain streams with a view to utilizing them for power purposes. One of the largest projects decided upon is the daming of the Thaya River, the boundary between Austria and Moravia.

CAUSES TURMOIL

SANTA BARBA[illegible] Jan. 16.—John Rech, on t[illegible] of his babe owing [illegible] of living," a great [illegible] the court room w[illegible] addressing the j[illegible] panick stricken [illegible] finally overpower [illegible] struggle. Judge [illegible] It is unlik[illegible]