

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.

WHY THE SECRECY?

THERE seems to be an effort on the part of the framers of the proposed new city charter to prevent an examination of said proposed charter by outsiders for as long a period as possible. It would seem that it would only be proper courtesy on the part of the council to present the newspapers of this city with a copy of the new measure, so that they would have ample time to acquaint themselves with the facts in order that they might present the matter intelligently to the voters and reading public.

At the time the first copies were presented to the council, a request was made by this paper for an extra copy. The information was given that there were no extra copies. To give this charter the appearance of having been petitioned for by the people, a man was hired by the authority of the council to secure signatures to the petition. Signatures were secured to ten copies of the measure, and when filed the petitions were detached from the originals and all attached to one copy, and the remaining nine copies were withdrawn from the files.

Now this action is perfectly legal, but it does not tend to produce a feeling in the minds of the people of honesty or good faith on the part of the mayor, when a newspaper is refused a copy of the measure on the ground of there being no extra copies.

We do not believe that any member of the city council desires to deprive the public of the privilege of a full consideration of the conditions and provisions of the new law which they are to be asked to vote for, but it cannot be denied that they are permitting the mayor and city attorney to influence them in an act which can not but create a feeling on the part of the people of this city of unfair treatment.

We are told that all of a sudden there has arisen such a strong necessity for a new charter, such as the mayor has drawn up, that it would be unsafe for the city to await the general election in May to act on the proposed measure, but that it is necessary to go to the extra expense of a special election less than two weeks before the regular election. Not having seen the measure, we do not know what this crying need may be, unless the proposed charter contains a provision for the increasing of the salary of the mayor, and he wants it adopted before the regular election so that he will be benefitted if he should again be elected.

The petitioners for the commission form amendment, at their own expense, had sufficient copies printed to furnish one to each member of the council, the mayor, the city attorney, the police judge, one for each newspaper, and several for the attorneys and any one particularly interested, and who might desire to make a careful examination before the measure was acted upon by the council. These people were honest and sincere in their efforts for the betterment of the city, and were not afraid of submitting their work to the people in sufficient time for careful consideration. Now these same people are paying for the expense of printing the mayor's charter, and it is not unreasonable in them to expect a certain amount of publicity and knowledge in what is being done.

This paper has never printed one word reflecting on the mayor or the city officials that was not true, and that we felt that the people were not entitled to know. We have no personal animosity in the matter whatever. If Mayor Sanderson performs any worthy act we are always ready and willing to give him full credit, but if, on the other hand, he does things which we believe is not for the best interests of the people of this city, we will not hesitate to so state. The public man who wishes to retain and is entitled to the confidence of the people, has nothing to be afraid of from public discussion of his acts.

WE MUST PRODUCE MORE

THE movement to make the individual farmer his own demonstrator, increasing soil efficiency and reducing cost of production, a work suggesting tremendous possibilities, is taking concrete form as pressed forward by the National Soil Fertility League. A number of startling facts, supported by incontrovertible statistics, are arrayed by the league in contradiction of a popular argument that the farmer will benefit less by raising a bumper crop than a small yield, and equally significant is a review of the records of increasing vol-

ume annually of imports of food products that should be produced by American soil.

Distinguished individuals, leading civic and commercial organizations, all of the agricultural colleges and many of the principal news publications of the country, are co-operating in support of the measure prepared by the league and submitted for discussion and suggestion to all these interests, now pending in congress, as the Lever bill. A skillful farmer in every agricultural county in the United States maintained these by federal and state support equally divided, brings the farmer in intimate touch with the most advanced scientific and practical data. This is expected, judging from experience in Western Europe and some sections of this country, to greatly increase production, preserve the soil efficiency, reduce the cost of production and lower the general cost of living, at the same time to greatly increase the earnings of the farmer.

According to statistics, the constantly lessening acreage available for farm purposes does not permit maintaining a proportionate balance with the increase of population, the consumers are increasing in number and proportion over the producers, the concentration of population in cities will continue so long as current conditions obtain. Crops are increasing in volume and the returns to the producer advance in proportion, exports are lessening rapidly, and the imports to the United States of vegetables alone are enough to set the nation thinking. The demand for food will never lessen, the contrary being the natural law.

The United States government report for eleven years to the last census reveals the fallacy of the argument that an increase in crops means less proportion of profit to the farmer.

FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF

ACCORDING to the provisions of the new charter for the city of Klamath Falls drawn up by the mayor and city attorney, the people of this city are asked to pass a law authorizing the increasing of the indebtedness to \$550,000, and this in addition to the \$700,000 or more which has been expended for street improvements, and for which the property benefitted is assessed, and will have to pay in ten annual installments.

Without prejudice and in all seriousness we believe that the mayor is affected with a disease or mania for spending money, which, if not curtailed immediately will bankrupt and place a burden on the people of this city which it will take a life time to discharge.

Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars' indebtedness for this city would mean an annual interest charge alone of \$33,000, or more than the total revenue of the city, and in addition to this there will be the general running expenses of the municipality which will have to be met.

Now, if Mayor Sanderson does not expect to take advantage of the opportunity to mortgage the city to the extent of \$550,000 we see no reason why he should ask for this authority, in the new charter. It is quite evident that he does wish to take advantage of it to the limit from the fact that his main argument for a new charter has been because under the present charter the authorized bond indebtedness was not sufficient to permit him to make the improvements that he wished.

Now, we will see if he is right. Under the present charter the city is permitted to issue \$150,000 in bonds and \$50,000 in warrants, or a total of \$200,000. The warrant indebtedness is already exceeded; \$40,000 sewer bonds have been sold and \$10,000 water bonds, totaling \$50,000. It has been voted to issue \$45,000 in bonds for a new city hall and fire apparatus, which would bring the amount up to \$95,000, and would leave \$55,000 for building new sewer systems.

It would seem that this would be amply sufficient to complete the sewers of the city, but if more money was needed, why would it not be good policy to dispend with the building of a city hall for the present? It has been several years since the city hall bonds were voted by the people, and the same have not been disposed of up to the present time, and the city is getting along very nicely in its present quarters. The officials are now provided with comfortable, roomy quarters, which are costing about \$30 a month, or \$360 a year. The interest on \$30,000 bonds would be \$1,800 a year, and by using the present quarters a saving could

be made of about \$1,500 a year, which would be a great help toward meeting the running expenses of the city, and would not deprive the property owners of any necessary improvement.

Klamath Falls is growing and will continue to grow rapidly for years to come. In ten years this city will have a population of from 50,000 to 75,000 people, and a city hall built at this time and suitable to the needs of the present time would hardly be fit for a wood shed for the city in eight or ten years. We would then find that we would need a new city hall, and had not even the interest on the old one paid for, to say nothing of the principal.

In spending money it is always wise first to sit down and figure what your income is, and in no case exceed that amount. Of course the annual income of this city can naturally be expected to increase from year to year, as the city grows and property values increase but under the most favorable of conditions it will never be sufficient for several years to warrant an indebtedness of over half a million dollars. With our limit of indebtedness under the present charter of \$200,000 the interest alone would amount to \$12,000 a year. To pay this principal off in twenty years there should be set aside each year \$10,000 and in addition to this there will be the running expenses to be taken care of. Now, we would ask Mayor Sanderson to subtract this amount from the annual revenue of the city and tell the people where we get off.

HOW ABOUT SAN FRANCISCO?

THE time is near at hand when Klamath County must decide and take action if it is to be properly represented at the great Panama-Pacific exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The state of Oregon, and practically every individual county will have space at the big fair, and it would never do for Klamath county to neglect this opportunity. Several cars of progressive men from Portland and other parts of the state will go to San Francisco on March 14th to select grounds for Oregon's headquarters and exhibits.

Probably no county in the state is in a better position to secure greater results from the Panama exposition than is Klamath county. At the time of the fair there will be one, if not two, main lines of railroad running into San Francisco through Klamath county and Eastern Oregon, and undoubtedly many stop overs and side trips will be taken by visitors from all parts of the United States. If Klamath county is to get its share of these possible investors and home-seekers, it will be necessary to make a proper showing at the fair.

Klamath county should have representatives in San Francisco on March 14th to take part and assist in the selection of a site for the Oregon building, and also some definite action should be taken at once to determine if Klamath county is to be represented in a proper manner at the great fair. If this is to be done it will be necessary to create a fund not less than \$10,000 to cover the necessary expense of building, exhibits and literature. We believe that this expense should be borne by the entire county and could be raised by annual appropriations by the county court. However, this body would have no authority to set aside this money unless it was shown definitely that it was the wish of the voters and taxpayers of the county. The feeling of the people on this matter should be expressed either through the newspapers or to the county court directly, so that they would know how to be governed. There should be no unnecessary delay in settling this matter at once.

BEAVERS FOR CRATER MAY SOON BE AVAILABLE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The busy beavers in the Yellowstone National Park have excited so much interest among tourists and nature students that the department of the Interior has instructed the superintendent of that reservation to trap a number of the animals and ship colonies to the Glacier, Sequoia, General Grant, Yosemite, Platt, Mount Ranier and Wind Cave National Parks and to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. As soon as additional funds are available colonies will be sent to Crater Lake and Sully Hill parks.

JOHNSON WILL SPEAK AT BUCKEYE CAPITAL

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Governor Johnson announces that he has accepted an invitation to speak at Columbus on Thursday. He plans to explain California's judicial recall. He is expected to take issue with the Roosevelt plan of recalling decisions, not men, and to declare that the fact that judges know the recall affects them makes them more cheerful.

That special election for voting on the council's charter, being placed two weeks before the regular election, helps the taxpayer to spend his money.

GARY DINERS FIX PRICES OF STEEL

(Continued from Page 1)

concern for financing the syndicate that organized the trust.

Of this, \$62,500,000 was a promoters' profit, while the remaining \$6,800,000 was the profit on a bond conversion scheme. In the first nine years of its existence the corporation earned, net, the report says, \$1,029,685,389, instead of \$980,000,311, as is set forth in the reports of the corporation officials.

This amounts to a net profit of \$13 a ton on finished steel products.

Eighty per cent of the steel producing properties of the country are dominated by the corporation, the report says, although E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick told President Roosevelt when they absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron company in 1907, that the trust controlled and desired to control less than 60 per cent of the steel business.

Even in making its profits, the report charges, the steel corporation restrains competition by concentrating the greater part of its profits in its operation on raw materials and semi-finished products, while confining the finished products plants to a low profit. This operates, according to the report, to keep the price of raw materials up, to the advantage of the corporation, and to the detriment of independent competitors.

The report showed in detail the dividends paid by the subsidiary companies of the steel trust during the first nine years of its existence. The total amount was \$753,134,386.59. The facts that the subsidiary companies, operating in raw material, made greater dividends than the finished product concerns was cited to show that the corporation kept the price of raw material up, to the embarrassment of competitors.

A voluminous argument in fourteen sections to prove the steel trust is a combination in restraint of trade was presented in the report.

"One hundred and eighty-one previously competing corporations were concentrated under the control of a single holding security company known as the United States Steel Corporation."

Among these concerns, the report sets forth, are ore owning and mining companies now restrained from competition in the sale of ore, railroads, combined to prevent competition, blast furnace plants, the combination of which eliminated competition in the sale of pig iron, coal and coke companies and other formerly competing concerns.

"Other acquisitions were made in related lines of business," the report says, "for which no explanation appears except the visible consequence, the removal of such concerns from the independent field."

This was the case, according to the report, in the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company.

In discussing the corporation's control of ore, the report asserts that in all 2,500,000,000 tons out of 4,462,940,000 tons of available ore in the country is under control of the trust.

STRAYED

Three head of horses came to my ranch about November 1, 1911, description as follows:

One bay mare, with little white on left hind foot.

One two-year-old filly with strip of white in face and two white hind feet.

One three-year-old black filly with white spot in forehead and left hind foot white.

All branded "8" on left side. The owner can have same by paying for advertising and feed bill.

F. T. NELSON,
Keno, Ore.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Field and Garden Seeds. Package and pound lots. Fine line of poultry foods.

35 MILLING CO.,
Sixth St., near Main

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Indian bill, reported to the house, in addition to the regular appropriations for Oregon, contains an item of \$50,000 for continuing the construction of the Modoc Point irrigation project, Klamath reservation.

SUMMONS

Equity No. 336

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Klamath County.

Elmer O. Beardsley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Ada B. Beardsley, Defendant.

To Ada B. Beardsley, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 11th day of April, 1912, that being the day set by order of the court upon which you are required to appear and answer fixed in that order for the publication of summons made and entered in the above entitled suit on the 28th day of

February, 1912, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the circuit court for the relief demanded in said complaint, namely, the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, and praying that plaintiff be relieved from any obligations under and by virtue of said bond of matrimony, and that plaintiff be decreed the owner of the real estate described in plaintiff's complaint, and that it be decreed by the court that defendant have no right, title or interest in and to the said real estate, to-wit: The absolute owner of lot seven (7), block eighty-two (82), and the absolute owner of the undivided one-half interest of lot eight (8), block seventy-two (72), of Klamath addition to Klamath Falls, Oregon, free and clear of any rights, titles, interest or estates of defendant in and to said real property.

This summons is published in the Klamath Republican, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Klamath Falls, Klamath County, State of Oregon, by Order of Honorable H. L. Benson, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath, as per order of said court dated the 28th day of February, 1912, first publication to be made on the 29th day of February, 1912, and the last publication thereof to be made on the 11th day of April, 1912.

ELLIOTT & ELLIOTT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office 211-12-13, Willis Building, Klamath Falls, Oregon. 2-29-4-11 r

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Equity No. 309.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Klamath County.

Walter H. Sayre, Plaintiff,
vs.
George W. Carrick and Jessie Carrick,

Husband and Wife, Defendants.
To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Klamath county, Oregon, on the 28th day of February, 1912, in the above entitled suit, upon a decree made and entered in said circuit court, to-wit: the 18th day of November, 1911, in favor of the above named plaintiff, W. H. Sayre, and against the above named defendants, George W. Carrick and Jessie Carrick, husband and wife, ordering the sale of the herein described premises, which said premises are particularly described in said suit and decree, said premises to be sold to satisfy the judgment and decree of this court in said suit in the amount of seventeen hundred, twenty-seven and 25/100 (1727.25) dollars, together with the further sum of two hundred fifty and 00/100 (\$250.00) dollars, attorneys fees, assessed and taxed by the court, and the further sum of twenty and 40/100 (\$20.40) dollars, costs and disbursements, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, from and after the 28th day of September, 1911, and for accruing costs. Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution and order of sale, and compliance therewith, and in compliance with the order of the court, recited in said writ, I have duly levied upon the herein described premises, and will, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, at the front door of the court house in Klamath Falls, county of Klamath, state of Oregon, sell at auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all of the right, title, interest, estate, or demands whatsoever at law or in equity, including the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining to the hereinafter described premises, belonging to the said George W. Carrick and Jessie Carrick, husband and wife, or either of them, being the undivided one-fourth interest of, in, and to lots two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7), and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, all in section seven (7), and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, section six (6), and the east half of the southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter, in section five (5), all of said lands being in township forty (40) south, range nine (9) east, Willamette Meridian, Klamath county, state of Oregon, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and the amounts therein named, including judgment, attorney's fees, costs, interest and accruing costs; the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution, order of sale and decree, including said judgment, attorney's fees, costs, interest and accruing costs, and the overplus, if any there be, to be paid into the court to be applied as may be required or directed.

Dated, Klamath Falls, Klamath county, state of Oregon, this 28th day of February, 1912.

W. B. BARNES,
Sheriff of Klamath County, Oregon.
E. L. Elliott, Attorney for Plaintiff.
2-29-3-28 r

PETITION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

In the Matter of the Petition of Thomas F. McLaughlin, for a License to Sell Liquor.

To the Honorable, the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

We, the undersigned actual residents and legal voters of Mills Addition Precinct, Klamath county, Oregon, respectfully ask that your honorable body grant and issue to Thomas F. McLaughlin, a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and fermented cider, commonly known as hard cider, at the Altamont Tavern, the same being situated in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 2, Twp. 39 S., R. 9 E., W. M., and in the precinct aforesaid, for a period of one year from the 4th day of April, 1912, and your petitioners will ever pray.

J. D. Witt	G. H. Jasper
Geo. A. Bell	A. Miller
Otto Schoenfeld	L. Harfoot
J. D. Swift	A. C. Barrett
W. H. Bull	W. R. Hall
J. S. Meier	Frank Howard
T. Nitschelm	Oswald Melanier
Chas. Jacobs	A. W. Pell
Ed Faulkner	James McGuire
T. O. Kinney	Jay J. Arant
T. A. Varner	G. W. Messner
J. A. Varner	I. C. Markwardt
A. Turner	W. McCabe
C. E. Catching	H. E. Lewis
D. L. Worley	L. B. Pankey
John Anquist	A. Westfall
Pete McClure	H. H. Himsley
Geo. Forbes	Jno. W. Ross
James Eaton	C. F. Setzer
H. B. Smith	W. H. McClure
Chas. W. Howell	E. T. Keyser
Richard Wakeman	G. Zoellner
K. H. Thompson	Walter A. Turner
John Cabler	E. B. Davis
S. A. Michaelson	Al Melhase
Charles Axel	L. Lamerling
W. A. Langel	J. H. Patter
Gus Jones	J. N. Stiles
A. H. Johns	A. E. Calvin
A. H. Hixon	J. A. Grimes
P. W. Stitts	

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing petition will be presented to the above entitled court on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, February 28th, 1912.

THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN.

County of Klamath, ss.

I, Thomas F. McLaughlin, being first duly sworn, say that the signatures attached to the foregoing petition are all genuine; that the persons whose names are signed to said petition are each and all residents and legal voters of Mills Addition Precinct, in Klamath County, Oregon, and have actually resided in said precinct for more than thirty days immediately prior to the date of their signing said petition and the filing thereof in this court. That said petition is signed by a majority of the legal voters of said precinct.

THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1912.

R. M. RICHARDSON,

Notary Public for Oregon, State of Oregon.

County of Klamath, ss.

I, Thomas F. McLaughlin, being first duly sworn, say that since the 15th day of February, 1907, I have never been convicted of the crime of willfully selling or delivering either spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors to a minor, or of willfully allowing a minor to loiter in or about any place of business where spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors are sold.

THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1912.

R. M. RICHARDSON,

Notary Public for Oregon.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR'S FINAL ACCOUNT

In the Matter of the Estate of Gottlieb Weckert, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Fred A. Janssen, as administrator of the estate of Gottlieb Weckert, deceased, has rendered and presented for final settlement and filed in said court his final account of the administration of said estate, and a petition for the distribution of same, and that the 29th day of March, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the court house in Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon, has been fixed by said court as the time and place for the settlement of said account and the hearing of said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions in writing to the said final account, and contest the same, and show cause, if any there be, why a final distribution of said estate should not be ordered.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1912.

FRED A. JANSSEN,
Administrator of Said Estate.
2-29-3-28 r