

MOVE BUILDING OFF MAIN STREET

MELHASE GETS PERMIT FOR THE SHED, WHILE OFFENBACHER GETS CONSENT TO PUSH O. K. OFFICE OVER A NOTCH

To make way for the new brick building which is to be put up adjoining the present Livermore hotel, and which is planned to be a part of the hotel, Richard Melhase is having moved away the one-story frame building, and will take it to lot 8, block 51, Nichols addition, at the corner of Tenth and Bush streets.

The necessary permit to remove the structure was obtained by the owner from the council at its last meeting. It is impossible to move the building through the alley in the rear, and it will be cut in two and hauled up Main street by M. R. Doty, the moving contractor. He is working on the task today.

Henry Offenbacher obtained consent of the council to move the one-story frame building containing the offices of the Oil Korret Transfer company from 26 feet on lot 1, block 16, to the property adjoining owned by H. M. Bristol, the location being the westerly corner of Sixth and Main streets. As it is a frame building, Mayor Fred Sanderson remarked that it was strictly against the fire limits ordinance to move a frame building within the fire limits.

"Is that the ordinance that we've been up against so much already?" asked Councilman Charles McGowan. The affirmative answer came in the shape of a large consent of acquiescence, and the councilman said he did not see that it would do the council any good to try to govern the matter.

Contractor J. H. Garrett explained that the building would have to be moved before the new building which Mr. Offenbacher proposed to put up could be built, there being in an application to build a two-story brick structure, 26x94, on the site of the transfer company's office. Mr. Garrett said he had seen a letter written by Mr. Bristol to William Wagner, of the Home Realty company, in which the owner of the corner lot offered to let the building stay on the lot for sixty days, but that he was anxious to have no obstruction on the lot which would impede him dealing with it or disposing of it. Mr. Garrett said he felt that the council was safe in giving permission for the removal. The question with the council was whether it could get rid of the building after sixty days. It was stated that the O. K. Transfer company's lease had not expired, which is the reason for Mr. Offenbacher wishing to make the move as requested, and as finally granted by the council. The building permit was also granted.

G. W. White, who is himself a councilman from the Fourth ward, obtained a permit to put up a frame garage, 12x20 feet, on lot 15, block 19, Hot Springs addition.

On the topographic maps made by the United States geological survey the mountains, hills, valleys and canyons—all the features that make up the varied surface of the areas mapped—are portrayed by means of contour lines. Each contour line represents a certain height above sea level—that is, it indicates a course of contour along which all points are at exactly the same altitude. As contours are continuous horizontal lines, they wind smoothly about smooth surfaces, recede into all re-entrant angles or ravines, and project in passing around spurs or prominences. Thus a person following the path indicated by a contour line, say the 1,000-foot contour, would go irregularly around hills and ravines, but would always walk on the same level, namely, at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

The contour lines of the maps are spaced to represent equal vertical intervals or differences in altitude. The vertical intervals between any two contours as represented on one map is the same, whether they be along a cliff or on a gentle slope; out to attain a given height it is, of course, necessary to go further on a gentle slope, and therefore contours are far apart on gentle slopes and near together on steep ones. The spacing of the contour lines thus indicates the approximate grade of any slope.

A small contour interval is necessary to express the relief of a flat or gently undulating country; a steep or mountainous country can, as a rule, be adequately represented on the same scale by the use of a larger interval. The smallest interval used on the atlas sheets of the geological survey is five feet, for regions like the Mississippi delta, the Sacramento Valley and the Dismal Swamp. For great mountain masses, like those in Colorado and the high Sierra of California, the interval may be 100 or 200 feet, and for less rugged country contour intervals of 10, 20, 25 and 50 feet are used.

With a little practice in reading the contour lines the traveler finds the topographic maps of the geological survey a most exact picture of the country, enabling him to see at a glance the character of any particular area. That the maps are of popular utility is shown, for instance, by the fact that the survey sells thousands of them to automobilists every month. Last year's sales of these maps amounted to more than half a million.

From F. H. Newell, director of the United States Reclamation service, County Judge William S. Worden has received a letter in response to the judge's communication of March 18, asking information relative to the government furnishing water for the proposed Pine Grove irrigation district. Director Newell advises that the matters asked about have been taken under advisement, and as soon as they can be duly considered the judge will be further advised. What the farmers want to know is, whether the government will furnish them water from the reclamation service main canal, how much water can be had, and the cost of it.

NEWELL REPLIES TO JUDGE WORDEN

Cox Will Grade His Land

J. Cox, a wealthy ranch owner of Fort Klamath, has purchased a grader, and expects to commence work on his ranch with it immediately. Mr. Cox is securing all the necessary men, and will rush the work with all possible speed. He intends to sow wheat on a greater part of his land, and later in the year he figures on planting it to timothy.

COX WILL GRADE HIS LAND

European cities and towns have long since been redeemed from corrupt and partisan rule, and will never again return to the old order of things. American municipalities are waking up to the fact that the government of a town or city is a matter of business and not politics. Much of the misrule and corruption in municipal government is undoubtedly due to slack methods and unbusinesslike systems of administration.

BIG ANIMAL SHOW TO COME SOON

TRAVELING JUNGLE CONDUCTED BY AL G. BARNES AND CO. HORTS WILL PITCH TENTS IN KLAMATH APRIL 20

With the coming April 20 of Al G. Barnes' big three ring wild animal show the small boy will be in his delight when the first strain of the band announcing the big parade will be heard, and it will continue to be a red-letter day for him until the last car is loaded.

Barnes' wild animal show is claimed to be the only real animal show in the world, with 350 wild trained animals doing feats which border on the impossible, not one of which can shirk his duty on the strength of former laurels or ancient name.

Lions ride swiftly running horses, elephants give a vaudeville performance all by themselves, bears convulse the audience by their funny antics, monster African lions perform under the direction of a clever young lady who finishes this remarkable act by feeding the beasts raw meat with her naked hands, beautiful spotted Persian leopards obey the command of a mere stripling of a girl and perform feats heretofore considered impossible, and all the while snarling and clawing at her in the endeavor to catch her napping.

The features of the show are Millie Barnes, who presents the famous riding four, a lion, a bear, Pomeranian dog and a chimpanzee, all riding beautiful Arabian stallions in the big steel arena at the same time; the group of royal Bengal tigers and Nubian lions, forming one of the most thrilling and spectacular acts of its kind now being presented to any audience, and the youngest lion tamer in the world entering the cage of untamable lions. Caesar Wallace shows what a man with a strong nerve and absolute confidence in himself can do with the most ferocious beasts of the wilds.

BRADNACK GETS OUT ONCE MORE

George E. Bradnack, of the Muller Music company, who has been ill for several days with rheumatism at his room in the Washington house, under the care of Dr. Gilbert, is out again today, having improved enough to permit him to go to the store. Mr. Bradnack, in an interview obtained exclusively for the Herald, intimated that the novelty of having the pain glide from spot to spot in one's physique hardly offsets the suffering which attends the trouble. It is a coincidence that he was taken ill the evening before he had planned to make an excursion into the country.

EDITOR KIDNAPPED IN FAMILY'S SIGHT

SAN DIEGO, April 6.—Editor Abraham Sauer of the San Diego Herald has been kidnapped.

Arrests are expected. Sauer's weekly paper attacked the police in the free speech fight.

He was seized in front of his home by six men, his wife and daughters witnessing the automobiles go away. Mrs. Sauer is prostrated, and is not expected to live.

C. B. Stiles of Swan Lake is one of the latest to claim bounty from Klamath county. He trapped a coyote, which he afterward shot and killed, on which he got from County Clerk Charles R. De Lap a bounty of \$1.50.

HOW TO BUILD UP YOUR HOME TOWN

Simplified Municipal Government

By Chas. K. Holmberg

The problem of local government confronts every American city, large and small, and its correct solution will undoubtedly greatly advance the best interests of the community and "boost" its upbuilding. The health, safety, comfort and convenience of every citizen necessarily depend upon the way and manner the local government is administered.

In the general civic awakening all over the land the people are beginning to see that a municipality is nothing more nor less than a business institution in which every citizen is a stockholder, and that the vocation of looking after city affairs is not a question of party politics or individual profit, but a matter of patriotism, fitness and business ability. In order to secure the best results in the way of improved service and reduced taxes, the same simplified and business-like methods must be adopted by municipalities that have brought the marvelous success to the private corporations of the business world.

European cities and towns have long since been redeemed from corrupt and partisan rule, and will never again return to the old order of things. American municipalities are waking up to the fact that the government of a town or city is a matter of business and not politics. Much of the misrule and corruption in municipal government is undoubtedly due to slack methods and unbusinesslike systems of administration.

The trouble with the old system of municipal government is that responsibility is so divided among councilmen, aldermen, boards and officers that no one is really responsible for anything. The result has been confusion, corruption and a wasteful expenditure of public funds. There are no political problems involved in city affairs; hence the business way of conducting a municipality is to absolutely eliminate partisanship, and so concentrate all authority that the responsibility of every act and every expenditure can be easily fixed.

Simplified city government in America was first temporarily instituted in the city of Galveston, Texas, immediately after the great flood, when the dire necessities of the situation demanded it. So successful did it prove that it was made permanent, and other cities began to take notice and investigate. From its successful exemplification in the capital of Iowa it has been called the "Des Moines plan." It is now generally known as the commission form.

By this simplified plan three or five

commissioners are elected by the city at large, and each commissioner is the head of a distinctive department, each of which embraces the whole city. The commissioners constitute the city council and meet as such in transacting the business of the city as a whole. Each commissioner is held responsible for the work of his department, and is subject to recall if negligent of his duties or incompetent to fill the place satisfactorily to the majority of the electors. All money appropriated to his department is expended under his personal direction. If he wastes the funds of his department there is no shifting the responsibility.

More than 150 small cities in the West have adopted the commission plan, and a few scattered cities of the South and East have taken up this form of simplified municipal government. It has been fully demonstrated, wherever given a fair trial, to be a success. It has put the professional politician and conscienceless public grafter out of business, and resulted in a more efficient and economical local government. It has facilitated the transaction of public business. No city that has adopted this system has shown any desire to return to the old conditions. It is the kind of local self-government that will find favor with the people everywhere as soon as it becomes more generally known and understood.

Every city that has tried the commission form of government has found that it is more responsive to the wishes of the people. It gives the citizens absolute control of their home government, and vesting all power in a commission of five or three men, as the case may be, responsibility is easily placed. Partisan politics are eliminated, all nominations for commissioners being made by petition. No commissioner owes his nomination or election to any political party boss. Coupled with the commission form are the referendum, initiative and recall.

The commission plan of municipal government is undoubtedly the best that has yet been devised for our smaller cities and towns. It gives home rule; it fixes responsibility, and reduces municipal government to a simple business basis. Its advantages are so manifest that, the writer believes, it is only a question of time until every progressive city will have adopted this plan of conducting its municipal affairs. Its general adoption will tend to the upbuilding of American cities and towns and the betterment of civic conditions.

VEGETABLE LAND BOHEMIANS HOLD

GROUND AROUND MALIN TOO VALUABLE TO BE DEVOTED TO HAY AND GRAIN—POTATO PRICES HIGHLY ENCOURAGING

Anton Krupka and Alois Kalina, two of the progressive residents of the Bohemian settlement at Malin, who have been here on business, have returned to their homes. Mr. Krupka states that conditions are very favorable for a prosperous season this year among the farmers of the southern end of the county. The land under irrigation is proving very productive and it is the general belief that it is too valuable to be devoted entirely to the raising of hay and grain. Many of the farmers will plant potatoes and other like crops. Contracts are already being made for potatoes by shippers in Klamath Falls, and at the prices being offered the outlook is very encouraging.

Mr. Krupka has had considerable experience in raising sugar beets, and he says the residents of his section are anxious for the time to arrive when the railroad facilities will permit of the establishment of sugar beet factories in that part of the county. The Bohemians were the first to demonstrate that the soil of Southern Klamath county was particularly fitted for the culture and growth of sugar beets, and analysis made of the beets grown by them showed that Klamath county ranked first in the United States in percentage of sugar and quality of beets.

Mrs. Talbot Out of Danger

Dr. R. R. Hamilton reports that he believes Mrs. Emma L. Talbot, city librarian, who has been ill with lobar pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Caden, 824 Walnut street, is out of danger. At one time hope of her life was abandoned, but the crisis was passed Thursday night.

Attorney Manning Reaches Home

Attorney Horace M. Manning returned Friday night from a trip to Portland. With him came his niece, Miss Gertrude Fay, of Medford, who will visit for a short time.

OAK ST. ROUTE OPPOSED BY ROAD

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OFFICIALS COMING TO ARGUE AGAINST OPENING HIGHWAY AS INTERFERENCE WITH YARDS

It is reported that J. W. Metcalf, superintendent of the Shasta division, and other officials of the Southern Pacific, will be in Klamath Falls within a day or so, to take up with the city officials the matter of the opening of Oak street across the railroad track at the passenger depot.

It is stated that the railroad officials are opposed to the opening of this street at this point for the reason that it would cut their yards in two, and would greatly interfere with the handling of the trains. It is believed that arrangements can be made for the opening of a street that will be satisfactory to the residents of Mills addition, and yet will not interfere with the yards of the railroad.

It is stated that the Southern Pacific has completed its plans for shops and sidetracks on the land east of the yards, and that these would be entirely disarranged by the opening of a road through the center, so that they must either fight the street opening or else abandon the shops.

The Mills addition people, who are interested in the opening, have expressed the opinion that the crossing at the depot would not materially interfere with the operation of the trains, as they argue that the Main street crossing could be abandoned, so there would be no more crossings than at present, and that the approach at the depot is from level ground, and there would be less danger of accident than at Main street, where there is a heavy incline.

FINE NEW LAUNCH FOR LUMBER FOLK

Telford & Sons, the boat builders, are just completing a fine new launch for the Algonka Lumber company for use on the Upper Lake. The launch is 26 feet long, with a 6-foot beam, and will be sufficiently large to carry about fifteen passengers.

Eastern oak is used for the ribs and stem, and all the other lumber in the boat is native wood. Yellow pine is used for the planking, the

cockpit is paneled with native fir, and selected fir is used for all the finishing.

The boat will be equipped with an 18-horsepower, four-cylinder Niagara motor. It is built with a half cabin removable top, and will be fitted with chair seats. The motor and all of the machinery are under cover in the front of the boat, and will be operated by a wheel, or auto control. The Telfords are also working on a contract for six clinker row boats for the Crater Lake company, for use on Crater Lake.

LAFAYETTE, La., April 6.—Clementine Barnabet, confessed slayer of more than half of the thirty-five negro victims of the "sacred sacrifice" in Louisiana and Texas, warned the officers that the killings would continue as long as members of her "church" kept faith in their "cud-jah" bags, which are supposed to guard them from "persecution."

Members of the cult claim a person "sacrificed" by the ax gains thereby immortality. She refused to tell the names of other cult members.

"Clementine Barnabet is rational, and I believe her confession is true, except as to certain details given to confuse the officers as to her accomplices," said the sheriff.

Paris—After a happy married life of thirty-seven years, Francois Poulet, aged 93, and his wife, aged 87, had their first quarrel, and are now petitioning for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility.

MCCALL PICKED FOR INSTRUCTOR

HIGH SCHOOL APPARENTLY IN LINE TO GET MAN FOR POSITION OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR AFTER ALL

It is to be assumed, at least for the present, that the high school is to have an instructor for the agricultural department. F. L. Griffin's resignation after his having been accepted by the school board in this city for the office of instructor here, seems to have thrown things in a muddle. At the time that Principal Faught visited the state agricultural college at Corvallis last winter, it was the agreement between the two men that the institution would furnish a man for the work at the local high school, even though they had to give one of its own faculty. When Mr. Griffin was recommended by the college and the local authorities had agreed to his terms, it was then thought that it was all cut and dried as to an instructor for the department here. When he resigned it remained for the college authorities to make good their agreement, which they have done, according to a recent letter received by Principal Faught. The man chosen by the college is Max A. McCall, an instructor in the department of agronomy. His ability and experience are outlined by Dean A. B. Cordley of O. A. C., who says he is strong, forceful and a thorough student.

Mr. McCall graduated from O. A. C. in June, 1910.

Y. M. C. A. PLANS LOOK PROMISING

W. H. Shaw, president of the Booster Club, was in receipt of a letter from Y. M. C. A. headquarters at Portland a few days ago to the effect that it would comply with the club forming a Y. M. C. A. in this city by sending a man here. J. B. Rhodes, whom it is contemplated sending here to look the field over and to see what is needed, has just finished organizing such associations in various parts of California and neighboring states. Rhodes is corresponding secretary for Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as organizer for other states.

Should the local Booster Club or future Y. M. C. A., be fortunate enough to secure recognition from the state organization, things will begin to look promising for a regular organization here.

ROOSEVELT AND CLARK NOMINATING PETITIONS

SACRAMENTO, April 8.—Statistician Creman at the office of the secretary of state announced Friday that the presidential and delegate nominating petitions for Roosevelt and Clark had been filed complete, while those for Wilson and Taft lacked only a few country petitions for the delegate tickets. La Follette petitions have arrived from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth districts.

NEW CHINESE ALPHABET WOULD SAVE ORTHOGRAPHY

NAPLES, April 8.—Professor Rivetta of the Orient Institution in this city, has compiled a new Chinese alphabet of forty-two letters, to take the place of the 80,000 characters now in use, which he hopes the new Republic will adopt. He claims that every word of the current Chinese language may be correctly expressed by means of his alphabet.

WOULD ENJOIN COURT HOUSE MOVE

JUDGE BENSON DECLINES TO ACT AND ATTORNEY BROWER REPORTED TO BE SEEKING AID OF ASHLAND JURIST

An injunction to restrain the county court from building on the Hot Springs site offered by the Klamath Development company was last week asked of Judge Henry L. Benson in circuit court by Hiram Murdoch, represented by Attorney C. C. Brower. Judge Benson declined to act in the matter for the reason that he had some time ago been counsel for the Klamath Development company, but assured the plaintiff that he would call in another judge as early as possible to act on the case. The Murdoch plea sets for that block 35 was acquired by the city in 1887 at considerable expense, that the voluntary debt of the county now exceeds by the sum of \$250,000 the limit fixed by the constitution of the state, that defendants (the members of the county court: County Judge William S. Worden, Samuel T. Summers and C. G. Merrill, commissioners) threaten to sell, dispose of or abandon the present court house property and unless restrained will enter into contracts for preparation of plans for construction of a court house, and at a very early day commence and pursue toward completion the construction of a new court house at a cost of not less than \$200,000, and other buildings and improvements upon land outside of the county seat, that is, away from the original townsite of Klamath Falls.

Mr. Murdoch says that the county debt as of April 1 is \$301,000.

Nothing could be learned Saturday regarding progress of the efforts of Attorney C. C. Brower to obtain for Hiram Murdoch from Judge Calkins, at Ashland, a temporary injunction against the members of the county court removing the court house to the Hot Springs site. Mr. Brower was not at his office, and Mr. Murdoch could not be located.

The request for injunction brings to mind the fact that Mr. Murdoch made a similar endeavor almost two years ago, when J. B. Griffith was county judge and Samuel T. Summers and Albert Walker county commissioners. On May 2, 1910, through Attorneys Fred H. Mills and James C. Rutenic, the complaint was filed and also the bond for injunction. May 4 a temporary injunction was ordered by then Judge George Noland. May 10 a demurrer to the complaint was filed by the phalanx of attorneys which had been engaged by the county court, these being District Attorney Dell V. Kuykendall, Judge Henry L. Benson, Charles F. Stone and Thomas Drake. May 25 this was superseded by the filing of an answer. In April, 1911, about a year ago, the case was dismissed.

The defense contended that there was no order of the court bearing on a new court house, which could be made a tangible ground for injunction proceedings, and as the plaintiff could not establish any such ground, the complaint was dismissed.

Between the time of the temporary injunction and the dismissal of the proceedings the personnel of the county court changed two-thirds, William S. Worden becoming county judge and C. Guy Merrill commissioner, Samuel T. Summers being the holdover commissioner.

LEAVE BURNING STEAMER WHEN HOLD IS ABLAZE

MONTAUK, L. I., April 8.—The tug Tasco this morning took twenty women and children off the burning Merchants & Miners steamer Ontario off here. The captain and crew and the remainder of the passengers decided to remain. The hold is ablaze.

L. P. Montgomery has arrived from San Francisco, where he has been employed for the past winter in some carpenter work.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS



CLAUDE C. COVEY
Warmspring, Crook County.
Candidate for Democratic Nomination for Representative in Congress, Second Oregon District.