

## FRIEDMANN CURE ON WAY HERE

### FIRST TO BE BROUGHT TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

**Dr. Austin Heid, Who Arrived Today, Tells Physicians He Is Convinced That the Discovery Will Do All That the German Scientist Claims for It—Only Enough Brought to Treat One Patient.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Having in his possession the first Friedmann serum to leave the laboratory of the eminent German scientist, and the first to be brought to the American continent, Dr. Austin Heid, a Pittsburgh physician, arrived this afternoon on the steamer Potsdam.

Dr. Heid has been in Europe for several months, giving attention to the Friedmann discovery, which, it is claimed, will prove a thorough cure for tuberculosis. Following the refusal of Friedmann to make public his discovery, Dr. Heid extracted the germs from a patient who had been inoculated with the serum.

In this way Dr. Heid secured serum enough to treat one case of tubercular trouble. The patient is in Pittsburgh, and the inoculation will undoubtedly be made tomorrow.

Dr. Milton Foster, health officer in charge of Ellis Island quarantine station, questioned Dr. Heid to some length regarding the discovery. He was told that the returning physician is convinced of the efficacy of the Friedmann cure.

### MAIL CARRIERS MAY ACT AS CENSUS ENUMERATORS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—One of the recommendations in the annual report of Director Durand of the bureau of the census, just filed, is a plan to use United States mail carriers in the future to perform as large a part of the census field work as possible, and the plan to provide for the supervision of this field work by trained census employes, instead of or in addition to supervisors or other directing officers chosen locally. It is proposed, if congress approves, to apply these methods to the special census of agriculture, which, by authority of a recent act, is to be taken in 1915.

"In regard to the plan of using mail carriers Director Durand says in his report:

"While greater efforts were made at the census of 1910 than at any previous census to secure competent supervisors and enumerators, and to eliminate political influence in their selection, the general method of selecting, directing and paying them was substantially the same as at the three preceding censuses. The chief objection to that method is not the fact that politics is bound to a greater or less extent to enter into the appointments. It is rather that both supervisors and enumerators are in the great majority of instances entirely inexperienced in census work; that there is no way of guaranteeing that they shall be particularly familiar with the people and the conditions of their districts; that the term of employment, particularly of enumerators, is so short and the pay so small that it is very difficult to induce competent persons to take the job; and, finally, that there is no adequate means of holding supervisors or enumerators responsible for the conscientious and thorough work. Seventy thousand or more enumerators must be secured for work lasting not over fifteen days in the cities and not over thirty days in the rural districts, and at moderate rates of pay. The persons who would make most competent enumerators are usually already employed, and cannot give their time to the work. An enumerator, once selected, knows that at most the only penalty for unsatisfactory work will be failure to receive his comparatively small compensation, and that in fact it is scarcely likely that his incompetence will be discovered until after he has received his pay.

"Incompetence and irresponsibility of enumerators are by no means the only cause of the unsatisfactory character of census statistics. The excessive number of questions on the schedules and the ignorance or lack of interest on the part of many people called upon to answer them are also important causes. That the results are far from being entirely satisfactory is well known to the general public, but best known by the officials of the census bureau. There is reason to believe that the actual number of inhabitants is ascertained with approximate accuracy, and that the principal interrogatories on the population and agricultural schedules are answered with a fair degree of accuracy. Many of the less important inquiries, however, obtain much less satisfactory results."

### WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS SEEK NEW DISCOVERY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Pitiful appeals for information as to

the Friedmann cure are pouring in to Senator Gore of Oklahoma from persons in all parts of the country and in Canada, who are victims of the white plague. As a drowning man grasps at a straw, the sufferers feel that the discovery stolen from the German scientist by an American physician, will check the ravages of tuberculosis, and restore them to health.

The official report on this discovery to the state department was ordered printed upon a resolution by Senator Gore. The pamphlet will be ready for distribution within ten days.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 6. Dr. Otto Stutz, who is at present in Germany, has written to relatives here that the Friedmann germ seems a successful cure for tuberculosis, and he further declares that Friedmann is not withholding his discovery in the hope of amassing a fortune, but in order to give it more study.

Friedmann is at work day and night in his laboratory, according to Dr. Stutz, striving to prove the real worth of his discovery before giving it to the world.

### BULGARS WIN A BIG VICTORY

**TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS IN DARDANELLES ARE THREATENED—ARMIES ARE ON THE MOVE**

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The German war office has received a dispatch from Sofia officially announcing that the Bulgarians on Gallopoli peninsula have captured the village of Bulaci, and are now advancing against the town of Gallipoli, which is the key to the peninsula. If this town is captured it means the fall of the Turkish Dardanelles fortifications.

### Move Against Servians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The Journal Leturnie this morning says that 30,000 Albanians are advancing against Uskub, which is held by Servian troops. The Servians have held this position since the commencement of the war.

### Turks Retreating

SOFIA, Feb. 6.—It was semi-officially announced today that the Bulgarian troops are active at Gallipoli peninsula and at Kavak. It was also reported that under the terrific fire from the Bulgarian army, the Turks are retreating in disorder toward the coast of the Sea of Marmora.

### Firing Upon Adrianople

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The bombardment of Adrianople was resumed this morning, according to advices from Constantinople and Rome. The same sources report fierce fighting between the Bulgarian and Turkish troops on the Gallipoli peninsula this morning.

### CLEVELAND SAILS ON A WORLD TOUR

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—With bands playing and flags flying, the world touring steamer Cleveland sailed today for New York. There were 468 passengers aboard.

### POLAR EXPLORER UNDER THE KNIFE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Commodore Robert E. Peary, polar explorer, is dangerously ill at his home here. Friends fear that the sickness may prove fatal.

The nature of the illness has not been disclosed. It is known that the explorer underwent an operation a few days ago.

### CATHOLIC TRACK MEET ARRANGED

ROME, Feb. 6.—As a result of the activities of Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, announcement was made from the Vatican that the international games of the Federation of Catholic Gymnastic Societies will be held in Rome in September. Over 5,000 contestants from all over the world are scheduled to participate. Not only the credit for the coming international games given to Merry del Val, but he is also given credit for the entire awakening of interest by the Catholic church in athletic sports, the cardinal himself being an excellent rifle shot, tennis player, swimmer, oarsman, automobile and motor boat driver. It has been under his stimulus that nearly all of the Catholic athletic societies have been formed.

### Physician Poisoned

D. C. V. Fisher was the victim of ptomaine poisoning last Saturday afternoon, and for a time it was feared that his condition would result seriously. He is at his office this afternoon, however, none the worse for his experience.

To impure meat Dr. Fisher attributes his attack.

## HALLOCK CERTAINLY "RAISING CAIN" EXTENSION OF TIME IS OPPOSED

The "Land of Nod" announcement by Professor Hallock of Boston, in which he states that the Klamath country was settled before the flood by Cain, and that it was to this section that Noah and his little boating party sailed, is sufficient basis for a poem, "Concerning Cain," by Dean Collins in the Oregonian.

In addition, the following editorial side-lights on the subject are printed by that paper:

If eventually it be proven that the Land of Nod was in our own Klamath county, Adam made a big mistake in harkening to the immigration literature of the time. He might better have remained, donned more clothing and founded a line of native sons with their brands on all the cattle on earth. Claims by scientists are wonderful, but not more so than when imagination develops a "pipe."

It is quite probable that there was a great city near Klamath Falls in ancient time. It is also probable that history will repeat itself.

The poem by Collins follows:

In new lines of research full soon now shall we search,  
Which same Mr. Hallock has started to teach,  
By making it plain how the primeval Cain  
Once settled in Oregon, "land of the peach."

Many suggestions for fanciful questions  
Rise to my mind as I study this odd  
Tale how the mammoth was chased out of Klamath  
So Cain could come settle in this Land of Nod.

Plenty of ditches, artesian and ditches  
Hallock describes in this primeval town.  
Lots, without doubt, Mr. Cain peddled out,  
On terms of installments—with sev'ral bones down.

Out of some bare strips, the remnants of airships  
The wise archeologist dug from the ground;  
No doubt it is valid they had lobster salad  
And champagne and honk carts for joyriding 'round.

Some op'ning abyss, or great cataclysm  
A-scarring the country with deluge and breach,  
Spoiled, more's the pity, that prosperous city,  
And left all unsettled the land of the peach.

Was it soil, or the weather, or both things together  
That brought this old town to the fair Klamath plain?  
My Brain waxes weary revolving the query:  
"What was the real cause of the coming of Cain?"

I have it! The fable relating to Abel—  
It answers the query that stirs in my breast:  
Cain must have had straight dope concerning this state,  
And sure of a pardon, came rambling West.

**WOLGAST WANTS \$10,000 PURSE**

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—Ad Wolgast said today that he would be willing to substitute for Mandot in a fight with Murphy in San Francisco, providing a guarantee of \$10,000 is given, but he declared he would not enter the ring for a cent less. He further said that the match must be made tonight or there would be nothing doing.

**MURDERED MAN VISITED HERE**

OAKLAND, Feb. 6.—The state fish and game commission has asked Governor Johnson to offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers of Deputy Game Commissioner Blanchard.

Bert Blanchard of Oakland, deputy state game commissioner, who was found dead in Wildcat canyon in Contra Costa county Wednesday with a bullet through the back of his head, is known to many local sportsmen. He visited here several times in the interests of game protection, and the news of his death caused quite a shock here.

The last visit paid Klamath Falls by Blanchard was last winter, when he spent several days here working in the interest of a tri-state game protective association, composed of the sportsmen in Oregon, California and Nevada. The object of this organization is to make uniform laws in the three states and provide for better game protection in this way.

Approximately \$70,000,000 has been invested by the reclamation service in the twenty-five primary irrigation projects, up to June 30, 1912, according to the annual report of the secretary of the interior, which is being prepared for publication.

Of this amount, the investment of the government in the Klamath project amounts to \$1,990,902.24.

Among other matters discussed, question of the advisability of the advisability of extending the time of paying water charges by farmers is taken up at length in the report, and in this respect the following attitude is taken:

"The requirements for repayment of the cost of the works by the settlers in not exceeding the ten annual installments have given rise to many complaints. The schedules or repayment first established made these installments equal, but, as stated in my last report, they have been generally graduated so that they are small during the early years, when the irrigator is subduing his land and making it fit for efficient crop production, and large in the latter part of the ten years, when it may be supposed that the production will be sufficient to carry the burden. Some of the objectors have not been satisfied with this concession, but have demanded an amendment of the law which will extend the period of repayment from fifteen to twenty years instead of ten.

"Much of the agitation for this change has taken place in those projects where the construction cost has not yet been determined and therefore where no annual installments have yet been announced, the water being distributed to such lands as can now be served under an annual rental contract at a price approximately equal to the expense of delivery without regard to the construction cost. It should be noted that under such circumstances the water user may bring his farm into the fullest productive condition before being required to pay any part of the construction cost whatever, and therefore, that there is less basis there than elsewhere for the proposed lengthening of the reimbursement period.

The chief beneficiaries of such a lengthening would be those men who own extensive tracts of private land within the reclamation project and have been required to sell them in order to secure water rights for them under the restrictions of single holdings above referred to. Such sales are made on time and partial payments thereon are often required annually. The purchaser buys the land from the owner and subsequently buys the water right from the government. Before the initiation of the project such land was of little or no value, but the prices at which it is now sold without water are frequently very high and give very large speculative profits to the former owners. A purchaser who is under contract to pay annual installments upon the purchase price of \$200 per acre for his land objects to the burden of the installments annually due upon the government water charge, though all such installments taken together may amount to only \$50. In other words, the demand is that the huge speculative profit shall be first paid and that the reimbursement of the government for the actual cost of the works should be postponed. This demand is fundamentally vicious and unjust. It not only diverts to private speculators the benefits of a great enterprise undertaken for the public benefit, but it inevitably postpones the day when the settlers are to take over the management of the work as is contemplated by the reclamation act, and it prevents the replenishment of the reclamation fund for the development of other projects. The public interest demands that the settlers should, as soon as consistent with the return of the government investment, assume responsibility for their own welfare and relieve the federal government from guardianship over them; also that the investment be returned at the earliest practicable moment and the benefits of the act be thus extended throughout the West with the utmost rapidity practicable.

"Every proposal for the repudiation of any part of the cost of reclamation works, or of the cost of their maintenance and operation, or for the unnecessary postponement of the payment thereof, is a blow struck at agricultural development in every part of the United States. Let it once be known that the first great experiment in the direct use of government revenues to aid individual farmers to increased crop production has resulted in the repudiation of their obligation to repay, or even in a formidable attempt to avoid or unnecessarily to postpone payment, then at hope of the continuation of such a beneficent policy, to say nothing of its extension to regions which have not yet felt its benefit, will be at an end."

F. M. Barnum has returned to his ranch near Merrill after a business sojourn in the county seat.

Vincent Yaden is preparing to leave for Eugene, to resume his studies at the University of Oregon.

**Notice**  
Office of the Treasurer of Klamath County, January 20, 1913.  
Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the county treasury for the redemption of all general fund warrants protested prior to and including May 5, 1910.  
Interest will cease from this date, January 20, 1913.

CLAUDE H. DAGGETT,  
County Treasurer.  
1-23-20-4 r-1-20-12 h

**Marshmallows**  
Soft and fluffy, and strictly pure. If you are a marshmallow eater, here is a chance to satisfy your appetite on the best there is, at 40 cents per pound.

**The Shasta**  
430 Main St.  
Makers of Pure Candy

**KLAMATH FALLS MUSIC HOUSE**  
Sole Representative of Sherman Clay & Co.'s Pianos, the Steinway and other leading Pianos. Other makes at moderate prices. Tuning and Repairs. Agency for Singer and White Sewing Machines, Oliver Typewriters, Victor and Edison Records and Machines, Books, Stationery and Pictures.  
R. MADSEN, Proprietor  
719 Main St.

Just now, Edison 4-minute Records, 31c; 2-minute Records, 21c.

**General Feed and Livery Stable**  
I am prepared to buy and sell horses and handle and feed stock of all kinds for shipment.

**MIDLAND BARN**  
A. A. LISKEY PROPRIETOR

DON J. ZUMWALT, President. E. M. HUBB, Vice-Pres. and Treas.  
BERT E. WITHROW, Secretary.

**Klamath County Abstract Co**  
ABSTRACTING  
Surveyors and Irrigation Engineers

MAPS, PLANS, BLUEPRINTS, ETC. Klamath Falls, Oregon

**HANDING THE DEALER A CHECK**  
Is the most satisfactory way of settling your accounts. Even if he forgets to record your payment the check itself is a receipt for the money there is no going back on. If you would avoid all disputes and misunderstandings open an account with the First Trust and Savings bank. It is ever so much more dignified to pay by check, anyway.

**First Trust and Savings Bank**  
Klamath Falls, Oregon

SPECIAL 1913 GARDEN COLLECTION  
Copenhagen Market, the best early cabbage for the home garden.  
White Icicle Radish  
Cosette Lettuce  
Detroit Beet  
Lemon Cucumber  
5 This Home Garden Special Pkts, 1 each, post paid 25c

Send for our 1913 CATALOG of  
**Diamond Quality SEEDS**

Every page has been compiled with Northwestern conditions in mind. Every seed listed has been tested in our own laboratory and has been found good. This catalog is dependable and reliable. Whether you want to buy now or not, it will pay you to have our catalog. A postal brings it free. Send today for Catalog 280.

**PORTLAND SEED COMPANY**  
PORTLAND, ORE.