

TREASURER IS SHORT FIVE CENTS

AFTER HANDLING MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS OF COUNTY MOENY, ALBANY MAN'S BOOKS SHOW UP WELL

ALBANY, March 25.—During the 4½ years he has served as county treasurer, W. W. Francis has handled \$1,839,651.22, and is short 5 cents in his accounts. That is the report of F. M. Redfield, who has just completed the work of expediting the treasurer's books, and who has filed a report with the county court certifying to the accuracy of Francis' accounts and complimenting him on the manner in which they have been kept.

Mr. Redfield not only checked the books fully to see if Francis had accounted to the county for all moneys received, but he also checked over the treasurer's special accounts with the various school districts and cities of the county, and found every one absolutely correct.

Many queries have been received by legislators concerning the provisions of the widow's pension bill, which will be come a law in Oregon in June.

The inquiries are for the most part answered by a summary of the act, though in many cases the question of relief will be a matter of judgment resting with the county courts, as there may be some difficulty in applying the law to specific cases that will be presented.

Section 1 of the act states generally those who are entitled to relief. It says:

"Every woman who has one or more children under the age of 16 years and whose husband is either dead or is an inmate of some Oregon institution, or by reason of physical or mental disease is wholly unable to work, and whose support and the support of whose children is dependent wholly or partly upon her labor, shall be entitled to the assistance as provided for in this act, for the support of her child or children.

This makes it clear that the applicant must have one or more children under 16 years of age as a first condition. These children must be dependent wholly or partly upon her labor. If not a widow, she must show that the father is physically or mentally unfit to work, or has been committed to some of the state institutions.

If a man is blind, and his wife is working to support the children, it seems that she would come under the act. This would apparently be a question of circumstances, as some blind men have employment that enables them to make a good living. The question of dependency, which is a matter of proof in each case, must be constantly kept in mind.

The act distinguishes between the sums to be paid to those whose children are entirely dependent, and those who are only partially so. If wholly dependent upon the mother, they are entitled to \$10 per month for one child, and to \$7.50 per month for each additional child.

Where the children are only partly dependent upon the labor of the mother, the latter is entitled to receive only such sum as the difference between her income from other sources than her labor, and the sum she would receive if they were wholly dependent. The act does not apply to any child which has property of its own "sufficient" for its support, nor to any child which does not live with its mother.

The purpose of the act is declared to be to keep children with their mothers, so home life may be maintained. If the mother is found to be improvident, careless or negligent in the expenditure of money, some other person may be designated to take charge of the expenditure of the money.

The juvenile court will handle all cases under the act in Multnomah county and the county courts in all the other counties of the state. The court has power to summon witnesses if a widow marries, her allowance ceases, and no allowance is given after a child passes the age of 16. The act applies to all who are residents of the state at the time of its passage, and all who were residents at the time of the occurrences of events which entitle to relief.

SOLDIERS MAY IGNORE OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Enlisted men in the United States army in the Philippines can swagger past their officers during band concerts without saluting or otherwise recognizing their superiors' existence, but they must not indulge in any such pleasantries as throwing confetti in the faces of the officers and the officers' wives. This is the burden of an order issued by Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the force in the islands. The order was received here this week, and is applicable

only to the concerts on the famous Lunetta in Manila.

"From sunset to sunrise," the order prescribes, "fighting men are not required to salute officers, but no enlisted man will throw confetti in the face of an officer of the army, navy, marine corps or constabulary, or in the face of a lady escorted by him."

Elks to Dance

Local Elks and their wives will dance Friday evening, March 28. The affair was to have been held a week ago, but was postponed because of the death of Mrs. Don Lytle.

Mrs. Richard Shore Smith of Eugene will arrive in the city this evening on a visit to Mrs. Don J. Zumwalt. She is en route home after a visit to San Francisco.

W. P. Johnson, sales manager of the Klamath Development company, arrived in the city Tuesday on a brief visit.

DAYTON DEATH ROLL IS ENORMOUS

(Continued from Page 1)

rect communication with Peru, said this afternoon:

"I have positive assurance from Peru at 1 o'clock this afternoon that 300 people are dead there as a result of the floods."

SIDNEY, O., March 26.—From 100 to 500 people were drowned in Piqua, according to unconfirmed dispatches from there. The streets have been converted into raging torrents.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—John Bell, wire chief at Dayton, telephoned to Governor Cox at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:

"The Russel apartments at West Third street and the Boulevard are on fire. People are jumping from the burning building into the water. About 200 people are dead in Riverdale and North Dayton. The fatalities are growing, and may reach 1,000."

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—Nearly all of the wires out of this city are down. Estimates of the dead vary from 50 to 5,000.

Governor Cox estimates that there are 250,000 homeless people in the state. The damage is incalculable.

In Dayton, Piqua, Sidney, Middletown and Tippacanoe City the greatest damage was done. It is reported 500 people were killed in Piqua alone. This cannot be confirmed.

The entire Ohio National Guard has been ordered out, and Governor Cox has appealed to neighboring states for supplies. The legislature will probably appropriate \$250,000.

In Hamilton 13 people are known to be dead and 100 missing.

In Middletown seven people are known to be dead and 100 missing.

From eight to thirty feet of water covers the entire city of Dayton. People have taken refuge in high buildings and on the hills on the west side.

In Columbus 15,000 are homeless and the fatalities are estimated at from six to 200.

Tiffin Suffers

TOLEDO, March 26.—Word was brought from Tiffin by a special messenger. He reports the death of 50 people in the flood there.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—President Wilson is preparing an appeal to the country for funds for the Red Cross Society for the relief of flood victims in Ohio and Indiana.

PERU, Ind., March 26.—Sixty people are reported drowned here. Some estimates are as high as 100.

The Wabash River has flooded the city with from five to twenty-five feet of water.

Hundreds of people are marooned in buildings, which are likely to collapse.

The weather is bitterly cold, and there is grave danger of a famine.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—The flood in Indiana is the worst in the history of the state. The loss of life will be over 100, and some estimates are made as high as 1,000.

Peru suffered most. The entire Wabash Valley is flooded. Numerous cities are isolated, and it is feared that the fatalities will be large.

After sixty hours of downpour, the rain is still general, and the flood has not crached the crest.

The damage in Indiana will be \$25,000,000.

Morgue Established

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—At 9:10 this morning John Bell, wire chief at Dayton, telephoned to Governor Cox that the flood victims will number about 100, mostly women and children.

A temporary morgue has been established. Bodies are being cared for

King George, Assassinated Mar. 18



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as rapidly as they are received.

Communication Established

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—Although communication with Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton has been indirectly opened, it is impossible to accurately estimate the fatalities as yet.

Reporters for the Cincinnati Post, who have been in Dayton, telephoned from Lebanon that Dayton officials regard an estimate of 500 dead as conservative.

Many parts of the stricken city can not be reached, and hundreds of people are missing.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—Governor Cox has been informed that Dayton is on fire, and that people are burning to death there.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the governor announced his determination of reaching the stricken city with troops and other assistance without regard to the cost.

All troops in Western New York and all troops available in the Central Department have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Ohio and Indiana.

The house this afternoon passed a bill appropriating \$250,000. The bill was amended in the senate making it \$500,000.

A telegram from Delaware, O., this afternoon follows:

"Twenty-five people are dead here and thousands are homeless."

General Wood telegraphed Governor Cox as follows:

"Express from Columbus tentage and cots for 2,000 people, besides medical supplies."

Governor Cox issued the following statement:

"Farmers and everybody who can possibly get boats to Dayton ought to do so, even at the risk of their own lives. Buildings on Third street in Dayton are on fire, and the people in them are dying."

EUGENE HAS BUT ONE CANDIDATE

EUGENE, March 25.—For the first time in at least a decade, there is but a single candidate for mayor of Eugene, for when the time of filing petitions expired the petition of D. E. Yoran was the only one on file.

Many candidates were suggested in a tentative way, including one prominent club woman, but no petitions were circulated except for Mr. Yoran. There will be opposition for all other positions on the ballot April 7.

POLK COUNTY

SHEARING OVER

BUENA VISTA, Ore., March 25.—Sheep shearing is practically all finished in Polk county for this season. The farmers say that the yield of wool is much lighter this year than for many years past, and attribute the cause to the few storms during the winter. Three or four pounds per sheep is the average among many large flocks.

The price of mohair satisfies this year, and the long mohair brings an extra price. William Riddell & Sons shipped 250 pounds of mohair, 16 inches long, for which they received \$4 a pound from Adams & Co. of New York. Mohair growers in all the localities agree that the market has started with a good price.

ARGUMENTS ARE TO BE APRIL 28

ABSENCE OF FEDERAL ATTORNEY CAUSES A POSTPONEMENT OF OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CASE

PORTLAND, March 26.—Argument before Federal Judge Wolverton in the Oregon & California Railroad company land grant forfeiture suit has been postponed from April 8 to April 28th, at the instance of B. D. Townsend, special district attorney. Townsend is also attorney for the government in the Alaska coal cases being pressed before the criminal courts in Chicago, and cannot reach Portland by the date at first set for taking up argument here.

All testimony is in, and with the taking up of argument next month, final stages of the trial on merit are being reached. While the evidence is voluminous, it is not believed that the argument will consume much time, because of the thoroughness with which the case has been covered in the hearing on demurrer. Although this is a trial on the merits, both sides concede that the issues are really matters of law, which have already been determined by the decision of the demurrer hearing.

When Judge Wolverton first decided against the railway attorney on demurrer, attorneys for the company concluded to appeal directly, but later either to secure greater delay or to gain some fancied advantage in going before the highest courts in an appeal from a refusal of a new trial in the lower courts, taking testimony was decided upon, and the form of a trial on its merits pursued. This procedure has involved about a year, as testimony was taken in all parts of the country.

In view of the fact that the lower court has decided the law points in the case already, and the taking of testimony is regarded rather formal, it is believed that the judge will not find it necessary to take the issue under advisement for any considerable period after argument is finished next month. The case involves 2,300,000 acres of land yet held by the Oregon and California for the Southern Pacific.

In the March circular sent out by the National City bank, one of the greatest financial institutions in the country, considerable attention is paid to the irrigation projects of Uncle Sam. Attention is particularly called to the failure of settlers to take advantage of the offerings of the government. The article follows in part:

"In the aggregate, as shown by the recent census, about 13,000,000 acres have been irrigated, but this amount has not all been utilized. There are literally millions of acres now lying dormant to which water has been brought at an expense of from \$40 to \$50 an acre, or more. Relatively few persons are now taking up or purchasing these reclaimed lands, and there is a more or less temporary condition of stagnation in agricultural development of the West is easily traced to the inflation of values of raw land, which culminated about 1911. The attraction of the West has been in the opportunity of obtaining free government land by homestead entry, or cheap land by purchase. The building or even the proposal to build irrigation works has caused prices for raw land to advance from little or nothing, or say from \$5 per acre up to

\$50 or \$100 per acre. For a time sales were made at these high prices, but at present such sales are rare. Many of the private enterprises have become bankrupt of are practically insolvent, largely because the lands are not being utilized for the production of crops to an extent sufficient to enable the owners to pay for the works. In the meantime the interest charges and cost of maintenance and operation have eaten up not only the prospective profits, but the investment itself.

There is always considerable risk in pioneering, and even though lands may be irrigated and successfully cropped for a time, there has resulted from excessive use of water the destruction by swamping or alkali of from 15 to 30 per cent of the lands which at first were highly productive. In short, there are certain damages connected with farming under irrigation, as in any new business, which are not always taken into account by investors who are not thoroughly familiar with the risks involved.

Under these conditions, it is being recognized that further agricultural development in the far West must be done, if at all, largely through construction by the government, because of the fact that the government with its present system, can, and is, building these works more economically than private capital, as it is not required to pay the high rate of interest, nor does it consider the profits of the works. The cost of the works built by the government has ranged from \$22 per acre up to \$93 per acre, and has averaged something under \$45 per acre.

MILLS DON'T

WANT TO SELL

PORTLAND, March 26.—Railroad ties at \$12 a thousand, and the mills not eager at all to sell, is the report made by the purchasing agent of one of the transcontinental railways who has been canvassing the local market. He entered the market here for 1,000,000 ties for his line, and was much surprised to encounter the stiff prices asked, which indicates the stiff tone of the lumber market.

The purchasing agent first went to Grays Harbor, where it was understood the mills were not rushed. The very best he could do there was \$12 a thousand. He came back and tried to get a bid from the Lewis River Tie Association, and found that the mills of this concern were booked for a year ahead, and would not figure on anything at all sooner. He next skirted around all the big mills of Portland and along the Columbia, but could not get a rise. None of the big plants which are very busy now with orders for the railroad and cargo trade, wanted to consider a tie order under any condition. Then the railroad officer had to go back to Grays Harbor and place his order for \$12, and found that no one was any too eager to consider the tie business.

FAST FREIGHT

HIT BY CYCLONE

ANNA, Ill., March 25.—Fifteen people were killed at Makana, Ill., north of here, last night during a cyclone.

A fast freight on the Illinois Central railroad was blown off the track and twenty-five cars were ditched.

Summons

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

Margaret Denney, Plaintiff,

vs.

Clarence W. Denney, Defendant.

To Clarence W. Denney, the Above-Named Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled suit within six (6) weeks after the first publication of this summons in the Klamath Republican, a newspaper, to-wit: On or before the 8th day of May, 1913, which is the date of the last publication of this summons, and you will take notice that if you fail to appear and answer or plead within the said time, the plaintiff, for want thereof, will apply to the above entitled court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed in said suit, to-wit: For a decree of the above entitled court forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between this plaintiff and defendant herein, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable.

This summons is published once a week for six (6) consecutive weeks in the Klamath Republican, a newspaper, published weekly within the city of Klamath Falls, county of Klamath, State of Oregon, pursuant to an order made and entered on the 21st day of March, 1913, by the Hon. Henry L. Benson, Judge of the above entitled court, and the first publication thereof is made in said newspaper on the 27th day of March, 1913.

ALBERT E. ELDER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

3-27-5-8 r

A FRENCH BARK IS DESTROYED

VESSEL BOUND FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HULL IS WRECKED AFTER LONG VOYAGE IS ALMOST AT AN END

GRIMSBY, England, March 25.—The French bark Marie, from San Francisco to Hull, at the end of her long voyage, met disaster and destruction here. Her captain and crew of twenty-four men were saved by the trawler Amer.

The Marie went ashore before daylight at Halsborough, in the North Sea, during a blizzard, and was quickly pounded to pieces by terrific seas. The crew was in a desperate plight and had lost hope when the Amer came up, launched a lifeboat and took off the crew, making several perilous trips.

The captain and mate of the Marie refused to leave the ship until every man had been saved. The Amer's life boat was too much battered by the storm to return for them, and the steward of the French bark dived from the Amer with a life line and swam to the wreck. He and the captain and mate were ultimately dragged through the sea to the rescuing vessel.

MEXICANS READY FOR BIG BATTLE

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 25.—General Obregon and 1,900 constitutionalists are encamped within striking distance of Cananea. The armistice expired at noon today.

At the American consulate twenty-five American women and children are being guarded.

Resumption of hostilities is expected momentarily.

WILLIE RITCHIE

FIGHTS JULY 4

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Writing from Milwaukee, Willie Ritchie says he will defend his title either in this city or in Los Angeles July 4th. His opponent will probably be the winner of the Cross-Rivers battle in New York.

The Ladies' Episcopal Guild will meet at the home of Mrs. Silas Obenchain Friday at 2:30 p. m.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an execution in foreclosure duly issued by the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Klamath, State of Oregon, dated the 22d day of March, 1913, in certain action in the circuit court for said county and state, wherein James Tobin, as plaintiff, recovered judgment against J. A. Best and Lillian J. Best for the sum of six thousand twenty-eight and 93-100 dollars on the 20th day of November, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 26th day of April, 1913, at the front door of the court house, in Klamath Falls, in said county, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section five (5), the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter and lot five (5) of section eight (8); the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and lots five (5), six (6) and seven (7) of section seven (7), all in township forty (40) south, range ten (10) east of the Willamette Meridian, containing 479.11 acres, according to government survey, in Klamath county, state of Oregon.

Taken and levied upon as the property of the said J. A. Best and Lillian J. Best, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of James Tobin, against said J. A. Best and Lillian J. Best, with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, March 22, 1913.

C. C. LOW, Sheriff.

By GEO. A. HAYDON, Deputy.

3-27-4-17

Notice of Final Settlement

In the Matter of the Estate of Nannie M. Pankey, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of said estate of Nannie M. Pankey, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator with the clerk of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Klamath county, and the said court has fixed Saturday, April 26, 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time for hearing any and all objections to said account and for settlement thereof.

Dated this March 27, 1913.

WILLIAM H. PANKEY,

Administrator of the Estate of Nannie M. Pankey, Deceased.

KEESE & GROESBECK, Attorneys for Administrator.

3-27-4-24 r