SCHOOL EXPENSE BUDGET

School expense budget submitted December, 1912, $40,000.

School expense budget submitted December, 1913, $61,000.

The first impression that one would get from the above comparison would be that the schools of the county were to be a greater burden to the tax payers during the coming school year than during the present one.

Such, however, is not the case.

The increase in the general school budget is the result of making the cost of public schools, in a larger measure than heretofore, a county expense.

In the matter of schools it is a generally accepted tenet that the wider the distribution of a tax the more equitable it becomes. If we palce the cost of maintaining schools on each district, no matter how small or poor it is, then we have no longer a public school system, but a semi-private one.

One-half the valuation of Klamath county is located in districts that have something like 160 as an annual enumeration. In the other half of the county we have the same valuation, but an enumeration of some 2,500. In one case we have a taxable valuation of about $42,000 per pupil; in the other, a valuation of about $3,000.

An equal levy in the various districts gives one set of districts fourteen times as much money for purposes of education as the other poorer districts. An arbitrary district boundary line ought not, in justice, to limit the opportunities of education of one child to less than that of some other child who happens to be a little more favorably located as regards district valuations.

Taking these things into consideration, the district school boards in their annual convention requested that the county court include in the budget the amount of $61,000 for school purposes. The school boards of Klamath county are responsible for the increase in the school expense budget.

The expenses of the common school of the county for the school year ending June 16, 1913, was $85,326. Of this amount, $10,214 was for school houses, and the remainder for maintenance. To cover this expense there was received from the general county tax $39,568, and $44,784 from special district taxes. The remainder from the state funds, etc.

If the maintenance of schools for the school year of 1914-1915 costs about the same as for the past year, it will be necessary to raise about $75,000. (We have no figures available for arriving at the cost of schools for this present year. Reports arrive in June, 1914.) Substracting the amount of the budget, $61,000, with delinquencies of from 5 to 10 per cent of the amount, it will be necessary to raise some $15,000 by special district taxes.

The special taxes levied for maintaining schools for the school year of 1913-1914 amounted to $52,928. The special taxes the next year of 1914-1915 amounts to only $15,041. A large portion of this $15,000 is levied to take up warrant debts incurred in the past.

When the tax payer is inclined to blame those responsible for a somewhat higher general school levy he should also have in mind that he will this year pay little or no special school taxes. And, after all, a mill of general school tax is no greater burden than a mill of special.

I wish to say in this connection, that placing the cost of the county schools on the county, as a whole, means much for the betterment of our public schools.

Following is a tabulation of maintenance taxes levied by the various districts of Klamath county, in addition to the general county tax. This does not include bond tax:

Last Year

District No. 1	8	mills
District No. 2	5	mills
District No. 3	2	mills
District No. 6	4	mills
District No. 7	7	mills
District No. 8	1	mill
District No. 12	4	mills
District No. 13	1.5	mills
District No. 16	2	mills
District No 17	4	mills
District No. 22	5	mills
District No. 25	3	mills
District No. 28	11	mills
District No. 31	6	mills
District No. 33	5	mills
District No. 35	8	mills
District No. 38	7	mills
District No. 39	2	mills
District No. 41	4	mills
District No. 42	5	mills
District No. 43	5	mills
District No. 44	8	mills

Raises $52,000.

This Year

District No. 3	1	mill
District No. 7	3.5	mills
District No. 14	3	mills
District No. 18	6.5	mills
District No. 23	2	mills
District No. 25	4	mills
District No. 28	8	mills
District No. 31	1	mill
District No. 32	1.5	mills
District No. 33	3	mills
District No. 35	10	mills
District No. 40	5	mills
District No. 41	3	mills
District No. 42	7	mills

Raises $15,000.

LIBRARY MONEY RECEIVED FROM CARNEGIE FUND

FIRST INSTALLMENT IN A LOCAL BANK

Efforts Made to Stop Construction of Building on Court House Block Were of No Avail—County Court Had Planned to Have Building Under Roof, So Carpenters Could Continue at Work During the Winter.

The first installment from the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of a $24,000 Carnegie library building in Klamath Falls has been sent to the county court. It is now in a local bank, at the order of the court.

The money is sent upon the architect's certificate to the effect that there has been that amount of work and materials used to date in the construction. The other $15,000 to be paid by the corporation will be sent in the same manner.

Work on the library building was commenced by the county court in the fall, and it was the intention of the court to rush the construction so as to have the roof on before the snow set in. In this way, it was figured, there would be work during the idle months for a number of carpenters and other artisans, completing the interior.

A number of protests against the erection of the building on the court house block were sent to the Carnegie Corporation. These were given consideration, and an investigation was made. As a result, the court's action was approved, and the first installment of the money sent here.

The consideration of the protests, however, held up the work on the building, and it is hardly possible to do any work at all this winter on the building at its present stage of construction.

HENS HAVE LAID OVER BILLION DOLLARS FOR US

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A $10,000 hen that lays every day during the regular season a $10 egg was perhaps the most interesting feature of the twenty-fifth annual poultry show conducted by the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, Ltd., which opened today in Madison Square Garden to continue through December 31st. "Cheap" fowls, both hens and roosters, worth merely $25 or $125 and on up to a paltry $150 a pound, were shown in profusion. Fowls to a total value of approximately $50,000 were on exhibition when the show opened.

Charts prepared by W. R. F. Price, of Illinois, an egg expert, were handed about today showing that the lowly (?) American hen for the year just closing will have laid eggs to the value of $1,000,000,000. In addition to exhibits of domestic fowls of all kinds, there was an interesting exhibit of fancy and foreign aquatic water fowl and rare terrestrial birds. These were shown in an artificial jungle. There will be a series of educational lectures delivered by renowned experts on practical poultry breeding and farming.

THE EAST IS SWEPT BY SEVERE STORM

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A severe storm which has caused damage estimated at more than a million dollars and rendered homeless at least 150 families along the Jersey coast commenced last night, and is still raging.

The storm struck New York today, menacing shipping and causing great damage. So far as known no lives have been lost, but the crews of several vessels are reported in grave danger.

It is feared that loss of life will result before the storm is over. All the way from Long Branch to the Highlands on the Jersey shore houses have been overturned, summer homes of wealthy New Yorkers inundated, and much damage done to pleasure resorts.

The fishing fleet has been driven to shelter, compelled to abandon the banks.

New Women's College

Plans for the first group of five buildings of the new Connecticut College for Women have been approved, and it is thought that ground will be broken by the 1st of January. The club women of the state are helping the cause of education as much as possible by working for the institution, which will be the first women's college in the state.

A Michigan paper says: "The girls of today are the wives of tomorrow and the mothers of the day after." Isn't that rather speedy?

HEARING KICKS AGAINST BUDGET MADE BY COURT

TIMBER INTERESTS ARE CHIEF OBJECTORS

Objection Is Made to Levy for Warrant Refunding on the Ground That These Warrants Draw 6 Per Cent Interest, While the Farmer, to Meet Them, Would Have to Pay More—Advertising Levy Attacked.

A general retrenchment to the expenditures for county purposes was asked for by Jack Kimball, representing the Weyerhaeuser Timber company, and Charles J. Ferguson, representing R. N. Day and other timber interests, at Friday's hearing of objections to the budget for the coming year, as figured by the county court.

This was the date for the hearing of objections. The levy will be made later by the court, after considering the objections entered.

A cut is asked in the estimated current expense, now set at $8,000. This same amount is estimated as the cost of maintaining the poor farm and the timbermen ask a reduction here also.

The salary of the health officer is also held to be too high, and a reduction is asked here. An objection was made to the hiring of a deputy circuit court clerk, but Clerk Chastain holds this as imperative.

The timber interests would eliminate entirely the $1,000 for advertising. This is used for giving publicity to Klamath county through the commercial bodies, and it is held that the county can dispense with this for a year.

Another item that it is requested to eliminate this year is the $75,000 fund for redeeming geheral fund warrants. It is argued that the outstanding warrants draw only 6 per cent interest, while at this time the farmer has to pay a higher rate in order to get money for paying the levy on this amount.

A smaller amount for scalp bounty is asked, and the amount set aside fro county court expenses is set $1,000 lower by the objectors.

Holding that the levy for the court house construction and for roads and bridges is too high, a reduction in these items is asked.

The estimated cost of running the sheriff's office is attacked upon the ground that the taking of the tax collection from that office will make it possible to dispense with several clerks.

NO MURDE RUNLESS THE "DEED IS DID"

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Because, under the French law, it is no crime to employ persons to commit murder unless they actually accomplish it, or, in other words, "deliver the goods," Professor Etienne Rouquette of Stanilas College, Clamart, today was set at liberty.

According to the evidence a few days ago he accosted a couple of young men from the country, named Billard and Gavelle, in a Paris cafe, and besought their help in getting ride of his mother-in-law. They accepted the job, and the professor paid them $50 on account.

First of all, the two countrymen spent the money in riotous living, then they went to the police and told their story. When Rouquette was arraigned he denied the story, and later not only admitted the truth, but said he had instructed the young men to break up the furniture and steal any valuables they might want, in order to give the impression that the crime was committed for burglary.

In spite of this confession, Professor Rouquette got off on the plea of his attorneys that his act constituted no crime in France. It was not until today, however, that a higher court handed down a formal decision favoring the arguments of the defendant's lawyers.

PARTRIDGES TO BE SHIPPED IN

A new game bird is to be introduced in Klamath county. This is the Hungarian partridge, and Deputy District Game Warden Carey M. Ramsby has received word that two dozen are to be sent.

The birds are being raised at the Oregon State farm at Corvallis. They will be sent here about March 1st.

HIGH SCHOOL TAKES FIRST

By a score of 32 to 9, the Klamath county high school squad Thursday defeated the town team at basketball. Though somewhat lighter than their opponents, the students played rings around them, and were more than a match in quickness and accurate throwing.

Sugar cane in Argentine this season is expected to yield 200,000 tons of sugar, the largest crop the country has had.

PELICAN CHRISTMAS TREE

WHITE PELICAN CHRISTMAS A GREAT SUCCESS

Bounteous Dinner and Useful Presents Are Distributed to 109 Little Boys and Girls, with Whom December 25, 1913, Will Go Down in History as One of the Biggest Days of Their Lives.

As a result of the Good Fellow movement started a little while ago to make Christmas a happy day for all of the children in town, 109 little folks, who otherwise would have been overlooked by the good St. Nicholas, were given a dinner and a Christmas tree Thursday that surpassed anything of the kind ever attempted.

The affair was one that made the hearts of all the kiddies bound with delight, and who can tell how much pleasure it brought to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hall and the Good Fellows who assisted in making it what it was.

At noon Thursday the kiddies began to assemble, and by the time dinner announced the big lobby of the White Pelican hotel was swarming with them. Then came the call for dinner.

To commence to describe that dinner would be a long, long task, but suffice it to say that 'turk 'n stuffins" and everything conceivable in the way of eats that is good for the hungry youngster was there in plenty. Behing every few chairs was some person ready to refill the plates as fast as their contents were devoured, until, filled to the limit, the kiddies raised their hands in protest at anything more to eat. Some even ate so much that they did not have room for dessert.

In addition to the dining room corps of the White Pelican, the following assisted in this work:

Mrs. W. S. Worden, Mrs. Thomas Hampton, Mrs. Mary A. Jackson, Mrs. C. T. Oliver, Mrs. J. Frank Adams, Mrs. Lottie Martin, Mrs. E. B. Hall, Miss Bunny Warren, C. T. Oliver and Superintendent of City Schools R. H. Dunbar.

Following the repast (feast would be a better word) the kiddies returned to the lobby, and it soon was noised around that no less a personage than Santa Claus had alighted on the roof of the hotel. In a few minutes he descended by the elevator route, and such a distribution of presents as there was!

The most of the youngsters had written to Santa several days ago, telling some of the things they needed or wanted. They were not disappointed. The little fellow who wanted a suit of clothes, the one who wanted new clothes so he could go to school, all were remembered, and while he handed out the gifts Santa kept up a rapid fire of wit that kept the little folks in great glee.

In addition to the tree, the money raised by the Good Fellows was also used toward brightening homes.

Numerous baskets of groceries and other necessities were sent out, and what food was left from the kiddies' feed is also being distributed. There is still some clothing, which can be secured at the White Pelican hotel.

The Methodist and Christian church Sunday schools also did some of this work Thursday. Through committees they ascertained the names of families in straitened circumstances, and the contributions received Christmas Eve were sent to them.

MME. MONTESSORI EXPLAINS SYSTEM

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Dr. Maria Montessori, the great Italian educator of children, who comes to this country to teach her system for the uplift of the human race through the medium of consistent education today told the United Press of her aims and ambitions of the fundamental phases of her methods. Miss Anne E. George, director of the work for Montessori Educational Association in America, interpreted for the educator, who does not speak English.

"No system of education can be told in a few words or in a few hundred words," said Dr. Montessori. "I have told of my method in my books, and yet I find that the same thing must be told over and over again in different words to fit different cases with which I have to deal. I might say that my method is one which leads the child to teach itself. The teacher is not a teacher—merely a director of the activities of the child's mind, body and general temperament so as to bring out the things which are naturally within the child, but not brought out by the average system of education.

"Liberty of the child is another very fundamental thing. In my school the little ones are free to pursue their own best natural inclinations. The fostering of spontaneity in the child is another great factor which must be reckoned with.

"The normal child who grows to be the normal man or woman is the individual who in this world has had the least attention. Science has done much for the sick in body and mind. Science has borne within it a great truth, a great force, and society has responded by honoring science. On the other hand, the common school, which should have long ago received the attention of modern science has done nothing for normal life, and consequently society does not honor the teacher nor give close attention to the preparation of teachers.

"It was through the deficient and abnormal children that I first learned my great lessons about the teaching of childhood. I taught my poor unfortunate little ones, and found that liberty, opportunities for spontaneous activity and freedom from the restraint of ignorant elders were working wonders. My deficient children were advancing along the road to knowledge faster than the normal children in the ordinary schools. Why not set free the normal by the same methods? I thought.

"Since then I have studied the normal child with results which have surprised me. I took simple means. I offered stimuli from the outside materia lto quicken their selection of things which they studied of their own violition, and soon discovered that the child, left alone and untrammeled upon by the limiting surroundings and the modern paraphernalia of public schools, would soon teach himself to do things which he would not learn in four time the number of weeks in the ordinary school.

"Our scientists have never had the attitude of humidity toward the normal child which they have displayed toward the smallest germs on their microscopic slides. The greatest doctor goes humbly to the bedside of the sick child, but not to the side of its normal brother. This is why we have not succeeded in penetrating scientifically into the knowledge of the normal man. Christ, when he taught the science of life, the way of life, taught humility as its first principal, and said, 'He who would be master of all must be servant of all, and he who would be master must serve.'

"It was thus that I tried to approach the task which I had set for myself. I found that teachers in the public schools often pour a flood of words presenting various phases of the subject on the confused pupil. It was my belief that, with simplicity, children would learn the same things more clearly and with less effort and less loss. It was my intention to analyze in order that the child might receive his preceptions clearly and concisely.

"My attitude was to be that of a scientist. I was not coming to teach them. I came with the order of the sicentist who desires to come upon the spontaneous manifestations of life and to assign to them their proper value.

"So in the children's houses the teacher serves and waits upon life.

"And so the time came, with myself, when I arrived at the point where I lost all desire to carry on scientific research or to compile the reports of my experiments. It was as if I had found a secret garden, a palace of peace, in which I only wante dto live with these children and to enjoy their development.

"Scientific language became revolting to me. It seemed inadequate when I wished to describe the manifestations which were taking place about me. I wished to speak of it in terms of religion."

ZAPATA TROOPS MURDER PEOPLE

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—News of grewsome massacres south of here by the Zapatistas has created almost a panic in Mexico City. The outlaw's troops are expected to attack the city any hour.

The utter heartlessness they have shown elsewhere is taken here as illustrative of how they may soon be behaving here.

Roosters to Be Banished

Cincinnati councilmen say they will pass an ordinance presented by Jerome B. Howard to prevent the keeping of roosters in the city. A fine of $50 will be assessed against any person having a rooster on his premises. The ordinance will exempt commission men.

Would Repeal Oleo Tax

Representative Buchanan of Texas has introduced a bill in congress to remove the tax of a quarter of a cent a pound on white and 10 cents a pound on colored oleomargarine. He says that oleo is "the poor man's butter." The bill imposes a fine on any one knowingly purchasing oleomargerine packed in violation of requirements of law.

Franz Bachmann, a blacksmith, who labors at a forge in the locomotive works in Cassel, Germany, was chosen to fill the leading basso role in the "Magic Flute," to be given at the court opera house.

There are only two classes of people in the world—automobilists and wheelbarrowists. Most of the former wish they were in the latter class.

SAYS PAPER WAS IN ERROR

The following statement is made by C. K. Brandenburg, relative to remarks made before the Honorable County Court:

"In this morning's issue of the Northwestern I am quoted as saying that I am in favor of losing the money that has been spent on the court house now under construction.

For the benefit of those who may be in doubt as to my stand relative to the construction of the new court house, I wish to say that I am not now, nor have I ever been in favor of losing one cent of the money that has been spent for court house construction. Nor have I ever at any time favored a policy that would lose any part of this money to Klamath county.

"Several tax payers were before the Honorable County Court on the 26th inst., for the purpose of discussing the budget. I, as one of the tax payers, said among other things that I believed the budget to be out of proportion to the income of the county, and that I believed that we should keep our taxes within our ability to pay. I said, if necessary, I would be in favor of dispensing with the court house levy. I might have spoken to several of those who were present at the time, including County Commissioner John Hagelstein, and none understood me to be opposed to the construction of the new court house as planned.

"I said there is a money stringency at present, and that it should be taken into consideration in making the tax levy.

"I am now, and always have been, in favor of public improvements, but I believe that we should make them as we are able to pay for them. Public business should be as carefully managed as private business.

"Respectfully,

"C. K. BRANDENBURG."

UNCLE SAM STARTS A NEW HERD OF BUFFALO

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—A new herd of bison has just been established by the agricultural department. There are now five herds under government supervision, totaling a few more than 330 animals. The new herd was produced by the Society for the Preservation of the American Bison from the Bronx Park herd in New York city, and was shipped to Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota.

This latest acquisition includes 15 animals, the youngest being 2 years old. Forty acres of the park have been fenced for a pasture. The size will be greatly increased next spring. Hay will be provided for the herd during the winter, as the grass on the forty acre space will very soon be eaten off. Contracts will soon be let for fencing 4,000 acres of the 10,000 comprising this national reseravtion, and the herd turned loose in it next spring, after which they will forage for their own food altogether.

Latest figures furnished the United Press place the number of bison in the United States and Canada at more than 2,000. A few years ago less than 100 were known to exist in the world. One government herd, started in 1909 with thirty-seven animals, has increased to ninety-six.

The bison herds owned by the government are now distributed in Wind Cave National Park, Niobrara National Park, Nebraska, Montana National Park and Wichita forest reserve in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The largest herd owned by the government is the Yellowstone Park herd. The last reports of the wardue showed 143 fenced animals and forty-nine wild ones. Dr. Henry W. Henshaw, chief of the biological survey, believes the abnormal increase of the fenced animals is because the tamer animals steal the calves of the wild animals.

WILL SEARCH THE MINE FOR LOPEZ

BINGHAM, Utah, Dec. 27.—Sheriff Smith said today that he would open the Utah Annex mine on January 1st, and look again for the body of Ralph Lopez, the murderer, who refused to surrender, and has been sealed up in the workings for nearly a month.

He said that he was confident that Lopez has surely been starved to death.

Brunettes are said to make the best working girls, but that does not prevent lots of young fellows chasing blond skirts all over town.

One thing about the oyster, the woman purchasers do not have to pinch them to see whether they are ripe. The same thing may be said of sourkrout and limburger cheese.

Once in a while an heiress marries her father's coachman or chauffeur, but she generally gets a divorce before the astonished hubby has a chance to clip any of her coupons.