

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, Editor

Official Paper of Klamath County

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

All communications submitted for publication in the columns of this paper will be inserted only over the name of the writer. No non de plume articles will be published.

POTATO HAS GREAT FUTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—American potato growers will be interested in the fact that German farmers have found that many indirect benefits result from potato culture, through modern methods of crop rotation, green manuring and fertilizing. In a recently issued bulletin, entitled "Lessons for American Potato Growers from German Experiences," the department's specialist describes, among other things, how Eastern Germany benefits from the cultivation of the potato.

The potato has played the greatest role in the agricultural development of light and fertile soils of this region, as the sugar beet has done in heavier soils. According to German specialists, these hoed root crops are beneficial to any soil, through the deep and thorough culture that is given them, with the resultant improvement in the physical condition and aeration.

The profits from the crop justify the liberal use of commercial fertilizers, from which there are important residual effects on other crops in the rotation. The clean culture practiced also brings all weeds into thorough subjection. The yields per acre of all farm crops have been greatly increased since the extension of potato growing.

Potato tops are now dried and used for stock food on many estates. The by-product, mash, resulting from the distillation of potatoes into alcohol, is also an important economical factor.

While we have, in fact, better soils than Europe in almost unlimited area adapted for potatoes, our hot summers injure the potato plant, where they aid in the development of our great grain crop, corn. In the corn belt there can never be profit in growing potatoes in excess of those needed locally for table use. Corn can be produced more economically, is better for stock feeding, and is a cheaper source of starch and alcohol. Farther north, however, and in the elevated western districts, where corn cannot be raised, potato growing has a greater future.

However, vast deposits of petroleum will also offer competition indirectly to the potato, as at present there is not the need in this country that there is in Germany for potato alcohol. Nevertheless, we are using up our great petroleum resources, and the time may not be far distant when the distilling of alcohol from potatoes may become an important industry.

DECLINE USE OF WATER RIGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Under the laws of water rights as established by legislation and court decrees in the arid states of the West, the final test of a right to water for irrigation is that the water claimed shall be put to a beneficial use. As expressed by the laws of several states "beneficial use is the basis, the measure and the limit" of rights to water. These laws, however, do not attempt to define "beneficial use."

At a conference of the project managers of the United States reclamation service and representatives of the department of agriculture held at Salt Lake, November 12-15, a resolution attempting such a definition was adopted. This definition is somewhat long and detailed, but in substance is as follows:

"A water user is entitled to that amount of water that will render him a reasonable maximum amount of good with a reasonable economic handling of the water." He is entitled to the protection of the state in this right, but, in return, the state has a right to demand that he use reasonable care and judgment in conveying and using water and cultivating his crops.

The conference adopted also a definition of "economical use," which in substance was as follows:

Since the water supply available for irrigation in the Western states is adequate for only a relative small percentage of the entire irrigable acreage, the fundamental standard of economical use must be the financial results accomplished per acre-foot of water applied, rather than the yield per acre irrigated. In future development the doctrine of beneficial use must in many cases merge into or be supplanted by that of economic use. The doctrine of beneficial use looks to individual interest; that of economic use to the general welfare of society as a whole. So far as possible, water charges, systems of distribution and regulations should be so adjusted as to make the interest of the individual water user coincide with this public interest.

U. OF O.'S EXTENSION WORK CAN HARDLY BE EXCELLED

EUGENE, Jan. 2.—Beginning a policy of extension work that will carry higher education into every corner of the state by lectures of members of the faculty, by increased number of correspondence courses, and the establishment of research departments with experts in municipal affairs, sanitary engineering, civic biology and educational state committees in solving their problems, the University of Oregon this year has embarked in a carry-the-school-to-the-public policy which has heretofore been impossible.

There are 1781 students enrolled in the various schools of the university this year. The law school and the medical school in Portland report an enrollment of 251 and 78 respectively. Fifteen new members have been added to the faculty. An increase in structures in the departments of engineering, mathematics, education extension, geology, political science, history, journalism and psychology has been made, and the new department of Scandinavian languages created.

In Dr. Clifton Fremont Hodge, Dr. George Rebec, Don C. Sowers and W. D. Allison the university has a quartet of experts of national reputation to go to every community in the state where there is a demand for them, and help communities in the problems. Dr. Hodge is the Clark University biologist who has created his own subject, "Civic Biology," teaching people what forms of animals and vegetable life to foster and what kinds to destroy. In the spring Dr. Hodge will start on a crusade with the aid of the school children of the state which he says will make Oregon a flyless state.

Dr. George Rebec came out to Oregon from the University of Michigan to live on his farm near Medford, but was hunted out and persuaded by President Campbell to join the extension department. Dr. Rebec's specialty is methods and administration of education. Don C. Sowers has been on the Oregon faculty only a short time, but already he has made a study of the proposed budget of the city of Eugene, and has shown the people that a 12 1/2 mill levy on the assessable property of Eugene will cover the proposed expenses for the coming year.

Previous to his study it was believed that a 15 mill levy would have to be raised. Professor Sowers is known as the municipal expert, and will have charge of the contemplated municipal reference library. W. D. Allison is a sanitary engineer brought to the university for work in the extension department as an adviser for state communities in problems of sanitation.

LITTLE STEEL IS USED IN CARNEGIE INSTITUTE BLDG.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The Carnegie Institute's new building, equipped for the study of terrestrial magnetism, was made ready for occupancy today. It is a structure absolutely unique in buildings. The smallest possible amount of steel conducive to safety was used in the construction, as steel would affect the delicate magnetic instruments to be housed in the structure.

Moreover, the specifications called for a building without vibration, as near as possible, and the contractors sought to accomplish this by a construction unusual in buildings. Cross walls of the building have been literally hung from concrete girders, and the piers of the foundation have been packed in sand.

It will be at least six weeks before all the delicate instruments used by the institution can be installed and made ready for use.

In a ruling recently handed down the court of criminal appeals of Oklahoma indicated that it will approve all features of the new law making boot-legging a felony punishable by imprisonment. There are 290 liquor cases now pending on appeal.

Wisconsin's eugenic law, which became effective on January 1, will be nullified, according to Horace B. Wamsley, an attorney, practicing before the supreme court of the United States. He declares no service or examination is necessary under the Wisconsin laws. Besides, the doctors have said they would not make the legal examination for a fee of \$3, the amount fixed by the law. Mr. Wamsley quotes the supreme court decision of April, 1913, to prove that parties need no license or examinations to marry.

HENEY ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY

ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWS JOHNSON'S STATEMENT

Has Been Wanting to Come Out for This Place, But Has Held Back Until He Got a Straight Line Upon the Plans of Johnson—With Johnson's Announcement, Heney Comes Out With Positive Declaration.

United Press Service
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor for the government in several big cases on the coast, and one of the state's strongest bull moosers, will be a candidate for United States senator.

He announced flatly today that he is in the race for the Perkins toga. Heney has sought the approval of the progressives for this place for some little time, but has withheld any statement, pending the decision of Hiram Johnson in the matter. With Johnson's candidacy for governor came Heney's candidacy to succeed Perkins.

According to Heney, Johnson has approved his candidacy.

FRESNO, Jan. 6.—Chester Rowell refused to state today whether he would seek the progressive senatorial nomination in opposition to Heney.

"At present I am out of touch with the political situation," he said. "I am going to San Francisco tonight, and will make a definite statement there as to my position."

BULLMOOSE MEET IN MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The Minnesota progressive republican league entered an all day conference here today to build up the political fences and place a candidate in the field for governor.

The name of Elijah Steenerson is most frequently heard and it is declared that he will lead the ticket for the progressives. The league will hold a banquet tonight to honor State Senator Sundberg, who started the fight in Minnesota for reduced express rates, which ended successfully in the United States supreme court some months ago.

U. S. R. S. OFFER PLACED ON FILE

Although nothing has been done to date by the city in regard to the tentative proposal of the reclamation commission relative to the developing of electric power at the Keno ditch, it is to be considered later. To show this, the council Monday voted on entry in its journal showing the offer had been received and placed on file. It was brought out at this time that future work toward securing a municipal power plant can be carried on through Project Manager J. G. Camp, hereafter.

Notice of the Sale of Stray Mare

Notice is hereby given that H. Snowgoose, a Justice of the peace, has ordered the sale of a stray brown mare, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, both hind feet white, branded with a small "o" on left side. The proceeds to pay cost of taking up, advertising, selling, and such other costs as may accrue. Said sale to be on January 24th, 1914, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., at the residence of J. K. Wetherman one-half mile north of Keno, Klamath county, Oregon. H. SNOWGOOSE, J. P.

1-8-1-22 r

Notice of Settlement of Administrator's Final Account and of Hearing of Petition for Discharge.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles B. Boyes, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Silas Obenchain, as administrator of the estate of Charles B. Boyes, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in said court, his final account of the administration of said estate, and a petition for his discharge, and that the 9th day of February, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court room of said court, at the court house, in Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon, has been fixed by said court as the time and place for the settlement of said account and the hearing of said petition for discharge, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions in writing to the said final account and contest the same, and show cause, if any there be, why a final distribution of said estate should not be ordered, and the administrator discharged.

Dated this 5th day of January, A. D. 1914.

SILAS OBENCHAIN,
Administrator of said Estate.

1-8-2-5 r

WANTED—Situation as cook on a ranch, by middle-aged lady. Address B. Herald office. 1t r

BOXING CHAMPIONS REMAIN IDLE DURING YEAR OF 1913

In reviewing the boxing situation for the year just past, Robert Belser in the Cincinnati Enquirer summarizes as follows:

A decided lack of activity on the part of the champions, so called, marked the year in boxing. There was not really one big fight to fairly decide matters, and as a result, the situation is little changed over 1912. Claims are going up throughout the country to this and that title, and to name a man as king of any one class opens a way toward argument.

Jack Johnson, technical owner of the heavyweight crown through his victory over Jim Jeffries, is in France, a fugitive from justice, and barred from boxing in his native land. Billy Ritchie, recognized as a leader of the lightweights, made probably a better showing than any of the rest, although he took part in only two millings. He knocked out Joe Rivers on the Fourth of July and in November went up to New York to battle with Leach Cross, whom he outpointed in ten rounds. Ritchie jumped out of a couple of matches with Harlem Tommy Murphy, the man he must beat in order to show the fans that he is the real champion among the lightweights.

Johnny Kilbane, winner over Abe Attel, poses as the featherweight champion. Johnny's record is a slim one. He refused to make weight for anybody, and traveled around the country meeting fourth-raters who had a disadvantage before they entered the ring. The best Kilbane could do with Johnny Dundee was a draw in twenty rounds. Dundee had a busy year, his record showing up much better than that of Kilbane.

Johnny Coulon was not in the best of health and took no chance of losing his bantamweight title. The Windy City boxer's most important milling was with Frankie Burns at Kenosha. It was called a draw after ten rounds. Johnny Williams, who had been after Coulon for a bout for over a year, had only three encounters and won them all.

George Chip, Jimmy Dime's protégé, now holds the middleweight title by defeating Frank Klaus twice by the knockout route.

In the middleweight class Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons are claimants, but neither showed a willingness to train down to the 142 mark. Jack Britton, who made the weight better than McFarland or Gibbons, hooked up with the former at Milwaukee early in December. McFarland's work was so unsatisfactory that he was inflicted with a suspension by the Boxing Commission.

Gunboat Smith has the best record among the white heavyweights. He beat Jesse Willard, Jim Flynn, Carl Morris, Tony Ross, and Sam Langford. A melancholy interest is attached to the list of fights among the white hopes on account of the unfortunate ending to the Luther McCarthy-Arthur Pelkey bout in May. McCarthy received a blow on the jaw in the first round which caused his death.

One of the busiest boys of the year was Jack Dillon, who hooked up in no less than twenty millings, but he cannot make 158 pounds ringside.

The passage of the Fawley law in New York, legalizing boxing under the control of a commission, was followed with almost the same kind of regulations being adopted in Wisconsin, Montana, Utah, Colorado and Tennessee. In this way boxing received quite a boost during the year, and all that is needed to put it on a still higher plane is some fairness on the part of the men in the championship class when it comes to arranging matches. There must be bouts to decide these title questions.

ANDERSON RELEGATED TO TALL TIMBER BY SCRIBES

Bud Anderson's days as a lightweight of promise are all in the dim distant past. The Vancouver boy who at this time last year was regarded as the coming champion, is now in the discard, following his miserable showing against Leach Cross.

One Los Angeles paper prints a picture showing Bud feeding a horse, with the following caption:

"The Medford boy is a rancher by instinct and nature. It was a cruel joke to have induced him to enter the ring as a professional boxer. He is big and strong, but doesn't know even the simplest rudiments of boxing."

And the foregoing from the same fellow who last year blew Anderson to the skies.

To this, Harry Call adds the following:

If the Pacific Athletic Club really desires to stop boxing in California, it would be simpler to sign one of the anti-fight petitions than to stage any more fights with Bud Anderson as one of the participants.

This has become a big-league city. Big league prices are charged by the

boxing promoters, and the public has a right to expect the employment of skilled big-league boxers.

Bud Anderson is an honest country boy, but as a boxer he is a weird performer. The most amazing sight I ever saw in a ring took place just before the referee signaled for the fight to begin. As the chairs were taken from the corner, Bud Anderson's manager and trainer ducked into the ring in front of him, and, with frantic gestures, showed him the position in which he should hold his hands. Imagine giving a fighter a lesson in the first rudiments of boxing as he prepares to leave his corner.

Let us pray to be delivered from any more "promising" beginners. There are plenty of seasoned, experienced, skilled boxers in the ring without invading the hick circuits. To make matches for boxers so miserably lacking in skill as Bud Anderson is simply inviting another Bull Young disaster.

Another scribe adds:

Whatever chance Anderson had to win he forfeited it in the drastic measures which it was necessary for him to undergo in order to make the weight. Bud was under the hot blankets an hour prior to stepping on the scales, and came out weaker than a sick kitten. With all this sweating he was an ounce or two over weight.

Anderson has had his little fling at the glove game. He brought into it a strong body and a stout heart. That lets him out. As a welterweight he might do better, but he has no more business in the lightweight division than Jim Cameron.

Beaten from kickoff to touchdown, except for a few fleeting moments when it seemed that his hammer-like blows might reach a vital spot, Anderson fought with a superlative gameness that left no joy in witnessing his defeat.

MORALS BOARD DOING GOOD WORK IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 6.—One of the matters before the new city council at its regular meeting today was the appointment of a new morals and efficiency board commission, as provided for by act of the 1913 legislature. It will comprise a director at a salary of \$3,000 and six other members, three of whom may be women.

The first committee served from April 16, 1913, to December 9, when it made final report to the council and asked that it be relieved from further duty. In its final report was a recommendation for immediate elimination of the sixty-five disorderly houses when it completed its work.

It had reduced the number from 247, put into effect a stringent sanitary code providing for safety from venereal infection of inmates and patrons alike; successfully recommended that the sale of liquor be prohibited in the houses; found twenty girls willing to enter a different life and helped them, and made an exhaustive study of segregation which finally led to recommendation that the district be wiped out.

Along other lines, it recommended that "street walkers" and mashers be suppressed; that any child born out of wedlock be granted the rights of a legitimate child; that all public parks be well illuminated; that the churches and schools be used as social centers and that women's clubs should devote their attention particularly to promotion of the single standard of morality idea.

DEMOCRATS OWN INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—City Hall was swept practically clean of Republicans today when Joseph E. Bell, at the head of the new Democratic administration, was inducted into office as mayor, succeeding Harry Wallace, Republican. Wallace, served as mayor six weeks, having moved up from the position of city comptroller when Mayor Samuel Lew Shank was forced to resign by a threat of impeachment made by business interests dissatisfied with his conduct during the street car strike.

Samuel V. Perrott became superintendent of police today. He is an appointee of Bell's. Captain George V. Coffin, who organized the department on a military basis during the teamsters' strike, will be Perrott's chief aid. Hardly a city department has not had an almost complete change of personnel.

According to figures given out by the Christian Advocate of Nashville, Tenn., the proposal to change the name of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to Methodist Episcopal church in America was defeated. The vote was 4,992 against and 1,333 in favor of the change.

In British Arabia a native laborer earns from twelve to sixteen cents a day, on which he supports himself and his family.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

T. E. Hammersley, et ux to J. L. Harper, warranty deed, \$10, N 1/2 SE 1/4, and S 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 34-31-8.

William S. Worden et ux to A. L. Reed, warranty deed, \$10, lot 13, in block 37, Worden.

B. F. Shepherd et ux to Fred L. Houston, warranty deed, \$10, N 1/2 lot 8, block 1, Ward-Nelson addition.

The Klamath Development company to William P. Murray et ux, warranty deed, \$10, lot 4, block 7, Second Hot Springs addition.

Malin Townsite company to Canek Moravee, warranty deed, \$175, lot 4, block 37, Malin.

J. G. Hermon to Lars Heldund, warranty deed, \$10, lot 8, block 2, Pelican City addition.

Henry Rabbes et ux to Nita Mosier, warranty deed, \$10, lot 10, block 96, Klamath addition.

W. T. Shive et ux to J. C. Wright, warranty deed, \$10, portions of Midland Tracts 16 and 17.

Fred J. Jacobs et ux to W. G. Tolleson, warranty deed, \$10, lot 6, in block 4, lot 1, block 21, Opportunity addition.

S. H. Patterson to L. Jacobs et al, warranty deed, \$10, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 29; W 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 17-39-12.

Klamath Canal company to J. A. McDonald, warranty deed, \$10, lots 4 and 5, block 96, Klamath addition.

The Klamath Development company to Edmund Chilcote, warranty deed, \$10, lot 4, block 31, Hillside addition.

W. I. Clarke et ux to Jennie Lebaire, deed, \$10, lots 1 and 2, block 34, Original town.

Frank Kremarik to John Loveless et ux, warranty deed, \$2,075, north ten acres of lot 2, Sec. 22-41-12; also lot 6, Sec. 15-41-12.

George M. Strowbridge to A. A. Mehaffey, warranty deed, \$10, lot 14, block 311, Darrow addition.

C. F. Setzer et ux to United States, two deeds to portions of SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 28-39-10.

Elviro Moreno to D. L. Gorden, quit claim deed, \$10, lot 28, block 7, Doten.

August Clark to Peter Jost, deed, \$10, lot 1, block 216, Mills Second addition.

Willard R. Wood et ux to Michael J. Fisher, warranty deed, \$1, lots 13 to 24, inclusive, block 69, Bowne addition to Bonanza.

Michael J. Fisher to Wilhelmina Wood, same as foregoing.

F. H. Mills to Mattie Mills, deed, \$1, lot 8, block 50, First addition.

Ella A. Applegate et vir to Alma S. Alexander, warranty deed, \$10, lots 688 and 689, block 104, Mills addition.

Isaac C. Moore et ux to S. A. Parker, quit claim deed, \$2,500, W 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 Sec. 8; NW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 17; NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 18-39-5.

Alta A. Rundlett et vir to O. W. Carpenter, warranty deed, \$10, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, block 13, East Klamath Falls.

United States to George C. Moore, patent, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 15-25-11.

United States to Homer A. Nelson, patent, W 1/2 W 1/2, Sec. 11-25-9.

United States to Lillian Case, patent, W 1/2 E 1/2, Sec. 10-25-9.

Ben S. Owens et ux to J. H. Murphy, warranty deed, \$10, lots 643, 644, block 119, Mills addition.

O. S. Campbell to Mrs. L. Gerber, warranty deed, \$10, half interest in E 1/2 SE 1/4, Sec. 17-39-10; also strip of land 1 rod wide off north end of NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 17-39-10.

L. O. Mills et ux to William P. Johnson, warranty deed, \$6,000, half interest in lot 5, block 78, Klamath addition.

George E. Morey et ux to G. R. White, warranty deed, \$10, E 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 29-39-9.

G. W. White et ux to George E. Morey, warranty deed, \$10, lot 15, block 39, Hot Springs addition.

Alfred Nickell to H. W. Wisner, deed, \$52, lots 3, 4, 13, 14, block 19, East Klamath Falls.

The Klamath Development company to C. J. Peterson, warranty deed, \$10, lot 6, block 31, Hillside addition.

Mary E. Savits to C. F. Savits, quit claim deed, \$10, SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 22; NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 16-39-8; also part of Sec. 22-39-8.

PULLMAN SERVICE FROM HERE SOUTH

With the discontinuance of the afternoon train service between here and Weed, the Southern Pacific has announced the starting of a Pullman Service between here and San Francisco. This will be attached to the train leaving here in the morning, switching at Weed to the main line.

This sleeper service formerly operated between San Francisco and Dunsmuir, but has been extended northward. This will make the delay at Weed much less tedious for southbound passengers.