

Semi-Weekly Herald

A Continuation of the Klamath Republican

W. O. SMITH, Editor

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POOR HOUSE INMATE MAY BE OPERA STAR

LONDON, April 22.—When, owing to her sunny nature, little Mabel Clarke burst into song the other day at the West Ham poorhouse, she never imagined that her voice would raise her from the uninspiring vocation of household drudge branded with the stigma of the pauper to future comfort, and probably fame, in the operatic world. Mabel is just 14.

Her parents died recently, leaving her homeless and penniless. She was taken in charge by the West Ham board of guardians. As usual with girls of her class she was put at housework with a view to training her as a domestic servant.

Shortly afterwards some of the guardians while visiting the infirmary heard her singing. The dingy walls had never echoed such melody before. The guardians immediately sent for her. They were not expert judges of music, but they realized that she possessed a phenomenal voice.

After a consultation it was decided to send her to the Royal College of Music to be tested.

It was found that she has a compass of three octaves and a note, and has the makings of an unusual contralto voice.

HOW THE REBELS GOT HOLD OF THE "FLEET"

This is the story of how the rebels secured their first gunboat, the Tampico. It's a short story, full of meaning when the why and wherefore of many happenings in Mexico are taken into consideration.

It began Christmas evening, in the port of Guaymas, where the Tampico had entered the harbor to give her crew an opportunity to celebrate. The officers gave a ball. The highest society folks in Guaymas went out onto the gunboat.

The champagne and the hours had a race to see which could fly the most rapidly. It was a neck and neck contest until 2 o'clock, by which time the society girls and matrons of Guaymas had become well acquainted with the Mexican seafighters of the Tampico. Suddenly the lights went out on the gunboat. Who put them out no one knows. Why they were put out is another question that even Huerta himself has tried in vain to answer.

A tremendous clamor arose from the fathers and husbands on board. They demanded that the lights be turned on. They groped about in the pitch darkness, seeking their women folks and calling their names. Pandemonium not only reigned; it halted. There were twenty minutes of this imitation of a mad house. Then the lights went on again, and the society folks of Guaymas, maidens, matrons and men went ashore in various stages of ire and excitement.

Bright and early Christmas morning scores of telegrams were sent to Huerta by indignant Mexican men of Guaymas. To the credit of several of the officers of the Tampico they left the ship in indignation. The details of what happened during the dark twenty minutes of the Tampico have not been told for the simple reason that none of the officers of the Tampico would come to Mexico City to testify against their brother officers on the warship.

Huerta was mad to the core. The remaining officers on the Tampico knew it. They heard of Huerta's threats. And the next thing Mexico knew, the Tampico, crew, officers and all, had gone over to the rebels, who gladly took them, the Tampico being the first warship the rebels had ever possessed.

MEDFORD WANTS A COMMITTEE NAMED

The following wire was received this morning by the Chamber of Commerce from the Medford Commercial Club, regarding the "get-together" meeting there Tuesday: "The 28th satisfactory. We are arranging for banquet; will send you some tickets in a few days. We want a committee meeting Tuesday afternoon preceding banquet. Please appoint three or more delegates to that meeting, and send them over in advance of special car; also select good talker for banquet."

The average of school teachers in Missouri is \$37 a month.

GIVE PIGS LOTS OF GREEN FOOD

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—

Partners and pig growers do not always appreciate the value of green feeds and succulent pastures for their animals. Too often the hog is considered a scavenger, and his ability to utilize waste is regarded as his chief value. However well the pig serves this purpose, it will pay for good care, food and housing. Forage crops are especially beneficial to young animals. It is possible to grow them much more profitably and successfully when a good green field of palatable and nutritious pasturage is provided.

Experiments and practical farmers' experience prove that gains in weight are made at less cost on forage than on the dry lot. Breed sows can be carried through the season on pasture at less cost than when grain fields are entirely depended upon. Foraging induces the animal to exercise and obtain fresh air, and make hogs cleaner and more wholesome. The exercise and air prevent the contraction of disease.

When animals so reared are put in the fattening pens their gains are unusually rapid and profitable. The green feeds are of much value up to keep the pig's digestive organs in good condition and the appetite keen. The entire hog herd can be run on forage crops, and will profit by this method of management.

Don H. Bark of Boise, in charge of investigations by the department of agriculture, relating to the duty of water, has written a statement which shows that rotation of crops and soil fertility has a great influence on fixing the amount of water needed for proper crop production.

"It has been long known," says Bark, "that a much greater yield of grain or potatoes and other crops could be made on fertile ground such as alfalfa sod than could be made upon raw arid soils that have never been fertilized in any way. Little has been known, however, as to the irrigation requirements of the increased yield on the fertile soils.

"The duty of the water investigation which has been carried on throughout Idaho during the last four years by the United States irrigation investigation department in co-operation with the state land board has thrown much new light on this subject."

Blue stem wheat on new soil that had never previously been cropped or fertilized, produced 2,000 pounds of grain to the acre with an application of 1.1 acre feet at the Gooding experiment station during the 1910 season, while the same wheat on the same ground during the season produced but 1,323 pounds of wheat to the acre with an application of 1.3 acre feet per acre, showing a considerably less efficiency from the water because of the decreased fertility of the soil. An experiment with Big Four oats showed similar results.

On many farms the straw is not only not made use of, but the farmer considers it a nuisance. So the straw stacks are burned. On the exclusive grain farm, to use the straw is a very difficult problem. Some tests that have been made indicate that it might be spread over the grain fields as a light coating, over the fall wheat in the autumn to help hold the snow and to hold the soil in a windy district.

The best method of utilizing the straw, however, is to increase the live stock until all the products of the farm, including the straw, are used up in caring for the animals. Such a farm will wear longer, will work easier and maintain a maximum yield for a much longer time.

The subjects of dairy stock and dairy farming are now receiving much attention throughout the country, particularly in newer sections, where dairying has not been followed and where dairy stock is scarce. On many of the irrigation projects special effort is being made by individual farmers and by groups and associations of farmers to obtain dairy stock.

In many cases the settlers are short of funds and cannot without assistance obtain the cows considered necessary for the profitable working of their farms. In these cases business men and banks have come forward and advanced the funds, securing the return of the loan with interest by mortgages.

Dairy cows of proven merit are obtained only at a high premium. The purchaser of dairy cows must bear in mind that a matured cow of proven merit is not for sale in any place in the United States for the average price which the settler in the new country can afford to pay.

In many parts of the West snow is leaving the mountains earlier than usual. Foresters say that this may mean a bad fire season, and they are making plans for a hard campaign.

MEXICAN GENERAL FLEES TO SAFETY

TODAY'S ATTACK STARTED AT DAYBREAK — MEXICANS START CANNONADE

Marines in Yesterday's Fight Reinforced by Arrivals From Tampico and Badger's Fleet Effect a Landing, and the Ships Keep Up a Fire. Marines Form in the City's Square in the Afternoon.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Admiral Fletcher is the hero of the hour. He met the emergency readily and effectively. Thrown upon his initiative yesterday when congress failed to give Wilson authority, he never hesitated. Americans were in complete control right after noon, following hot street fighting. The city is assuming a peaceful aspect. Scores of prisoners are being sent to the ships. The warships are blackened from the powder fired. So far as known no Americans were killed in today's engagement. Two marines were reported wounded. The Mexican loss is hard to estimate. It may reach 200.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—The American forces took Vera Cruz this afternoon, driving all the Mexican forces from the city.

General Maas, commander of the federales, deserted his army and fled. After the Mexicans started firing at daybreak, marines from Badger's fleet were sent ashore to reinforce those in the fray, and the ships became active.

Right after noon, while the guns from the gunboats Chester and Prairie fired five-inch shells over and into the city, three thousand American marines and bluejackets formed in the center of the city, and kept up a rapid fire that caused the enemy to be routed.

The fleet's gunners demolished the naval academy and the arsenal. None of the non-combatants were injured, as they were safe at the depot during the fighting.

During the fighting the mayor of the city visited Consul Canada under a flag of truce, but nothing was accomplished.

The marines started a house-to-house search for "snipers." The Mexicans who resisted were chiefly an unorganized rabble of peons. Few upper class Mexicans appeared. The city was shaken under the deafening rattle of the cannon and rifles. The peons scuttled, terror-stricken before the marines.

The American force moved in perfect order until order to form into small squads and search the houses. The chase over housetops then started.

Mexicans in the second story of the naval academy fired at one of these squads, wounding two marines. The academy was then destroyed by the Yankee shells.

American Consul Canada at Vera Cruz made the following report today to President Wilson:

"Firing was started by the Mexicans at daybreak today. Our ships immediately began to shell the southern end of the city.

"A large force of bluejackets and marines from Admiral Badger's fleet, which arrived during the night, landed before daybreak this morning, and are supporting Fletcher's men, who landed yesterday and were in the first attack.

"Major Butler and his command of marines from Tampico are also ashore now. The American forces, which commenced their general land attack at 8 o'clock, are now operating under the guns of the warships.

"The Florida, Utah, Arkansas, Vermont, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Prairie came in close to put their guns into action.

"I have caused to be widely circulated a proclamation by Fletcher requesting the local authorities and the population of the city to assist us in restoring order."

Four American marines were killed and twenty injured in yesterday's fighting. The Mexican loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded in that fight.

The fighting yesterday did not start until late in the afternoon, after the marines had landed to intercept the guns and ammunition sent to Huerta. The Mexicans opened fire from housetops and streets after the Americans took the custom house.

The marines returned the fire, and the gunboat Prairie also joined in the bombardment. Not many years ago Russia was a strong rival of the United States in the production of petroleum. Now the Russian empire yields only about 68 per cent as much oil as California alone, and not much more than Oklahoma.

ANDREWS IS NOW WRITING OPERAS

Of Ed Andrews, who produced the Mikado for the Klamath Falls Elks in 1912, and who scored a triumph as "Koko," the Medford Mail prints the following:

"E. M. Andrews arrived last night from New York city, where he has been engaged for the past six months in writing grand and comic opera librettos. He informs us that he has finished a grand opera which is in the hands of the composer, Signor Florida, who is regarded as the most capable composer in this country. The name of the opera is "Linda," and the plot is laid in Virginia in about 1812. Mr. Andrews has also contracted with Victor Herbert, Reginald DeDoven and Alfred Royne, for light opera librettos. He has two unfinished librettos which he will complete in the next two months. Ed is a real Medfordite, and says our beautiful scenery, climate and surroundings are much more conducive to literary work than the noise and whirl of a great city."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS NEAR CALIFORNIA LINE

SAN DIEGO, April 21.—Anticipating that one of America's first movements would be an attempt to seize the customs house at Tia Juana, the federal garrison at Tia Juana today started strengthening the town's fortifications. They are making elaborate preparations for a fight.

The preparation, however, is not only on the part of the Mexicans.

In the center of the Little Landers Colony, on American soil, a short distance over the line from Tia Juana, soldiers from Fort Rosecrans have machine guns trained upon the Mexican village.

Orders for a forward move are waited impatiently by the troops.

Hundreds of tourists and citizens are flocking from San Diego to the heights above Tia Juana to witness the clash. Tia Juana is fourteen miles south of San Diego.

ODD FELLOWS TO ATTEND CHURCH

Following a long established custom, commemorating the anniversary of the birth of the order, members of Klamath Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., and Prosperity Rebekah Lodge will attend services at Grace Methodist church next Sunday morning.

Rev. E. C. Richards, pastor of the church, and a member of the order, will deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and a special musical program has been arranged.

The members of the lodges will meet at the hall at 10:15 a. m., and march to the church. It is desired that all who can will attend.

WAR RESOLUTION PASSES CONGRESS TODAY; IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The senate, at 3:20 this morning passed a resolution justifying President Wilson in the use of the armed forces in Mexico.

The same was passed unchanged at 11:28 by the house of representatives. It was signed immediately by President Wilson.

This afternoon Wilson read a special message to congress, asking half a million appropriation to bring the Americans home from Panama.

The senate adjourned as soon as the message was read. The members are worn out after last night's session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Secretary Tumulty today denied the report that Bryan had resigned from the cabinet over the bloodshed at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Mexican Charge d'Affaires Algara today announced he would demand his passports before midnight tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Secretary of State Bryan this afternoon admitted that marines have been landed at Tampico. Fighting is expected there momentarily.

Further than this, he would not discuss the matter.

"Yes, I think they reached Tampico, but you had better ask the navy department," Bryan told the reporters. "I won't discuss that," was his reply as to whether there was resistance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—"If the army moves to Mexico it will be to 'get Huerta dead or alive,'" according to a high army official. The army is not expected to move until Huerta formally declares war.

Special Guild Meeting.

A special meeting of Grace Episcopal Guild will be held Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. G. B. Cozad. The meeting starts at 2:30.

The normal head contains about 80,000 hairs.

STRENGTH OF ATLANTIC FLEET GIVEN

Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger will have under his command when the mobilization of the Atlantic fleet off Vera Cruz and Tampico is complete, nineteen great battleships in four divisions, each consisting of three or four battleships of the first class and numerous auxiliaries under the command of an admiral.

The tonnage, equipment in men, armament and commanders are as follows:

Arkansas—Thirty-three guns, 26,000 tons, 28,000 horsepower, four screws, 12 12-inch guns, secondary battery, 21 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 8 machine guns, 1,100 men; temporary flagship of fleet and flagship of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger. Captain, Roy C. Smith.

Florida—Twenty-six guns, 21,828 tons, 28,000 horsepower, four screws, 10 12-inch; secondary battery, 16 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 8 machine guns; 1,000 men. flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher. Captain, William R. Rush.

Louisiana—Twenty-four guns, 16,000 tons, 16,500 horsepower, 4 12-inch; intermediate battery, 8 8-inch; secondary battery, 12 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 900 men; flagship of Admiral Clifford J. Boush.

Virginia—Twenty-four guns, 14,948 tons, 19,000 horsepower, 4 12-inch; intermediate battery, 8 8-inch; secondary battery, 12 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns, 900 men; flagship of Admiral Frank A. Beatty. Captain, John C. Leonard.

Connecticut—Twenty-four guns, 16,000 tons, 16,500 horsepower, 4 12-inch; intermediate battery, 8 8-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces; secondary battery, 12 5-inch, 6 machine guns; 900 men; flagship of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo. Captain, John J. Knapp.

Utah—Twenty-six guns, 21,820 tons, 28,000 horsepower; 10 12-inch; secondary battery, 16 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 8 machine guns; 950 men. Captain, John H. Gibbons.

Michigan—Twenty-four guns, 16,000 tons, 16,000 horsepower, 8 12-inch; secondary battery, 16 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 850 men. Captain, Albert P. Niblack.

New Hampshire—Twenty-four guns, 16,000 tons, 16,500 horsepower, 8 12-inch; secondary battery, 16 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 850 men. Captain, Edwin A. Anderson.

Wyoming—Thirty-three guns, 26,000 tons, 28,000 horsepower, 12 12-inch; secondary battery, 21 5-inch; 4 3-inch field pieces, 8 machine guns; 1,000 men. Captain, James H. Glennon.

Delaware—Twenty-four guns, 20,000 tons, 25,000 horsepower, 10 12-inch; secondary battery, 14 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 8 machine guns; 1,000 men. Captain, William L. Rodgers.

North Dakota—Twenty-four guns, 20,000 tons, 25,000 horsepower, 10 12-inch; secondary battery, 14 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 8 machine guns; 950 men. Captain Charles P. Plunkett.

Vermont—Twenty-four guns, 16,000 tons, 16,500 horsepower, 8 12-inch; secondary battery, 16 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 800 men. Captain George W. Kline.

South Carolina—Twenty-four guns, 16,000 tons, 16,000 horsepower, 8 12-inch; secondary battery, 16 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 800 men. Captain, Robert L. Russell.

Georgia—Twenty-four guns, 14,948 tons, 19,000 horsepower, 4 12-inch; intermediate battery, 8 8-inch; secondary battery, 12 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 800 men. Captain George R. Evans.

New Jersey—Twenty-four guns, 14,948 tons, 19,000 horsepower, 8 12-inch; secondary battery, 12 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 800 men. Captain, Joseph L. Jayne.

Rhode Island—Twenty-four guns, 14,948 tons, 19,000 horsepower, 4 12-inch; intermediate battery, 8 8-inch; 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; secondary battery, 12 5-inch guns; 800 men. Captain Clarence S. Williams.

Kansas—Twenty-four guns, 16,000 tons, 16,500 horsepower, 4 12-inch;

intermediate battery, 8 8-inch; secondary battery, 12 5-inch, 4 3-inch field pieces, 6 machine guns; 800 men. Captain, Edward Simpson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Radio messages from Dr. George Tabor, the American public health officer of Puerto, Mexico, says that there have been severe anti-American riots at that place, with destruction of British property. Dr. Tabor is aboard the steamer Dakotan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The state department has been advised that General Villa will arrive at Jaures this afternoon. The constitutionalists there are using every precaution to prevent a clash, and there has been no disturbance.

Systematic efforts are being expended to assist in the departure of Americans.

GETTING IN TRIM FOR NEXT RODEO

KLAMATH AGENCY, April 21.—The boys from the ditch camp are holding their weekly broncho busting contests again. There are some of the youngsters who are getting into fine shape to ride at the rodeo. Henry Clarkson, a school boy, is fast developing into a proficient rider and bulldogger. He is getting to be a wonder.

There were several autos full of people from Klamath Falls visiting the trout streams Sunday. It seems good to see the machines traveling again.

A baby boy has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Wilson.

Orville Elliott, who runs a store here, has gone to Klamath Falls to bring up his cattle. He will pasture them on the big marsh, the best pasture land in the county.

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTS REPORTED GALVESTON, April 22.—Radio messages from Dr. George Tabor, the American public health officer of Puerto, Mexico, says that there have been severe anti-American riots at that place, with destruction of British property. Dr. Tabor is aboard the steamer Dakotan.

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The ditch camp has moved to Modoc Point. At this point they are to complete the ditch.

The fishing is fine now in Williamson River.

WILL REDUCE THE STATE'S PAYROLL

SALEM, April 22.—Governor West has designated a few of the commissions and boards which he proposes to either abolish or consolidate through bills to be initiated in the November election.

He proposes to abolish the state desert land board by vesting its duties in the state land board, and the office of state engineer by vesting his duties in the secretary of state war board. The duties of the state livestock and sanitary board and the stallion registration board he proposes to have performed by the state veterinarian. As the game and fish commission has a biologist, he states there is no need for a state biologist, and he proposes to have the law relating to the board of pilot commissioners and the state board of horticulture and the state horticultural society changed so that the cost of maintaining them will be reduced.

Goes to Meet Sister. Mrs. Ross Nickerson left this morning for Reno, Nev., where she will meet her sister, Mrs. Lillian Cone, and accompany her for a few weeks' trip through California. After visiting on the coast, Mrs. Cone will return with her sister and spend the summer in Klamath Falls.

Notice for Publication (Not Coal Lands)

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at Lakeview, Oregon, April 15, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Pliny A. Jerome, whose postoffice address is Dairy, Oregon, did, on the 19th day of March, 1914, file in this office sworn statement and application No. 07376, to purchase the W 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 26, Township 33 south, Range 10 east, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," as such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at a total of \$240, the timber estimated at 200,000 board feet at \$1 per thousand, and the land at \$40; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22d day of June, 1914, before J. O. Hamaker, U. S. commissioner, at Bonanza, Oregon. Any person is at liberty to protest

this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JAMES H. BURGESS, Register. 4-20-6-22 s

Summons

In the Justice Court, Linkville District, Klamath county, Oregon. J. R. Hershberger, Plaintiff, vs. A. J. White, Defendant.

To A. J. White, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon; You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the 7th day of May, 1914, that being the last day of the publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$200.00 and costs and disbursements in this action, and that any property attached in this action be applied to the payment of such judgment and that execution herein.

This summons is served by publication in the Semi-Weekly Herald, a semi-weekly newspaper published in Klamath Falls, Oregon, for six successive weeks, the first publication being on the 26th day of March, 1914, pursuant to the order of the Hon. E. W. Gowen, Justice of the peace of said court.

Dated March 25, 1914. E. W. GOWEN, Justice of the Peace. C. C. Brower, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3-26-5-7 sw

Notice of Settlement (Equity No. 414)

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County, Oregon. In the Matter of the Assignment of W. H. Wynant. To the Creditors of W. H. Wynant and to all parties concerned in the above entitled matter. You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the above W. H. Wynant, has filed his final accounting in the above entitled matter with the clerk of the above named court and that by the order of Hon. H. L. Benson, the hearing of objections to said final account is set for 10 o'clock a. m. on the 24th day of April, 1914, at which time you may make objections, if any you have, to the discharge of said assignee. At said time the undersigned will make application to said court for a full and final discharge from said trust.

Dated March 21st, 1914. W. L. MOORE, Assignee. 3-23 4-20 s

State of Oregon, County of Klamath. ss: L. D. Ward, vs. Unknown Owner of Estray. Viz: One sorrel gelding, about 4 years old, branded J in circle on right shoulder and running W on left shoulder. That said L. D. Ward did on or close to the 1st day of May, 1913, take up and at all times since then kept in his possession the above described estray; and that he has used all reasonable effort to ascertain and find the owner of the same, and taken all legal steps required by the laws of the State of Oregon in reference to estrays; Now, therefore, to said unknown owner, and to any and all persons who may be interested therein, you are hereby notified that at the ranch known as the Mason ranch, about 1 1/2 miles southeast of Miller Hill school house, in said county and state, on the 4th day of May, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when the said estray will be exposed and offered for sale as by law directed; and the proceeds of said sale will be applied for the payment of all damages, costs and expenses legally incurred; and the excess, if any, will be retained by E. W. Gowen, Justice of the peace, or his successor in office, for the period of six months. And if said sum of money so held shall not be called for in said time, the same will be deposited as by statute in such cases made and provided. Dated April 13, 1914. 4-13 5-4 s L. D. WARD.

Executor's Notice Estate of Catherine Callahan, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Catherine Callahan, deceased, late of the county of Klamath, state of Oregon, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to call at the office of W. H. A. Renner, in the Murdoch block, Klamath Falls, Oregon, for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated April 16, 1914. RICHARD CALLAHAN, Executor. 16-23-30-7 s