

# ALEXANDER'S

SALE different than any Clearance Sale we have ever held—Clean sweep of all this season's men's, young men's and boys' clothing and furnishings at reduction that means to you that you will buy for less than the merchant can buy at wholesale prices.

## Men's and Young Men's Suits

All new patterns and the latest styles in worsted, serges, chevots and tweeds. Color in blues, greys, browns and fancy mixtures. All at the following remarkable clean up reductions.

- \$15.00 values ..... \$ 9.75
- \$20.00 values ..... 13.75
- \$25.00 and \$30.00 values ..... 17.85

## CLEAN-UP OF OVERCOATS

Any Overcoat or Raincoat in the store values up to \$20.00 for ..... 9.75

## MEN'S MACKINAW

- Norfolk style and all this season's patterns, values \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00, all go at the same price ..... 6.45
- Men's all wool knit sweaters, ruff neck and V shaped collars, \$6.00 values ..... 3.90
- \$5.00 values ..... 3.45

## MEN'S HATS

All this season's styles \$3.00 values at ..... 1.85

## CLEAN-UP OF UNDERWEAR

- Union and two piece garments \$4.00 values ..... 2.90
- \$3.00 values ..... 2.15
- \$2.50 values ..... 1.85
- \$1.25 values ..... .85

## BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS

Some with two pair pants 1-4 off regular selling price Boys' knee pants up to age 18, 1-3 off regular selling price

- Men's all wool flannel shirts \$2.50 values at ..... 1.85
- Eclipse Golf Shirts with soft and stiff cuffs, all new patterns and all sizes, \$2.00 and \$1.50 values go at ..... 1.15

## MACKINAW SHIRTS

\$3.50 and \$4.00 values ..... 2.15

# ALEXANDER CO.

One Price Clothiers

Vale, Oregon

## Boys and Mothers!

### Take Notice!



2 boys' overcoats regular \$7.50 values at \$5.00  
 Three lots boys' mackinaws priced regular at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50 now at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$4.50  
 all sizes from 30 to 34. These are good values, and all your gain  
 3 lots boys' suits, corduroy, navy blue, and dress suits, good heavy ones. Sold regular at \$5.00 now \$3.00. All sizes from 7 to 15 years.

## Freeman's Store

BIG BEND  
 BIG BEND, Oreg., Jan. 3.—Foster and Wilford Swigert and Lewis Tate returned to Weiser Monday evening.



## Special Sale!

On Saturdays Only  
 The following prices will be made by the Vale Meat Market:

- Beef Pot Roasts ..... 12½
- Boiling Meats ..... 10
- Rib Broils ..... 8
- Hamburg and Sausage ..... 12½
- Side Pork ..... 15
- Bacon ..... 10 up

Best Sausage Market in the County.

J. W. BLAYNEY  
VALE MEAT MARKET

to resume their school work after a two weeks' visit at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Cartwright spent Xmas and last week with Mrs. Cartwright's parents who reside in Weiser.

Mr. Baird, State Sunday School Worker, was in Big Bend Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Billeter, after recovering from her illness, taught a few days between Xmas and New Years.

A fine baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, January 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Darnall are enjoying a visit from her sister Leona Wells, who returned with them after they had spent the holidays with their parents at Fruitland.

The New Years dinner, given by "The Ladies Circle," was well attended, considering the snowy day. They realized \$17.25 which will go toward the piano.

Henry Bullock is confined to his bed with symptoms of typhoid fever.

Literary last Friday evening was well attended. The program was shorter than announced the previous meeting owing to illness of some and others took advantage of vacation and spent Xmas and New Years out of The Bend. The naming and spelling the capitals of states was won by Miss Irma Robertson.

Matrimony at Christmas—Mr. Burt Robertson and Miss Almada McClure of Notus, Idaho, and Mr. Gibson of Weiser and Miss Anna Anderson. Best wishes are extended to the happy couples.

Several of the residents of Big Bend took advantage of the car of coal that arrived at Adrian and laid in a winter's supply of fuel.

Lewis Tate will soon be the proud possessor of a \$50 silver loving cup, given as first prize of Eastern Oregon at the St. Paul National Corn Show. This is the second prize Lewis has won on his corn this year, taking first prize at the Baldridge corn show at Parma. Howard Hatch winning third prize.

SKULLSPRING

SKULLSPRING, Ore., Dec. 28.—Billy Taylor is driving the parcel post wagon now.

G. A. Slayton and son are working on the road to Mud Flat.

Emil Baker and family went to the dance at Fangollano Christmas. Sam Corliss went to Harper Tuesday.

Pinto Gould was up to the dance at Fangollano Christmas night. Mike Gallagher was at the dance but he never had the Wampas Cat he sent to Ireland for.

Henry Smith is staying with X. E. Littlefield. He was looking for gold and found a diamond. The value has not yet been known.

Lee Gay is camped at the King Brown cabin. He intends to trap coyotes this winter.

Henry Slayton is working on the road. He is proud of having a job. Santa Claus forgot to visit the school house this year.

SUNRISE

The Xmas tree at Mooreville Saturday night was a decided success. The children rendered an enjoyable program and everyone wished Xmas entertainments came more often.

Carl Edgar is helping Joe Fine dig his well deeper this week.

E. T. Winans took Xmas dinner with George Emmett and family.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Seaward are visiting in Harney Valley this week. The school population of the neighborhood are enjoying a vacation this week.

Miss Helen Davis, who has been staying with her aunt in Steins mountain, is back again to keep house for her Grandpa and attend school the rest of the winter.

W. R. Gardner has finished his wood cutting on the hill and he and Mrs. Gardner are at home again.

## IRRIGATION DISTRICT

(Continued from page 1.)

that all agencies for the purpose of utilizing water are really, in a fundamental sense, agencies of the Government, no matter how private the corporation may assume to be in its form.

In the arid belt of the 17 reclamation States, the timber and the mines, all natural means of communication, and the use of the water for power development are of little importance, even considered together, in comparison with the use of water in irrigation. Hence any means that will properly safe-guard, widely develop, and impartially control the use of water for irrigation is a matter of the utmost public concern.

### Form of Organization Should be Based upon the Public Nature of the Work.

This may seem almost trite, for I am sure that almost everyone here is prepared to admit the public character of irrigation, which has been recognized in the constitutions and legislation of almost all, if not all, of our reclamation States, but I wish to lead up to this suggestion, namely, that work of so public and governmental a character would, in the nature of things, presumably best be carried on under that form of organization which recognizes, both fundamentally and in detail, the public character of the enterprise. Those who would undertake the burdens of a municipality would find organization as a private corporation very ill-adapted to their purpose, and I submit for consideration the thought that the form of a private corporation is similarly ill-adapted, unless it be under exceptional circumstances, to the public work of financing, constructing, and managing general municipal enterprises. Why should not these projects and systems be organized as irrigation districts, under laws, not merely recognizing but founded upon the public character and importance of the work?

The courts were in the habit of saying that these districts were municipal corporations, until, in Nebraska, they found the real distinction between irrigation districts and municipal corporations in the strict sense of the latter term. Municipal corporations are restricted as to the amount of indebtedness which they are permitted to incur. Irrigation districts, in the nature of things, are under the necessity of incurring proportionately far larger debts, and the courts have accordingly come to refer to them as public rather than as municipal corporations. The public character of the district is inherent in the statutes in theory and in detail and upheld by the courts so as to be of immense benefit to the water users in every stage of development and every part of the work.

There is hardly a problem of irrigation from whatever standpoint you may adopt that is not intimately related to the form of organization adopted, and I think in practically every particular that form of organization is preferable which squares with the public nature of the work in hand. Advantages of District Organization.

What, then, are the advantages of irrigation district organization? Let us consider this matter in the normal order of the development of an individual district.

### In Investigation.

Let us suppose, then, that we have a project that we deem to be susceptible of irrigation. How shall we best proceed in our plans? The first problem is to raise money for a careful and complete engineering investigation; ascertain what the water supply and the water rights are and the feasibility of the proposition as to cost and agriculturally. This part of the work is one in which we can not afford to be parsimonious, and yet most irrigation enterprises investigate after having raised a small amount of money by some private means, the burden falling upon but a small portion of those who are benefited by having the matter investigated.

At this stage of the proceedings and before it is known whether there is a feasible project or not, it is almost impossible to obtain liens upon the land by the execution of individual contracts. Each owner waits for others to act and if a fair adjustment of the cost of comprehensive investigation is to be made it usually would take years to secure the necessary signers. An irrigation district, however, can be organized by a vote of such majority as the statute may prescribe of the landowners who actually vote at the election and bonds be authorized to the extent necessary for an investigation. The failure to make a full and complete investigation is the rock upon which many a project has foundered.

### In Promotion.

Precisely similar advantages exist in favor of the district as to means of taking care of preliminary legal and promotion costs. If the project is found to be infeasible it will, nevertheless, pay its debts unless the land prove not to be worth the comparatively small cost of investigation. We have in the State of Washington an irrigation district, known as the Middle Kittitas district, which proved a failure a number of years ago. No drop of water has ever been delivered to the land by the district, and yet it is still paying principal and interest of such bonds as were actually sold. This district has been several times to the supreme court of the State of Washington, but the validity of the lien upon the land has been upheld. (Board of Directors Little Kittitas Irrigation District v. Peterson, 4 Wash.,

147; Witherop v. Brown, 19 Wash., 383; Dyer v. Little Kittitas Irrigation District, 40 Wash., 238.)

### How to Avoid a Spotted Project.

Consider now that we have a project which has been carefully investigated and found to be feasible. What is the effect of the district organization as contrasted with a private corporation? The first advantage to be noted is that all the land is secured and mortgaged at once, whereas under the plan of the private corporation there is no hope for a number of years of securing a project which is not "spotted." That is to say, there are certain tracts of land which are not subscribed to the project and upon which no lien has been secured. The department required of reclamation projects, before authorizing the work, as a rule, the securing of 90 per cent of the total area, and even though large portions of the area were frequently bound as public land, in several instances that I know of, it took many months, or even years, to bind to the project as large an area as the percentage required.

The remaining owners frequently availed themselves of the water supply only after several years have passed. This is detrimental in Government work, but in ordinary private work it is frequently disastrous, for until these owners voluntarily come in their lands fail to assist in furnishing security to the creditors of the enterprise. Also the canals and ditches have to be constructed and maintained at as great a cost as though these lands were contributing. These landowners sometimes do not come into the project at all, but instead pump from the subsurface water which is made available by the irrigation of surrounding lands, and in this way actually obtain to a large extent the benefits of the project without contributing to the cost. This contrasts notably with the irrigation district plan which binds the lands of the opposition as firmly as the lands of their neighbors provided the statutory majority is secured.

### Character of Bonded Security.

The district will desire to dispose of additional bonds on a market possibly more distant than that which was required for the raising of money for investigation. What security have we to offer? Obviously we have the bonds of a public corporation and carrying all the prestige of public bonds. The attorneys for the bond buyers need to examine the validity of the proceedings, but they do not need to examine the title to the land. In this respect the irrigation district is so far in advance of the private method of financing that there is no comparison. The district offers the purchasers a lien good against all lands of the district, including those in course of settlement or litigation.

Furthermore, automatically this lien takes precedence over mortgages placed of record before the organization of the district upon the same theory that ordinary taxes later assessed will have preference. Another important consideration is that the lands are all bound to the limit for the debts of the district, so that the creditors know that a failure of the value of occasional tracts will not bring about a loss to the extent of the failure; and, to reiterate, this lien, vastly superior to that obtained by contract, has been secured after a few weeks' advertising instead of only after a long and costly investigation of the title to individual tracts, and still more difficult and costly negotiations to bind the land against all parties.

Another security in favor of the bond buyer is that a decree in confirmation of the organization of the district and the authorization of the bonds is obtained. This decree is granted after publication and without personal service, and is binding upon all landowners within the district and all persons of interest, including the State. (Progressive Irr. Dist. v. Anderson, 114 Pac. Ida., 16.) It has been held by the California courts not to be subject to attack upon the ground of fraud. (Fogg v. Perris Irr. Dist., 97 Pac., 316.) The confirmation proceedings has been upheld in all the State courts and adds greatly to the security not only against loss but also against the likelihood of litigation.

### The Land Brought Under Cultivation.

Now, suppose the project has been financed and constructed, what advantages have we over private organization?

In the first place, all lands are required to pay the building and operation charges as a matter of taxes and the land is simply sold if payments are not met. This is an enormous advantage, for the result is that the land goes under cultivation. The owners can not afford to have it lying nonproductive, and everyone is far better off in the long run. One of the vices of the Federal work is that so much of the land on some projects, has not been farmed and the charges have accumulated immensely, so that congressional relief was required. The unimproved tracts are either a burden or a menace from any standpoint they may be viewed.

### Collections.

Furthermore, in the manner of making collections for building and maintenance there is a vast improvement under the irrigation district plan. The county machinery is invoked for purposes of collection and the powers of the county (and thereby the State) can be brought into play for the purpose.

Then, too, the attitude of the public is better. People are in the habit of paying their taxes promptly, and understanding that the law requires that such payment shall be made, and that

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