

DAM NOT NEEDED

Deschutes Flow Is Great
and Very Regular.

SPRING RISE ABOUT A FOOT

At Lowest Stage the Volume
Is 3000 Feet a Second.

CONSTANT CARE NECESSARY

Irrigated Tracts Cannot Be Left to
Run Themselves, but Must Have
Careful, Intelligent Attention
by the Agriculturist.

RENO, Or., June 5.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The great advantage of the Deschutes irrigation project is that no storing reservoir is necessary. At its lowest stage the river pours out from 3000 to 3500 cubic feet of water per second, and the variation is so small that a rise of 18 inches in the height of the water is considered phenomenal. The usual spring rise is about 12 inches. Without any storing of water, the Deschutes will irrigate about 500,000 acres of arid land, or 100,000 more than is embraced in the tracts now under consideration.

In all the other large Eastern Oregon projects, dams must be constructed to store the waters of spring floods so as to secure a supply for summer use when the rivers are low. The construction of these reservoirs is one of the heaviest expenses, and the canals and flumes must be constructed the same as in systems requiring no reservoir.

Difficulties With Reservoirs.
The reservoir system presents peculiar difficulties, also, because trouble is experienced in finding a solid foundation for a dam. As stated in The Oregonian's Washington dispatches, the engineers have yet been unable to find a satisfactory foundation for a dam for a reservoir on the Umatilla project, and it is possible that the enterprise may be abandoned for that reason.

The great danger in the reservoir system is that a dam will break, causing not only the loss of the money invested in its construction, but also damage to the crops and homes of settlers.

Because no reservoir would be needed on the Deschutes project, the Government engineers commended it as the most desirable in the state, but turned their attention elsewhere because the reclamation work had already been undertaken by private concerns operating by virtue of contracts with the state under the terms of the Carey act.

No Dams Yet on Deschutes.
Thus far the irrigation companies have not found it necessary to build even a dam for the purpose of turning the water into their canals. Where the Three Sisters Company has taken the water from the Tumello, a branch of the Deschutes, the head gate is so placed that practically all the water of the stream could be turned in if the canal were large enough, and there is nothing to divert the water except a log that has fallen across the river.

The slope of the country is so great that a few hundred yards from the head gate of the canal the water passes over a series of falls aggregating about 100 feet in height. At this one place sufficient water power can be utilized to operate any machinery that may be needed for manufacturing purposes.

The headgate of the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company's present system is on a level with the river 2½ miles above Bend. For the first mile and a quarter the water is conducted along the rocky banks of the stream in a flume. The descent of the river is so rapid that at the lower end of the flume the canal is more than 100 feet above the river. In two diversions yet to be made by the Deschutes company, diverting dams will be necessary.

Not All Smooth Sailing.
But while the Deschutes systems are not subject to the dangers which continually threaten a reservoir system, the water sometimes gets temporarily out of control and does some damage. The uncertainty as to the manner in which the water would act in this volcanic ash soil has been the foundation for the only doubt of the practicability of this reclamation work. Until recently there has been no practical demonstration of what the water will do in this soil when running in a large ditch and even yet there are many things to be learned.

The ear has been expressed by men who are more or less familiar with conditions in the Deschutes country, that the water of the canals would find its way into subterranean caverns and crevices and be lost. It is this feature of irrigation work that presents the only difficulty that may be encountered.

Where Water Was Lost.
Just below Bend a canal was constructed about a year ago and water was diverted from the Deschutes River for irrigation purposes. Along the course of the canal was a slight depression, and in order to get water into the canal beyond, the plan was to let the water flow into the depression until it was filled, when it would flow out on the other side. Much to the surprise of the irrigation people, the water found some channel of escape through the ground, and did not fill the depression. For some time this continued, but at last the means of escape was either filled with water or stopped with silt and the water flowed on into the canal on the other side of the depression.

A few days ago when a large stream of water was turned into the canal of the Deschutes Company the water found a weak place in the newly-made banks and broke through. Before the water could be shut off at the headgate it had torn through the soil for several hundred yards, leaving a deep channel in its course. The water found an underground passage some place. The break in the banks was repaired and no further trouble was experienced.

These incidents are cited merely to illustrate the only difficulties likely to be

encountered. The whole country is of volcanic origin, and generally the loose surface soil is underlain by strata of lava, broken into huge blocks, forming fissures and perhaps caverns. If the water of a canal finds its way into a cavern having an outlet into the river, the only remedy will be to construct a flume across the break and thus carry the water into its proper channel again.

After the banks of the canal have become firmly packed there will be little danger of breaks such as that mentioned above. The irrigation company will soon have a telephone line running the whole length of its system, so that when anything goes wrong notice may be instantly sent to the man in charge of the headgate, and the water may be turned off. In case of such breaks as those referred to the damage is very slight and of short duration. Experience will show how breaks may be avoided, and by the time the irrigation system is in operation the proper way to handle the water will be well known.

The Place for Homebuilders.
These incidents serve to indicate, also, that personal attention will be necessary on the part of the farmer during the irrigation season. Where water is running in canals over a man's land, it will not do for him to go away for weeks at a time, leaving no one in charge.

A shovelful of dirt at the proper time will stop a leak which many carloads of material would not repair after a deep channel has been cut by escaping water. For this reason irrigated land is primarily a land of homes. No one can do so well on irrigated land as a man with a family.

Turning water out of the canals upon the fields and stopping up the openings again is not heavy work, but it requires prompt attention at the right time. On many an irrigated farm men and boys may be seen with their shovels opening the little channels so that the water may

WHO MAY VOTE TODAY.

Electors will vote in their home precincts. Those who are registered will be permitted to cast their ballots on announcing their names and places of residence to the election judges; if not registered, they can vote by presenting to the judges sworn affidavits signed by six freeholders, testifying to their electoral qualifications. Such affidavits can be readily obtained by applying to party workers at the polls.

A freeholder may be defined as a person who has a fixed legal residence; in other words, a householder.

Polls open 8 A. M.; close 7 P. M.

run through, and a boy who is reliable may do this as well as a man. The home-owner and not the nonresident will best succeed in the Deschutes irrigation district.

No Need to Be Scared.
This mention of some of the difficulties of irrigation is not intended to dissuade any person who contemplates securing arid land for a home, for there seems to be no reason for an unfavorable view of the conditions which exist. But people who do not live in an irrigated region, and who will make up the greater number of settlers in this vicinity, have but an imperfect conception of agriculture where water must be turned upon a dry soil.

These people should not get the idea that after a field of alfalfa has been started nothing remains to be done but mow the hay two or three times a year. Nor is the irrigation enterprise to be viewed as an easy and altogether certain undertaking for the reclamation companies.

When they secured contracts from the state and began construction work they assumed the risk of accidents and failures which might result from conditions not apparent on the surface of the ground. If they are compelled to build twice as much flume as they expected in order to carry water over places where it cannot be held in canals, that is their loss. They did not go into the reclamation work with the idea that any kind of a ditch dug in the most convenient location would constitute an irrigation system and complete their labors.

Neither should the settler be led to believe that rich fields of alfalfa can be grown without care and labor. Plenty of water and sunshine work miracles on a thirsty soil, but the great essential, water, will not distribute itself evenly and at the proper time without the aid of the man with shovel or hoe.

HERO OF MERRIMAC DEAD.
George Phillips Was Engineer of Collier Sunk by Hobson.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 5.—George F. Phillips, who was known as engineer of the collier Merrimac, sunk by Hobson at the mouth of Santiago's harbor, died tonight at his home in Cambridgeport.

Phillips enlisted in the Navy as a machinist, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. When Hobson called for volunteers to sink the collier, Phillips offered his services. He remained at the engine of the Merrimac and at great personal sacrifice, he kept his engine under a shower of shells, then opened the sea valves, flooded the ship and made his way to the deck while the vessel was sinking. After the war he was transferred to Philippine waters. His death was due to Bright's disease.

Judge J. Norman Ritchie.
HALIFAX, N. S., June 5.—Hon. J. Norman Ritchie, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, died today, aged 70. He was a third member of his family to occupy a seat on the bench in Nova Scotia.

ZIONISTS HEAR REPORTS.
American Federation in Session at Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, June 5.—The Federation of American Zionists today listened to reports and addresses by officers and prominent delegates. The secretary's report showed 10 new organizations formed during the past year in the United States.

Mass meetings were held tonight in Gray's Army, 200 people being present. The principal speech was by Joseph Cowen, of London, England, Governor of the Jewish Colonial Trust. He suggested that every Jew in the world become a citizen of the Jewish nation.

The two most prominent candidates for president, Dr. H. H. Friedman, of Baltimore, and Cyrus L. Saltsberger, of New York, were also present.

Fire Burned Upper Floors.
NEW YORK, June 5.—Fire tonight burned out the upper floors of the buildings on West Twenty-third street, once occupied by the Hooper Wall Paper Mills, causing a loss of \$125,000.

LIVES LOST IN FLOOD

Swollen Creeks Devastate the
City of Deadwood.

HEAVY RAINFALL THE CAUSE

Washed-Out Tracks Prevent the Arrival and Departure of Trains—Near-By Towns Are Also Under Water.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 5.—As a result of a heavy rainfall throughout the Black Hills, which has continued for a week, Deadwood, Deadwood and Iron Creek, passing within the city limits, have left their banks, carrying away a number of houses, barns, sidewalks and lumber yards.

The Walts building, one of the most substantial in the city, was partially wrecked and the City Hall badly damaged. One large bridge was carried away. Two lives are known to have been lost, Matthew Bender, a young man of Central City, and Guy Shoudy, a farmer, near Sturgis.

No trains have been able to enter or leave Deadwood since Friday on account of washouts. The damage was greatest at Central City, where the business portion was washed away. Columbia Mining Company's plant was among the buildings destroyed. A large number of homes at Gayville, a few miles distant, were carried away and the lower part of the town is under water.

It is estimated that the property loss in Deadwood and other places and the damage to the city is in the millions of dollars. The water is still high, but it is believed the crest of the flood has been reached.

SUN SHINES IN KANSAS.

Flooded Rivers Are Now Expected to Get Inside Banks.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—After ten days of almost continuous rain, the sun shone over Kansas today. With a cessation in the rains during the past 12 hours most rivers are gradually falling and seeking their banks and the flood conditions are improving. A slight rise was shown in some streams over night, but it was expected from now on all will fall rapidly.

At Kansas City, the Kaw began to fall last night, and west to Manhattan it continues to go down. Southern Kansas rivers will go down more slowly, and conditions in the oil fields will be bettered materially before another 24 hours. Great stretches of country are covered with water.

Railway schedules are still demoralized, but many more trains are moving, and by the middle of next week it is believed almost normal conditions will prevail.

Driven From Their Homes.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., June 5.—While the Arkansas River has fallen in the past 12 hours the Walnut presents a new danger to the houses and interests in the bottoms. The stream is rising at the rate of half an inch an hour, and it now stands 18 feet 6 inches, or two feet higher than ever before recorded.

Many families in the country nearby who were heretofore perfectly safe were driven from their homes today.

Thrice Namaha Has Risen.

FALLS CITY, Neb., June 5.—Continuous heavy rains have brought creeks and rivers in Southwestern Nebraska up with a rush and caused the Namaha to overflow and flood the lowlands for the third time this year. Corn fields are under water and the bridges have been tried out, but if there is no further rise the usual June washouts.

Rains Blocking the Railroads.

ARDMORE, I. T., June 5.—Heavy rains continue to fall in this part of the Indian Territory and railroad traffic is being seriously affected. The Rock Island operated no trains into Ardmore today, and trains on the Frisco are being operated with difficulty, both roads experiencing numerous washouts.

PHIPPS HAS THE CHILDREN.

Pittsburg Millionaire Arrives at Denver From New York.

DENVER, Colo., June 5.—Lawrence C. Phipps, the Pittsburg millionaire, who is reported to have kidnapped his two children from the apartments of his wife, at the Netherlands Hotel, New York City, arrived here tonight. The children were with him.

Mr. Phipps refused to be interviewed by the company newspaper reporters who were at the station when he stepped from the train. In company with the children, Mr. Phipps went immediately to his residence here.

Subsequently a statement over Mr. Phipps' signature was given out. It reads: "I deeply regret the publicity given my family affairs, particularly as there should be no occasion for it. For reasons which I am not ready to state, I went to New York to remove my children from a hotel and bring them home with me. This I have done by going alone to their rooms and quietly walking out of the hotel with them. No force of any kind was resorted to, nor was there any occasion or intention of doing so. "I request the newspapers kindly to refrain from publishing any more on the subject and will appreciate your action in complying with my request."

EXPLOSION WRECKS TRAIN.

Score of People Are Killed Near Cripple Creek.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 5.—A special to the Gazette early this morning states that an explosion of powder wrecked the Florence & Cripple Creek train at Findley Station, on Bull Hill, shortly after midnight, and resulted in the loss of between 15 and 20 lives. No explosion from publishing any more on the subject and will appreciate your action in complying with my request."

Jones Is Manager of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The announcement of the appointment of Fielder Jones as manager of the Chicago American League baseball team, in place of James Callahan, who has resigned the managerial duties, was made tonight by President Comiskey. Callahan will remain the regular second baseman. Callahan believed better results would be secured if he renounced the responsibilities of manager and attended strictly to the work of playing his position.

How to Treat a Sprained Ankle.
A sprained ankle as usually treated will disable a man for three or four weeks. This is an unnecessary loss of time. For many cases have recovered in less than one week's time when Chamberlain's Pain Balm was used. It is applied to the inflamed part and the swelling and pain are quickly restored to a healthy condition. For sale by all druggists.

First Agency
Butterick
Patterns

75c Sicilians 57c
English Mohair Sicilians—a very popular fabric, 45 inches wide, in navy, brown, royal beige, red, garnet and mixed effects.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

First Agency
Butterick
Patterns

\$1-\$1.25 Sicilians 78c
English Mohair Sicilians—splendid quality—for outing suits, bathing suits and skirts, 45 inches wide, full line of colors.

\$1 Black Goods 69c
English Mohairs and Sicilians, 45 to 54 inches wide, superb quality, deep, lustrous black, very fine quality; dust-shedding fabrics.

65c Black Goods 48c
English Mohairs and Brilliante, 40 to 45 inches wide, rich, silky finish, ideal fabric for country and seaside wear, because they are dust repellant.

All Tailored Suits Must Go!

If the very lowest prices ever asked for new Tailor-Made Suits possess any virtue at all our entire stock of Women's Tailor-Made Suits should be sold before the week's to an end. To facilitate choosing we have grouped the entire stock in four great lots as outlined below:

\$18.50 to \$25
Tailor-Made Suits
\$10

\$35 to \$38.50
Tailor-Made Suits
\$20

\$6, \$7 and \$8 \$3.75
Shirtwaists

One hundred Women's highest class Tailor-made White Shirtwaists, made of fine imported Oxford madras and satin broche, in striped and figured designs; sold regularly at \$6, \$7 and \$8—today at only \$3.75

40c Liberty Ribbons, 25c
All silk, double and single face, Liberty Satin Ribbon, 4½ inches wide—all the leading colors.

35c Neckwear, 25c
Large lot of handsome Venice Collars, in new designs—choice of cream or white.

Three Great Silk Specials
\$1.35 Peau De Soie 98c
Full 21 inches wide, soft cashmere finish—deep, lustrous black, for suits or coats.
\$1.75 Peau De Soie \$1.19
Full 24 inches wide, very superior quality, softest finish.

50c Neckwear at 39c
A great variety of 50c Neckwear at 39c—made of fine white linen, embroidered in Persian colors.
35c Lace Lisle Hose \$21c
Great Monday specials at the Stocking Store—women's brilliant lisle, fast black, full fashioned feet, handsome patterns.



\$27.50 to \$32.50
Tailor-Made Suits
\$15

\$40 to \$50
Tailor-Made Suits
\$25

A Very Great
Wrapper Special . 78c

Women's dark ground Percale Wrappers, made with fitted lining, extra wide flounced skirt, bishop sleeves, pointed yoke front and back, edged with ruffle and trimmed with braid; great value at \$78c

FISH FOR ARGENTINA

Republic Is Introducing Salmon and Trout in Waters,

AIDED BY THE UNITED STATES

Expert From Fisheries Bureau Returns From a Long Stay in South America—Leaves His Assistant to Finish the Work.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., June 5.—John P. Titcomb, of the division of fish physical culture in the National Fisheries Bureau, has reached his home after a nine-months' stay in Argentina, where he was sent by the Government to aid the administration of that republic in the introduction and propagation of salmon and trout.

Mr. Titcomb operated mainly at Lake Nahuelhuapi, the headwaters of the Rio Negro, where a hatchery was built. For the purposes of this hatchery the United States Government had shipped to Argentina 1,000,000 white fish eggs, 100,000 Great Lake trout and 50,000 brook trout and land-locked salmon. E. A. Julien, of Colorado, who accompanied Mr. Titcomb as his assistant, will remain in the republic's service for five years. Fifty thousand steelhead trout from California and the State of Washington will be shipped to Argentina this week.

Mr. Titcomb has recommended the introduction also of both large and small mouth bass into the streams and lakes of the warmer regions of Argentina, as there are no game fish in the waters of that country.

Mr. Titcomb will resume his duties in Washington about June 15.

WILL LEAD IN SOUTH AMERICA
Prediction Made by John Barrett Regarding Argentina.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 5.—"Mark my word," says John Barrett, late Minister to Argentina, and now Minister to Panama, "the Argentine Republic is destined to become the leading country of South America." And Barrett probably knows what he is talking about. It may be recalled, in this connection, that Barrett, by his prediction of the Russo-Japanese war, has won quite a reputation as a prophet, and he has had adequate opportunity to study conditions in South America before venturing a prediction as to Argentina.

later Barrett learned a great deal of the country and of its people, and made a particular study of the relations between the Argentine Republic and the United States. He found there, as elsewhere in South America, an undercurrent of jealousy towards the United States. The South American countries have lacked cordiality towards the United States, and this feeling was not improved any by the Panama incident, for, as a rule, their sympathies were with Colombia.

This was true at first in Argentina, but before he left, Mr. Barrett observed a complete change in public sentiment, brought about by the papers of Buenos Ayres. These papers take front rank among the journals of South America, and their sentiments are reflected in the press of other cities and other countries.

One of the important duties assigned to John Barrett, when he was sent to Argentina, was to endeavor to bring about more cordial relations between that country and the United States. That he laid the foundation is attested by the recent change of public sentiment, as shown in the public press. Mr. Barrett says commercial interests have been slow to awake to the possibilities of trade with Argentina, but believes, if the interest is once fully aroused, there will be a permanent good feeling in Argentina towards the United States.

There has been some misunderstanding of American principles and American doctrine, but these misconceptions are being obliterated, and the position of the United States is becoming better known and understood. All that is needed is a closer relation of the two countries, to make the tie permanent.

HONOR TO CONFEDERATE DEAD

Impressive Services Held in Arlington Cemetery at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the presence of thousands of ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers and a number of the officers of the United States Army and the G. A. R., the first formal memorial exercises since the war have been gathered in one large and beautiful circle in the southern part of the cemetery, where the graves have been marked with separate stones.

The exercises today were opened with music by the Fifteenth Cavalry Band. In a spirit of good will and fraternity after the exercises over the graves of the Confederate dead, those in charge of the services repeated them over the graves of the Union dead and decorated the graves with flowers. The Rev. Alexander W. Fitzner, pastor of the Southern Presbyterian Church, in this city and an ex-Confederate soldier, was the orator of the day.

GRATEFUL TO AMERICANS.

Europeans Fear Withdrawal of Fleet From Tangier.

LONDON, June 6.—The Times correspondent at Tangier, under date of June 5, says: "The Sultan's authorization to comply with Raulou's demands cannot be received for a day or two. If the Sultan fully acquiesces in the demands, the release of the captives may be expected soon, but that by no means settles the situation, for, having twice succeeded in defying Europe and the Sultan, Raulou's success will tempt the tribesmen to further outrages.

WORTH \$25 IN CASH

\$25 EILERS PIANO HOUSE ADVERTISING TEST AND CLOSING-OUT SALE \$25

This coupon will be received at Eilers Piano House, No. 351 Washington street, Portland, and is good for the first or cash payment of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS toward the purchase price of any one of our pianos during our advertising test and celebration sale.

Note—We agree to accept this coupon exactly the same as cash on any piano in this sale, and monthly or weekly payments for the balance may be arranged for to suit the convenience of the buyer. Delivery of the instrument will be made immediately or at any time in the future.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

WASHINGTON BUILDING, FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.

ican Government will not withdraw them until some guarantee shall have been given that Europe recognizes the situation and demands energetic action."

ANXIETY FELT IN SPAIN.

Report That United States Wants African Territory.

MADRID, June 5.—The newspapers are anxiously discussing the Morocco question. The Epoch thinks the precipitation in sending a fleet to the Morocco coast gives force to the report that the United States had asked the Sultan of Morocco for a port on the west coast.

La Correspondencia de Espana gives a rumor that an exchange of notes is taking place among the European chancelleries with a view to obtaining assurance that American action will be confined strictly to measures for securing the liberation of the captives.

Cruisers Stay at Tangier.

LISBON, June 5.—It is stated here that the United States cruisers Baltimore, Olympia and Cleveland will not come to Lisbon, but will stay at Tangier, pending a settlement of the difficulty existing out of the detention of Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley, respectively citizens of the United States and Great Britain, by the Bandit Raulou.

Spain Sends Battleships.

MADRID, June 5.—The Spanish battleships Pelayo and Numancia, and the armored cruiser Cardinal Cisneros have left for Tangier, Morocco.

FATHERS' HERITAGE LOST.

Corporations Now Govern Instead of the People, Says Mr. Raymond.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 5.—At the 18th commencement exercises at Union College tonight President A. A. V. Raymond in his baccalaureate sermon referred to the growth of corporations and their legislative influence. He said: "Startling as are the revelations made by Mr. Stephens, for instance, we cannot discredit the evidences which he places in detail before us. When to these we add the facts which come within our observation, we are forced to believe that the government of the people by the people

Pale. Thin

Pale cheeks, white lips, and languid step tell the story of thin blood, impure blood. Doctors call it "anemia." They recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask them and they will tell you just why it makes the blood so rich and red.

ANEMIA. Anemic people are almost always constipated. Their liver is sluggish. They have frequent attacks of sick-headache, nausea, biliousness. Just one of Ayer's Pills each night will correct these troubles.

25 cents. A. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.