

CHAOS IN YAKIMA

Government Waits Till Water Rights Are Settled.

NEWELL STATES POSITION

Conflicting Claims of Irrigation Companies Block Progress—Storage of Flood-Water the Only Feasible Scheme.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 2.—It is entirely for the people of Yakima Valley whether or not the United States shall expend several millions of dollars in the construction of storage and distributing works which will double the irrigated area lying along the Yakima River.

Claim More Than They Can Use.

"The situation in Yakima Valley is briefly this," said Mr. Newell. "Some company or companies have gone in and made a water filing for 160,000 acres. It has built canals that will carry perhaps 50,000 feet, but it has never actually used more than 20,000 feet. Some other company has filed for 200,000 feet, but canals which will carry perhaps half that amount, and is actually using from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. There are in the neighborhood of 100 canals in the Yakima Valley, and if you should add up the total filings which are of record, the flow of the Yakima River would not begin to be large enough to meet the demands.

Water Users Must Settle Affairs.

The Government cannot go in and build an irrigation project on a stream whose water is already over-appropriated and where the present water-users are at work among themselves. Now is the Government going to step these contending interests to get together and make way for a Federal project. Through D. C. Hennep, the water-users of Yakima Valley have been asked to understand that the Government will not undertake any irrigation work along Yakima River while present conditions exist, and it has been suggested that, if the Government is to enter that field, it will be well for them to get together, adjust their conflicting interests, compromise their over-claims, and establish themselves on a clear, business-like basis.

Companies a Stumbling-Block.

"If the canal companies which are now taking water from the Yakima will all come together on a common ground, and the companies which are utilizing only 20,000 feet, where they have filed 100,000, will be content with only the 20,000, then there will be an opening for the Government to enter. But some of the canal companies, having filed 100,000 feet, have been unwilling to relinquish any part of their water right, regardless of the fact that they cannot use it all, and are holding on in the hope that the time will come when they can extend their canal and use their full amount of water. But those companies today have not the money to extend their canals, and it will probably be some time before they would have sufficient capital. Meanwhile, all the water of the river is used, and even should these canals be extended, the water right would be valueless because there would be no water to satisfy the holder of the right. Then there would be more litigation, more delay, more expense and more bitter feeling. As things are going now, there is one round of trouble, controversy and lawsuits ahead of those who are operating canals in the Yakima Valley.

Good Basis for Settlement.

"If the various canal companies will be content with what they have; if they will continue to go into the Yakima country, and use only the amount of water which they have been diverting heretofore, and will agree to waive their supposed rights to more water, and if they will all reduce this agreement to writing and put it in the form of an agreement with the United States, then the Government will be in a position to go into the Yakima country, build storage works and high-line canals, and practically double the irrigable area in the valley. It is not to be denied that the maximum irrigable area in Yakima Valley has about been reached, unless the flood waters are to be stored. There was a serious shortage of water this summer, which has worried the farmers of the Yakima Valley. Perhaps with this lesson fresh in their minds they will be ready to pave the way for a Government project. But we are not urging them to do so. We have pointed out how their conflicting interests can be adjusted, and have indicated that, when this is done, we will take up the question of extending the irrigable area, but until it is done we will not build a dam or a canal in Yakima Valley.

Two Propositions Considered.

"There are two propositions under consideration," added Mr. Newell, "which have to do with the present canals, in case the Government decides to build the Yakima project. We can either absorb the present canal systems and make them a part of the larger Government project, or they can remain independent as at present, and receive from the Government canal water as they may be entitled to under a general readjustment, if such a thing can be brought about. It would be better to have these canals absorbed by the Government, so as to bring all irrigation in Yakima Valley under one management, but we will not insist upon that being done. That is a question that

will probably be decided by the water-users when the time comes. If they want to come in under the Government project and have the entire valley embraced in a single irrigation unit, they will probably be able to bring that about, but, if the Government does buy these private canals, it will not be at exorbitant prices, but at a figure very close to what the canals are actually worth. However, that is a question for the distant future, and is not being seriously considered at this time.

CHECKMATE TO KOSSUTH

FRANCIS JOSEPH MAY AGREE TO SUFFRAGE REFORM.

Coalition Will Elect Kossuth Chief. Liberals Protest Against the Austrian Interference.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 2.—The idea is current here tonight that the political crisis is undergoing an important development. Minister of the Interior Kristofy, who originated the plan to defeat the Coalition by the introduction of measures for universal suffrage, has gone to Vienna with Premier Fejervary and Minister of Justice Lanyi for an audience with the King-Emperor tomorrow, and this has given rise to a report that His Majesty is ready to abandon his resistance to suffrage reform. Nothing definite, however, can be known until after the audience.

The Coalition party is also making a new movement. Francis Kossuth, who, until now, has only been president of the Independent party, will be elected tomorrow president of the parties forming the united opposition in the Diet and the Coalition will tomorrow publish a strong protest against the Austrian attitude toward Hungary.

At a conference of the Liberal party today a resolution was adopted on the motion of Count Stephen Tizza, ex-Premier, requesting the government to explain unequivocally the request for the intervention of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Hungarian Minister, and of Baron Frankenburg, the Austrian Premier, in the question of electoral reforms in Hungary, because the intervention violated the independence of Hungary, and declaring that, if the government should not make a satisfactory statement, a protest would be addressed to the government against the discussion of the internal affairs of Hungary with persons not having competency to deal with them.

The resolution continued: "While the King-Emperor is perfectly entitled to express his views to any party, he may not with the formation of a coalition against the Hungarian people, and is distinctly opposed to the constitutional idea, inasmuch as doubtful criticisms impair the constitutional irremovability of the sovereign.

Demands of the Provinces.

FUME, Hungary, Oct. 2.—The opposition delegates from Croatia and Dalmatia met here today and resolved to support not only the Hungarian Coalition, but also to demand their own rights and especially union of Croatia with the Austrian province of Dalmatia.

Czechs and Germans Fight.

PRAGUE, Austria, Oct. 2.—Several conflicts between Czechs and Germans as a result of race hatred, have taken place here, but they did not assume the serious proportions of the rioting at Briuen.

AGAINST RATE REGULATION

(Continued From Page 1.)

who has so far taken no part in the railroad rate controversy. Mr. Allison expects the rate bill will be the first thing considered by the Senate at the coming session. He recognizes the divergence of opinion on the committee, but says these differences will be compromised, and that a measure will be brought forward which will conform to the President's idea. However, Mr. Allison admits that the rate bill will be "given all the time necessary," which is understood to mean that it will be debated throughout practically the entire session, for the sentiment in regard to this legislation is such that early action in the Senate is impossible.

There is talk from various sources that the Senate committee on interstate commerce will report the rate bill within ten days of the assembling of Congress. This is very much to be doubted, or if the bill is reported, there will be a majority and a minority report, one favoring the Elkins-Forsaker idea and the other conforming to the ideas of the President. The Senate committee can never get together in ten days or ten weeks; in fact it will be impossible for the committee to reach an agreement on this legislation, and it may be deemed best from all standpoints to place the legislation before the Senate as soon as possible, and let the fight take place on the Senate floor rather than in the committee-room. That is the only thing that can get the rate bill out of the Senate committee before Christmas.

CENTERS FORCES ON RATE BILL

President Urges Views on Senators and Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The President is giving his official visitors to understand that he will not urge tariff revision at this session of Congress. To each of his callers, Senators and Representatives, he makes it plain that he considers the enactment of a law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix railroad rates when contested, of paramount interest. He believes that thereby he can control trusts, and, by preventing discrimination in rates, indirectly reduce the cost of living by discouraging competition. He wants private car lines made amenable to the provisions of the interstate commerce law.

Republican Wins in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The town

TALKS ON TARIFF

Shaw Defends Protection Under Dingley Law.

ADMITS IT IS NOT PERFECT

Addresses Virginians in Defense of Republican Policy—Says Democrats Only Want Free Trade in Others' Products.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in a speech at a Republican party meeting in the Academy of Music in this city tonight, discussed tariff issues, declared that all that the party claims for any tariff law is that its principle is perfect, that it will be amended, but that the principle will never be amended under a Republican administration. Mr. Shaw said in part:

You must bear in mind there was never a tariff law enacted that was perfect or that any one claimed was perfect. No two Congresses would ever enact the same bill. Every tariff law is an aggregation of compromise. All the Republican party ever claims for any tariff law is that the principle is perfect. The rate will be too high here and too low there, but protection will be found in its every feature. The opposite party claims that any tariff measures are perfect. They only claim that the principle of free trade on which they profess to construct their tariff law is the correct principle. They claim to eliminate every element of protection from all their tariff laws, an England eliminates protection from her tariff laws. England provides a tariff for the sole purpose of revenue and the Democratic party professes to do the same. They have openly and repeatedly denounced a robbery—they strike at the principle.

All Tariffs for Protection.

While the Republican party never claimed for any tariff law that it was perfect and never promised to enact a perfect tariff law, it does claim that all its tariff laws are based on the principle of protection. It has never sacrificed one industry for the sake of building up another and never will. Neither will it prejudice one locality in the interest of another, it will be national and not provincial. It will protect the South as well as the North, the East as well as the West and the West as well as the East.

Mr. Shaw declared that the Republican party will protect every man and every industry. Further on he said:

The wool schedule of the Dingley law may not be perfect tariff. It may be too high for one and too low for another, but it has been correctly worked out. It is constructed on the protection principle, however, and under it Virginia farmers sell their wool and their sheep as far as they can during Mr. Cleveland's last administration, when the duty was placed so low on both sheep and wool that this industry was ruined.

Protects Wool Industry.

Thus the schedule is arranged to give protection to the woolgrowers and to every wool operator, skilled and unskilled. For instance, worth over 70 cents per pound, pays a specific duty of 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem. The duty on velvet carpets is 50 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem. I repeat that it is not an easy task to construct a tariff law and work out the details. All the Republican party claims is that it constructs its tariff laws on principle. What would you think of a wool manufacturer who would claim to be a freetrader as applied to woolen manufactures?

Free Trade in Product of Others.

I made an informal talk the other day before the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla. Of course I made no reference to the tariff or any other subject. Following me, an ex-Governor of the state was called upon, and before he concluded he expressed the opinion that wonderful prosperity would come to this country if we got rid of the iniquitous tariff, as he called it. When he sat down, I arose and said that, while I did not wish to discuss political questions at a non-political meeting, I would like if the Board of Trade of Jacksonville would ask if the people of California would join in the request, I would do my best to get the "iniquitous tariff" repealed. He then told me as well as Republicans cheered to the echo. They then called upon a man, said to be the leading lawyer of the state, a Democrat, who declared that generally the men present were protectionists. To this there was no voice of dissent. He said they were protectionists and sound-money men, but that they all voted the Democratic ticket. He then told his associates that after they demanded protection on their citrus fruits they must grant protection on other industries. All that the Republican party claims for the Dingley law is that it is built on the right principle and protects all interests and all communities. The tariff of Mr. Loeb, but the principle will never be amended under a Republican administration. Here and there a rate may be higher than necessary, here and there a rate may be too low, but the principle is right, and so wisely have the differences been worked out that the United States today is more prosperous than ever in its history.

LYING ABOUT RACE EQUALITY

Bonaparte Exposes Democratic Campaign Tricks in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Concerning the action of the Republican convention at Baltimore, of which he was chairman, Secretary Bonaparte has written a letter, publication of which he has authorized, he says, as a means of disseminating information as to the actual situation in Maryland. The letter says, in part: In the campaign now in progress in Maryland, the Democratic party, in its success, as it has relied for success in many campaigns during the past 35 years, upon appeals to race prejudice. To infuse this prejudice it has frequently circulated and it circulates now, many utterly false and, indeed, ridiculous stories as to what the Republican party would or might do if entrusted with power by the voters.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes

This Single Statement Records Five Recoveries by the Fulton Compound.

A. P. Forbes, the mining expert, of 337 Pine street, San Francisco, has several properties in Oregon; one at Purrell is in charge of his nephew, Robert Forbes, to whom he is much attached. His nephew's health failing, he was much distressed to learn that it was Bright's Disease. He interviewed some of those who had recovered in San Francisco under the Fulton Compound, and sent for the German papers. They satisfied him of the genuineness of the claims—Mr. Spaulding, ex-U. S. Sub-Treasurer of that city, who had recovered from the disease, and the recovery of his daughter, after physicians said she was beyond help with Bright's Disease. This disease, Mr. Forbes said, is the same disease under the same treatment. This disease, Mr. Forbes said, is the same disease under the same treatment. This disease, Mr. Forbes said, is the same disease under the same treatment.

Republican Wins in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The town

elections in Connecticut today were complicated by the entire state voting on the question of adoption of the two constitutional amendments and of the electors in the Third Congressional district choosing a successor to Frank B. Brandegee, who in May was elected United States Senator. Edwin W. Higgins, of Norwich, Republican, was elected to Congress, over Charles F. Thayer, Mayor of the same city, Democrat, the majority, with a few towns missing, being about 1800. Thayer carried his own city, which is strongly Republican. Two years ago Brandegee carried the district by over 4000 votes, while last Fall his majority was nearly 200 larger.

CREES GO BACK TO CANADA

Children and Horses Dying as Result of Drouth in Montana.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 2.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Butte, Mont., says: "After 20 years of opposition to the British government in Chis Little Bear and his band of 240 renegade Crees, appalled at the number of their children and horses dying and their inability to secure food as the result of the drouth prevailing in Northern Montana, have surrendered. Chief Little Bear and his band fled to Montana at the close of the Reil rebellion. Neither arms nor diplomacy could conquer them, but they succumbed to drouth and before the end of this month practically all of the tribe in Montana will be on the way to Union Lake, Canada, their native land there to remain under orders of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Ottawa.

"Many of the tribe are on the way to Havre, where the tribe will assemble prior to beginning the march to Canada. The Crees were reported to have been several years ago by United States troops, but Canada could not hold them and in a few weeks they returned to Montana and have since been homeless wanderers."

GREAT NORTHERN HOLD-UP

(Continued From Page 1.)

While the robbers were engaged on the safe, the two boys who had been riding on the "blind baggage" skipped off and went through the train, attempting to hold up the passengers. They had no guns, but took advantage of the timidity of the passengers while the shooting was going on outside.

Boys Nabbed by Conductor.

Conductor Grant found the two before they had secured much money and captured them. One was recognized as "Babe" Little, a notorious Seattle sneak-thief. The other has not been identified. Both refuse to talk. They were later taken on the train as prisoners to Everett and are now in jail there.

The robbers did not detach the baggage car from the rest of the train, forcing the safe with a crowded train behind them. When they had stolen the contents they disappeared in an easterly direction.

The train was delayed three hours in reaching Edmonds, where the operator was awakened and partial reports sent to Everett and Seattle. An hour later the train reached Everett. In the meantime the engineer in a hydraulic plant near Mile Post 12, learned of the robbery and sent word to Seattle. An unknown man, claiming to be a Great-Northern employe, had sent in a similar report to the Ballard police an hour earlier, but it was discredited.

A Neither city nor county officials took action until the train had crept into Edmonds, aroused an operator and reported. Between Ballard and Everett there is no night office and for fully three hours after the rumor of the robbery Great-Northern officials had lost the train and knew nothing of its whereabouts, or the circumstances of the robbery.

Poses Are Sent Out.

When reports reached Seattle and Everett from the train, poses were sent out by special train. A west-bound Great-Northern Overland and the Coast train were delayed in their arrival until a late hour this (Tuesday) morning.

The Everett special with a posse aboard followed the Coast train to the scene, but King County officers were delayed by the absence of night operators that would let the special out of the Seattle yards.

Sick Officials in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who has been ill with an affection of the stomach, is reported somewhat improved tonight. Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, who has been ill for some days, continues to improve. The condition of Mrs. Loeb, wife of the secretary to the President, remains unchanged. She is still seriously ill.

Body Sent to Minnesota.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The body of James Milan, who was accidentally drowned in the locks in this city last week, were today forwarded by Coroner Holman to relatives residing in Minneapolis for burial.



F. Hopkinson Smith Thinks We Are Wrong

Points out where, puts his fingers on our weak spots and writes "without mitts," as he says.

In the October Ladies' Home Journal 15 Cents at All News-Stands

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Advertisement for OPTIMO CIGARS and GERSON & HART, Distributors, Portland, Or. Includes a portrait of a man and text about curing gonorrhoea.

Advertisement for 'WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME' featuring Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Includes illustrations of children and detailed text about the Fulton Compound.