All the

Latest

Styles for

Women

BALLINGER WILL HEAR COMPLAINTS

Many Protests Heard Against Government's System of Reclamation.

SEVERE HARDSHIPS FELT

Department Accused of Breaking Promise to Provide Water-Private Projects Progress Better Than U. S. Enterprise.

Scores and perhaps hundreds of bitter complaints will be poured into the ears of R. A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, on his visits to the Umatilla, Minidoka and Boise-Payette irrigation projects, if reports heard in Portland are

to be believed.

While these reports are creulated, as a rule, by representatives of companies whose private projects conflict with those of the Government, they are accompanied by a wealth of detail and apparently reliable statistics which tend to cast severe condemnation upon the present system of sarrying on the Government reclamation work.

work.

These stories deal with severest hardships and near-starvation suffered by the
persons who have entered upon lands to
be reclaimed under promise from the
fleciamation Department that water will
be supplied within a given period. It is
declared that hundreds of men have
moved their families to now barren
tracts, invested their available money in
homes and are now in dire straits for
the necessities of life while waiting for
the often deferred delivery of the water
that is the only thing that will make
possible the growing of crops on the
lands they have taken.

possible the growing of crops on the lands they have taken.
Clinging to their arid homesteads under the knowledge that departure to fields where they can make a fivelinood will lose them all they have undergone and expended in the past, these men and their families, it is asserted, know no other meat than that of the jackrabbit, while their children are being reared in idleness and without schooling. Even the water they drink, it is said, has to be hauled for miles in many instances.

Cost of Rights Raised.

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To add to their troubles further the original estimates of the cost of water rights have been increased from year to year, with the water yet to be delivered. It was told in Portland, yesterday, that the original estimate of \$30 for water rights on the Umatilia project had been doubled and again increased until it now has reached \$65 an acre, while an additional yearly maintenance cost, not originally mentioned, has lately been added. That reports of the progress of work on several projects have been grossly misrepresented to the Interior Department by the reclamation engineers is another charge. It is stated that the engi-

other charge. It is stated that the engineers have reported the Boise-Payette project 37.7 per cent completed, when, as a matter of fact, it is not 19 per cent

as a matter of fact, it is not 19 per cent completed. Of the original estimate of \$11,00,000 as the cost of the project, it is asserted that only about \$2,000,000 has been expended and that much of the work done has been a loss through incompetency of the men in charge.

Comparisons are drawn between the Minidoka project and the Twin Falls project in Idaho, both of which were started in 1902. The Minidoka project is a Government enterprise and the Twin Falls project was undertaken under the Carey act by semi-private means.

On the Minidoka tract water has been On the Minidoka tract water has been

promised again and again at specified periods and only a portion is receiving water. In the same locality the Twin Falls lands are rich in crops, the settler prosperous and getting rich, while their irrigated lands are making of Twin Falis one of the most substantial of interior cities in the West.

Lack of Funds Blamed.

As to the Minidoka project, it is asserted that settlers have entered on lands which comprise a large percentage of the tract it was originally intended to retract it was originally intended to re-claim, but which are under the proposed fourth and fifth lifts, on the south side of the river in Cassia County, Idaho. It is now declared that none of these lands will receive water for years to come. Lack of funds, so it is announced by the reclamation officers, will prevent the building of additional canals required to irrigate the higher lands and the settlers will be forced to lose their rights or hang on and scratch for a livelihood while neighbors but a few miles away are growing wealthy.

For irrigating 65,000 acres of Minidoka lands under the gravity system proposed by the Government the original estimate was \$13 an acre. Fifty-three thousand additional acres under a pumping system additional acres under a pumping system were to be irrigated at an estimated cost of \$17.29 an acre. Later it was found that the cost under the gravity system would not be less than \$21 an acre and under the pumping system not less than \$30 an acre. Then, too, if the settlers did not live up to the letter of the law, they forfeited their claims or sold to others when not able to make their payments. The price was raised to \$30 an acre under that section of the canni where \$12 was the estimated cost. Politics and civil service in the engineering branch of the Reclamation Service are declared to be responsible for the

ice are declared to be responsible for the failure of the Government to complete irrigation works within the time premised and for the errors in estimates.

Political pressure, it is asserted, has

about the approval of too many for the funds available for the Estimates have been made of the amount necessary to complete the Government projects now under way and are placed at \$89,430,600. To offset this it is estimated that the revenues from the sales of public lands and the returns from projects already completed will provide only about \$1,000,000 for reclamation work This amount, it is asserted tid not complete the Payette project

Only \$52,000 on Hand.

The total receipts of the reclamation fund, actual and estimated, for 1905, are placed at \$50,790.000, with \$80,734,000 already allotted, leaving only \$82,000 on hand for

other and newer projects.

If these figures, which have been compiled by promofers of private enterprises estensibly from Government reports, are correct, there seems to be little likelihood of the Government taking up any new projects in Oregon or any other state in the near future.

As to the complaint against the engineering service, it is asserted that the Government is putting young men just out of school, who receive from the Government 155 or 80 a month, on the charaver of work for which private companies pay engineers from 150 a month up. While the young men employed are bright and soon gain experience, it is further said that so soon as they become of value in their profession they are entired away.

salaries paid by the private concerns. The Government is compelled to draft engineers from raw material continually and young men are entering the service almost solely for the experience.

James A. Garfield, ex-Secretary of the interior, in a report of Pebruary, 1866,

No Fund for New Projects.

No Fund for New Projects.

That portion of fund derived from receipts during the past year and recently made available for expenditure during the calendar year 1800, will be needed for filling contracts already entered into and for payment of expenses in connection with work in hand, as well as for maintenance and operation. There is now but little opportunity to use the reclamation fund for sp. tirely new projects, as each of the works already begun and partly completed is demanding all and possibly more money than can be had in the near future. In fact, it may be said that from now on the most difficult question to be solved in this connection is not what new work to take up but rather what part of the work already begun can be safely deferred until funds are available.

These are some of the many things that

These are some of the many things that These are some of the many things that will be brought to the attention of Secretary Ballinger during his present visit to the semi-arid flistricts of Oregon and Idaho. It is surmised there will be offered to him voluntarily much matter tending to sustain the Secretary's position regarding the work of Chief Engineer Newell. Men who know the new Secretary are secretarily that there will be a tary are predicting that there will be a great shakeup in recismation circles af-ter the inspections by Mr. Bailinger are

Alex McPherson, director of the Twin Alex McPherson, director of the Twin Falls project and also interested in the Owyhee and other projects, while in Portland yesterday went into considerable detail as to the character of the Government's reclamation work.

"I am not actuated by personal interests," he remarked, "when I say that the settlers on the large under the Government's restained by the say that the

settlers on the lands under the Govern-ment's proposed irrigation works have in many instances been treated unjustly and compelled to undergo the greatest of hardships. Three corrections should be made in Governmental reclamation. The projects should be confined to Government lands and kept clear of enterprises which private capital is ready to finance; the Government tracts should not be thrown open to entry until the water is ready to be turned on the land and no Govern-ment irrigation enterprises should be un-dertaken until the money is available to complete the works in a reasonable length of time."

LAND PROMPTS QUERIES

700,000 RESERVATION ACRES TO BE DIVIDED.

Residence Begins Six Months After Drawing-Superintendent Witten Issues Information Circular.

FOREST GROVE, Or. July 20.—(To the Editor.).—Will you please answer the following questions: (1) How many acres are there to be thrown open in the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene reservations? (2) Can a person commute on an agricultural claim after a residence of 14 months, or is he required to live on the claim for a period of five years? Answering these questions will be greatly appreciated by a great many people in this section.

C. L. LARGE.

(1)-Total acresse to be thrown open to entry 700,000, as follows: Flathead lands, Montana, 451,437 acres; Coeur

lands, Montana. \$51.437 acres; Coeur d'Alene lands, Idaho, 200,000 acres; Spokane lands, Washington, 50.000 acres. (2)—Yes. On the question of residence on lands included in the three reservations, James W. Witten, superintendent of the drawing, in a circular gives the following information: "Residence must begin within six months after the date on which the entry is made and continued, with cultivation, until a patent has been earned. Patents may be obtained either by five years' residence and cultivation and the payment of the installments annually, or by 14 months' actual and continuous residence and cultivation and the payment of all the unpaid purchase money on all the lands except and the payment of all the impand pur-chase money on all the lands except the timbered lands in the Coeur d'Alene remervation. Couer d'Alene timber lands can only be obtained by five years' actual and continuous residence and cultivation, and the payment of annual installments, as commutation is not allowed for them."

Is not allowed for them."

ASTORIA Or. July 19.—(To the Editor.)

I would be greatly obliged to you if you would inform me whether, according to your opinion. I am eligible to file an application for a claim in any one of the three reservations to be opened for settlement next month. I own 140 acres of timber land, also five town lots. I secured the former tract as a so-called timber claim from the United States Government.

J. J. ROBINSON.

Under the rules governing the entry of lands included in the three Indian reservations, Mr. Robinson cannot par-ticipate in the drawing. For the in-formation of the public The Oregonian formation of the public The Oregonian prints herewith an excerpt from Superintendent Witten's official circular showing what persons are qualified to make entry on these lands. Mr. Robinson, evidently, is harred under the provisions of the fourth condition. The circular referred to declares that the following persons are disqualified from participating in the drawing:

First—A married woman, unless she has been deserted or abandoned by her husband, or unless her husband is incapacitated by disease or otherwise from earning a support for his family, and she is the head and main support of the family.

she is the head and main support of the the family.

Second—One not a citizen of the United States, and he who has not declared his intention to become such. Third—One under 21 years of age, not the head of a family.

Fourth—One who is the proprietor of 160 acres of land in any state or territory. The ownership of 160 acres and a town lot disqualifies the owner from making entry.

from making entry.

Fifth—One who has acquired title to, or is claiming, under any of the non-mineral public land laws, through settlement or entry made since August 20, 1850, any other lands, which, with the lands applied for, would amount in the aggregate to more than 320

Sixth—One who has previously made homestead entry, unless he is entitled to make second homestead entry, which econd entry may be made by: (a)-One who commuted a homestead

entry prior to June 5, 1900, and has not since that date made another homestead entry.

stend entry.

(b)—One who, prior to May 17, 1909, paid for lands in a former Indian reservation to which he would have been afterwards entitled to receive patent without payments under the "free homes" act. (c)-One who for any cause lost, for-

feited or abandoned his homestead en-try prior to February 8, 1908, if the former entry was not cancelled for fraud or relinquished for a valuable consideration. Where such entrant sold his improvements or sold the relinquishment of his entry, he is not entitled to make a second homestead entry, regardless of the fact that his mprovements may have cost him more than the amount received for them.

(d)—One who has already made final proof on less than 160 acres of land may, if he is otherwise qualified, make an aditional entry for such amount of land as will, when added to the amount for which he has already made final proof out expending the average 156

Portland Grocers Spend Great Day at Camas.

SALESMEN WIN BALL GAME

Contest, Which Goes 11 Innings, Is Feature Event, While Men's and Women's Races Add to General Merriment.

Twenty-five hundred grocers, with their families and friends, journeyed 25 miles on two special trains of 15 coaches each yesterday to attend their ninth annual picnic, held in the new park at Camas. Considered from standpoint of attendance and quality of entertainment furnished, the picnic was declared by all the most successful that has been held. The day was ideal, with a fresh breeze blowing up from the river to keep the picnickers from sweitering, and plenty of sunshine

to keep them cheerful.

Arriving at the picnic grounds at 10:30 A. M. the merrymakers scattered to shady spots to make ready the luncheous, to the hall park to watch a game between the grocers and the city salesmen, and to the new pavilion to dance to the music produced by De Caprio's Band. From the time of arrival until the trains pulled out at 6:39 o'clock, there was something doing every minute, and it was a happy, though thred, crowd that boarded the cars for Portland.

for Portland.

A programme of athletic events occupled the entire afternoon. There were footraces for grocers, their wives, their daughters and their clerks, as well as a peanut race, a shoe race and a tug-of-war for both sexes. The 75-yard races for girls were the features.

Grocers Lose Hard Game.

Grocers Lose hard Game.

The baseball game between the grocers and the city saleszen lasted 11 innings and was extremely interesting. It resulted in a 2 to 8 score in favor of the salesmen, after the grocers had the game 5 to 6 in the fifth inning. In the beginning of the ninth inning it stood 7 to 5 in favor of the salesmen, but at this point the grocers railied and tied the score. The stars of the game were Taylor, catcher for the salesmen, and Ogelby, the salesmen's pitcher.

The star in the races was W. A. Gaylord, who won in both the 100-yard open race and in the 100-yard grocery clerks'

race and in the 190-yard grocery clerks' race. In the open race he made a sensational finish by forging ahead of A. R. Arms in the last five yards. The peanut race consisted of encouraging a peanut along the ground by means of a tooth-pick. In this event Mrs. C. E. Smock won out in a whirlwind finish. The shoe race was a rather novel feature, in which the contestants were required to run the length of a 75-yard course, put on a pair of shoes selected from a pile and then return to the starting point. The race was won by A. B. Kelt.

Three Claim First Place.

About a dozen large but active fat mer labored for 100 yards to a close and excit-ing finish in one of the most spectacular events of the afternoon. After the race no less than three of the contestants, excited by their great efforts, came for-ward and claimed first place, and it was with considerable reluctance that two of them finally allowed the victory to be awarded to H. M. Bush, The winners of the various events were

as follows: E. Miller, Miss Lulu Bryson.
Men's fug-of-war—S. G. Base. H. M.
Batty, J. C. Nelson, S. Spillman, C. V.
Smook, F. G. Urler.
Grocers, race—S. A. Stubbs, W. E. Hamil-

w. Lipkey.

ti ladies race—Mrs. George King,
T. McMulen, Mrs. D. A. Hood,
ling men's race—A. R. Arnolds, L.
es. W. A. Hufford.
race—Kell, Reynolds.
peanut race—Mrs. C. E. Smock,
ulkey, Luju Brywan.

Bush, S. A. John--W. A. Gaylord, A. R. 100 yards, open-W. A. Gaylord, A. R. Arns, W. A. Hummel. Broad Jump-W. A. Barnes, W. A. Hum-nel, George W. Newell. The Camas people were given much credit for their enterprise in improving the picnic grounds. In one week they cleared the grounds of underbrush and built the pavilion, at an expense of \$600.

JOLLY GOOD OREGON DAY

Weather Man Uncorks Fine Sample of the Real Stuff.

The weather man turned out an ideal Oregon day yesterday, for the benefit of residents and touciets alike. The atmos-phere was clear and the temperature did not rise above & degrees. This was 12.8 degrees cooler than on Wednesday. During the early morning hours there was a little fog, but this was soon dispelled. All resorts were crowded with pleasure-seekers, and all manner of small craft on the river were out. Hourly temperatures yes-

RUN DOWN BY STREETCAR

Messenger Boy Is Struck by One While Dodging Another.

Wilford Watkins, a Western Union messenger boy, living at 194 Fifteenth street, North, lies at Good Samaritan Hospital in a critical condition as a result of injuries sustained in a street-car accident yesterday morning at Oak and Third streets. He was on his bley cle at the time and had just dodged in front of a southbound St. John car, barely escaping a collision, and ran in front of a northbound W-car.

The street was slippery from recent sprinkling and his wheel skidded, precip-itating him under the W-car. Watkins sustained a broken thigh and a badiy lacerated scalp, aside from other bruises.

DECIDE INSURANCE CASE

Sealed Verdict Today in Buck Creek Company's Suit.

At 10 o'clock this morning a jury in the United States Court will report a sealed verdict in the suit of the Buck Creek Lumber Company, of White Salmon, Wash, against the National Union Fire insurance Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. This is a suit to recover \$550 for insurance on a lumber smill in the raid that so soon as they become of value

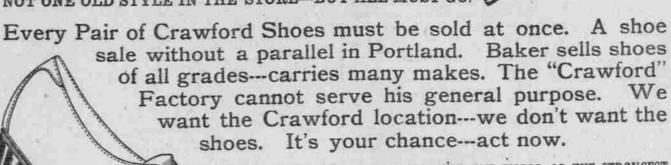
Trunks, suitcases and bags, Largest State of Washington. It has been on their profession they are entired away variety at Harris Trunk Co.

270 WASHINGTON STREET.

Stock, Fixtures and Lease Bought by C. H. Baker, of California

In order to add a Portland link to his chain of California shoe stores, Baker has bought the "CRAWFORD." It's one of the newest, and at the same time, best-known shoe stores in the city, and was sought because it was not handicapped with the great percentage of dead stock common to most general shoe stores. It's a strictly high-class, specialty proposition, offering all of the newest novelties in shoes for men and women.

NOT ONE OLD STYLE IN THE STORE—BUT ALL MUST GO



CRAWFORD SHOES ARE KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE STRONGEST VALUES SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES

The prices are stamped on the shoes before they leave the factory; they represent what goes into the shoes, not what the storekeeper may be able to get out of his customers. The reductions here indicated therefore represent more than the usual sale announcementbecause they mean just what they say. Be in time.

\$5.00 "Crawfords" now \$3.85 \$4.00 "Crawfords" now \$3.35 \$3.50 "Crawfords" now \$2.95

LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND WASHINGTON

All the

Latest

Styles

for Men

went to the jury at 4 o'clock yesterday went to the jury at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The defendant company resisted payment of the face of the policy or any part thereof for the reason that the mill was located nearly five miles from White Salmon while the description of the risk as set forth in the policy located it "at White Salmon." The outcome of the case depends entirely on the interpretation of the jury of the meaning of the policy as to the true location of the property.

WIFE HELPS HUSBAND OUT

Rose City Park Man Is Acquitted of Charge of Robbery.

E. A. Harpole, the Rose City Park property.

property.

The instructions of Judge Bean to the jury were to the effect that the mere fact that the mill was located a few miles from the town of White Salmon the noiley void miles from the town of White Salmon did not in itself render the policy void

"A Vacation Necessity"

A Fountain Den

-a fountain pen is especially useful when you are away from home.

-you will find at our "Pen Section" all the leading makes at prices to suit any purse.

-let us show you what we have for your particular use.

The J. K. Gill Co

Third and Alder Streets, BOOKSELLERS-STATIONERS

Why Risk

losing money carelessly earried in your pocket when it would be safe in a bank vault? We invite it here. Can furnish you every accommodation.

interest paid on time and savings deposits, compounded semi-annually. Exchange bought and sold. Letters of credit good everywhere issued. Hours to suit your convenience. Open 8 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 8 P. M.

2+5 STARK STREET

or excuse the insurance company from paying the amount of the insurance.

Municipal Judge Bennett yesterday morning, following the establishment of an alibi by the defendant in which his divorced wife was the principal witness in his behalf.

A peculiar feature of the case was the fact that Mrs. Harpole made an affidavit to District Attorney Cameron polor in the trial in which she said she

charge of robbing Antone Miller, a two hours earlier than her statement swiss milkman, of \$57, was released by Municipal Judge Bennett yesterday morning, following the establishment of an alibi by the defendant in which his divorced wife was the principal

Brewer Withdraws From Race.

Charge of Robbery.

A peculiar feature of the case was the fact that Mrs. Harpole made an affidavit to District Attorney Cameron prior to the trial in which she said she saw her erstwhile husband at 11 o'clock on the day the robbery was committed, non of J. S. Harpole, a horseman, who was arrested Monday on a last Sunday. It took place at 9 o'clock.

ABERDEEN, Wash. July 22—(Special)—Hoquism's candidate for Congress, Attorney L. H. Brewer, to succeed the late Congressman Cushman, in the Second district, withdrew today in favor of last Sunday. It took place at 9 o'clock.

