

# BIG POWER PLANT NEAR COMPLETION

## Mammoth Hydro-Electrical Works at Copco, Cal., to Be Opened Dec. 1.

### ENERGY FOR S. P. ASSURED

Enterprise, Finished, Will Represent Expenditure of \$2,000,000.

Gold Rush Expected to Follow Opening.

MEDFORD, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—An electrical power plant which it is expected will eventually pull the Southern Pacific trains over the Siskiyou Mountains is nearing completion at Copco, just across the California line. The date of the opening has been postponed to December 1, due to delays in shipments of necessary material because of the war.

For three years the California-Oregon Power Company has been working on this power plant. The officers of the company believe that when completed they will have a power plant which for economy of power production and perfection of mechanical detail cannot be equaled anywhere in the country. There are larger plants, they say, but none better adapted to the production of electrical power.

Many years ago the late E. H. Harriman investigated the power sites along the Klamath River, upon which the Copco plant is situated, and thousands of dollars were spent in preliminary work. But Mr. Harriman is said to have decided that when the time for electrification of the Southern Pacific lines, particularly over the Siskiyou grade, came, it would be better to buy power from some independent company. The Copco plant will be ready with the power when the railroad company is ready for electrification, and this probably will not be far hence.

#### Copco Ideal Power Site.

Copco was selected for the power plant because by nature it is an ideal power plant. The Klamath River at this point flows through a narrow gap between two hillsides, the spanning of this gap and the necessary dam to provide a perfect natural reservoir. When the dam is completed there will be a lake formed running back over the foothills, covering an area of 10,000 acres, a lake, by the way, which promises to be a mecca for the duck hunter, the fisherman, and perhaps some time, the sportsman for a finer body of water for a regatta protected by the high hills could scarcely be imagined.

All this land had to be purchased or condemned by law. The dam, which already ranchers up the river who have driven their cows along the quiet little Klamath are moving their buildings and stock off the land soon to be covered by water.

The power plant when completed will represent an investment of \$2,000,000, P. G. Crawford has been the engineer in charge, assisted by J. C. Coyne, the former a graduate of Stanford, the latter Berkeley, and Hermann Shussler, who designed the dam. Also designed the Crystal Springs dam, famous for having gone through the San Francisco earthquake.

The California-Oregon Power Company in building this power plant has also built a city and a railroad. The city in Copco, a place of 700 souls, with all the conveniences of a modern village, including the ubiquitous moving-picture show, has been built. The men have been employed on the plant, and the men have appreciated life on the Klamath River in indicated by the fact that no labor has been delayed operations for a minute.

The railroad, a standard-gauge affair, was built from Copco to Thrall on the Southern Pacific, a distance of 13 miles. Incidentally, a trestle 112 feet high had to be constructed and special cars built to carry the heavy machinery. Some idea of the size of the plant may be obtained from the fact that there were 20 car loads of waterwheels, and 22 car loads of electrical machinery, while some of the smaller electrical parts weighed 9800 pounds.

#### Capacity to Be Increased.

The plant will open with generation of 25,000 horsepower, and is expected to 50,000 horsepower by a subsidiary station a quarter of a mile further down the river. According to officers of the company, the capacity of the new plant is that every 20 hours there will be accumulated enough power to generate 400 horsepower for four hours, which will be particularly well adapted for taking the so-called "lighting load" without impairing the normal efficiency of the plant. The lighting load averages four hours, from 5 to 9 and from 9 to 12, for example. This peculiar advantage, according to electrical engineers, will also be a valuable feature in railroad electrification, as the maximum demand comes only at certain hours during the day, estimated at 30,000 horsepower maximum for one hour.

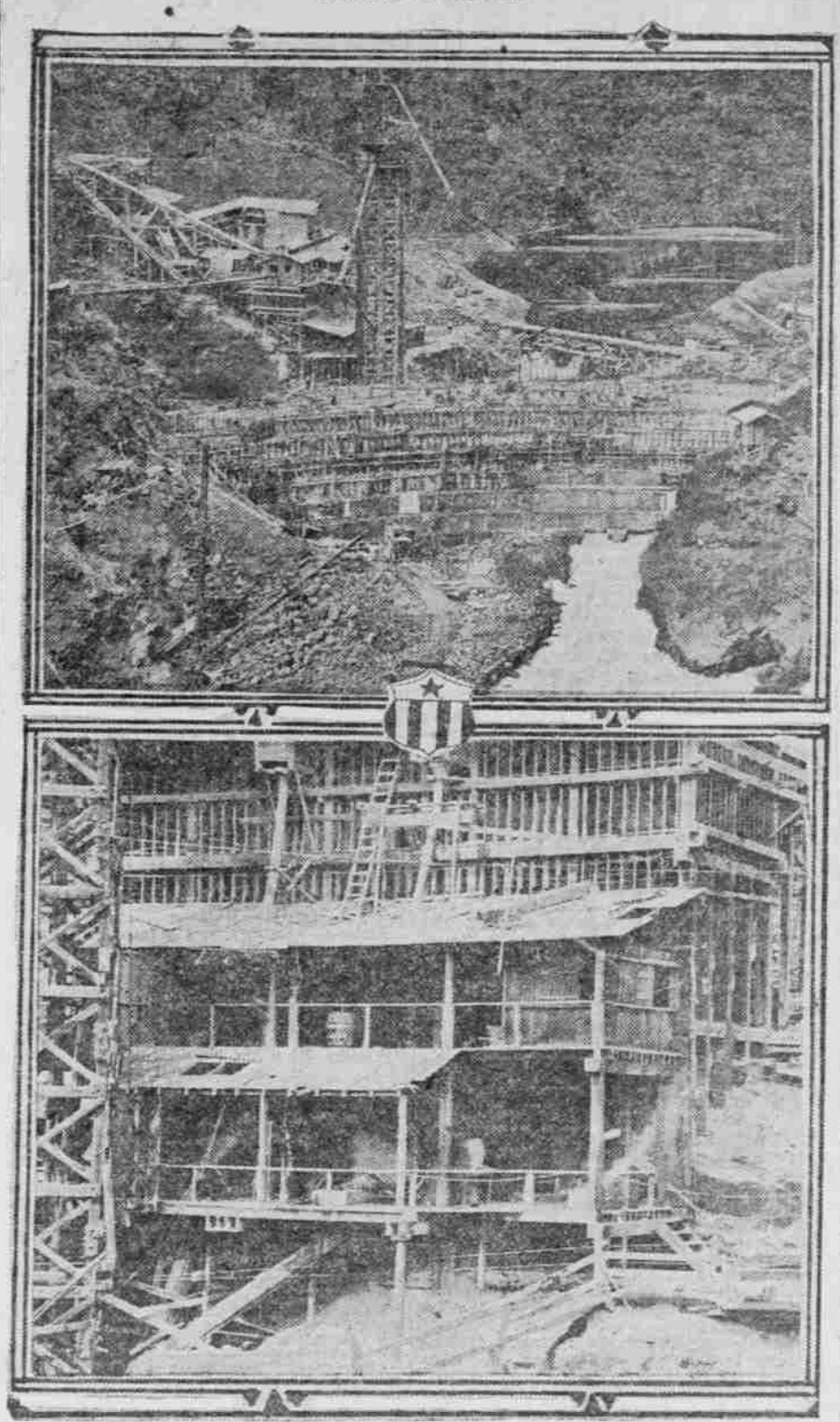
#### Gold Rush Is Expected.

A miner from the Blue Ledge district brought the first news, not of the dam, but of the gold rush that the completion of the dam will bring about. For nearly a month the Klamath River will be checked at Copco, while it fills up the gigantic reservoir. This will reduce the Klamath River west of Hornbrook, Cal., from a wide and turbulent river to a meandering creek. According to local records nearly \$40,000,000 worth of gold has been taken from the river by wing-damming and panning, over the years. A large portion of the gold-bearing areas have not been reached because of the high water.

The completion of the dam will open these areas to the prospector. Parties of prospectors have already been formed in Medford and it is expected that hundreds of them will be coming to the river from all parts of the Coast. F. W. Carnahan, of the Blue Ledge mine, declares there should be a repetition of the Nome gold rush, but this seems hardly probable.

The Copco dam will have the unique distinction, however, of not only benefiting the country and about by converting water into electric power, but by offering a liberal supply of gold for those industrious enough to pick it up and pan it out.

# BIG COPCO POWER PLANT NEARING COMPLETION AT SOUTHERN OREGON BORDER.



TOP, DAM SHOWING AT RIGHT—NEW RIVER CHANNEL THROUGH MOUNTAINS. BELOW CONCRETE MIXERS AT ROCK PLANT.

# NEW FORTUNES ON WAY

## WAR PRICES OF COTTON MAKES RICHES IN FIELD APPARENT.

Crop Average Only Slightly Increased Over Last Year, but Values Soar to High Point.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3.—A survey of the ripening fields of cotton in Imperial Valley, made by cotton experts, has resulted in an estimate of 65,000 bales for the new crop.

This is slightly in excess of the production last year. It means that at the present price of cotton and cottonseed the growers of the valley will receive in the neighborhood of \$9,250,000 gross for their crop.

Cotton picking, ginning and compressing is proceeding at a rapid rate. Cotton and their families are going into the valley in large parties. Within a week, it is believed, there will be 2000 pickers and haulers busy getting the fiber to the gins.

Before the high water upset the plans of the Imperial Irrigation District to have their new intake gate completed before summer, the estimate of the yield of cotton was from 75,000 to 90,000 bales. Being obliged to concentrate their forces and funds on fighting floods, the district was unable to finish the gate in time to benefit the immense acreage, and some of it suffers from short water, which cut down the yield several thousand bales.

The acreage planted to cotton this year was 125,000 acres. This was an increase of 15,000 acres over the planting of last season. An extra heavy demand for water for a milt crop on 125,000 acres was also partly responsible for a slightly decreased yield per acre of cotton this year.

About 4500 acre-feet of water is being supplied the farmers at present, and with the milt brought to ripeness the cotton men are getting plenty of water, and an optimistic view of the situation is held by cotton men.

The price of spot middling cotton in New York is 22 cents. The price in the valley is 21 cents, with a great demand for the extra fine Imperial fiber. A crop of 65,000 bales would bring \$4,250,000 gross. Cottonseed, of which there are about 1500 pounds to the bale, is more valuable this year than ever before. Growers are getting \$51 per ton for it. The cottonseed would therefore bring \$1,500,000.

Manager G. W. West, of the Calexico Cotton Compress Company, which finishes most of the bales ginned in the valley, is inclined to believe that the estimate of 65,000 bales is correct, and that cotton farmers of the valley will reap a great profit this year because of the advanced price, which was 19 cents at this time last year.

"I am inclined to believe that the cry of loss from short water is unwarranted," said Mr. West. "From what I have seen, we will have as much cotton as we had last year, and probably a few thousand bales more. Some of the fields hit by the temporary water shortage will recover in a great measure. We have compressed 765 bales thus far."

Manager G. F. Martin, of the Imperial Compress, said that from reports the growers in Copco, the yield would be about half a ton to the acre this year, a yield in excess of the average throughout the cotton-producing sections of the country.

Manager Wardlaw, of the C-M ranch, said that, although water conditions had cut down the yield on many ranches in Lower California, the growers were satisfied because of the higher price. In the neighborhood of 70,000 acres were planted to cotton in the Mexican part of the Imperial Valley this year.

The acre return in California for the season just passed was \$80, one-third more than the average of the state next ranking, and nearly three times the average acre return of the United States, according to the United States Bureau of Census, Department of Agriculture. The yield per acre averaged 405 pounds, with Virginia next with 310 pounds per acre.

Long, staple cotton, which brings a price almost double that of the short staple, is raised on 9000 acres in the valley this year. Egyptian cotton, the price of which is now 55 cents per pound, is raised by a few farmers. The cotton farmers of the valley

# CAMPAIGN ON IN CHEHALEM VALLEY

## With Dynamic Speech Judge McGinn Rallies Farmers for Defense.

### LIBERTY LOAN IS THEME

Men of All Parties Urged to Get Behind President and Right Behind Liberty Loan.

All Wrongs Done by Prussians.

NEWBERG, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Like a modern Peter Cartwright, Judge Henry E. McGinn came to the Chehalis Valley today and exhorted the people. His message was that of patriotism, but he drew vivid lessons from the scriptures and announced a text. Like the famed circuit rider of beloved memory, too, he applied his sermon to practical things and aroused enthusiasm for the second liberty loan.

When he finished W. V. Dolph, a farmer and chairman of the meeting, said every home in the Chehalis Valley would enshrine a liberty bond. Some of the farmers pledged at the meeting. Mrs. Mianda Smith, a pioneer of 1845, who attended, claimed the honor of subscribing for the first bond and this was accorded her.

Judge McGinn fired the opening gun of the Oregon campaign for bonds. The meeting was held under the oak trees at the West Chehalis School, and Judge McGinn spoke in the pen. Farmers came from 10 and 15 miles away to hear the message of Americanism. North Yamhill was represented and the countryside turned out generously. Applause was frequent and enthusiasm ran high.

Significant, too, was the choice of the Chehalis Valley for the keynote speech of the bond campaign. The meeting had a historical setting, for within sight of today's meeting place sleeps Ewing Young, his grave marked by a giant oak tree that sprang from an acorn that Mrs. Smith planted many years ago. When Ewing Young, an early pioneer, died, the disposition of the land was made, and the formation of the provisional government resulted.

Copperheads Are Flayed. Judge McGinn first spoke scathingly of the copperheads who, he said, are in our midst today. He called to his aid the ringing lines from the book of Judges on the oppressing of Israel for a text:

"Curse ye, Meroz, said the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

"We are out here to preach the necessity of getting behind the liberty bonds," said Judge McGinn. "Now is the day of salvation; now is the accepted time."

Whether Democrat, Republican, prohibitionist or mugwump, we are going to get behind the President and uphold his hands until the sun goes down forever upon the field of battle.

"Every wrong that has been done by Prussia we have the honor to avenge. We want to be with humanity, on humanity's side, and we stand there today. With England and France we are joined in battle at Armageddon. We

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want the nations of this earth to agree, and support it with an armed force, that peace must be preserved forever more.

"We have put heart into France, which was bled white by the fierceness of the struggle—glorious France, the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau and the rest of the patriots of Revolutionary days, and we will pay back with interest, and with compound interest, the debt we owe that gallant people.

"America in Good Company. "If England has committed the unpardonable sin, the way she came to the relief of Belgium would have redeemed her. Are we in good company? Yes, we are.

"With my lineage, when my earliest recollections are those connected with the struggle for Irish freedom, do I condone the crimes against my ancestors?" "This is not the time for me to judge of that. Vengeance is mine, said the Lord. I will repay. England is doing the best work in which she ever engaged."

Judge McGinn likened the Kaiser to the school bully who has his way with his less belligerent playmates until some big, good-natured pupil comes to school and somehow whips him. He said the United States is to play this role, and that when Uncle Sam gets through, the Kaiser and the Hohenzollerns will find they are not so invulnerable as they made was in arousing the giant of the West.

"Our men must be equipped and supplied from home if they are to be rousing from slumber, is to win his glorious victory," he said. "They used to talk of bloated bondholders, but I know that I know much about bonds. I never owned one in my life, but I am going to manage somehow to scratch enough together to get some."

Valley's Loyalty Assured. "It is something like a home-coming to me," Judge McGinn concluded, "to meet so many old friends here. I know that this valley, which has given so many great men to the state and the Nation, will not fall in the present crisis."

Rev. H. G. Crocker delivered the invocation for the meeting, and after the song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," Chairman Dolph introduced J. U. Smith, whose family was one of the very first to settle in the Chehalis Valley. Mr. Smith described it as an outpost of civilization in the early days, and said it was fitting the bond campaign should be inaugurated there.

Chairman Dolph, in presenting Judge McGinn, said there was only one kind of patriotism worth while, dynamic patriotism. He said he felt the same spirit that hovered over Independence Hall in Philadelphia at the birth of the Nation was at the meeting, and that its appeal would not be in vain.

At the close of the meeting Chairman Dolph fired questions at leading citizens in the audience, asking them if they would take bonds, and the answer was promptly answered in the affirmative. Archie Seely, J. U. Smith, Charles Wainwright and others were put on this early roll of honor.

#### Banks Ready to Assist.

S. L. Parrett, president of the United States National Bank, of Newberg, said all the banks of the city would handle bond subscriptions without sort of profit to themselves. He said they would loan money at a special interest rate and would aid subscribers in every possible way.

The perfect weather, with the Chehalis Mountains smiling a benediction through the October sunshine upon the meeting, the evident enthusiasm and the early pledges to buy bonds, are all taken as an augury of success in the state-wide campaign to follow.

Judge McGinn will give as much of his time as he possibly can to the work, which is close to his heart. Tonight he will speak at Astoria and a meeting later in the week will be arranged for him at The Dalles if he can manage to attend. Other speakers are to be enlisted to hold mass meetings in every county of the state.

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# DRAFT ARMY ARRIVING

## SEVEN SPECIAL TRAINS CARRY 3550 MEN TO CAMP LEWIS.

### Thousands of Soldiers Spend Day in Tacoma, but No Disorder Occurs Among Drafted Troops.

TACOMA, Oct. 7.—Seven special trains brought 3550 men of the new National Army to Camp Lewis today between noon and 5 o'clock. It was a record for reception of men at the camp, the congestion being due to delayed trains, but so perfect was the organization now that there was no confusion.

The total of draft men at the camp is now approximately 23,400. Ten Plute Indians and several Mexicans were in the contingent from Inyo County, California.

### LABOR UNREST SUBSIDES

#### Member of Lloyd George Cabinet Sees Great Improvement.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Things are gradually settling down in the British industrial world and I have no fear that there will be any great upheaval. "What must be said," said G. J. Wardle, the new representative of the Labor party in the Lloyd George Cabinet, in an interview the other day, "is about the 'labor unrest' which has been much talked about in the newspapers of late."

"Here and there," he said, "in this or that trade, in one district or another, some signs of unrest are noticeable, it is true. But such unrest is slowly yet appreciably giving way to quietude on both sides in the treatment of labor problems."

"The great necessity of the times is that the new spirit of sympathy, forbearance and understanding should be more and more diffused among all grades connected with our industries. It should actuate the government in its approach to labor difficulties. It should be equally the spirit in which employers live to their employees. Effort must also be made to insure its permeating into every rank of labor itself."

"What must be said," he said, "is that the claim to some sort of share in the control of industry. There are some extremists that claim labor should have full control, and that logically there may be much to be said for that position, but as things are it would be disastrous to jump from one extreme to the other. But it is altogether desirable and necessary that labor should have some part, that it should enter into co-partnership with capital in some way or other."

"What are the grievances of British labor in these days? For one thing, high prices must be taken into account, the workingman's budget is less than his and his wife much anxiety nowadays. A more serious trouble is the long hours entailed by the demands of the war."

"But perhaps the most real cause of unrest is that there is too much centralization in the industrial world, alike among employers and employees. Departments, committees, conferences, the system of representation all prevent the opinions of the individuals from getting to the center. That is why we see the labor leaders so often disavowed by the men themselves. Something must be done to put those in control into touch with local feeling and local complaints."

"That is why I lay stress on the new

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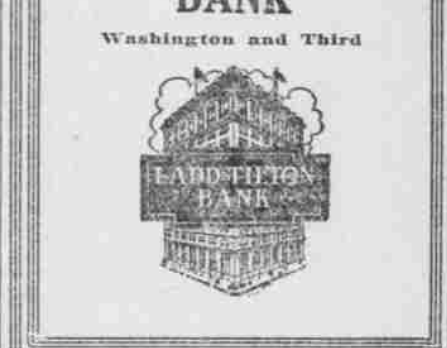
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spirit that I see beginning to prevail in our industrial situation. That is why I have great hope, if only that spirit can be extended downwards and upwards, if only a closer rapport can be brought about between the different grades of labor and the world of industry. The workman must feel that he has an interest, a voice, a share in the management of his particular industry. Then I do not think we need have any fear of violence and revolutionary propaganda."

# WU TING-FANG GIVES VIEWS

## Former Chinese Minister Regards Kuomintang Party of Liberty.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang has issued a statement as to his political views, indicating that he is not a member of any particular party, although he sympathizes with many tenets of the Kuomintang in its present struggle against the Chinputang. Dr. Wu Ting-fang says he regards the Kuomintang as being the party which is supporting liberty and democracy in the present domestic struggle in China, and is sympathetic with its position on the vital issues now at stake.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang insistently has refused to have anything to do with the present government, formed under the direction of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, whom he regards as a military dictator.

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