# THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, APRIL 30, 1905.

with carrying out the provisions of National irrigation law. Three years there was no such service; there wa

hydrographic division in the Geo ical Survey, which was studying, on small scale, the water resources of the arid West, and gathering data which has since proven of inestimable value in carrying on work under the irrigation law. F. H. Newell was in charge of the hydrographic division; he was placed in charge of the Reclamation Service as Chief Enof the Reclamation Service as Chief En-gineer. Under his direction a mere di-vision, with a limited corps of officers, was expanded into a broad, important and far-reaching arm of the Interior De-partment, one which today, is charged with more important work than any oth-er bureau under the Secretary of the In-terior; one which numbers its employes by the hundreds, if not thousands. While Chief Engineer Newell has been directly in charge of the organization of the Beclamation Service, and has had

the Reclamation Service, and has had direct supervision of the work of that bureau, he has of course been subordinate to Hon. C. D. Walcott, Director of the Geological Survey, for the Beclamation Service is a bureau of division of the survey. Up to the time the reclamation law was passed, Director Walcott paid little stiention to the study of water resources, attention to the study of water resources, but devoted his attention largely to other work in hand. But when the Govern-ment entered upon the irrigation business, he took hold, made a thorough personal study of the irrigation possibilities of the West, was very active in the reorganiza-tion of the irrigation service, and was at all times consulted by Mr. Newell and approved the action of the Chief Engineer. After three years of conscientious study, After three years of conscientious study, Director Walcott has thoroughly famillarized himself with the workings of the

other subjects. Plunged Into Work.

National irrigation law, and is now a rec-ognized authority on this, as well as

Unlike the first Panama Canel Commission, the Reclamation Service went right to work. Its officers did not cool their heels on comfortable desks in Washington; they plunged into the arid resions of the West, the most unattractive portion of the entire continent, and they set about doing things. Engineering par-ties of the Reclamation Service scattered over the entire West; no state or terri-tory was overlooked. At the end of the first west Chief Engineer Newell was fory was overgoned. At the tell to the second secon ise, and on his recommendation, certain ise, and on his recommendation, certain projects were designated on which work should first be undertake. Then it was that the previous work of the Hydro-graphic Bureau became of service; it was this information that enabled the Government to enter immediately upon the construction of several projects in the Southwest.

It is too early to tell what success will attend the work of the Reclamation Service; none of its work has yet been put to the test, but from the extreme cau-tion that has been exercised from the very first, and from the high class of envery first, and from the high class of en-gineers who have been entrusted with the work, there is every promise that the Reclamation Service will "make good." Its friends have confidence, its enemies can find-no opening through which to be-gin an attack. No doubt a great deal of the success, if attained, will be due to the fact that Chief Engineer Newell has curried on his work with an utter dis-several for unitical influence or interferregard for political influence or interferthe merit plan.

# The Consulting Engineer.

As the work of the Reclamation Service has expanded, as many difficult probtems piled up on the hands of the irrigation engineers, it became apparent that the service should have the aid and ad-vice of the best irrigation engineer the country could produce. President Roose-velt approved the plan, and, at the sug-gestion af Director Walcott, of the Geo-logical Survey, who is Mr. Newell's im-mediate superior officer, and who is himmediate superior onicer, and who is indu-self taking a deep personal interest in Government irrigation work, appointed C. E. Grunsky, of California, late of the Panama Canal Commission, as consult Panama Canal Commission, as consult-ing engineer of the Reclamation Service salary of \$10,000 a year. Because of

the	South Dakota
ago	Utah Washington
	Wyoming
olog-	Total

The largest contributions were made by Oregon, North Dakota, Washington, Oklahoma and California. The rush for timber land on the Pacific Coast swelled the receipts of the Land Offices in the Pacific Coast states, while Norta Dakota and Oklahoma have each en-joyed a land boom, which accounts for their large receipts.

# The Apportionment.

The reclamation fund is a permanent fund, and every dollar laid out in the onstruction of any project ultimately finds its way back, to be used in another locality. Moreover, the fund receives contributions each year from the receipts of sales of public lands, making it not only a permanent, but a con-stantly enlarging fund. The Secretary of the Interior, acting under authority given him in the National Irrigation act, has apportioned the reclamation fund among 14 states and territories, providing for the construction of irrigation works in all of the arld-land states and territories, save Kansas and Oklahomn. The apportionment as it stands today is as follows:

Name of Project. Amount. Salt River.\$ 3,000,000 State Yuma 0.000,000 Gunnison... 2,500,000 Minidoka 1,200,000 California. orndo Idaho .....

41	Idaho Py'tt-Boise	3,300
1	Montana	
8	Nebraska	1,000
1	Nevada Truckee	
	New Mexico Hondo	278
9	North Dakota Ft. Buford.	1,200
	North Dakota Hismarck	
	North Dakota Buford-	
1	Trenton	800
	Oregon	2,000
1	South Dakota B. Fourche.	2,100
3	Utah	1,000
	Washington, Palouse	1,500
	Wyoming Cody	2,254
		la carte da carte

It would appear from the foregoing tables that the Secretary has apportioned more money than he actually has at his lisposal. The fact is the Government is ot ready to begin the construction of some of the projects named, and will not be for months to come. By the time work is commenced there will be ample funds available, for it is expected that on the first of next July approximately \$5,009,000 will be added to the reclamation und, bringing the aggregate away above the amount covered by the allotmenta. Moreover, as the first projects are com-pleted, the money expended in their construction will begin to return to the rec-lamation fund, and wil tend to meet the demands of new works.

Below is given an idea of the work the teclamation Service is doing on the more important projects now under construct-on or soon to be placed under contract.

# Salt River Project.

Work on the Salt River project in Arizona is well under way. Prior to the passage of the reclamation act the Geological Survey had made an exhaustive study of the water resources and irriga-tion possibilities of Salt River Valley, so that little was needed in the way of sur-veys when the irrigation law became operative. This project presents many in-tricate engineering features, and involves the construction of the largest dam in the construction of the largest dam in the United States, the Roosevelt dam. The waters of Sait River will be held in check by a mammoth wall of masonry 210 feet high, 700 feet long at the top and 130 feet wide at its base. It is calculated that this dam will hold in check the flood waters of Sait River, creating a lake 25 miles long, and conserving enough water to irrigate from 160,000 to 200,000 acres of land. In connection with this where to imagine from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land. In connection with this project the Government is putting in a series of power plants, which will be utilized in pumping water onto large areas of lend belonging to the Pima, Papago and Marlcopa Indians, who have long suffered on account of drouth.

# Gunnison Project, Colorado.

The part of the first states mud before the edition was put out.
By the way, that English tour of mine work and failing to exact the part of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange of things. A little horse-sense mixed into the arrange ments and there would have been a barrel of money in it. As it was, there of the ague the was covertained; he have lood advertiser to handle the bart area the agues the was overtained to his the agues the was overtained. The advest with the mining adversary, whom he could not have a look-in on these paper champarative of the ague and then yell area area."
I am gradually edging toward the Fratefic Coast, where I littend to hold forth lasks. Several pressing invitations
I combines Features of Ordinary Cruiser With I don't want to do any knocking, and I. There's the result of prize-fighting." But these and other bits of hard lock and has been and there bits of hard lock and his idea that troubles weren't good swimmers and there bits of hard lock and his idea that troubles weren't good swimmers and there bits of hard lock and his idea that troubles weren't good swimmers and there bits of hard lock and his idea the troubles weren't good swimmers and there bits of hard lock and his idea there bits of hard lock and his idea there bits of hard lock an Another intricate engineering problem had to be solved before the Government work in that state. Examinations are water supply. But all the time the work could undertake the construction of the still under way to locate more attractive projects in North Dakota. of examination is kept in advance, so that Gunnison project in Colorado. In that as quickly as one project is completed an-other can be commenced. There is no I am grad at a salary of 40,000 a year. Becaute Mr. instance that mr. water, but it ran through a deep canyon. Grunsky was to take charge of the Gov-heretofore considered inaccessible. After instance there was an abundance of other can be commenced. There is no dilly-dallying in the Reclamation Service; The Oregon Situation. But for eo several years spent in surveys, a method , ownership under the Malheur project, work suits speak for themselves. New Type of Fighter for the United States Navy Those of the Torpedoboat-Destroyer.

742.788.60 \$75,253,85 \$28,012,836,46 erwise it is a pure gravity project. Its estimated cost is \$2,500,000.

Idaho Projects. It was the original intention of the

Reclamation Service to construct only the Minidoka project in Idaho at the present time, and let all others walt. But a furher study of the irrigation possibilities inder the Payette-Boise project convinced the engineers that it would be well to divide the fund allotted for the Minidoka project; to abundon temporarily the pumpng feature of that work, and spend on ing feature of that work, and spend one-half the original allotment on the Pay-ette-Boiss project. The pumping feature of the Minidoka project is not aban-doned; it will be taken up at a later day, but since the Payette-Boise project offered opportunities for cheaper irriga-tion than the portion of the Minidoka project dependent upon pumping for its water sample it was descended to suend water supply, it was determined to spend the money where it would be of immediate benefit to settlers. I plants will ultimately be built in connec-tion with the Minidoka project, and this power will be largely utilized at some future time in raising water on the lands

which lie too high to he supplied by gravity system.

# Down in New Mexico.

The Territory of New Mexico is sorely in need of irrigation, but does not stand to receive much immediate recognition from the Reclamation Service, as only \$250,099 has been allotted to complete a small project on Hondo River. This is a simple project, of cheap construction, involving earth dams and short canals. Only about 12,000 acres are to be irrigated.

#### An Interstate Project.

The only interstate project so far attempted is the Pathfindor project in Ne-braska and Wyoming. The waters are to be stored in Wyoming, but most of the land to be reclaimed lies in Nebraska. The flood waters of the North Platte will be stored behind a 200-foot dam, thus creating a reservoir with a capacity of over 1,000,000 acre-feet. This dam will over 1,000,000 acre-feet. This dam will cost approximately \$1,000,000. What ren ders this project extremely expensive is the fact that the lands to be irrigated lie 140 miles below the dam, necessitating the construction of the conrest canal yet con-templated on any irrigation project in the country. However, the acreage to be reclaimed is large, and this will tend to reduce the proportionate cost of the project. Rough estimates show that it will cost \$5,000,000 to complete this work.

The International Project. Sooner or later this Government may have serious trouble with Canada over the Milk River project in Montana, which ontemplates the diversion of water from stream which rises in Montana, flows into Canada, and back into Montana. There are vested rights on both sides of the international boundary, and there is a way of amicably adjusting the differ-ences, but Canada has been unwilling to

make terms. Realizing the futility of fur-ther argument or negotiation, the Presi-dent has given instructions to go ahead with this project, regardless of Canada. If Canada wants to make terms, this Gov-ernment will negotiate, but hereafter the advances must come from the other side of the boundary line. The Milk River pro-ject can be constructed in a way to benefit Canadians as well as residents of Mon-tans, or it can be so constructed to shut off Canadian irrigators entirely. It remains for Canada to say what shall be done, and if she does not say, all the water of Milk River will be diverted onto American farms, leaving Canadians high

#### and dry. In North Dakota.

It is not definitely known what will be done in North Dakota. Several projects have been presented, all of them feasible. ually dependent upon pumping 'he Reclamation Service wants to exhadst gravity systems before it enters upon the policy of irrigation by pumping, and this may serve to indefinitely postpone

was devised whereby one of the rocky walls of the canyon is to be plerced by a six-mile tunnel, and the waters of Gun-nison River diverted onto a tract of 190,099 acres in Uncompanyre Valley. This walls of the canyon is to be pierced by a six-mile tunnel, and the waters of Gun-nison River diverted onto a tract of 100,000 acres in Uncompany Valley. This project hinges entirely on the tunnel, which is the principal item of cost. Oth-erwise it is a pure gravity project. Its estimated cost is \$2,500,00.

owners under this project will agree to contribute toward the cost of watering the land, no step can be taken in the direction of construction work. There is an asternative-the Klamath project in Southern Oregon-but this, too, is tied up by

# Work in South Dakota.

The Belle Fourche project is well under way. This project aims to reclaim lands way. northeast of the Black Hills by the di-version of Belle Fourche and Redwater Rivers into a natural reservoir north of the town of Belle Fourche. From this reservoir the water will be distributed onto approximately 100,000 acres of very land. This is largely a gravity canal project, with simple diversion problems, but it will cost over \$2,000,000, and will require three years for its comple-

# Yuma Project, California.

There has been considerable time de-oted to irrigation investigations in California, and in regions most in need of irrigation it has been found that reclama-

tion problems present most difficult fea-tures. The Yuma project, however, has been worked out in detail, and a plan devised whereby 107,000 acres of land can be irrigated at a cost of \$55 an acre by using the waters of Colorado River. This river is another international stream and navi-gable, a fact which tends to seriously complicate the Yuma project. California is also interested in the Klam

ath project, along with Oregon, but the obstacle that stands in the way of the Oregon work also blocks reclamation in Northern California. Ultimately it is be-lleved the Klamath project will be built, in which event Oregon and California will share equally its benefits.

# Palouse Project, Washington.

As soon as some agreement is made with the O. R. & N. Co. to remove its tracks from the principal reservoir site of the Palouse project in Eastern Washington the Reclamation Service will undertake the irrigation of at least 100,000 acres of land lying northeast of Walla Walla. There are no especially intricate prob-lems to be solved in connection with this project; it is a pure diversion problem, on a large scale, and means the expenditure of nearly \$1,500.000. Its feasibility is settied; plans have been completed, and work awaits only the removal of the railroad tracks. This is the only Washington pro-

ject ready for construction. Others are still under investigation, but do not prom-Others are ise early results.

# In the Mormon Country.

There are irrigation possibilities Utah, and funds have been reserved for the Utah Lake project; but this, like every other project so far examined in the state, shows serious complications. ticularly as to water rights. At least another year's study is necessary before any ction can be undertaken in Uinh.

# Work of Examination.

The work of the Reclamation Service lever ends. As quick as one investigation completed the engineers are sent into a new field, passing from one locality to another; recommending of condemning proposed projects. The reclamation engineers are scattered over the entire West; every state is having a fair show, and as quickly as the surveys justify and the funds permit, work is being commenced when favorable conditions present them

selves. Where one project in each state is marked for first recognition; there are sually four to eight other projects un examination, some in an advanced stage. others just begun. It is a work of man sensons to determine what areas in the great West can be irrigated and what cannot, and it will be nutiny years before the Government exhausts the available

# Jackson's Famous Patriotic Toast DEMOCRATIC BANQUETS RECALL "OLD HICKORY'S" ANSWER TO FAMED NULLIFIERS # # # # #

At the feast of Baishassar and a thousand of guest of honor. At the latter Mr. Bryan houn, and he instantly presented a paper his lords to Lee, who took it and read:

They were selled with consternation-'twas the hand upon the wall!

"dollar dinner," when the plutocratic banquet hall has occupied a picturesque place in history, both in the Old World and in the New. It was at a hanquet that Washington impetuously hurled defiance at "Citizen" Genet and his followers. It was at a banquet that the gallant Captain Coghlan, his blood still warm

with the tropical glory of Manila Bay, recited "Hoch der Kalser" so dramatically that he almost strained the diplomatic relations of his country and Germany, and caused his countrymen almost to split their sides with laughter, while the German Kaiser gave a more warlike twist to his imperial mustache. It was a speech at the festive board that brought a reproof from the War Department to General "Aguinaldo" Funston for decouncing the antis in plain Anglo-Saxon.

ern Oregon-out this, too, is tied up by serious complications. The service looks for an early clearing away of the slitua-tion in Oregon, and when that comes dirt will begin to fly. Colonel J. Hamilton Lewis, who adorned the table by his presence and delighted the diners by his eloquence. The speeches ROM the day of Queen Eather's ban- of the leaders at these banquets show that quet, when the haughty Haman was the Democratic party is divided into two humbled, to the day of the Bryan powerful' factions, with widely diverging principles. Nor is this the first time that Democrats were severely rebuked, the the birthday anniversary of its patron saint has found the Democratic party bitterly divided. Three-quarters of a century ago the administration of Andrew Jackson was torn into factions by 'the nullification issue, President Jackson and Senator Benton being the leaders of one faction, and Vice-President Calhoun and Senator Hayne of the other. The echoes of the great debate between Webster and Hayne had not yet died away, and the whole country was on the liptoe of expectancy.

The disunion leaders planned to take advantage of the coming Jefferson birth-day banquet, to be held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Washington City, by proposing poisonous toasts of treason and uttering polished phrases of disloyalty. So on the evening of April 13, 1830, the Nulliflers jubilantly gathered in large nouncing the antis in plain Anglo-Saxon. And it was by a "feast of reason and flow of soul" and spirits, at a Scattle din-ner, that the "tie that binds" was so strengthened among the supporters of Senator Plies that they were finally en-abled to quaff the wine of victory, with that of other vintages. numbers at the Indian Queen, but just

"The Federal Union-Next to our lib erties the most dear. May we all re-member that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the states and distributing equally the benefits and bur-dens of the Union." As these words were distribut read all eyes were fixed intently upon the President. Seizing a pencil be hastly wrote one short sentence, which he quickly handed to the chairman. With breath ess interest everyone leaned forward o hear this patriotic toast: "Our Federal Union-It MUST be preserved." This inspiring sentiment electrified the Union men in the crowd, and was received by them with hearty applause. It fell as a stunning blow upon the disunionists. The loos hand of Jackson had written so clearly that it needed no prophet to in-terpret the writing on the wall. As the Nulliflers emerged sullen and disheartened from the Indian Queen, they real-ized that the defiant declaration delivered in the banquet hall would go forth as a ringing message of cheer to the Ameri-can people. In his "Thirty Years' View." can people. In his "Thirty Years' View." Senator Benton says: "This brief and simple sentiment, receiving emphasis and interpretation from all the attendant cir-cumstances, and from the feeling which had been spreading since the time of Mr. Webster's grand speech, was received as a proclamation from the President to an-

nounce a plot against the Union, and to summon the people to its defense." that of other vintages. And only a few days ago two Jefferson birthday banquets were added to the long list. One was held in New York City; the other in Chicago. At the former the "late lamented" Judge Parker was the

Recollections of Ex-Pugilist John L. Sullivan

of Parliament." The man who received this bogus dis-patch has since died, so I'll cut out his name. He was a joker himself and he kept the "news" to himself, got off the boat, and let the rest of the party go on what he thought would be a wild goose on what he thought would be a wild goose the championship of the world. The rules were those of the London prize on the champion over the sector and might easily the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and the sector and the sector and the sector the sector and th chass. He turned the cablegram over to a paper in Boston, and the paper got ready a special edition with the "news."

down the bay. There was a banquet at one of the hotely that night, and more than 230 sports paid \$10 each to get their legs under the table. Some of my friends wept with joy when I landed from the steamer. Some joker tried to spoil the reception. He sent a bogus cablegram to one of the leaders of the party just before the tury started down the harbor. The bogus cablegram read something like this: "John L. arrested in secret just before with being in a plot to blow up the House of Parliament." The man who received this bogus dis-

ferior man to escape and might easily have made him the victor. The fight last-ed three hours and 11 minutes, in which It never got out, though, as I landed time 30 regular rounds and four or five of six rounds put out. It is a six rounds, during which he was

round of their first fight, and the Cornish-man was saved by Joe Choynski, who was in Fitz's corner and sneaked over to the timekeeper and pulled the gong to end the round a quarter of a minute too soon. Then Choynski jumped back to Fitz's cor-ner, jubbed pins in him to wake him up, and got him in shape to continue. But that fight belonged to the Irishman. In their second meeting, in Mexico, Fitz won by hitting Maher when Maher was breaking clean after a clinch. That breaking clean after a clinch. That wasn't fair, but it went.

Wash't fair, but it went. It is upon records of this kind that the two great men. Jeffries and Fitzsimmons, nail their fame, and are so chesty that they pooh pooh Yours Truly off the boards. All the samee, I am getting the American public to do a little sizing up, and the notion is growing that the more

his idea that troubles weren't good swim-mers and could be drowned in drink, spoiled him. I think you'll see Terry come back, if he catches himself in time. I've seen many fighters go to places in my time, but most of them went under because their vanity was prevented my time, but most of them went under because their varity was punctured by defeat, and it drove them to drink. But the troubles they collected couldn't be charged to fighting, but to their refusal to keep in condition to fight. Had Terry traved in the ring and kent in condition stayed in the ring and kept in condition he'd be all right A man told me not long ago that he thought I had been under the influence of the "evfl eye" since the time I made a kick at "One-Eyed" Connolly. A lot of funny things are pushed up to me as I circle around the country, and this is the latest. latest. "That's wny you lost to Corbett," said the man who gives the "evil eye" infor-mation, "and for no other reason under the sun, for everybody knows you had no license to lose". cense to lose," "One-Eyed" Connolly was an old-time fighter who had gone by, but he managed to attend all the big fights in all parts of the country by jumping freights instead of taking Pullmans. When I fought Burks, Connolly was one of his seconds, and before the fight "One-Eyed" came to me to apologize for being behind Burks. I made a kick at Connolly, and that was all these was to it burks. made a kick at Connolly, and that was all there was to it, but for years at least one man has believed that there was an "evil-eye" hoodoo at work on me. "One-Eyed" Connolly was for years al-most as much of an attraction at the big fights as the fighters. He managed to make wonderful jumps across the conti-posite of the tears and he was always the make wonderful jumps across the conti-nent on freight cars, and he was always admitted to the ringside because of his herve and his record, and not because he paid admission. One of his eyes was glass, and whenever there was trouble brewing he'd put the glass eye in his mouth until the clouds had rolled by. I guess a glass eye didn't have much with my case. It was glasses of a differ-What I said about the jiu-jitsu fake came true, but not quite in the way I exto blow in money for a professor of this chop sury science at West Point, one of the yellow experts was sent up to be tried out. Cadet Charlie Daly a lad from my town of Boston, broke the Jap's hold and fired him over his head. This method is and Compress doornet beat settled it, and Congress doem't have to waste any money in this new way. The old way is good enough. But Fd like to have seen Daly try some plain punching on the Jap along with the wrestling. That would have made a more complete for or it, and left no room for doubt. I'll guar-antee to make any Jap expert forget his Emperor if he'll stand in front of me. He will be welcome to any grip or tackle he can get on me after 1 have given him s Yankee wallop or two. I don't think the Japs can stand the gaff any way you take them. They're go-ing to fail with the Russians, even if it does look all to the good with them now. A yellow man hasn't the staying power that a white man has, and a yello that a white man has, and a yellow race can't stand out againt a white race. I'll put my money on the white man against all other colors-yellow, red or black-and in a fight to a finish the white man has got to win. The Japs are fighting for their Emperor, who may be a nice sort of a gent all right, but the white man fights for his country, and that's the kind of an inducement that will tell in the and ent that will tell in the end

WHEN I returned to Boston from have come to me to go up to the Klon- believe that Jeff should have credit for with friends mut the two loaded dike country, where juicy purses are to all he has done would have credit for

my tour of England, a tug loaded dike country, where juicy purses are to all he has done, but he has made his with friends met the steamer be hung up by the miners, and if some of record walloping Fitzsimmons and some down the bay. There was a banquet at the beefy bruisers will agree to meet second-raters. Fitz, of course, never be

ernment irrigation work, replacing Mr. Newell. This report was erroneous. Mr. Grunsky is exactly what his title implies Grunsky is exactly what his the implies -consulting engineer of the Reclamation Service. Incidentally it may be very grafifying to Mr. Grunsky to know that his salary exceeds that of the head of the Reclamation Service, the Director of the Geological Survey, and even the Secretary of the Interior. In point of fact, Mr. of the Interior. In point of fact, Mr. Grunsky receives the largest salary of any Federal official in Washington except-

ing the President himself. Mr. Grunsky will in reality be a sort of balance wheel for the Reclamation Service; he will lend his aid in the solution of the difficult irrigation and engineering problems, but will take no part in the administrative work, which will remain in Mr. Newell's hands. There is no fric-tion in the Reclamation Service; guite the contrary.

#### Projects Under Way.

The Reclamation Service at the present time has nearly \$25,000,000 with which to carry on its operations. This is money enough to complete a Jozen large projects, but as the fund is continually growing, and as moneys paid out are bound to return, the work need never cease until the water resources of the West are exhausted. At the present time, contracts have been let for work on the Truckee-Carson project, Nevada; Salt River project, Arizona; Gunnison project, Colorado; Minidoka project, Idaho; North Platte project, Nebraska and Wyoming, and the Hondo project, New Mexico. But for trouble over the contracts would also have been let for the Colorado River project, Callfornia

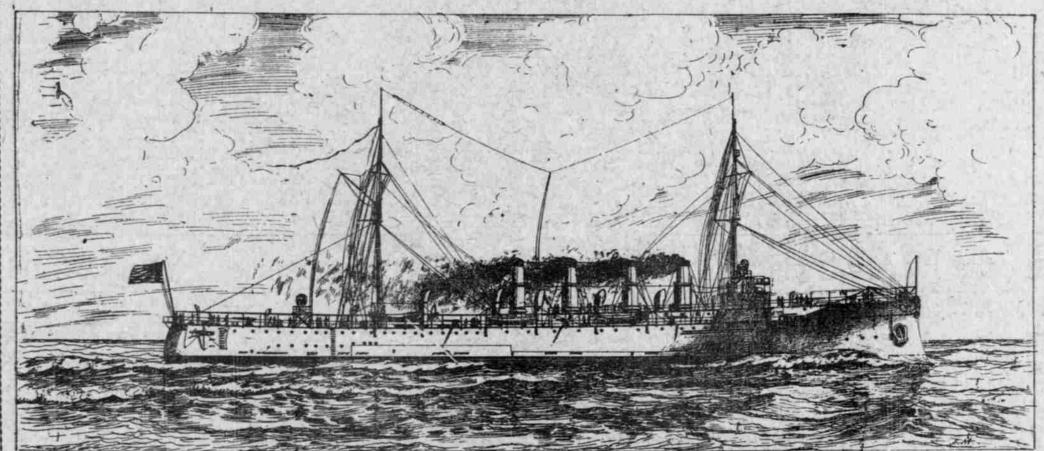
Under recent advertisements, con-tracts will soon be let for the first work on the Belle Fourche project in North Dakota, and advertisements will be issued for hids on the Bolse-Payette project, Idaho; the Crow Indian Reser-vation project, Montana; Fort Buford project, Montana, and Shoshone project, Wyoming. Local difficulties prevent the advertisement for bids on the Malheur project in Oregon and the Palouse project, Washington. Both are ready for advertisement when these local dif-ferences are adjusted. The Klamath project in Oregon and California is in the same condition.

From this statement of facts it be comes evident that National irrigation is an established fact. Already much work is in evidence, and results are about to be attained in one locality. Thousands of men are given employ ment each year on the various projects, and as the number of projects increases the payroll will increase. All pay-ments for labor, for construction work, for engineering; in fact, all expenditures incident upon the carrying out of the National irrigation law come from the reclamation fund, and for-tunately the fund is large enough to It is larger than a torbedo-boat destroyer; meet all reasonable demands

# Oregon's Contributions the Largest.

The following table shows the amounts contributed to the reclamation fund by the various Western states and territories, and covers the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904:

Arisona	166,400
California	3,971,998
Colorado	1,501,107
Idaho	1,645,525
Kansas	97,841
Montana	1,749.003
Nebraska	477,973
Nevada	48,151
New Mexico	420,203
North Dakots	3,405,100
Okishoma	2,352,133



#### THE SCOUT, CRUISER: NEW TYPE OF FIGHTING MACHINE FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

REGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash- | the ability to maintain the high speed in O ington, April 24-The latest thing in the American naval circles is the all conditions of weather, more than twice the coal capacity of the English scouts, and, consequently, a greatly increased rathe American naval circles is the scout cruiser, a type of vessel known to dius of action of the modern navies of Europe

Twenty-four Knots atf Hour. but yet to be introduced in American waters. The scout critter is a vesse The plans as fully developed call for a about what its name indicates; a vesso vessel of the following characteristics: Longth over all 423 feet 2 inches, breadth, 46 feet 8 inches; draft, felly loaded, 19 faet 145 inches; draft amidship, 36 feet, 5 1-16 inches; displacement, fully loaded, 6400 tons; draft on trial, 16 feet 95 inches; total coal capacity, 1250 tons; feed water total, 100 tons; maximum speed, gverage of four hours run, 24 knots; steaming radius at 10 knots per hour, shout 6250 knots; steam-ing radius at full speed, about 1515 knots; maximum indicated horsepower, main en-size, 16,000; time allowed for completion, 52 months. vessel of the following characteristics: of slight build, great speed, moderate it is smaller than the ordinary cruiser, bat combining some of the characteristics of each. Three of these vessels are to be built for the United States Navy, to beer the names Chester. Firm ngham and Salem. These vessels, although unlike anything in the United States Navy, are designed by the naval draftsmen of this

The freeboard of the vessel is greater than that of any other vessel in the Navy, being, at the normal draft, 19 feet 34 inches amidships, 31 feet at the stem and 21 feet 6 inches at the stern. The high Government along entirely original lines. The estimated speed, 24 knots, is greater than that of any other cruiser of the Navy, and is exceeded only by that of the If rectoard insures good sengoing qualities, gives great range of stability and pro-vides a safe and dry vessel under all con-ditions of weather. On account of the torpedo-boats and destroyers, and while It is slightly less than that of the English scouts now building, the difference in speed is more than compensated for hy high freeboard it has been possible

line. A forecastle has been provided above the main deck, for about one-quar-ter of the length, and deck houses have Ample subdivision has been made to in-sure the vessel keeping aftoat with no resulting serious change of trim or loss of stability if several of the compart-The Armament.

ments are pierced.

# Strength and Swiftness.

In planning the structural details the greatest care has been exercised to pro-vide a hull which shall combine with lightness the strength and stiffness neceslightness the strength and stiffness incces-sary to successfully withstand the severe shocks which the vessel may be called upon to undergo, and particular atten-tion has been paid to the longitudinal strength of the vessel and to the strength of the watertight bulkheads, that they may be able to withstand the pressure due to the flooding of any compariment, and thus avoid endancering the vessels

provide commodious quarters for the of-ficers and crew, well above the water to the main deck. Five decks will be worked, the main

and benth decks being continuous from stem to stern. Nickel steel protection of the vessel.

The battery consists of 12 3-inch rapidaft, with a large and unobstructen arc of fire in each case; two 3-inch guns, one on each side on the main deck forward, mounted in sponsons, and two 3-inch guns, one on each side of berth deck aft. having an arc of fire from dead shead or astern respectively to about 5 degrees forward and abaft of the beam; six 3-inch

The magazines have been so arranged that about half the total supply of ammunition will be carried at each end of

The engines will be of the vertical twin-expansion type, located in separate compartments, of a combined indicated

horse-power of 16,000. There will be 13 water-tube boilers of the "Express" type, placed in three tery is as follows: One 3-1 ch gun on the forecastie deck, and one on the main deck aft, with a large and unobstructed arc of fire in each case; two 3-inch guns one of the in each case; two 3-inch guns one water per day will be installed, and a re-frigerating plant of two tons' capacity will also be fitted. The vessel will be steam-heated throughout.

The vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity. The arrangement of the quar-turs provides accommodation for a com-manding officer. Is wardroom officers, five warrant officers and 340 men. The may be able to withstand the pressure due to the flooding of any compariment, and thus avoid endangering the vessels as a whole. The hull will be built of steel through-out. Two longitudinal buikheads will be worked continuous throughout the en-gins and bolier spaces, one on each side. The hull will be built of steel through-side-loading type, with all necessary ac-cessories. Including air compressors and forward, one on each side. The hull will be built of steel through-side-loading type, with all necessary ac-cessories. Including air compressors and forward, one on each side.

Yours truly, JOHN L. SULLIVAN.