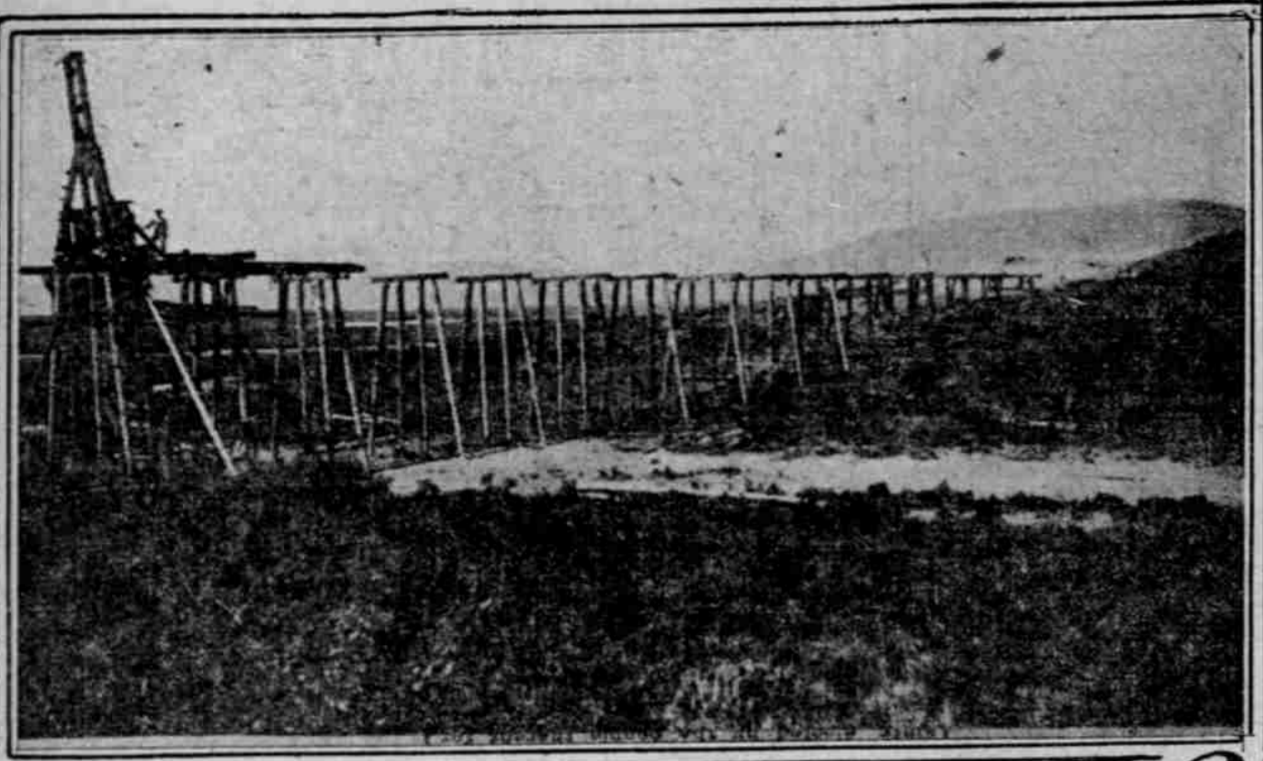


IRRIGATION MAKES SMILING GARDEN OF WILDERNESS IN LAKE COUNTY

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Are Spent to Found Huge Reclamation Projects in Oregon's Far Southern End—Goose Lake Valley Scheme Embraces the Redemption of 85,000 Acres.



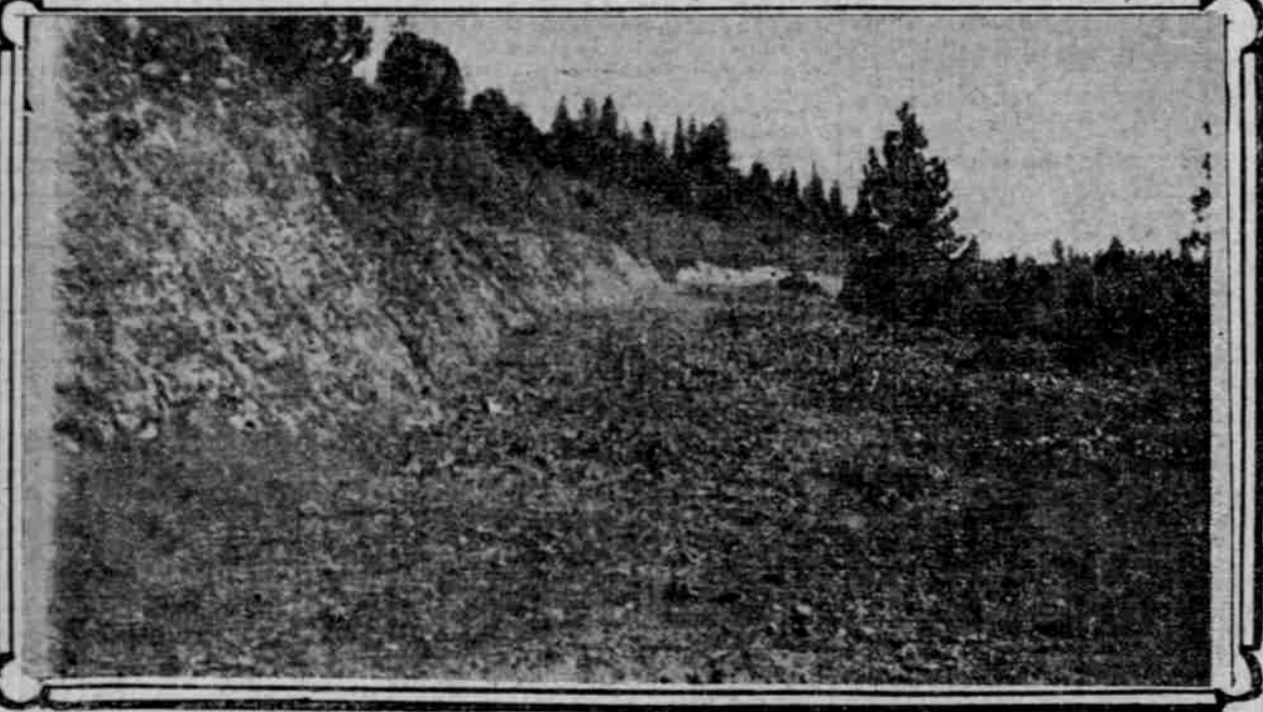
TRESTLE FOR FLUMES.



DREWS DAM, 40 FEET ABOVE BED OF CREEK.



MAIN CANAL ABOVE DREWS RESERVOIR, CONSTRUCTED 1910



TYPICAL BENCH FOR FLUME, DREWS CANYON

LAKEVIEW, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—While irrigation has been practiced in Lake County on a more or less limited scale for many years, it was only with the advent of the Oregon Valley Land Company in 1884 that a system was inaugurated on what might be termed a commercial basis. In many sections of the country, notably Silver Lake, Chewaucan and Goose Lake Valleys, private irrigation enterprises have been conducted on a very limited scale. Comparatively little expense was incurred, the lands generally lying along streams where it was necessary to construct only a small dam, build a few ditches, and then allow the water to flow out over the land.

It was only by the most primitive methods that much of the irrigation was done, and this is true of all parts of the county. At present there are a few new private enterprises under construction that will reclaim several thousand acres, notably that of the Ann River project, also that of Honey Creek and Dry Creek. Some 15,000 acres near Paisley were withdrawn from settlement under the Carey act a few years since by the Portland Irrigation Company, but nothing has been done toward reclaiming the land, nor does it seem probable that there will be for some time to come, as the cost would be high.

The Warner Lake Irrigation Company is also operating under the Carey act in the famous Warner Valley. During the year just closed it has expended a large sum of money in securing data as to water flow, locating ditches and reservoirs and in securing general information relative to the reclamation of about 150,000 acres lying in Lake and Harney Counties. As yet no active construction work has been done. The only large project in the county which promises to be completed in the near future is that of the Lakeview Irrigation & Power Company, a subsidiary concern of the Oregon Valley Land Company in Goose Lake Valley. Its source of supply is Drews Creek, and a dam 76 feet in height across the creek at the lower end of Drews Valley will form a reservoir about 10 miles in length, with an average width of nearly three-quarters of a mile, and holding 60,000 acre-feet of water. In addition thereto it can obtain an almost equal supply from Thomas and Cottonwood Creeks, a reservoir site having already been secured on the latter to which the waters of Thomas Creek can also be easily diverted.

of lumber for each 16-foot panel, or 3,000,000 feet for the entire flume. Up to the present time there has been expended in its construction over \$400,000, and the total estimated cost is close to \$1,150,000. This includes the Drews Creek dam, which will cost \$150,000, being what is termed a loose-rock dam, having a masonry toe with a plank facing above the tunnel outlet. Work is now progressing on the dam, but it will not be completed in time to store the waters during the Spring freshets. The contract has been let and preparations are now being made to commence work in the early spring on the South Drews canal, which will be 15 miles in length and cover 15,000 acres. The contract for the construction of the main lateral has also been let, and the entire project will be completed by the end of 1911.

Oregon Plan Is Marvel

Princeton Investigator Promised Wondrous Discoveries.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Professor Henry Jones Ford's visit to Oregon ought to be a pleasant and instructive one. Here will be found not a few of his pupils of the Universal Class rooms, where his writings are regarded as an authority. In July, 1909, one of the greatest editors of this or of any other state, declared that Mr. Ford's special article on "The Direct Primary" one of the most powerful and conclusive papers yet written upon that subject. Suffice it to say that the professor's forecast of the direct primary and other such legislation was not a happy one.

How goes it with us then, since we are the great and only primary muckers as well as the most scalded primers suckers? Well, we are too modest as a people to affirm or deny the transcendentalism of our boss. In order to be precise, when we say "boss" we don't mean a cow. To save further space we point with pride to the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. We are advanced politically, independently and progressively more than any other people in the world, hence we could do nought else but elect a United States Senator who is a world beater, politically, independently and progressively. "This is no verbal soufflé." Neither is it canned breeze. Consult the Congressional record under "Aldrich" and "Golf."

But it is our duty, we apprehend, to encourage Professor Ford in the pursuit of our glory that he may distribute a few mustard seeds through the printed word on neglected soil. In his Scribner's article, now being devoured, the professor is kindly cautioned in employing Darwinism as a political theory, not to conclude hastily because a commonwealth may display all the external attributes of an ass, that its inhabitants must necessarily be but one removed from the monks. It does not follow because you can make a monkey of all the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, that even a monkey doesn't know when his whiskers are scotched.

VENERABLE CHIEF OF QUINAULT INDIANS ABDICATES AUTHORITY

For First Time in History of Tribe, So Far as Known, This Ceremony Is Held—Veteran Gives Simple Speech of Farewell, and His People Greets Tahola III.



TAHOLA THE SECOND, RETIRED CHIEF OF THE QUINAULT TRIBE OF INDIANS.



FISH TAKEN FROM TAHOLA'S NETS



TAHOLA THE THIRD, NEWLY ACCLAIMED CHIEF OF QUINAULT TRIBE



TAHOLA AND HIS CREW LAUNCHING THEIR WHALING CANOE IN THE SURF



TAHOLA'S CREW

BY A. C. GHARD. H OQUIAM, Wash., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—After a successful reign of more than 40 years, Tahola II, chief of the Quinalt tribe of Indians, today surrendered his authority to his son, Tahola III, who was acclaimed chief with appropriate services at the small Indian hamlet of Tahola, on the reservation.

At first, but as the evening wore on, they silently entered his home and extended their best wishes. So before the next day dawns, Tahola III will be accepted as chief by the big tribe, because it is so decreed in the laws that a chief is born to rule, having been endowed with certain powers not given to every native.

ness ability, earning a great deal of money, which he saves. He has acquired several pieces of fishing ground on the Quinalt River, which net him annually from \$2500 to \$4000. He is trying to secure more grounds and has even placed nets in the surf, taking the fish from them at high water, making the trip in a canoe.

(Continued on Page 2)