

# PRACTICAL IRRIGATION AND SOME OF ITS GOOD EFFECTS

# GERMANS

# WHAT THE LABOR UNIONS ARE DOING, HAVE DONE AND WILL DO

## Water Makes Fertile So-Called Arid Lands.

## Oregon Is Behind in the Matter of Practical Work in Its Extensive Farming Districts.

Practical irrigation is old, and its value in arid or semi-arid countries has been demonstrated many times. It is not, however, as generally understood as it should be, and it is hardly possible that anyone can underestimate its advantages.

The effect of irrigation, properly applied, is to render land, which in its natural condition is unfitted for the production of anything beneficial to man, capable of producing such crops as the temperature conditions of the region will permit. The ultimate effect is to increase the number of people who gain their livelihood from cultivation of the soil, this being rendered possible first, because the soil is capable of cultivation, second, because it is made so productive that a given area will generally support a larger population than the same area in a country dependent upon the natural rainfall for its water. This thought was well presented by George H. Maxwell, the Executive Chairman of the National Irrigation Association, when in this city a short time ago, when he said "What does it mean to the Nation to have millions of people gradually pass from the service over to the sovereignty of the country? It means, my friends, the enlistment of a new army for the defense of the republic in every hour of need. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot-box and on the battle-field. Let the people have access to the land and most of our other troubles will settle themselves. The property-owner is a conservative man, who loves his family and his country. Then let the property-owner be as numerous as possible."

**BENEFIT OF IRRIGATION.**  
Arid land, so called, which can be benefited by irrigation, is arid only because of insufficient water to nourish vegetable growth, and irrigation only supplies this deficiency. In our homes a systematic system of irrigation is generally carried on. I refer to the so-called "watering" of our house plants. If the earth in the flower pots is allowed to become dry, it becomes arid and ceases to supply the necessary food to the plant, and death follows. Give water to the earth and it will again furnish as much sustenance to plant life as before. Just apply the basic principles of your house irrigation to acres instead of to the contents of flower-pots and you have the whole process in a nutshell.

Oregon is behind in the development of the practical irrigation propositions within her borders.

Since 1891, the Carey Act, which was intended to make irrigation enterprises attractive to capital, has been on the statute books of the United States, but it was not until 1901 that the Oregon State Legislature passed the necessary legislation which would make it possible for anyone to proceed under the Carey Act in this State.

## THE CAREY ACT.

The Carey Act provides that the United States Government will convey to any State, free of cost, desert lands not exceeding 1,000,000 acres in that State. The State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed and occupied, the tract between the United States and the State of Oregon is drawn on printed forms said to be uniform in all cases and with all States. Under its provisions Oregon may sell or dispose of more than 150 acres to any one person, and then only to bona fide settlers who are citizens of the United States. The act further provides that as soon as an ample supply of water is actually furnished, a substantial ditch, the State may make proof thereof according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and as soon as such proof has been examined and found to be satisfactory, patent shall be issued to the State. In the legislation providing for Oregon's acceptance of the Carey Act, the State Land Board is authorized to enter into such contracts with corporations and assume such obligations as may be necessary to induce and cause reclamation of arid lands. No appropriation was made under this law, and the State is prohibited from assuming any liability for work under same, the intention being for the State to assign its authority or rights to individuals or corporations. Under the foregoing, the State Land Board has, I believe, already contracted with three or four corporations, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I understand, to enable any of these corporations to begin the actual work of construction of the ditches, but a considerable amount of money has been expended by them for surveys and other preliminary work. Under the contract between the State and these irrigation companies, the latter is committed to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim the land in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior. The irrigation companies have a lien on the land for the cost of reclamation, the most being fixed in the contract with the State. The land must be sold to bona fide settlers in tracts of not more than 160 acres to one person. Any person purchasing a tract of this irrigated land secures from the irrigation company a release of the lien for reclamation, files the same with the State, and deed of conveyance is executed to the settler from the State. It will be noted that the title to the land under the Carey Act passes from the United States Government to the State, thence directly to the settler, and is never in the name of the irrigation company.

## PEOPLE ARE PROTECTED.

Contracts between the State and the irrigation companies have had the most careful consideration from our Land Board, and it is believed that the interests of the people are fully protected thereunder.

The National Irrigation Law, which was approved June 17, 1902, or subsequent to the date of the contracts made by the Oregon Land Board with certain irrigation companies, provides so far as Oregon is concerned, that all monies received from the sale of public lands in this State, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, shall be spent by the Secretary of the Interior in the construction of irrigation works within the limits of this State, subject to the provision that the Secretary may temporarily use such portion of said funds for the benefit of arid lands in any of the States to be benefited as he deems advisable, the money so used to be returned to the Oregon fund as soon as practicable, and in any event within a 10-year period. Lands irrigated under the National Irrigation Law shall be sub-



A. L. CRAIG.

ject to entry under the provision of the Homestead Laws in tracts of not less than 40 or more than 160 acres. The exact limit of area per entry is to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. Lands entered for homestead under this act, shall be subject, in addition to the usual charges, to a proportionate share of the cost of reclamation. The entryman, who must be an actual settler, must reclaim at least one-half of the total area of his entry for agricultural purposes, and pay to the Government the charges apportioned against his tract before receiving his deed. When the payments required by the act have been made for the major portion of the lands irrigated from the waters of any particular work, the management and operation of such irrigation work shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated, thereafter to be maintained at the settler's expense under such form of organization and under such rules and regulations as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior.

**RELATIVE TO CONTROL.**  
Section 8 of the act expressly provides that nothing therein shall be construed as affecting, or in any way interfering, with the laws of this State relating to the control, appropriation, use or disposition of water, or to the right of any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior is expressly instructed in carrying out the provisions of the act to proceed in conformity with such laws.

For November 18, a convention has been called to meet in this city, of representatives from all parts of the State, to plan for the securing for Oregon all the advantages possible under the National Irrigation Act. At the present, the fund available for expenditure in this State amounts to about \$511,000. We now have something like 34,000,000 acres of public land in the State, the proceeds from the sale of which must be used eventually in the reclamation of our arid lands. As it is intended that the money received from sale of public lands shall be expended in irrigation projects, then when paid back by the settler be used again, it can be readily seen that if the subject is taken hold of in the right way, the eventual result will be the reclamation of all our

## CANNOT FIND THE YOUNG FORGER

Sheriff Taylor Has Been Unsuccessful in His Chase After Finch.

PENDLETON, Nov. 8.—Sheriff Taylor will probably return this evening from a fruitless search for V. E. Finch, the young man who forged several checks and succeeded in cashing them here Saturday night.

The whole week has been put in a search for the young criminal, but so far not a trace has been found which has led to the arrest.

Since young Finch got himself into the last trouble many rumors of his being implicated in crime have come to light, and if one story be true, he had planned a bank robbery on a large scale.

The report is the young man, in company with several young fellows, were planning to rob the First National Bank of Athens.

The story goes that the young men were planning to go to Athens during the broad daylight, get out in the suburbs of the town, set some buildings on fire, and during the excitement rob the bank. They figured that everybody would run to the fire as soon as the alarm was given and when all attention was turned toward the fire, they would rush into the bank with revolvers, cover the cashier and others who might remain in the bank, gather up what money was in sight and rush out of town.

Whether or not this story was really planned cannot be established, but there are reasonable grounds for believing the story.

## DEATH OF MRS. M'LAUGHLIN.

PENDLETON, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Charles McLaughlin, aged 45 years, died at the family home in Helix Sunday afternoon. Mrs. McLaughlin was taken ill with fever about five weeks ago and since that time her life has gradually been slipping away, although it was a complication of diseases which proved fatal. She leaves a husband, who is section foreman for the railroad company, and nine children, all of whom are at home except one. The children and husband have the sympathy of all who know the family.

Funeral services were held this afternoon and Mrs. McLaughlin was buried in the Helix cemetery.

arid lands. Large bodies, however, are said to move slowly, and few of those now living will see the day when we can consider that the Government has exhausted the irrigation possibilities of Oregon. Up to date statistics in regard to irrigation in Oregon are not to be had. The following figures apply to the year 1899, but I believe that they have not materially changed since that time.

Number of irrigators 4,635

Number of acres irrigated 288,319

Miles of canals in operation 2,283

The total area of Oregon is 84,660

square miles, and in 1900 the population was 413,476. Utah has only 82,190 square miles within its borders, sustaining a population of 256,749, yet in that State they have 629,273 acres under irrigation as compared with 388,319 acres in this State. Idaho, with a little more than one-third of the population of our State, has over 600,000 acres under irrigation and produced on this land in 1899 crops to the aggregate value of \$5,440,962 as compared with the total production in Oregon in the same year of \$2,926,606.

**DESIRABLE FIELD.**

Despite the fact that this State is materially behind some of our sister states in irrigation works, Oregon presents some of the most favorable fields for such enterprises. The Powder River valley in Baker County, the vicinity of Walla Walla Lake in Walla Walla County, and the Matilla County, as well as Malheur, Harney and Crook counties, present practical and profitable fields for work of this kind. Along the Deschutes River the best districts have already been set aside under the Carey Act, and that section bids fair to be promptly reclaimed, therefore, by private enterprise. The entire length of the Cascade Mountains presents many practicable irrigation projects only awaiting the introduction of capital to bring them into a condition where they will support a large population. Population of a desirable position is the most pressing need of this State today, and every project which will tend to add to the number of our citizens, particularly to the number of producers, should be welcomed and assisted.

A. L. CRAIG,  
General Passenger Agent of the O. R. & N.

## FISH LAW TO BE ENFORCED

State Commissioner Van Dusen Will Make Some Arrests.

PENDLETON, Nov. 8.—This week H. J. Van Dusen, state fish commissioner, visited the fish hatchery on the lower Grande Ronde River. Mr. Van Dusen is determined to have the state law enforced in regard to providing fishways over the numerous dams across the Grande Ronde River, and will see that proper ladders are constructed over these dams, or know the reason why they are not, says the La Grande Chronicle.

Grande Ronde River a few years ago was one of the best fish-producing streams in Eastern Oregon, and abounded in salmon, rainbow, cut-throat and brook trout, and the various smaller streams emptying into it were a veritable fisherman's paradise.

Thousands of trout have been planted lately in the river below, but the many dams across the river have totally prevented the fish from gaining their spawning ground and have almost ruined the stream for fish, and it is about time some thing should be done in the way of compelling those who build dams across the river that prevent the fish ascending it and gaining their grounds, to place proper fish ladders in them.

**DAWSON IS SLOW.**

PENDLETON, Nov. 8.—A letter to Mr. Sam Roberts of this place from a friend at White Horse, Yukon Territory, bearing date of October 20, announces that snow is already beginning to fall there, and that the season is about over for mining. He states that people are coming out from the interior at a lively rate and many are leaving the country.

He states that the reason has been a quiet one all over Alaska and says "Dawson is strictly on the hog." He says that people are arriving at White Horse in large numbers from Dawson, and they are all dissatisfied with the country. Many of them have all they want of Alaska and some are thinking of coming to Eastern Oregon. They prefer a good climate and a steady growth of country to the uncertain struggle for a fortune in Alaska and a battle with its rigorous climate.

Try Queen Bee Cough Drops for coughs and colds. 5c, at your druggists.

## Corbin and Young Talk of Armies.

The Kaiser's Troops the Most Attractive of Them All.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Expressing great pleasure over their trip abroad and bringing home the approaching visits to this country of distinguished foreign guests, Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Samuel E. M. Young, who, with Brig.-Gen. Wood, were sent by President Roosevelt to attend the German military maneuvers, returned recently on the steamship Philadelphia.

Both were enthusiastic in talking with a Herald man over their reception in Germany and England. Maj.-Gen. Corbin declared that the German army was, in his opinion, the finest in the world, though he added that this was not saying the German soldier was the finest soldier in the world. It went without saying, he said, that the finest soldier in the world was the American soldier.

The two Major-Generals announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts of England, and Field Marshal Von Waldersee, of Germany would visit America within a few months, the Count Von Waldersee coming in April and Lord Roberts in September next.

The Philadelphia also brought Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister to the United States; C. Haddon Chambers, playwright, and Miss Ada Rehan. Both Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young are in the best of health and looked rugged and hearty after their voyage. Accompanying them were Lieut.-Col. John A. Johnson, as aide to Gen. Corbin, and Lieut. James F. McKinley, nephew of the late President McKinley, as aide to Gen. Young.

Of the extended trip abroad, Gen. Corbin said:

"We had luncheon with King Edward at Buckingham Palace a week ago last Monday. We were received in London in the most beautiful way. We did the greater part of England in Sir Thomas Lipton's motor car.

"The hospitality in London is simply wonderful. One very interesting feature of London, as we found it, was the Pilgrim's Club.

**WITH BRITISH GENERALS.**

"Of the entire Cabinet the only two men who have been in the country are the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain. We dined at Woolwich with Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Kelly-Kenny, Gen. Sir John French and Gen. Ian Hamilton. Not one of them has ever been to America.

"Lord Roberts, however, has been invited to come here and will arrive in September next. He will come here just as we went to England, in a private capacity, to see the country and its people.

"As to our reception by the Kaiser, we found him a wonderfully well poised man, most gracious and tactful, and yet a singularly forceful man."

"What do you think of the German army, General?" was asked.  
"The German army is the best in the world," replied Gen. Corbin, quickly, with an emphatic gesture, "but you must not fail to differentiate between the finest or best army and the best soldier in the world. Of course, it goes without saying that the best soldier in the world is the American soldier."

**LIKE OUR UNIFORMS.**

Gen. Young said:  
"We attended the maneuvers of the German army and visited Spandau, where we were cordially received. We wore the new uniform at the maneuvers and the press spoke highly of it. The Germans, however, do not think it adapted to their country, which in England they thought favorably of it. I met Gen. Roberts and Kitchener and I was much impressed. Kitchener presents a fine, soldierly appearance. He is rather reticent until acquainted. I think he is an able soldier."

He kept track of Europe and knew its history and habits, they know comparatively little about us. However, they are learning more about us now. Gen. Leonard Wood has taken a trip to Scotland. The fact is, I think, that we will return home on a steamship leaving November 30.

"We made a tour of Germany and France, but we liked London best of all. I cannot tell you my views of the German army, but I will employ them in my official report, to be made within a month or so."

"Field Marshal von Waldersee is coming here in April next. He will go to California. His wife, by the way, is an American."

**TOO FAR FOR KAISER.**

"Is there any truth in a report that the Kaiser himself might come to America?"

"Well, the Kaiser said he would like very much to visit America, but that it is too far away."

"He intends, however, sending a representative to the St. Louis Exposition. King Edward will also send a representative to the Exposition."

I was surprised to see the King looking so well. Gen. Corbin and I first met him as the Prince of Wales in this country in 1899. That was in Cincinnati.

"Of course, he did not remember us, as we were all very young men then. We visited the battlefield of Waterloo and also attended grand opera in Berlin, when the Kaiser and the King of Italy were present."

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin occupied Prince Henry's box, and during the intermission Mrs. Corbin was presented to Emperor William and the King. We saw grand reviews of troops on the Tempelhof Field and at Frankfurt-on-Oder, and Maj.-Gen. Corbin and Young were met by Col. Thomas Barry, of Maj.-Gen. MacArthur's staff; Maj. Little and Capt. Somersland. Gen. Young said he intended to go to Washington at once.

The Danish Minister said he had been away for four months on a vacation. He expressed surprise to hear that a vote on the question of ending the Danish Islands to the United States had been taken, as he had read in a French newspaper that the matter would not come up until November 22.

He said that undoubtedly there was great feeling against ceding the islands to the United States, as any country did not like to cede its territory.

"The islands down there are not prosperous," he said. "Even the English possessions are not prosperous. They were 10 years ago, and might be again."

Haddon Chambers said he would probably write a comedy for Charles Frohman while here. He had no special reason for coming over at this time, he said, except that he wanted to see a production of his play, "A Modern Magdalen."

## Brief Mention of the Situation as It Exists at Present, With News Notes of Interest to Every Worker in the City.

The labor unions of Portland were never in a better condition than at present. Excepting the strike of the Marine Engineers, there are no labor difficulties in the city, and there are reasons for believing that it will soon be satisfactorily settled.

In the building line operations are going along uninterrupted, and all carpenters are employed pretty much of the time, as well as other craftsmen who are engaged in construction work. The recent rains interfere somewhat with the painters, but contractors so planned in advance that there is considerable inside painting now to be done.

The members of the Waterfront Federation are busy, and the new central body recently organized here makes them a strong factor in the labor world. They believe now that they are in a position to get any reasonable demand that they may make, and it is the intention of the officers to be moderate when asking for concessions. The recent victory of the Grain Handlers in gaining recognition of their union, in a comparatively short time, is an instance of what the Waterfront Federation is capable of doing.

**STATE FEDERATION.**  
Since the organization of the Oregon Federation of Labor unions have sprung

(one), the same being paid for the current month. Our card is changed every three months. By so doing, you will greatly benefit the members of Local 234, who have always helped any other union when in need, either morally or financially. By doing so you will be the cause of bringing a great many more members into our ranks. Thanking you in advance, we remain, fraternally yours, etc."

## THE DRYDOCK CASE.

The case of W. E. Roberts and George M. Dorton, the Port of Portland Commission and Robert Wacker in suit for trial for November 20. This is the drydock suit, and is being brought by the Federated Trades Council for the purpose of proving that the proposition to build the drydock at Vancouver, Wash., instead of in Portland Harbor, is illegal. In the construction of the enterprise it is estimated that fully \$70,000 will be disbursed in wages alone, and organized labor is desirous that Portland should reap the full benefit of it. Representative men of the unions contend that the commission exceeded its authority by permitting the work to be done in another

WILLIAM H. BARRY.  
Ex-Secretary of State Federation of Labor.

up in every town of importance in the state. The members of the executive board have left no stone unturned to interest working people all over the state in the labor movement, and their efforts have been attended with phenomenal success. G. Y. Barry, president of the organization, has shown himself to be an organizer of rare ability. In addition to the large number of unions previously formed through his efforts at various places, he organized the following new ones on a recent trip:

At La Grande, the Bartenders; Sumpter, the Carpenters, Cooks and Waiters, Federal Labor and Bartenders Unions; Pendleton, the Carpenters and Federal Labor Unions; The Dalles, Painters' Union. In addition to these chapters there are five or six other unions under way.

## A NEW UNION.

The organization of an Iron Trades

state, and they promise to give some strong testimony at the approaching trial. District Attorney George E. Chamberlain is their counsel, and is confident of winning the case.

## THE CLERKS' BALL

Taking Steps to Increase Materially Their Membership.

After December 1 the Retail Clerks will hold their weekly union meetings in the Foresters' Hall, Sixth and Washington streets, instead of in the Alisky Building, as at present. Their meeting nights will be changed from Wednesdays to Fridays.

Shortly after they move into their new quarters it is the intention to give their grand annual ball. The date practically decided upon is the second Friday in December, and extensive preparations will be made for the festive occasion.

The Clerks now have a membership of about 450, but the officers hope soon to double this number. There are over 1,500 clerks in the city, who are eligible to join the union, and a special effort will be made to have them do so. Arguments and entreaties have failed to convince a great many of them of the advantages to be gained from unionism, and so another method is to be introduced to see what effect it will produce. It is the card system, and to employ patent medicine phraseology, it often cures where all other remedies fail. Secretary Webber says:

"Many clerks are unwittingly injuring themselves by persistently refusing to come into the union. Organized labor has made it possible for them to receive fair remuneration in the way of salaries, and they want a minority of us to stand all the blame and blame in fighting their battles without lifting a finger to render any assistance. This is beginning to grow very wearisome. We have decided to adopt stringent measures, and force them to join. If all union men in the city will stand by us, Portland will soon be free of all non-union clerks. I am sending out the following self-explanatory circular letters to the officers and members of every union in the city:

"In the interest of organized labor, we earnestly request your members and their families, when purchasing goods at the stores, to insist on the clerk waiting on you having a union card (not to borrow

one), the same being paid for the current month. Our card is changed every three months. By so doing, you will greatly benefit the members of Local 234, who have always helped any other union when in need, either morally or financially. By doing so you will be the cause of bringing a great many more members into our ranks. Thanking you in advance, we remain, fraternally yours, etc."

W. O. POWELL.  
President of the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union.

bonds by the executive board, as had previously been the custom, his word being considered as good as a written guarantee endorsed by a responsible second party.

At the State Labor Convention held in this city last May, Mr. Shaver was a candidate for the office for which he has now been appointed. Although he was opposed by a well-known and popular leader, he was defeated by 10 votes. At the time the nominations were made he says that he was personally acquainted with only six men in the convention hall. By the close race he made for the honor he sprang into favor at once in labor circles.

International convention, which was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, was almost the unanimous choice of the delegates, and was elected to his high office with but little opposition.

Mr. Powell was born in Illinois in 1868, and came with his parents to Oregon when but in years of age. His parents settled in Yamhill County, where the subject of this sketch has spent the greater part of his life. Before attaining his majority, young Powell learned the printer's trade, and for several years worked in the case. He afterwards engaged in the laundry business which he followed continuously until within the past few months.

Mr. Powell enjoys the distinction of being the only man on the Pacific Coast who was ever elected president of an international labor union. He returned to Portland to attend to some private business matters, and will leave shortly for Troy, N. Y., where the headquarters of the organization have been established. He is now paying a brief visit to his parents, who reside at Dayton, this state.

William H. Barry, the retiring secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, has accepted a position as city salesman in Glass & Prudhomme's County Supply House. He believes that after working in the interest of the labor movement for 16 years he is entitled to a rest. It is also his desire to gain a

better knowledge of business life, as the craftsman outlives his usefulness at whatever trade he may be employed, and must make room for the young man. "I believe I have performed my share of the work," he concluded today when speaking of the matter. Mr. Barry is popular in labor circles, and was a leader of recognized ability.

## A RECREANT PRIEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Special cables received here from Manila tell of riots in the Catholic Church. The church at Pandacan, where the fighting was close and deadly on the 5th of February in 1898, has been desecrated, so it is claimed, by the priest repeating the secrets of the confessional.

Gen. Miles has returned to Manila after a trip through Luzon. Ladrone bands are still active throughout the group.

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