MILLIONS OF ACRES AWAIT SETTLEMENT

Reclamation Projects Put Forward by Government Will Provide Farms for Thousands and More Indian Reservations Will Be Thrown Open.

WHAT UNCLE SAM OFFERS IN ACRES AND DOLLARS

Much Land Rich in Agricultural or Mineral Possibilities, and the Poorest Useful for Grazing — What Is to Be Had and How It May Be Got.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, April 22.—During the coming five or six years the west will have available land for settlement and cultivation by the operations of the national irrigation act and of various acts providing for opening Indian reservations.

Under this reclamation act alone, nearly 2,000,000 acres of land will be made ready for settlement within the next few years, and after the completion of the first government irrigation works, hundreds of thousands of acres of reclaimed lands will be opened to settlement each year, until the water resources of the west are exhausted.

The government irrigation projects are scattered throughout the west, being found in 14 different states and territories. Some projects will open to settlement between 300,000 and 400,000 acres of land; others embrace less than 50,000 acres.

Add Million Population.

As the greater portion of the land to be irrigated is now vacant public land, and as the bulk of the irrigated region will be taken up in 80 acre farms, it is roughly calculated that the government, by opening to settlement these vast areas of irrigated land, will swell the population of the west by at least 1,000,000 in the next five years.

The following table shows the projects for which plans have been approved, and on which work of construction will soon begin, if it is not already under way:

Project—	Acreage.	Cost.
Salt River, Ariz.	180,000	$ 3,200,000
Yuma, Cal.	85,000	2,975,000
Uncompahgre, Colo.	100,000	2,500,000
Minidoka, Idaho	70,000	1,650,000
Boise-Payette, Idaho	372,000	10,000,000
Huntley, Mont.	40,000	1,200,000
Fort Buford, N. D.	60,000	1,800,000
North Platte, Neb.	100,000	3,500,000
Truckee-Carson, Nev.	100,000	2,600,000
Hondo, N. M.	10,000	250,000
Pumping project, N. D.	21,000	350,000
Malheur, Or.	75,000	2,225,000
Klamath, Or.	200,000	3,000,000
Belle Fourche, S. D.	60,000	1,250,000
Palouse, Wash.	80,000	2,500,000
Shoshone, Wyo.	160,000	4,000,000
Total	1,503,000	$46,200,000

Pay for Water Rights.

Land under these projects is opened under the homestead law, but settlers are required to pay for their water right. According to present estimates it will cost anywhere from $17 to $35 an acre to irrigate the Klamath project in Oregon and California being the cheapest; the Yuma, North Platte and Palouse the most expensive. It is the belief of reclamation officials, however, that the most costly projects will easily stand the expense, because of the extreme fertility of the land, and its convenient location as regards transportation.

Under the more fertile projects there will be many 40 acre farms; those that are less productive will be largely laid off in 20 acre tracts. Thus it will be that some projects will tend to more thickly populate the country than others. But in connection with every project there will be a townsite, there will be a moderate amount of local business, and the establishment of towns will be the result. Each town will tend to add to the number of permanent settlers attracted by government irrigation works and will swell the total immigration into what is now the uninhabited, barren west.

Cuts Down Reservations.

Where there will be 2,000,000 acres of land opened to entry under the reclamation act, four times that area will be eliminated from various Indian reservations. But where the irrigated land will have value for agricultural purposes, the Indian land is mostly valuable for grazing. There are some small portions that can be cultivated, other areas may possibly be farmed by irrigation, but for the most part it is land that will have no attraction save for the stockman. The following table shows the Indian lands that are to be thrown open under acts of the past or previous congresses:

Reservation—	Acreage.
Round Valley, California	62,419
Crow, Montana	1,156,816
Flathead, Montana	1,423,600
Grande Ronde, Oregon	9,703
Uintah, Utah	1,266,560
Yakima, Washington	1,030,000
Shoshone, Wyoming	1,150,000
Total	7,435,098

Some Worthless Lands.

A great deal of this land will not attract settlers. It is so poor as to be almost worthless, and the government will have to give it away to get rid of it.

Yet there is expected to be a great scramble for most of these lands; there is always a scramble for Indian land. Already there is a tremendous clamor for Uintah lands in Utah, largely due to the fact that mineral has been found on this reservation. The same is true of the Shoshone reservation in Wyoming. It is reported that there are rich deposits of gold within that reservation, and already hundreds of prospective settlers are seeking information as to how this land may be obtained.

In the Yakima reservation is a considerable area of timber land, but it is not first-class timber. There is also some agricultural land, and more than can be made productive by irrigation, but it is not as attractive as other lands in the state of Washington. And so it is with every reservation to be thrown open. The cream of the reservation lands has been or will be allotted to the Indians—the lands tributary to rivers and water supply; what is thrown open to the public is the residue.

Drawing Homeseekers.

But, these lands, like the irrigated lands, will attract settlers, will draw to the west thousands of homeseekers, and among them will be many who will take up a permanent residence on Indian lands. There will not be so many settlers as on the irrigated lands, but they will probably be counted by the hundreds of thousands.

There are today embraced within various withdrawals of public land many areas of productive agricultural land—river valleys and rich bottom lands. It is not the policy of the government to embrace these lands in forest reservations, and in time they will be restored to entry. These lands are sufficient to provide homes for hundreds of thrifty farmers, but their aggregate area is probably small as compared with the lands to be irrigated or to be eliminated from the Indian reservations.

There is evidently plenty of room in the west for all who seek to take up homes beyond the Mississippi; the problem is not so much where to find lands as where to find settlers for the land that is available. The building of great irrigation works, the first of which will be completed this summer, has solved the problem of providing farms for those who seek them. Now the opening of Indian reservations makes available nearly 8,000,000 acres of grazing land. The land is there, and awaits the settlers.

LITTLE CHILD LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS

Wanders Away From Mother While Gathering Pine Needles in the Woods.

FOUND UNHARMED AFTER SEARCH OF MANY HOURS

Spends Night at Bottom of Deep Canyon Two Miles From Home.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

La Grande, Or., April 22.—Lost in the mountains, six miles north of Summerville, a little country town, 17 miles north of here, yesterday forenoon, the little 6-year-old daughter of William Bay, who is employed in a nearby sawmill, was found at 11 o'clock this morning. The child had accompanied her mother in the mountains to gather pine needles for the Pine Needle Fiber company, located near Summerville. The mother did not notice the little one wandering away, and when she was missed began an immediate search, but was unable to find her, an alarm was given and a score of millmen joined in the child hunt. The search was continued all last night by 100 men. No trace was found and the search was continued today by 250 men and boys.

The little wanderer was found at the bottom of a deep canyon, about two miles from the place where she was lost, alive and unharmed. Some fears were entertained that she had been carried off by a wild animal. Four years ago a child was lost in the same neighborhood while picking berries, and no trace was ever found.

BIG CRASH IN WHEAT

(Continued from Page One.)

At 98½ cents the Armour men stopped their selling and the market instantly responded to their action.

Around this point it is said that many thousands of bushels were bought by Armour. This purchasing forced the market upward again and by degrees May wheat went back to $1 a bushel.

That this movement in the wheat market was prearranged by Armour some time ago is evidenced by the great increase in the arrivals of wheat in this city today as compared with this date a year ago. Today 111 cars of wheat were inspected in this city. Of this amount 19 cars run to grade. At the previous session it was estimated that 63 cars would arrive today. Last year the arrivals in wheat were but nine cars.

At the primary markets the movement of wheat of late has become very heavy, showing quite clearly to the trade that Armour was keeping his promises made some time ago that he would have all the wheat he needed to deliver on contracts he had sold short.

At primary points today the receipts of wheat today consisted of 654,000 bushels, as against 227,000 bushels a year ago. In the same wise the shipments today at primary points agregate 360,000 bushels, against 106,000 bushels a year ago.

The cash wheat market is today following very closely in the procession. No. 2 red went down to 94 cents. No. 1 hard reached the top today at the dollar mark and was weak at that figure.

SMALL MAN MAKES A HIT WITH CHIEF

Least Likely Candidates for Firemen Shows Pluck and Ability in Exercises.

OVER FORTY APPLICANTS PUT THROUGH PACES

Athletic Tests Witnessed by a Large Crowd at Multnomah Field Today.

Forty-eight candidates for positions in the Portland fire department were examined today under the auspices of the municipal civil-service commission. Chief Campbell remarked while the examination was in progress that the class was as "likely a lot of youngsters as ever took the 'stunts.'" Of the large number of applicants, all were allowed to take the examination with the exception of one, who was barred because of physical infirmities.

The athletic tests began at Multnomah field at 3 o'clock, and continued until noon. Several hundred people gathered to watch the applicants go through the exercises.

Several hesitated a little when it came to mounting the aerial ladder 70 feet in height on truck No. 1, but all managed to go over the top round safely. Several were a little timid about jumping from a second-story window into a net, but when they saw that the net was safe it became mere play.

Carrying the 135-pound dummy up and down the inclined ladder proved quite a difficult task for many. The smallest member of the class, who weighed no more than the dummy, proved a surprise to the crowd. After instructions from Chief Campbell how to hold the dummy, the young man swung it on his shoulder, mounted the ladder and descended without trouble or trepidation.

One young man proved himself a clever foot-racer in the 50-yard dash. He covered the distance in 6 4-5 seconds. Nearly all ran the distance under 12 seconds.

This afternoon the applicants were given a written examination at the Ladd school. It consisted of copying 100 words from a plain copy to test their ability to read and write the English language, and a few simple problems in arithmetic.

Next Saturday the examination of over 150 applicants for positions in the police department will take place. Each will be required to run 100 yards in 15 seconds and carry the dummy up the inclined ladder. Several professional timers will be present.

WARSHIPS GO NORTH

(Continued from Page One.)

withdrawn his resignation, which was tendered yesterday afternoon. He reconsidered his action as his withdrawal would precipitate a government crisis and necessitate the formation of a new cabinet.

The reason for his threatened resignation is due to the opposition of the Socialists over the Moroccan question and the controversy over French neutrality in the far east. The Socialists are open in their opposition to Russia.

All members of the ministry, including Delcasse, met in the Elysee palace this afternoon for council. It is understood that the Japanese note regarding the Kamranh bay incident is the subject of discussion.

STIR AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Warships Cruise Outside Ready to Give Rojestvensky Assistance.

(Journal Special Service.)

St. Petersburg, April 22.—Advices from Vladivostok say that the Russian armored cruisers Rossia and Gromobol and the protected cruiser Bogatyr are cruising outside the harbor, ready to make a diversion in favor of Rojestvensky at the opportune moment. Reports are current here that Rojestvensky's squadron has already left Kamranh bay on its way to Vladivostok.

Official advices show that steps are being taken by France to prevent the Russian protected cruiser Diana, interned at Saigon after the naval battle of August 10, from joining Rojestvensky. It is understood the Diana has been making repairs with this purpose in view. The French authorities have ordered the cruiser to be placed in a condition making it impossible for her to go to sea.

The council of the empire today promulgated the first law providing for an increase of taxation for war purposes. This includes increases in the tax on matches and petroleum, and a graduated tax on the salaries of public officials. The tax is expected to net $11,000,000. It goes into effect May 1.

ASKS U. S. TO BUTT-IN.

Japan Requests America to Protest to France Over Use of Its Ports.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, April 22.—Japan has asked the United States to make representations to France regarding the alleged infraction of French neutrality though the use of the ports of Indo-China by the Russian fleet. The request is made by the Japanese charge d'affaires, Hoiki, to Secretary Taft. The note has been forwarded to the president, but no answer has been received. In the opinion of the officials, the request will be politely declined, as it is thought it will not be kindly received by France.

KAMIMURA NEAR MANILA.

(Journal Special Service.)

Manila, April 22.—It is reported that the Japanese consul here has received a cablegram addressed to Vice Admiral Kamimura. It is inferred that Kamimura is about to call at this port.

JAPAN TO BUILD ROAD.

(Journal Special Service.)

Tokio, April 22.—Japan intends spending $2,000,000 for rolling stock on a new railway in Korea. The money will be spent in the United States and England.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND THREE FATALLY HURT

(Journal Special Service.)

Pittsburg, April 22.—An explosion following a "slip" at the Edgar Thompson blast furnace at Braddock this afternoon resulted in the death of four men. Three others were fatally injured.

A Minnesota man left there one Sunday night, bought a farm in Benton county and occupied it Saturday of the same week. He'll succeed.

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ROW CREATED OVER RAILROAD REBATES

Clash Between Controller and Secretary of Interior Over Violation of Law.

HITCHCOCK WANTS MONEY TO GET MAXIMUM RESULTS

Concessions Granted by Roads in Order to Minimize Cost of Work.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, April 22.—The controversy between the controller of the treasury and the secretary of the interior in reference to rebates made by railroad companies on freight charges for material shipped for use in irrigation enterprises has taken on a personal aspect. The decision of the controller and his advice to the secretary of the interior was given to the public press and made public before it reached the secretary of the interior.

The suggestions of the controller to the interior department partook of the nature of a lecture, which the secretary of the interior apparently did not relish. He resented the imputation that he was violating the law against the acceptance of rebates, and has referred the whole matter to the attorney-general for his opinion.

The views of the interior department, as expressed by an officer of the reclamation service on this question, are as follows:

Starving for Results.

The reclamation service, in carrying out the provisions of the national irrigation law, is striving to obtain the best results for the least money consistent with good work. But in its very first attempt to minimize the cost of irrigation work the service finds itself accused of violating or encouraging violation of the anti-rebate provision of the interstate commerce law. A study of both sides of the question leads to the conclusion that the reclamation service is unjustly accused. Technically the service may be subject to criticism, but for all practical purposes it is above censure.

After repeated conferences with prominent railroad officials, the reclamation service received assurances from all the great railroads of the west that they would carry government supplies for use on irrigation projects at one half their regular rate, and would make a like concession on machinery, tools and everything else going to make up the plants of contractors who are or may hereafter build government irrigation works. It is estimated that such concessions from the railroads mean a saving to the government of approximately 10 per cent of the cost of each and every project, and in the end will mean a saving of many millions of dollars.

Bids Were Reduced.

In the application of this agreement the reclamation service called forth criticism from the controller of the treasury, though the controller was frank enough to admit that his criticism amounted to little, as he was not the proper official to consider the matter. Acting under its agreement with the railroads, the reclamation service, in inviting bids for reclamation works, called attention of bidders to the reduced rate which was offered for transporting supplies of government contractors, with the result that bidders made proportionate deducations from their bids equivalent to the reduction in freights. The saving was to the government; the contractors did not profit, nor did the railroads. However, this practice was condemned and has been abandoned.

But to attain the same end the reclamation service will hereafter pursue another course which is clearly not a violation of the anti-rebate law, since there is a statute permitting the transportation of government property free or at reduced rates.

Still After the Rebate.

In the future bids for work on government reclamation projects will be invited in the usual way, regardless of the concession which the railroads are willing to make; contractors will pay the full price of transportation to the railroads, and when the freight bills are paid the railroads will repay direct to the secretary of the interior one half the freight paid by the contractor.

This will not be a rebate to the contractor, but will be purely a reduction in the cost of transportation of machinery, etc., that is virtually the property of the government while work is in progress. It is stipulated in every contract made for construction work that the machinery and plant employed shall remain available until the completion of the work; and if the contractor fails, the government will have his plant and will be able by this means, with its own men, to complete work that the contractor failed to perform.

There are technical details involved in the pending controversy which are yet to be worked out, but underlying it all are paramount moral questions which will have to be considered.

Why Rebates Are Given.

The reclamation service, in seeking to reduce the cost of building irrigation projects is seeking to benefit the settler. The price which the settler pays for water rights is governed by the cost of constructing the project. Every dollar taken off the cost of construction is so much taken off the cost which the settler must pay. The concessions which the railroads make on the transportation of construction plants are made in the interest of the settler. The government does not benefit, the railroads certainly do not benefit, the contractor does not benefit; the entire gain is to the future settler on the land.

The railroads are willing to make these reduced rates for a very evident reason. By cutting rates on transportation of machinery, etc., they make possible the construction of some projects that might otherwise be abandoned because of excessive cost. Furthermore, by aiding the government in this way, they are helping along the early construction of irrigation works, which means the settlement of thousands of acres of lands tributary to their lines. These lands are now barren; they yield no freight; when they are irrigated they mean enormous business for the railroads. So, while the railroad receives no immediate benefit, it will ultimately recover every cent it pays into the reclamation fund in the way of rebates on supplies, etc., for these irrigation works.

LITTLE CHILDREN ROMP WITH FULL-GROWN LION

(Journal Special Service.)

Chicago, April 22.—Children that go to Lincoln park romp and play with a 5-year-old lion, three feet tall and weighing 300 pounds. The lion is not confined to a cage, but roams about the park at will, and skips about the green grass and plays hide and seek among the trees.

Babies sit upon his back and small children stroke his long hair. They tie paper bags to his feet and shriek with glee when he attempts to walk. Their laughter can be heard for blocks when he stopes to free his feet. And the lion seems to enjoy it. He is happy when surrounded by children.

"It is the most wonderful animal I ever saw," said Animal Keeper Cy Devry, and every man and woman who has seen the lion says as much.

CHILDREN HAMMER BOY AND BABE TO DEATH

(Journal Special Service.)

Fresno, Cal., April 22.—Two children are in jail charged with battery, having hammered another child and a baby with a piece of brick until they were senseless at Sanger this morning.

The infant criminals are Lillie McKune, aged 4 years, and her brother Orvil, aged 5 years. Their victims are Lloyd Glass, aged 18 months, and Nellie Chase, aged 6 years.

Lillie and Orvil attacked Lloyd and Nellie because Nellie made faces at them. Neither of the victims are yet conscious and may die. The McKune children will be taken to the Whittier reform school.

Elegant Prizes Will Be Awarded Owners of Lucky Dogs.

If you have not yet entered your dog in the coming Kennel club show, you have no time to lose, as the time limit will positively close on April 26. Entries postmarked 25th will be duly honored by the secretary. Some very handsome trophies will be awarded to fortunate competitors, there are special prizes, special miscellaneous prizes, regular and special prizes and regular awards. The outlook at the present for the success of the dog show is very promising.

The Orpheum.

Have you been to the Orpheum? Well, if you haven't, you're missing one of the best shows now in the city. It is the only first-class burlesque house in Portland. It's vaudeville artists are all stars and furnish five hours continuous amusement. Sim's famous burlesque corps de ballet, consisting of 25 well-trained, pretty singing and dancing girls, alone is worth five times the price of admission, which is only 10 cents.

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GOVERNMENT WAITS ON COURT'S OPINION

Judge Bellinger's Decision on Plea in Abatement of Vast Interest to Prosecution.

IN FAVOR OF MITCHELL WOULD CAUSE DELAY

Some of the Defendants Might Escape Through the Statute of Limitations.

Judge Bellinger's decision on the issues raised by Senator Mitchell's plea in abatement in the land fraud cases will not be rendered until next Tuesday morning. It was originally set for Monday morning.

To the bar of the state the decision will be of unusual interest, because it involves questions of practice which have been a source of much perplexity. It is of grave importance in the prosecution of the land frauds, as a decision adverse to the government will cause serious delay in the trials of the defendants and might allow the escape, through the statute of limitations, of some of those who have been indicted. The statute had nearly run as to some of the defendants at the time when the indictments against them were returned.

Mr. Heney will remain in Portland until the latter part of next week. He is fully resolved to bring the case against Senator Mitchell to trial in June, if this can be accomplished. Other trials will follow as rapidly as possible, and the cases against Congressmen Williamson and Hermann will probably be the next in order.

KING OPENS ART SHOW.

(Journal Special Service.)

Venice, April 22.—The Venice art exhibition, for which preparations have been going forward for nearly a year, was formally inaugurated today by King Victor Emmanuel. The exhibition is regarded as one of the most notable of modern exhibitions in Italy. Thirteen American artists are among the exhibitors, the number including John S. Sargent and others equally well known.

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