

KLAMATH FALLS CRIES FOR MEN



Map Showing Klamath Canal Project.

By C. M. Hyskell.
 Klamath Falls, Aug. 18.—To quote a famous paragraph that bears directly on the Klamath irrigation project:
 "The need is for men."
 Here is a vast reclamation scheme, well under way, to make productive 230,000 acres of land now useless. Of that area there will be 13,000 acres ready for the plow of the irrigator next spring. The maximum amount any one can take under the law is 160 acres. The average farm will not exceed 80 acres. It is apparent that a large number of actual farmers must shortly appear on the ground and begin preparatory work if the Klamath irrigation project is to be launched with a reasonable degree of financial success. The engineers are constructing the canals and ditches and have available an enormous supply of water. The greater task of getting actual farmers on the land seems not to have taken the form of a definite, organized and effective movement necessary to people this vast area with families.
 Great progress is being made with the construction of the irrigation system, under the supervision of D. W. Murphy of the government engineers. Conditions at the present time have the appearance of clean, able management, and the project gives promise of being carried through without scandal or extravagance. The main canal, which leads from the lower end of the upper Klamath lake to a point in the desert nine miles east of the town of Klamath Falls, is being rapidly constructed. The water is carried from the upper lake through a tunnel under a hill just north of the town. This tunnel is being rapidly constructed. The water is carried from the hill just north of the town. This tunnel is being driven from both ends, and also by drifting from shafts sunk along the right-of-way. The tunnel will be completed during the coming winter. It will be 3,500 feet long, 13 1/2 feet wide on the bottom and 14 feet 4 inches high with an arched roof. Through it will flow a volume of water 11 feet high.
 The tunnel is now excavated about 500 feet. Its cement lining will have

a minimum thickness of eight inches. Already 10,000 barrels of cement have been ordered and these are being dragged over the Cascade mountains in freight wagons from the Pokeyama railroad terminus to Keno, 24 miles, and transported by water to Klamath Falls. Of the main canal three miles is now completed and work on the remaining six miles is rapidly progressing. There are 160 teams and 200 men at work for the contractors, Mason, Davis & Co. of Portland. Engineer Murphy has purchased 300 horses and employed a force of men to construct the laterals.
 The nine-mile section of the main canal to be completed in next February will cover about 13,000 acres of first-class agricultural land that is now semi-arid, excepting for one third of this area that is already susceptible of irrigation from an old project, known as the Ankeny canal, now owned by the government. A large part of the remaining is covered with sagebrush and still held in private ownership, although subscribed by the present owners to the government project and subject to sale under the formula prescribed by the irrigation law. Each private owner is allowed to retain 160 acres. He must sell the rest of his holding or ultimately submit to having the Water Users' association sell it at public sale. The imperative need today in the Klamath country is actual farmer population to buy the excess lands and prepare them for cropping next year.
 Mason, Davis & Co. are under contract to complete their nine-mile section of the main canal February 1, 1907. They will move an estimated bulk of 600,000 cubic yards of earth and build 4,000 cubic yards of masonry. Their contract amounts to about \$275,000. The International Contract company has the job of erecting six highway bridges, to cost \$7,000, over the main canal. Ultimately there will be hundreds of miles of canals and ditches.
 New Homes for Thousands.
 The Klamath project is going to provide new homes for 3,000 to 5,000 farmers' families, a minimum of 15,000 people, and these will mean an equal

number added to the urban population. An estimate of 20,000 people is very conservative in figuring the results to be added to the population of the project. Today the excess lands can be secured at prices ranging from \$15 to \$100 per acre, depending on the proximity to market and other conditions. A perpetual water right from the government would be bought for \$18 per acre in 10 annual installments without interest.
 No public lands will be open for settlement under the desert land or homestead laws for several years, or until the bulk of private lands are disposed of. In fact, most of the public lands under the project are at the present time covered by the waters of the Klamath lakes and are to be reclaimed by the draining of these lakes. The draining of the lakes will be about the last thing on the program of the engineers. Approximately 100,000 acres of the whole project is now the beds of Tule lake, Lower Klamath lake and the marginal swamps around the latter. These acres will be tule lands, the richest of all.
 Perpetual Water Transportation.
 Through this whole project and extending from Klamath Falls to Tule lake, will run the channel of the Klamath river, providing perpetual water transportation for the farmers. While the lakes will be lowered nearly 15 feet by the irrigation plan, the present river channel will be dredged and deepened, forming a canal for navigation use.
 At a point where the main canal forks into two big main branches—the north and south canals—nine miles southeast of the town of Klamath Falls, the water will be dropped 25 feet, developing 3,000 horsepower. Under a law recently passed by congress the reclamation service may develop water power and dispose of the same to cities or corporations, under certain restrictions as to use, maintenance and rates. The Klamath engineers have thus far only planned this power site. Its development will follow in due course. Nothing has been done as to its final disposition for use. The needs of irrigation always will be paramount in the use of the water.

DELLINGER AFTER COLLECTORSHIP

Astoria Newspaper Man's Candidacy May Spoil Plans of Fulton.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS SENT TO THE PRESIDENT

Documents Which Were Forwarded to Washington by Applicant May Show Senator Is Using Office Simply for His Own Gain.

The Journal has opened a news and subscription bureau at 450 Commercial street, Astoria, where any business with the paper may be transacted. Phone Main 2301.

Journal's Astoria Bureau, Aug. 18.—Will the recommendation of Senator Fulton of a candidate for collector of customs of the local port be accepted by the president?
 When J. S. Dellinger, publisher of the Astorian and one of the aspirants for the position, filed his application direct with President Roosevelt a few days ago another complication was added to an already embarrassing situation, and as several "exhibits" that are known to have accompanied the document might tend to show that the senator was using the office simply for his own political gain, it is not considered unlikely by many Astorians who have watched the contest that the chief executive may take the bit in his teeth and make an appointment strictly to his own liking.
 As far as Senator Fulton is concerned, of course, the affair became a closed incident when he forwarded the name of Clark W. Carnahan to Washington as his choice for the position, and if all precedents were to be followed it might safely be presumed that the appointment was as good as made. It would not be the first time, however, were President Roosevelt to step in and over-

EDITORS FIGHT FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Hoke Smith and Clark Howell of Atlanta Close Exciting Campaign.

SMITH AGAINST RING CONTROLLING PARTY

Howell Opposed to Populism and Fusion—Tom Watson Out for Smith—Movement to Disfranchise Negroes.

(Journal Special Service.)
 Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18.—One of the most stirring political campaigns Georgia ever has known practically closed today. Next Wednesday a general primary will be held throughout the state for the nomination of candidates for governor and other state officers, chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court and county officers.
 The nomination is equivalent to an election. The voters also will express their preference for United States senator to succeed A. O. Bacon, who is a candidate for reelection.
 Public interest is centered almost entirely in the fight for the gubernatorial nomination. The two leaders in the race are Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Hoke Smith, editor of the Savannah News, Richard B. Russell and Judge James M. Smith will appear on the ballot for the governorship, but their candidacy is believed to cut small figures in the race. The fight is between Howell and Hoke Smith.
 To Disfranchise Negroes.
 For more than three months Howell and Smith have been conducting an active campaign. They have been working with their coats off, almost every city, town and hamlet from one boundary of the state to the other has been treated to their stump oratory, while their newspaper organs have kept up a continuous fire of claims and counter-

FINISH FOUNDATION OF CHEHALIS CHURCH

Popular O. E. & N. Excursion Boat Resumes Trips to Beach.

POTTER IN SERVICE.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
 Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 15.—The foundation has been completed on a fine new church which will be erected in Chehalis by the Christian denomination. One of the features of this church will be a large auditorium. The church will cost complete about \$3,000. It will be 40x64 feet in size, with an added room for Sunday school. The church has a membership in this city of about 75, with about 70 Sunday school pupils.
 The Presbyterians are expected to begin work on their new church at an early date. Both these structures are on the east side, near the High school. The school district is just now ex-

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Seventh California District.
 (Journal Special Service.)
 Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 18.—The Republican congressional convention of the Seventh California district is being held in Los Angeles today. All indications point to the renomination of Representative James McLachlan. The Republican nomination in this district is regarded as the equivalent to an election.

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