

IMMENSE PROJECT FOR IRRIGATION BEING CONSIDERED

Victoria Man Finds Fault at Slow-
ness With Which Route Con-
necting Coast Points Is Built.

Spokane, Jan. 31.—The Columbia basin irrigation project as at present contemplated embraces approximately 1,750,000 acres of land lying within the great bend of the Columbia river. The Columbia bounds it on the west, the Oregon state boundary line on the south, while on the north and east it will be fringed by an artificial river in the form of a great canal flowing at the foot of abrupt slopes on the higher basaltic areas.

For several months of the year the Columbia basin receives only scant rainfall while 100 miles to the northwest the Clarke Fork drains from the Pend d'Oreille, Priest and Flathead lakes twice the water needed to transform the sagebrush into alfalfa and replace the howling coyote with lowing cattle.

Briefly, the Columbia basin will receive a portion of the waters draining from 25,000 square miles in the high Rocky mountains and carry it through 80 miles of lakes, canals and tunnels from the Pend d'Oreille river at Albany Falls, Idaho, to Rock Lake, 30 miles south of Spokane, thence westward and southward to the Palouse, Pasco and Walla Walla districts, with a vast network of canals and laterals covering approximately one and three quarter million acres of tillable land, with another half million acres adjoining and under water service but suited only for grazing.

A reconnaissance made some years ago by the United States reclamation service indicated the feasibility of the project, but did not receive favorable consideration in view of the number of smaller and less costly projects then available and undeveloped.

The legislature of Washington, early in 1919, created a commission of five with authority to expend \$100,000 to determine the feasibility of the Columbia basin project.

The members of the commission appointed by Governor Louis F. Hart are E. F. Benson, state commissioner of agriculture; Peter McGee, director of the Washington branch of the Federal Reserve bank; O. L. Waller, head of the department of civil engineering, Washington State college; Marvin Chase, state hydraulic engineer and chairman of the commission, and Arthur D. Jones.

The volume of water to be carried in the main canal will be approximately 20,000 cubic feet per second. It would flood 40,000 acres one foot deep every 24 hours. It would give the city of Portland, Or., its daily water supply in 2 minutes and 25 seconds and would fill the same city's reservoirs in 2 1/2 minutes. A season's run of the canal would fill a lake 30 miles wide, 100 miles long and 3 feet deep. To line the main canals and tunnels will require cement enough to keep a thousand barrel mill running continuously five and one half years.

The Columbia basin irrigation project is probably the largest ever definitely proposed.

Soda's Cost Advanced

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 31.—Another advance in soda, suet and soda fountain drinks became effective today, the proprietors of soda fountains deciding upon uniform prices.

S. & H. Green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 3-5, 560-21.—Adv.

IMMENSE IRRIGATION PLAN OUTLINED



Section of Lake Pend d'Oreille which is a natural storage reservoir for Columbia basin project aimed to put water on an immense arid area in Eastern Washington, such as is shown in accompanying photograph.

THIRD TAX UPON DOGS LIKELY TO BE LEVIED TO SWELL COUNTY FUND

Assessors Believe County En-
titled to Small Fee; Owners
Make Vigorous Protest.

A third tax on dogs in Multnomah county now looms in the offing and it is likely that the owners of the more valuable dogs, at least, will be compelled to contribute to the county coffers.

For some years dogs have been considered as personal property and as such have been subject to assessment and taxation. As it has been difficult to obtain exact statistics on dogs and their commercial value, the county assessors have generally ignored the assessment. The total valuation of dogs assessed as

Knowlton Soaked Feet in Brine to Cure Chills

Some 18 years ago F. L. Knowlton, now secretary of Portland lodge of Moose, was station agent at Salem. He contracted a severe case of chills and literally had to crawl on his hands and knees from one stool to another. Mrs. Mary Applegate, one of the well known family of that name among pioneers of the state, observed his sufferings and told him to put his feet into cold brine made of equal parts of water and coarse rock salt and keep them there half an hour at a time twice a day until he forgot to do it any more. The suffering agent did so and forgot to repeat when he had practiced the third time. His feet were well. And never since then has a chillblain dared to molest his person, so he says. Knowlton declares that he has always felt grateful to Mary Applegate's persistence and kindness in persuading him to try her cure.

personal property in Multnomah county has never exceeded \$25,000 according to County Assessor Henry E. Reed.

But with the new records reaching the county clerk's office with the issuance of the new state dog licenses, it is possible that a more stringent assessment will be made. A clerk from the assessor's office is now copying the records on the state dog tax.

At the present rate of taxation, a tax of 36 cents would be paid annually on each dog assessed at \$10, and the scale grades up accordingly. Many dogs are considered valueless and untaxable, but the pure-blooded dogs are to be assessed.

A great protest accompanies practically each application for state dog licenses. The general trend of opinion, according to James Gantenbein, who is in charge of issuing the licenses, is that the enactment of 1919 which compels every dog owner to purchase a state license at \$1 and \$2, "making Bolshevism," practically 750 tags have been issued to date. Besides the county assessment and the state dog license, each dog owner in Portland is required to obtain a city license, costing \$3 and \$5.

Health Service at O. A. C. Is Intended To Prevent Disease

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 31.—The college health service is doing work which, if it charged for at regular rates, would amount to from \$180 to \$250 a day. This work is all of a preventive type for the purpose of keeping the students of the college physically fit. There is but one case of contagious disease on the campus, that of a smallpox patient, who was promptly isolated.

Students are urged to visit the health service whenever colds or sore throats develop. It is hoped that by proper preventive treatment the "flu" can be kept out. No cases have as yet developed. Cost of the service is covered by a portion of the student body fee, no other charge being collected by the health department. One physician, Dr. C. R. Matthis, and two graduate nurses, Miss Amy Cyrus and Miss Ruth Stewart, are employed to treat all cases without charge. An average of 90 cases are treated daily at the health service station, and an average of 12 sick call visits are made daily by the physician.

Lane County Would Recover Back Taxes

Eugene, Jan. 31.—Suits have been filed in the circuit court by L. L. Ray, district attorney for Lane county, for the foreclosure of delinquent tax liens for 1913 and 1914. The liens vary from 13 cents on a lot at Florence to \$674.93 due from the Consolidated Lucky Gold Mines company for its holdings just above the Blue River on the McKenzie. The Oregon & California Railway company is delinquent for 1913 taxes amounting to more than \$250 and the McKenzie River Power & Railway company is delinquent \$423.61 on its holdings near Blue River.

Tobacco has been grown so successfully in Australia the last few years that the growers expect to be able to supply 75 per cent of the annual consumption of 15,000,000 pounds.

CONGESTION AT U. OF O. WILL BE REMEDIED IF VOTERS SANCTION BILL

More Space Can Be Procured
Only if Public Approves Measures Passed by Legislature.

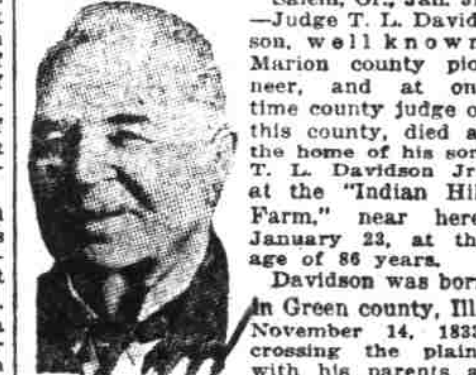
University of Oregon, Eugene, Jan. 31.—Figures showing the approximate number of square feet allowed to each student of the university since 1907 have just been prepared by the president's office. These figures show that in 1907 there were 399 students with 175 square feet space allowed to each. Since that time the number of students has increased to 1664 this semester with only 99 square feet allowed to each student. In 1909-10 when the men's gym was added to the list of buildings, 197 square feet were allowed to each student, of which there were 699. An addition of one building, in nearly every case an addition to an old building, or repairs on an old building, have been made every year since 1907.

This last year a small addition was made to the back of McClure hall at a cost of \$1000. A small drill shed was also constructed at a cost of \$2485.46.

Following is the list of buildings added since 1907: Music building, 1909; men's gym, 1909; Journalism annex, 1912; Deady hall, repairs, 1913; architectural building, 1914; Johnson hall, 1915; women's open air gym, 1915; Oregon hall, 1916; open air gym for men, 1918; R. O. T. C. building, 1918; press annex, 1919.

Eight out of 11 additions are small frame buildings, merely additions. These are the reasons why it is contended that conditions are deplorably crowded and more space must be secured through some means at once. Much hope is held that the bill adopted by the legislature at its special session and referred to the people will be enacted in order that the state university may be supplied with the accommodations for its greatly increasing enrollment.

Judge T. L. Davidson, Who Died Recently, Drove West in 1833



Salem, Or., Jan. 31.—Judge T. L. Davidson, well known in Marion county pioneer, and at one time county judge of this county, died at the home of his son, T. L. Davidson Jr., at the "Indian Hill Farm," near here, January 28, at the age of 86 years. Davidson was born in Green county, Ill., November 14, 1833, crossing the plains with his parents at the age of 13 years and locating on the farm which he has made his home continuously since that time for a period of 73 years.

Davidson's long life was devoted entirely to agricultural pursuits with the exception of his one term as county judge. He was actively interested in all civic movements and in the political affairs of the county. He was a member of the Methodist church, a Mason and an Elk. He is survived by one son, T. L. Davidson Jr. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon.

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LINCOLN COUNTY IS UNEXPLOITED LAND OF WEALTH

Forest and Mineral Resources
Still Almost Untouched Be-
cause of Lack of Capital.

By Lynn Davis

Grand Rapids has been made famous by the Michigan forests; Pittsburg by the Western Pennsylvania coal fields; Minneapolis and St. Paul by the Middle Western wheat fields, and Baltimore by the Chesapeake bay products. Yet in Oregon there is a district holding the assets of all four of these great centers, only awaiting development. This favored section is Lincoln county.

Despite these assets Lincoln has always been a comparatively sparsely settled district. Even the advent of a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad several years ago has failed to develop more than a mere fraction of the latent resources. There is a progressive citi-

zen but an evident lack of capital to pursue intelligent development. For purposes of location, this country may be found on the map about 100 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river, occupying more than 50 miles of the Pacific coast line of Oregon and extending far enough inland to make its area comparable in size to that of the state of Rhode Island.

TIMBER ALONE USED

Contained in this area are billions of feet of merchantable timber, large coal deposits, numerous fisheries and wide stretches of fertile soil. With but one of these assets numerous rich communities and progressive cities have developed in other sections of the country.

That the greater part of the development carried on so far has been confined to the timber trade is indicated by the fact that there are more than 25,000 acres of cut-over land in the district. Yet this logged off section represents a negligible loss, for there is estimated to be 14,000,000 feet of timber now standing in the county.

All but about 1,000,000 feet of this stand is privately owned. This portion is within the confines of the Siuslaw National forest reserve. The growth is principally cedar, fir and spruce.

It is natural to bring the timber stand forward in giving any descriptive outline of this district, for this asset is to be found practically everywhere. Interior Lincoln county is covered with forests.

VALUABLE MINERALS

The only other resources of importance in this interior section are the gold, platinum, coal and iron deposits. Lincoln is one of the few districts in Oregon containing coal and iron. None of these minerals are developed to any large extent.

Cutting through the northern part of the region is the Salmon river; through the center, the Siletz and Yaquina riv-

ers, and through the southern end the Alsea river. Along the valleys of these streams are located the greater area of the farm land now under cultivation.

All along the bottom lands of these rivers the soil is of remarkable fertility and is a rich brown alluvial deposit of great depth. The prairie lands are sandy loam and clay. Small fruits of all kinds, vegetables, berries and dairy cows are the things this lower land produces and supports best.

On the cut-over and higher lands, hay, grains and stock raising are the principal agricultural pursuits.

Altogether there is probably less than 15,000 acres actually under cultivation, while it has been admitted that there are 250,000 acres susceptible to ultimate cultivation.

Another asset of this country is the deep sea and inland water fishing. In the ocean are found oyster beds and plenty of clams, crawfish and deep sea fish. Halibut and codfish banks are near the coast. In the rivers of the county large catches of salmon are made annually.

From the vacation standpoint, Lincoln is a particularly inviting spot, in that it provides both beach and mountain resorts of merit. Yaquina bay and the surrounding country have long invited Portlanders in the summer time.

In the mountains the country is rough, and underbrush is thick, making good

big game hunting possible. Among the wild life sought by the sportsman are the deer, bear, cougar and wildcat. Duck and goose hunting is also to be found in almost all marshy places. Large parts of the country are accessible only by trail and are never visited except by hunters and campers.

CLIMATE EQUABLE

The typical coast climate of Oregon prevails in this region. There is much rain and the verdure is thick. Winters are principally rainy and the average precipitation is about 70 inches. There are occasional fogs along the coast, but frost is practically unknown. Farther back among the mountains heavy snows are experienced annually.

After an average test of temperature for several years it was found that the daily minimum for January was about 40 degrees, while the daily maximum for July was 65 degrees.

Numerous small towns are scattered along the coast section of Lincoln county, but the principal ones are Newport, Toledo, Waldport, Yaquina and Siletz.

A trouble hunting electric lamp designed mainly for motorists is mounted at one end of a long wire coiled around a spring reel, which winds it up within a box when not in use.

POPULAR SUMMER RESORT

There is still 13,323 acres of government land open for homesteaders in Lincoln, according to the report of the department of the interior, following its last survey in July, 1918. Most of this land is in barely accessible places, deep within the Coast mountains.

Another asset of this district is sheltered Yaquina bay, which affords dockage facilities for light draft vessels. With a railroad and ocean harbor the marketing of products from Lincoln county is made doubly easy.

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