

OUR LINE OF HOLIDAYS

is composed entirely of presents that are practical, useful the year 'round and sure to please the most fastidious tastes. Our prices are reasonable and the lines have been selected carefully to please every member of the family in every station of life. It is easy to choose gifts at this store because we carry only high-standard merchandise.

Something to Please HER

- SILK SCARFS
- HAND BAGS
- FUR SETS
- SILK HOSIERY
- FELT SLIPPERS
- GLOVES
- UNDERWEAR
- UMBRELLAS
- DOILIES
- NECKWEAR

- SILK WAISTS
- HANDK'FS
- BRASS GOODS
- SHOES
- RIBBONS
- SILK DRESSES
- CENTER PIECES
- FANCY COMBS
- FANCY APRONS
- ETC.

What HE Would Appreciate

- SUIT CASES
- HAND BAGS
- GLOVES
- UMBRELLAS
- HANDK'FS
- SUSPENDERS
- SM'K'G JACKETS
- BATH ROBES
- OVERCOATS
- SWEATERS
- COMB SETS

- NECKWEAR
- CUFF LINKS
- SCARF PINS
- MUFFLERS
- SLIPPERS
- COLLAR BAGS
- HATS and CAPS
- UNDERWEAR
- SHIRTS, SHOES
- FANCY VESTS

Christmas packages will be tastily wrapped and held for you until you care to have them delivered. Bring in your gifts purchased elsewhere and we will prepare them ready for the tree.



Santa Claus' Store



Santa Claus' Store

Alexander Department Store

FRIENDS OF EXTENSION MAKE STRONG SHOWING

(Continued from page one.)

In defending the attitude of the government, Mr. Morton declared it has no intention or desire to injure the rights of others, but that the adjudication suits were brought merely with the idea of clearing the title to water. He said that similar action will be taken on all the streams of the state and that he regarded such adjudications a *revental* to the determination of the water rights.

When last upon his feet Mr. Morton was asked by Dr. H. W. Coe if he asserted the United States government could be sued. In reply the reclamation lawyer gave a guarded answer in which he set forth that it would depend upon the nature of the case.

C. C. CHAPMAN

In one of the most interesting talks of the evening and one that enlivened the crowd greatly, C. C. Chapman, of the Portland Commercial club, poured "oil upon the troubled waters" yet stood forth plainly as a champion of the extension.

In opening his remarks Mr. Chapman declared Pendleton would make history by its action regarding the project and said he spoke advisedly in saying that the action of the club was being awaited with interest by President Taft and others concerned in the matter.

"They have raised a peach of a rookis," said the Portland man in speaking of the fight made by Stanfield people in opposition to the extension. However, he held that while it is the unalienable right of every man to defend his rights it usually follows that he will lose out if he carries his personal interest to a point where he gets beyond what is right and for the general welfare.

In an able manner the Portland secretary argued that local people should endorse the extension and then devote their energies to a right settlement of such differences as may occur. He urged that it is the interests of the state to have the extension carried out by the government; that no reclamation money will be available for Oregon unless through the extension.

The Private Interests.
Touching upon the interests of the Ladd and of the Northern Pacific lands held by these people under the extension, Mr. Chapman declared an agreement has already been reached whereby those lands will be turned over at a very reasonable consideration, something in the neighborhood of \$2.50 per acre.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Chapman was greeted by warm applause though it was manifest his attitude was especially acceptable to the

friends of the extension.
Morrow County Factors.
Attorney Woodson of Heppner was the last of those speaking in favor of the extension. He declared Heppner people had joined with others in urging the extension and that all after listening fully to the arguments during the evening he was still firm in his former belief that the project should be carried out.

ADDRESS BY I. E. DAVIS

The following is the address given last evening by I. E. Davis, former engineer in the reclamation service and who is now visiting at Hermiston: The Umatilla, like all rivers in eastern Oregon, has a very uneven flow resulting from the physical conditions of high altitude at the headwaters and the relative high precipitation there.

A large proportion of the discharge occurs in floods or in a high stage in the flow, requiring for the utilization of the entire flow an immense amount of storage.

Discharge of the Umatilla.
The average discharge of the Umatilla for the past sixteen years has been about 549,000 acre feet, about 200,000 of which is at present going to waste. The annual discharge is of course very uneven, and the low season flow near Echo practically nothing.

Use for Surplus Waters.
There is a popular impression that this waste, in whole or in part, can be used advantageously in several ways—by perfecting the present private systems by means of storage, thus giving complete summer irrigation.

By the enlargement of the present system, by increasing the canal capacities, and by storage, or by the construction of entirely new projects by means of storage and distribution work. As a matter of fact, however, it seems that there are on the Umatilla or its tributaries, no reservoir sites of present value, the Umatilla extension site excepted.

Reservoirs.
On the main river are the following: At Cayuse where a 59 foot dam would impound 2800 feet, and a dam 100 feet high, 22,000 acre feet.

At Bingham, a dam of these heights would impound 2700 and 16,000 acre feet respectively. The above storages are figured on a basis of a ten foot freeboard for each dam noted.

The river at both places has a grade of about 40 feet to the mile, and owing to this fact in connection with the presence of the O.-W. R. & N. tracks in both sites, neither are practicable.

These are the best sites above Pendleton, and the same objection operates against any site along the main river. On the North Fork are two small sites where storage is limited and costly—doubtless over \$100 per acre foot.

McKay Creek Storage.
On McKay creek are three reservoir sites. The lower near the mouth appears to be the best and has a stor-

age capacity for a 50 or 100 foot dam of 5100 and 21,400 acre feet respectively. The higher dam, owing to the topography of the site, is the more economical. For the same reason an artificial spillway will be necessary. Considering also that the foundations for any dam on this creek would have not been determined. The estimates of cost hereafter given are taken sufficiently liberal to cover these features, and are from actual cross sections taken several years ago in the field, and from accurate topographic maps.

It is doubtful if any dam can be constructed at this point for less than \$70 per acre foot, and from its location, the land along the lower river only could benefit.

The site at Big Bend for a dam, the same height as before noted, would impound 28,000 or 120,000 acre feet, and the estimated cost per acre foot stored is about \$55.

At the Forks, storage would doubtless cost \$80 per acre foot and \$70 is about the maximum.

In none of these estimates has the damage from flowage been considered. The figures as given are based on accurate surveys and are believed to be conservative.

It might be remarked that before now these sites have been condemned by capable engineers.

Lower Storage.
Below Echo and on the tract of desert land lying between the Umatilla river and Willow creek are two reservoir sites of good size, but owing to the extreme porous character of the underlying strata both were condemned by the reclamation service after exhaustive investigations.

About 30 miles west of Echo there is a large reservoir site but very expensive, owing to the high dam necessary. On account of the topography of this site, the maximum storage is the most economical. The dam and dykes necessary aggregate about six miles in length. A feed canal for this site would be very long and expensive as it would be largely in hard pan or gravel, the latter requiring a concrete lining to prevent loss by seepage. The use of this reservoir in connection with a project from the Umatilla river is not considered feasible.

Combined Capacities.
The total capacities of all reservoir sites above Echo on the Umatilla and including the largest on McKay creek is about 65,000 acre feet, and it is therefore perfectly apparent that the only feasible opportunity to use these waste waters of the Umatilla is on the lowlands below Echo. It is equally obvious that no successful project will be developed above this vicinity for years as the cost would be exceedingly high. From the figures given it is a simple matter for anyone sufficiently interested to compute the probable cost of any project in the vicinity of Pendleton. The extremely high cost is certainly apparent, it is not entirely improbable that small storage works can be built at this time upon the upper regions of the river to irrigate small tracts, but not to a sufficient extent to influence the present great loss of water.

John Day Project.
Relative to the opinion that the John Day project should be constructed at this time instead of the Umatilla extension it should be understood that the former has never been formally approved by the reclamation service. It has been sufficiently investigated and mapped to indicate that the acre cost will be high and that the construction of a canal in the river canon will be extremely difficult and long in building. This section of the canal alone will cost over six million dollars, and this great initial expense is necessary prior to the irrigation of a single acre and is one of the reasons tending to retard development here. This project contemplates the irrigation of about two hundred thousand acres at a cost of over \$100 per acre.

It is apparent that at some future time the John Day project will be built to irrigate all the land lying between Umatilla and Arlington and from the Columbia river south to the higher lands. At that time the west extension would have then become a unit of this project and the water required there liberated to use elsewhere.

Doubtless at that time land in Umatilla county will have become of sufficient value to warrant the construction of first class projects along the Umatilla or its tributaries.

Water Rights.
The impression seems to be current that the west extension will affect the adjudication of water rights in this county adversely to all litigants, the government alone excepted. It is difficult to understand this opinion since the title to the waters to be used for this extension is at present vested in the state, since the many excessive filings on the Umatilla river can never be previously considered.

To illustrate this condition: Filings on a certain ditch below here are as follows: 10,000, 50,000, 80,000, 1,000, 275,000 and 15,000 miners inches or about 10,000 c. f. s. a flow larger than the low season discharge of all but a very few rivers in the United States.

The adjudication of these claims will be made purely on a question of fact as existing at the time suit was instituted, with the priority right, ditch capacity and area irrigated as the ruling elements, and the whole modified by the modern principle of beneficial use of the waters.

It is most assuredly fortunate for all concerned that the government is a party to this suit, since it will insure a final and equitable adjustment of all claims. The large amount of accurate data and evidence prepared by the reclamation service will unquestionably tend to a settlement entirely fair to all just claimants.

Stanfield and Other Damage.
Contemplating as the west extension does, the construction of a large reservoir of undecided capacity on the main river, it may eventuate in damage to the town of Stanfield from flowage, and the method of protection necessary is to construct substantial dikes, near the R. R. tracks and pump out the seepage water. While the appearance of these dikes may not be entirely prepossessing a

benefit to the town will certainly accrue from their value in keeping flood water in the river from backing into any drainage system that might be built.

Acreage to be Irrigated.

The exact acreage to be irrigated under this west extension, it is understood, is not definitely decided, but the area to be lost through this construction can be readily estimated. Rumor has it that fear is entertained that this reservoir will cause, when the reservoir is filled, the backing up of the waters in what is known as the Meadows, and that this district will become a swamp. From a geological standpoint this tract has but just emerged from this condition but it may be stated that since this valley has a general slope of about ten feet to the mile, the backing up can be measured by prolonging a level line from the lake level to intersect the present ground water surface, a short distance up the valley. This distance must also be measured, a small amount, to allow the head necessary for an underground flow to be acquired.

It is reported that this tract is in serious need of drainage at present, and it is doubtless true that considering the comparative low elevation of this country above the river, and the presence of a large canal in porous ground, encircling two sides of it, drainage is imperative. It is probable that a lake here, will obstruct some of the natural drainage channels, but in no particular sense, in light of the foregoing, will this interference extend beyond the area to be purchased by the government to include overflowed land and the necessary marginal strip to take care of this feature. That this entire area must revert to a state of swamp seems entirely unnecessary to consider.

Should the tracts under the Western Land & Irrigation company and the Irrigon project desire to throw in their lot with this extension, then such action is manifestly a confession of benefits received, and these areas would class as newly developed tracts, otherwise the extension will be restricted to a smaller area, and the only land lost is for the reservoir site itself.

Present Duty of Water.

In consideration of the vast amount of water required to irrigate raw sandy land in Oregon, when first seeded, and referring as an instance in point to that part of the Umatilla project already built, and acknowledging the excessive amount of water used there, at present, the statement is made that this condition of affairs is but a repetition of conditions occurring in California and other places of like character.

It is equally certain here as there, that the duty of water will steadily rise as the soil becomes broken down, as vegetation increases, and as the irrigation system is improved and perfected. In evidence of this statement, the actual water required to irrigate a ninety-acre tract of alfalfa at Hermiston, is as follows: 1909, 10 a. f.; 1910, 6 a. f.; and in 1911, 3.2 a. f. It is evident that the government cannot construct in the beginning to furnish the vast amount of water necessary for an entire raw and

undeveloped project. By opening successive units, however, and in connection with betterment, work and cultivation, there can be no question of the adequacy of the government water supply, and the rapid rise of the duty of water, as instanced by many successful projects in other localities.

TALK BY E. P. DODD

As the first speaker has said we have several subjects to present and it is my purpose to give you a few facts on the available supply of water in the Umatilla river, and where in a general way the ownership of this water lies. I also want to discuss to you part of the motive of the opposition to the west extension and correct some of the false statements that have appeared in some of the resolutions of protests recently published by the newspapers. What I will say is here in typewritten form and can be referred to by any of you, and if you desire to make a note of some of the figures that I give you, please do not hesitate to ask for time to do so as we pass along.

From the printed public records of the geological survey I will give you the run off of the Umatilla river in acre feet per year for the last 15 years. This is computed for the river below Pendleton and including all its tributaries like Birch and McKay creek. These figures are as follows:

1887	660,000	acre feet
1888	500,000	acre feet
1889	620,000	acre feet
1900	386,000	acre feet
1901	740,000	acre feet
1902	520,000	acre feet
1903	750,000	acre feet
1904	690,000	acre feet
1905	250,000	acre feet

(Smallest in 15 years.)

1906	550,000	acre feet
1907	600,000	acre feet
1908	380,000	acre feet
1909	350,000	acre feet
1910	600,000	acre feet
1911	350,000	acre feet

The average run off for the last 15 years per year is 549,000 acre feet. These measurements were taken for two twelve months periods, that is, one from October 15 to October 15, and the other from January 1 to January 1, and the lowest record for the year was used in order to make the estimate safe. For this supply of water there is now under irrigation and process of reclamation about 55,000 acres of land. The United States project at Hermiston has 25,000 acres; the Western Land and Irrigation Co., 10,000 to 12,000 acres; the Furnish Ditch company 8,000 to 10,000 acres; the Brownell ditch company 1,000 acres and other smaller projects total about 7,000 acres. For this area approximately 125,000 acre feet were diverted during the past season. Most of the ditches were run to nearly full capacity during the period when full water was available in the river and this amount cannot be very well increased. There, therefore, remains at least between 300,000 and 400,000 acre feet of water flowing to the sea

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