

OREGON TO PROTEST ON APPORTIONMENT

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
WILL BE APPEALED TO

Every Commercial Organization in the State Will be Expected to Make a Demand for the Completion of the Western Extension of the Umatilla and the Klamath Projects.

Oregon will protest against the reclamation apportionment announced Christmas day by President Taft, says the Telegram. This protest is to go from every commercial and industrial body of the state to the Oregon delegation in congress, with the request that it be presented to President Taft. In the protest, it will be a recital of facts showing that this state has contributed more than \$3,000,000 to the fund, that it has some of the very best sites for work in the West, and that it is now equitably entitled to not only the \$6,000,000 balance given to the fund and not used here, but to a fair portion of the \$20,000,000 loan which is being made by the federal government.

That the Oregon case may be presented accurately and fairly, a careful compilation of facts is now being made by Z. L. Thompson, of Hartman & Thompson, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial club. Accepting the idea that all energies must be centered now upon completing projects approved and begun, this statement will bear upon Oregon's two approved projects, at Umatilla and Klamath. It will be shown the president that both these are absolutely within the meaning of the term "existing approved projects," and are under the 1909 law entitled not only to a portion of the annual addition to the fund, but to a share of the \$20,000,000 loan to be issued. It will be shown further that these are two of the most meritorious projects of the country, in economy of development, in fertility of soil, advantages of climate, access to railways and water transportation and otherwise. Also, it will be proved that in the small units of these projects completed, the land has been taken almost immediately, and that all of the additional acreage approved by the engineers is assured almost instant sale when placed upon the market. And with this irrefutable showing of facts, the president will be asked by the entire state to do justice to Oregon, by reappropriation the reclamation fund.

"Study the Umatilla project," said Mr. Thompson this morning. "It is one of the best of the entire country. The east and west portions of the project are as much a single piece of work as any being prosecuted in the West. The coming summer about 17,000 acres will have been irrigated in the east units, at a cost of approximately \$60 an acre. All of this land has been grabbed up in small tracts as fast as ready for market, because it compares with the famous Wenatchee and Kennewick districts for fruit. There will be about 25,000 acres in the total eastern portion of the project.

"The western extension of the project, which has, according to common information, been in high favor with the engineers, has 50,000 acres available for development. By building a big reservoir on a tract covering about 5000 acres, the immense flood flow of the Umatilla river will be conserved, and one of the richest tracts of the West reclaimed. This land has two railways at hand and the Columbia river as an additional transportation medium. It is worth many hundred dollars an acre when irrigated, and would probably equal or surpass Kennewick and Wenatchee, where \$2000 an acre is not unusual.

"From any point the government may desire to consider this work, it cannot find a project where returns will be surer or quicker than in the western extension of Umatilla, no matter what the cost of the work an acre may be. The land is almost entirely in the public domain, yet the water is now waste in spring floods, and no difficulties can it intervene. We will show that this is practicable in every sense, and also strictly within the meaning of the law.

"Take Klamath. There 160,000 acres were embraced within the original approved project. Only about 30,000 acres have been irrigated, and this land is taken up as fast as opened. A railway has just been built to it, and the influx of immigrants insures the immediate selling of all the land that could be irrigated there by the government. Furthermore, this work can be done at close to the record figure for the entire West, certainly at a very low price for such rich holdings. Water is in excess of total requirements. All of the Klamath work is essentially a portion of an approved project, and the law would not have to be strained a particle in including it. About \$4,000,000 would be required to complete the project.

"These two great and highly meritorious works can be finished with the funds that have been given by Oregon to the reclamation fund. At Umatilla the estimate for the additional 50,000 acres is from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, and at Klamath it is \$4,000,000. Our deficit now is about \$8,000,000 and nearly \$1,000,000 is being added annually. Working within the law enacted, and basing our appeal upon the fundamentals of justice, we will ask the president to recognize this state for at least the sum we have given to the reclamation fund, and for completion of existing approved projects of such great merit."

MINISTER DISCUSSES POWER OF THE PRESS

"There are 10,000 newspapers and magazines read in this country every day. They are devoured like bread," declared the Rev. Dr. Clayton Albert Schuckler in a sermon in the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsburgh. He spoke of "our times and the paper that talks" and

described the effect of the newspaper upon public thought.

"The American people want live literature," he said. "They want a paper that talks. They will have it. If they cannot get it pure, clean cut and burning they will take the impure and unwholesome. The literature flooding the country is causing as great revolutions as the swords of mighty warriors in the past. The writings of some men are to be feared more than a poisoned sword.

"Powerful is the pen of the upright wielded in defense of truth, every stroke sharp and pointed.

"The times demand sound sense and practical thought, not so much the how as the what, not so much that which addresses itself to the imaginative and speculative faculties only as that which speaks of everyday life right to the popular heart.

"People have hearts, feelings and sympathies, and they wish to have them recognized and appealed to. They want the paper to talk to them."

SPOKANE HAS MORE THAN SCORE MILLIONAIRES

One hundred and thirty-three residents of Spokane own property in Spokane and the district aggregating a value of \$58,000,000, according to a compilation made by a reporting agency. Of these 21 are designated as millionaires, 28 each have wealth of more than \$500,000 and 81 possess a quarter million dollars or more.

Those in the \$1,000,000 class are: F. A. Blackwell, railroad builder and operator and timberman; James Breen, mine operator; J. J. Browne, banker and capitalist; Malcolm B. Brownlee, capitalist; Amasa B. Campbell, mine owner and operator; P. Lewis Clark, real estate and capitalist; Patrick Clark, mine-owner and operator; Daniel C. Corbin, railroad builder and operator; William H. Cowles, newspaper publisher; Harry L. Day, mineowner and operator; Louis M. Davenport, restaurateur and real estate operator; John A. Finch, mineowner and operator; Jay P. Graves, railroad builder and mine owner; Levi W. Hutton, mineowner and real estate; Thomas J. Humbird, lumberman; Colonel D. P. Jenkins, capitalist; James Monaghan, mine owner and real estate; August Paulson, capitalist; Patrick Welch, railroad contractor, and Mrs. William Winters, railroad contractor.

Bankers, mine operators, railroad builders, contractors, brewers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, timbermen, hotelkeepers, orchard land owners and wheat farmers are included in the list of those whose wealth is under the \$1,000,000 mark. The per capita wealth of Spokane is a little more than \$2000, while the bank deposits would give every man, woman and child in the city about \$305, if distributed equally. The wealth production of the city and district is a matter of \$747 per capita. Building operations during 1910 amounted to \$60 each for a population of 112,000.

FOUNDER OF OREGON PONY EXPRESS IS 70

Judge Thomas H. Brents, presiding officer of the Walla Walla county superior court, who celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth at Walla Walla, Wash., founded the pony express between Canyon City and The Dalles, Ore., in 1862, charging 50 cents for letters and three per cent for carrying treasure over a stretch of 225 miles of territory picked by road agents and bandits. He was born in Florence, Ill., in 1840 and crossed the plains with his parents in 1852. President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Canyon City. He also served the district in the Oregon state legislature and was three times a territorial representative in congress from Washington. He presided over the territorial republican convention at Vancouver, Wash., in 1874. At the expiration of his last term in congress he practiced law at Walla Walla, until 1896, when he was elected judge of the superior court. Time was when members of the bar fought him in convention, but now no one has the temerity to run against him.

THREE BROTHERS TO CELEBRATE SAME DAY

Spokane, Wash.—Robert G. C. D. and J. H. Lyle, brothers, will celebrate the anniversaries of their birth on January 3. Sixteen years intervene between the oldest and the youngest. C. D. Lyle is the eldest, being born on January 3, 1846. The second is J. H. Lyle, born on January 3, 1862, while Robert G. Lyle, a wealthy farmer and stockman, living near Pullman, Wash., first saw the light of day on January 3, 1863. The latter believes that his family has a record seldom if ever equalled in any on the continent. His claims are verified by documentary proof in the shape of city and county records, giving the date of births as already noted. Robert G. Lyle has been a resident of eastern Washington since territorial days. He has made a study of breeding cattle and other stock, also devoting much of his time to agriculture. His farm is one of the best in Whitman county, where the average wheat production is about 8,000,000 bushels a year.

NEWSPAPERS ARE NOW PART OF THE GOVERNMENT

President Taft has formed a new consulting body which in the one week of its life has become known throughout the country as "The Fourth Estate Cabinet." In short, President Taft has started the idea of granting audiences to the newspaper correspondents in a body in the cabinet chamber at 4:30 every Tuesday afternoon, where important questions are to be discussed and the newspaper men will be requested to give their views and advice to the president.

The first meeting was held last Tuesday with President Taft presiding.—Fourth Estate.

The way some New York women are having their bust pictures taken, they certainly look as if they were in the social swim.

FIRST REPORT OF NEW INSTITUTION

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE
MINDED MAKES GOOD

Superintendent H. E. Bickers and Physician Show Excellent Condition—Health of Inmates Especially Good.

In his first bi-ennial report to the governor and the legislature to have been filed since the institution has been established, Superintendent H. E. Bickers of the state institute for the feeble-minded, gives a flattering account of the success of the institution and its corps of officers and attendants, in the conduct of the school and the vast benefits derived by the patients from the course of treatment and education prescribed. The healthy condition of the school and its inmates during the two-year period is also set forth by the attending physician, Dr. W. Carlton Smith, which is highly satisfactory and encouraging to all concerned.

In his editorial setting forth the conditions of the institution for the past two years or eighteen months, Superintendent Bickers points out that the appropriation set aside for the benefit of the school by the legislature of 1909 was inadequate for the needs of the institution and that there was a deficiency of approximately \$14,400, and he recommends that an appropriation be made by the approaching session of the legislature to meet this deficiency, and that an additional appropriation be made to provide for additional buildings and equipment to meet the growing demands of the institution for the ensuing two years.

The superintendent says in part: "The first feeble minded persons to enter the institution were received on December 1, 1908, on which date there were transferred from the asylum 39 adults and children; we have since received from that institution 90 and from other sources 102.

"We now have a waiting list of 25 with applications coming in at the rate of about 10 per month. "The general health of the institution at the present time is good. Since the opening of the institution we have had several cases of diphtheria which developed among the inmates a short time after their transfer from the asylum, the source from which it undoubtedly emanated. Under strict quarantine and proper treatment the cases were confined to three or four of the children. We have had no recurrence of the disease. We also had five cases of small pox introduced from some outside source. These cases were properly quarantined and successfully treated. A few other cases of epidemic diseases have occurred, but none serious.

"We have grouped the inmates strictly on the cottage plan, as originally designed in planning the institution. Those of nearly the same degree of intelligence are assigned or grouped in families of from 20 to 25 and are isolated as far as possible from children of different grades. Those unable to care for themselves and requiring constant care and oversight are placed in the custodial division, and those that are capable of being instructed are assigned to the school and industrial classes.

"The accompanying report of physician and principal are comprehensive and should receive careful attention."

GIRL GIVES BONDS TO REMAIN SINGLE

Spokane, Wash.—When Miss Margaret Perkins went to work as telephone operator in a local hotel today the management required her to give a bond not to marry within six months. This instrument, duly signed and sealed, holds Miss Perkins' bondsmen liable to the extent of \$500 in the event she becomes a bride on or before June 21, 1911. The sureties are prominent business men.

"The reason for this unusual requirement by the hotel management is that a half dozen telephone operators have married within as many months, the last two being Miss Florence Joyce, who recently married a rancher, and Miss Olive Bourne, who has gone to Rockland, Mich., to join her intended husband.

"I am not engaged to marry any one, nor do I expect to enter into an engagement during the coming six months," said Miss Perkins, a comely brunette, "and for that reason my bondsmen have nothing to fear. Of course, I have received a proposal or two, but I am not ready to settle down for life.

"The making of a bond is a matter of business with the management of the hotel," the operator continued. "There is more or less trouble every time a new operator is 'broken' in, the rule being that as soon as a girl becomes efficient she deserts the switchboard to join heart and hand with some mere man.

"As I said, I am not ready to become the wife of any man, therefore the management has nothing to fear so far as I am concerned. The two young women working on the other eight-hour shifts will also be required to give bonds, I am informed."

A. G. Benson, manager of the house, believes that Miss Perkins and the other operators will carry out their agreement to the letter.

A Frolic Fellow. "You can get an armful of daisies for a dime," pointed out the optimist, "and just look at their bright, merry little faces."

"What do I want with an armful of daisies?" growled the pessimist. "I'd rather have a cheese sandwich."—New York Journal.

The Dominion Iron and Steel company, with mines at Sydney, has been granted \$1,029,503 bounty on its output for last year.

PARTIAL ENTRIES MAY BE ASSIGNED

SECRETARY BALLINGER
ISSUES NEW INSTRUCTIONS

Homesteaders on Irrigation Projects Are Beneficiaries—Residence Is Required—Right to Dispose of Part of Claim After Five-Year Period.

Under new regulations approved by Secretary Ballinger, homestead entries on government irrigation projects may assign any part of their entries at any time after completing five years' residence upon the land, as required by law, says a Washington special to the Oregonian. The law authorizes assignments, enacted June 23, 1910, authorized the assignment of entries "in whole or in part," but the first regulations issued by the department under date of September 13 restricted assignments to whole entries and denied the right to assign a part of an entry.

As the bill had been passed largely at the instance of Senator Liorah of Idaho, and as he personally had inserted the provision permitting the assignment of parts of entries, the Idaho senator took serious exception to the regulations on the ground that they were at variance with the law, and several times he personally protested to Secretary Ballinger against the regulations of last September.

Ballinger Issues Order. The secretary recognized that the regulations narrowed down the privileges conferred by the law, and accordingly issued new instructions to land officers and the Reclamation Service. These new regulations, after reciting the terms of the act of June 23, 1910, read as follows:

"Under the provisions of this act persons who have made or may make homestead entries subject to the reclamation act may assign entries in their entirety at any time after filing in the General Land Office satisfactory proof of residence, improvement and cultivation for the five years required by the ordinary provisions of the homestead law. The act also provides for the assignment of homestead entries in part, but such assignments, if made prior to the establishment of farm units, must be in strict accordance with the legal subdivisions of the public survey, and if made after such units are established must conform thereto except as hereinafter provided.

Entrymen May Elect Unit.

"In cases where the entry involves two or more farm units the entryman may file an election as to which farm unit he will retain, and he may assign and transfer to a qualified assignee any farm unit or farm units entirely embraced within the original entry. If an election by the entryman to conform to a farm unit be filed and no assignment made of the remainder of the entry, the entry will be conforming to the farm unit selected for retention and canceled as to the remainder. Assignments of parts of established farm units will be allowed only after report by the project engineer to the department that the farm unit as proposed to be divided or as capable of adjustment in connection with surrounding lands will make two or more units, each capable of supporting a family, the report to be accompanied with plats describing the amended farm units.

"Such plats will be submitted by the Director of the Reclamation Service to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, and when approved by him will be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for transmission to the local land office with appropriate instructions; the assignment of the lands embraced within one of the farm units so established to be allowed only after a proper showing of the qualifications of the assignee, the filing of water right application by him and the payment of any amount due upon the lands covered by the assignment under the terms of the public notice issued in connection with the project in which the lands are situated.

Applicants Pay for Survey. "If a survey shall be found necessary to determine the boundaries of the sub-division of any such farm unit, or the division of the irrigable areas, a deposit equal to the estimated cost of such survey must be made with the special fiscal agent, Reclamation Service, on the project, by or on behalf of the parties interested. Any excess over the actual cost will be returned to the depositor or depositors after completion of the survey.

"No assignment of a portion of any farm unit will be recognized by the department as modifying any approved water right application or releasing any part of the farm unit as originally established from any portion of the charges announced against it until after the approval of the amended farm unit by the Secretary of the Interior, the filing of evidence of the qualifications of the assignee, the receipt of a proper water right application and of the payment due upon the land included in the assignment.

Only One Unit Allowed. "Assignments under this act must be made expressly subject to the limitations, charges, terms and conditions of the reclamation act, and inasmuch as that act limits the right of entry to one farm unit, the assignee must present a showing in the form of an affidavit, duly corroborated, that he has not acquired title to and is not claiming any other farm unit or entry under the reclamation act.

"Assignments made and filed in the local land office in accordance with these regulations must be noted on the records of that office and forwarded to the General Land Office for consideration and, if approved, the assignees in each case will be required to make payment of the water right charges and submit proof of reclamation as would the original entryman, and after proof in full compliance with the law may receive a patent for the land."

Two States Claim Town. Citizens of Union City, Indiana, and

several other towns on the eastern boundary of Indiana are anxious to learn just where they "are at." Surveyors allege that the strip of country along the Indiana-Ohio border in which these municipalities are located, now belong to Indiana, is really a part of Ohio. If this claim should be sustained, thousands of people who now consider themselves Hoosiers would be transformed into Buckeyes. It is safe to say that a majority of the persons involved do not consider such a culmination desirable, and if the matter should come to an issue, the citizens of Union City will fight to retain their right to the title of Hoosier.

EX-PRESIDENTS IN POLITICS. Chief Magistrates Who Have Mixed Up in Party Contests After Retirement.

The spectacle of a former occupant of the presidential chair knee-deep in politics recently excited the interest of the entire nation—and, in some quarters, no small amount of criticism. Such a spectacle, it must be admitted, is for the present generation a novelty. From the collapse of the Grant third-term boom, thirty years ago, to Mr. Roosevelt's reentrance into the political arena during the past autumn, no ex-president has been known to identify himself in any active manner with the political contests of state or nation. Of the six presidents between Grant and Roosevelt, two—Garfield and McKinley—died in office; the retirement of two others—Arthur and Hayes—at the expiration of their terms was absolute and although both Harrison and Cleveland, after quitting the White House, participated occasionally in public affairs, and retained a keen interest in the political doings of their times, each manifestly regarded himself as irrevocably withdrawn from the theatre of active party combat.

Fifty or seventy-five years ago, however, the situation was far otherwise. Of the twenty men in all who, from Washington to Roosevelt, have survived their tenure of the chief magistracy, not fewer than half continued to exercise, out of office, some measure of the public influence which they exercised in it. In at least six or seven instances, this influence was profoundly felt within the domain of party politics.—Munsey's Magazine.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST IDEAL FOR DAIRYING

CHIEF OF DIVISION SAYS
SECTION IS MOST FAVORED

A. H. Rawl, Dairy Expert Says Northwest is Not Lying up to Possibilities—More Dairy Cows and Better Ones Are Needed.

Portland, Ore.—That the Pacific Northwest is one of the most favored dairy sections of the whole world was the statement of A. H. Rawl, chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture, who was in Portland this week. Mr. Rawl was banqueting by the Portland Commercial club and he took occasion to tell the Portland business men that the Northwest is not living up to its possibilities in dairying.

"I would have orchards, sheep and other things on the farms of this Willamette valley," said Mr. Rawl, "and I would also have more dairy cows and better ones. Dairying means a great deal here for it gives quick cash returns, provided the proper investment is put into it. The soil of this valley will last forever with a well balanced system of agriculture.

"There are about 22,000,000 dairy cattle in the United States which are producing about half they would under ordinary business methods. People tell me that the Northwest is backward in building up its dairy industry. You need not think you are the only ones who are slow about it. The same condition is true elsewhere. The Willamette valley is one of the best dairy districts in the world. It needs more drainage, more cows, more dairy farmers, and it has many good ones now.

"I wish we had \$50,000 available for work in encouraging the dairy industry on the coast. We have not got it but we hope to have it within the next two years. I look for the best results by working with local institutions. Farmers can best be taught by the force of example. If we can come here and join with local institutions in helping out, as far as I am concerned, I shall be glad to do it."

MILLIONS OF YOUNG TROUT FOR WASHINGTON STREAMS

Five hundred million fry will be planted annually in the lakes and streams in the state of Washington if a measure favored by the State Fish Protective association is adopted by the legislature at its sessions beginning next January. State Senator Myers of Davenport, will have charge of the bill, which is endorsed by prominent sportsmen all over the state.

The plan is to close all the hatcheries, except the one on the Little Spokane river, near Spokane, and enlarge the latter plant. This, it is declared by officials of the association, can be accomplished without additional cost to the state. The legislature will also be urged to adopt a law, making it compulsory for every big game hunter to wear a bright red coat during the open seasons, the purpose being to reduce the danger of being shot. Colonel Andy Mulligan will urge the adoption of a bill to permit boxing contests, limited in length and under expert supervision. His idea is to eliminate the "meal ticket scrapers" and conduct the sport on a high plane.

SPOKANE MAYOR CALLS JAIL RELIC OF DARK AGES

Mayor Nelson S. Pratt of Spokane, has requested the Spokane chamber of commerce, the Ministerial Alliance, ward improvement clubs and residents to endorse a project by which a work farm will supplant the city jail as a corrective institution, which, he says, is a relic of the dark ages. He also urges the establishment of an institution where the destitute can find employment.

Mayor Pratt says the suffering from petty crime now punished by imprisonment in the city jail, does not fall upon the culprit, but on the family, which is deprived of support. He believes that a farm where the prisoner could till the soil, saw wood or do other work, would solve the problem of support for his family. "There is more or less destitution and suffering in every large city of the land," he added, "and, prosperous as Spokane is, it is no exception. It is up to the city to provide a remedy, and I believe it ought to be done at once without delay.

"CHAIN-GANG" HIDES HER.

Stranded With Husband in Oklahoma She Does Four Good Days' Work. After working four days on the streets of Muskogee with the "chain-gang," "Will Taylor" was found to be Mrs. Lawrence Hanson of St. Louis.

Mrs. Hanson donned man's clothing on November 26 and with her husband started for the southwest, seeking work. Stranded here, husband and wife were picked up and sentenced to ten days with the chain gang.

When Mrs. Hanson came out for the tools this morning she, forgot the heavy man's gloves she had been wearing and the jailer became suspicious of her slender wrists and pink nails. Questioned, she admitted the deception and was transferred to the woman's ward.

Officers in charge of the chain gang say Mrs. Hanson did more work in the four days than any of the men.

REPEAL OF EXPORT DUTIES ON CATTLE AND RUBBER

The export duties on cattle and India rubber were abolished by law in effect October 1, 1910, according to information received by the British Board of Trade Journal.

Do not undervalue the headache. While it is at its sharpest it seems a bad investment, but when relief begins the unexpired remainder is worth four dollars a minute.

CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR GIVES
LECTURE AT WHITMAN

An illustrated lecture on "The Historic Development of Greek Architecture" was given at Whitman college on Tuesday evening, by Professor O. M. Washburn of the University of California. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Walla Walla Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.