

## \$100,000,000 FOR WATER

Projects in Northwest States Aggregate Some 1,500,000 Acres

## CENSUS TAKER ASK 32 QUESTIONS

Uncle Sam Provides Penalty for Those Who Balk on Being Quizzed, Therefore One Must Fess up Without any Fuss--The Interrogations Are Classified into Thirteen Groups.

Some idea of the importance to the future development of the Pacific Northwest of the government irrigation projects is to be gained from the statement issued by the reclamation service, in answer to requests for information as to the estimated costs of reclamation of present projects, the net costs, the irrigable areas, the water right charges and the repayments to the government which the settlers will make in paying for their water. It shows that in Idaho \$22,000,000 of lands will be added to the agricultural areas; in Washington \$31,000,000, and in Oregon \$10,600,000, while Montana leads with more than \$40,000,000.

These four states will have more than \$100,000,000 out of the estimated total value of all present projects, which is \$239,435,000.

Up to October 31, 1909, the settlers on these projects had repaid to the government in Oregon \$11,000, in Washington \$77,700, in Idaho \$11,000, and in Montana \$81,000.

Lands now actually under water on these projects are in Idaho, 142,000 out of a total of 480,000 acres in the projects; in Washington, 20,000 out of a total to be reclaimed of 262,000, in Oregon, 42,000 out of 193,000, and in Montana about 50,000 out of a total of about 550,000 acres.

The lowest charge per acre for reclamation is on the Minadoka project in Idaho, estimates running as low as \$22 and as high as \$30 in the four states named. The highest charge per acre is on the Okanogan project in Washington, the Umatilla project in eastern Oregon coming next at \$60.

### THE CENSUS TAKER.

There are severe penalties for not answering questions which the census man will ask, but the enumerators use diplomacy and tact and few people will refuse to supply such information as the Government wants. The population schedule has been approved, and in its final form is 16 by 23 inches, printed front and back, with 50 lines on each side, one for each person enumerated. The Government printing office will turn out 1,800,000 copies so that each of the 330 supervisors, who will marshal an army of 67,000 enumerators, will have an ample supply.

These blanks will be quite an expense, although a single sheet does not look costly. Only first-quality white writing paper will be used, weighing 64 pounds to the ream, and the total weight of the paper used will be 234,400 pounds. These schedules will be printed at the rate of 9000 an hour, and it will require 6 1/2 days for the press to print the 1,800,000 copies, running for 16 hours a day. The paper is heavy and will stand considerable handling, for it will be exposed to all sorts of weather and must be handled and rehandled until 100 names are set down, with the life history of 100 individuals. Of these schedules will be taken the statistics by means of cards, and the Government has purchased 122,000,000 manila cards.

Thirty-two questions are to be asked by the census man, and these interrogations are classified into 13 groups. The first is "location" and under it the enumerator writes the street, road or avenue, the house number, the number of the dwelling-house and the number of the family in the order of the enumerator's district. Under the subject "name," the name of each per-

son living in a house April 15, 1910, will be taken. The surname comes first and then the given name and middle initial. The only individuals omitted will be the babes born after April 15. The third group calls for the "relationship" which each person enumerated bears to the head of the family in which he resides. The "personal description" asks for sex, color or race--whether white, black, Chinese, Indian, Japanese or mulatto. The age at the last birthday is wanted, and other questions to be answered are whether married or single, widowed or divorced, the number of years married and under the question of "mother of how many children," must be answered the number of children each woman has had and the number still alive.

"Nativity" deals with the place of birth and the place of birth of the parents of the person enumerated. If born in this country, the state or territory must be announced, and if of foreign birth, the name of the country. "Citizenship" is applied to foreign-born persons only, and calls for a statement as to the year of immigration and whether alien or naturalized. Whether the person enumerated speaks English or some other language must be set down in this schedule.

In the matter of occupation, there are five questions to be answered. The first calls for the trade or profession, or particular kind of work performed by the person enumerated. Then comes a question as to the general nature of the industry, business or establishment. Next, whether the person is an employer or employee, or working alone. The fourth question is whether out of work April 15, and the fifth, the number of weeks out of work during 1909. Under "education" the enumerator wants to know whether the person is able to read or write, and whether any school was attended since September 1, 1909.

"Ownership of home" calls for answers to these questions: whether the home is rented or owned, and if owned, whether mortgaged or free, whether a farmhouse or in a city or village. Other questions on general information are whether the person is a survivor of the Confederate or Navy, whether deaf or dumb, and whether blind in one or both eyes.

Most of the troubles of the census man will come from the women, and especially when he begins asking them their age and about their marriage, their divorce and their children. It was on these questions that the most trouble originated 10 years ago. The foreigners will be most difficult to deal with, but in districts where one nationality of foreigners predominate, the census supervisors will try to have enumerators of the same nationality, so as to facilitate the work.

### BIG FIGHT FOR WESTON

A battle for the life of Weston Normal school has been commenced at Pendleton. The executive committee of eastern Oregon citizens which met there decided that Weston shall fight independently for reinstatement. Judge James A. Fee and Colonel James H. Raley were appointed to draft the initiative petition, which will be put before the peo- ple at once. The bill will be voted on at the November election. The proposed enactment provides for the assessment of one twenty-fifth of a mill on all state property for the support of Weston. This, at the present

valuation, would amount to about \$27,000 annually. Its adoption means that the superior Weston institution, consisting of buildings and apparatus valued at more than \$75,000, will again be set into operation training the young people of Eastern Oregon for life usefulness where now there are no schools.

### STOCK WINTER WELL IN HARNEY.

J. F. Mahon, a stockman of 41 years' experience in Eastern Oregon, and at this time operating one of the largest ranches in Harney County, says: "Stock losses have been confined to localities. It is the same old situation which the cattle and sheepmen have always faced--the men who prepared for winter by cutting and curing hay for feeding during the stormy weeks will come through without great loss. The fellow who trusted to providence and the rustling qualities of his animals is going to be hurt some."

"As a general thing, the owners in Harney county are in good shape, and so far as I can ascertain the men who drifted their stock to the deserts south of Steen Mountain will come out fairly well. Guinn & Anderson are in there with 40,000 sheep, Jeff Billingsley has 10,000, E. A. Brown 8,000 and the Basques, always drifting with the storms, are innumerable. Reports are to the effect that they are going to meet the lambing season, beginning about March 1, with strong ewes, and unless the present storm shall linger until late in month, which would be unusual, the sheep and lambs should not be so weak as to be unable to meet ordinary weather.--Vale Enterprise.

The People of Oregon, Washington and the Pacific Northwest will have an opportunity to see a "man-bird" in actual flight. Lots of us have read about flying machines and it is the desire of every one to see one of these soaring across country, disputing for space in the heavens with the clouds, and making speed that will put the fastest bird in the world to shame.

There will be a big Aviation Meet at Portland on March 5, 6 and 7, which will be the first chance that has been given the people of this part of the country to see this actual marvel. People who talked of flying machines five years ago were considered dreamers, but it is guaranteed by the business men of Portland who are back of the flying machine meet that unless there are genuine cross-country and high altitude flights ticket money will be refunded. Chas. K. Hamilton, the daring aviator, who, operating a Curtiss biplane, holds the world's records for high speed with a mile in 1:37, the world's slow speed, which is more difficult, with a mile in 4 minutes, will try to take the high altitude record at the Portland meet. Because of the stillness of the air currents around Portland, he believes he can do this.

The cutting or removal of timber or lumber under said act to an amount exceeding in stumpage value \$50 in any one year will not be permitted, except upon application to the Secretary of the Interior, and after the granting of a special permit.

"I am receiving almost daily, letters of inquiry and applications from persons to cut timber for their own use in improving their homesteads. A permit under above act is not necessary.

"On February 10, 1909, then Acting Commissioner W. A. Richards, of the General Land Office issued instructions governing the procuring of timber by residents and settlers under the provisions of the above act, and it is therein stated that it is not necessary for actual residents to secure permission to take timber from public lands in the states mentioned in the act for the purposes mentioned above. It was stated, however, that the exercise of such privilege is subject at all times to supervision by the department, with a view to such restriction as may be deemed necessary.

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## TIMBER ON PUBLIC LAND

Homesteaders Who Sell Timber from Claims Get into Trouble

## BE PROSECUTED BY LAND OFFICE

Settlers May Cut Trees on Public Lands to Obtain Firewood, Fence Posts and Building Materials, but Must Not Sell Wood--Law Easy to Understand--Will Interest Readers.

As we have had frequent inquiries regarding the privileges of residents cutting timber on public lands we publish the following from the Oregonian which gives information that will be of interest:

A large number of cases wherein persons have gone upon vacant public lands and cut timber for speculative purposes are now under investigation by the office of the chief inspector of the General Land Office. A few of these have been referred to the United States Attorney for prosecution, under section 2461 of the United States revised statutes, which makes it a crime for any person who shall "cut or remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid or assist, or be employed in removing from any public lands any timber of any kind whatsoever."

"We have one or two cases wherein we are prosecuting a homesteader for cutting timber on land embraced in his homestead entry, for sale and speculation," said Chief Christensen yesterday. "In some cases they enter the lands primarily for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, and after the lands have been entirely denuded of timber they either relinquish or abandon the land, and when the lands are open to entry, they must be taken in their depreciated value."

The last grand jury indicted a large property owner in the Lakeview district for hiring persons to go upon public lands and cut timber, consisting of juniper trees, for use as fence posts. He hasn't been arrested and the name is not available.

"The United States laws provide sufficiently for the cutting of timber upon non-mineral public lands. The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, 26 Stat., 1093, which was extended to include Oregon, Washington and California by the act of February 13, 1893, 27 Stat., 444, provides that settlers upon public lands and other residences within the states and territories named in the act, may procure timber, free of charge, from unoccupied, unreserved and nonmineral public lands, strictly for their own use for firewood, fencing, building or other agricultural, mining, manufacturing or domestic purposes, but not for sale or disposal nor for use by other persons, nor for export from the state or territory where procured.

The cutting or removal of timber or lumber under said act to an amount exceeding in stumpage value \$50 in any one year will not be permitted, except upon application to the Secretary of the Interior, and after the granting of a special permit.

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ple do not seem to understand that the law specifically provides that the timber taken must be for the exclusive use of the persons themselves, and not for sale or speculation.

"A homesteader is permitted to cut timber from lands embraced in his homestead entry for his own use, and for the purpose of clearing his land for cultivation. This does not mean that a homesteader may proceed to entirely denude his land of all of its timber; but the cutting must be done in good faith and must be followed up with residence, cultivation and improvements.

"It is not the intention of this office in any way discourage the clearing of land for agricultural purposes; on the other hand we encourage it and it is the duty of special agents to render settlers, homesteaders and other pioneers assistance in the development of the unsettled districts of the territory within our jurisdiction. The duties of the special agent are not limited to ferreting out frauds and to prevent fraudulent filing on public lands, but it is also our duty to render all assistance possible in the settlement of the public do-

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

(Portland Correspondence.)

Oregon is to get wide publicity throughout the East during the coming year if the plan of Lewis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, works out. Mr. Hill proposes to gather exhibits of what Oregon raises and place them in an exhibit car which will be sent East and routed through the sections of the country where it will do the most good. That these exhibits will accomplish a great deal, accompanied as they will be by a lecturer, is certain and that many thousands of settlers will be brought to this state as a direct result is believed.

An actual demonstration of what this state can produce in fruits, grains, grasses, vegetables, etc., will unquestionably prove convincing to the Easterner. Attractive literature will accompany the exhibit car, telling of opportunities here for the home seeker and the lecturer will answer questions about this state. President Hill asks support for his plan from Oregon people in the gathering of exhibits with which to equip the car. His company now has representatives in this state collecting information to be used in the advertising campaign to be waged by Mr. Hill.

Portland is to have an aviation meet March 5, 6, and 7. Business men have organized a three-days exhibition of flying machines and D. O. Lively has been made manager of the event. Charles K. Hamilton, celebrated aviator who made flights at the Los Angeles meet and capture many prizes, will be the star at the coming contests and will try to set new world's records for altitude, high and low speed flights. Four local aeroplanes will be entered in the contests, while Mr. Hamilton will bring Curtiss, Wright and Farman biplanes, which he will fly. Big prizes are offered for successful flights and with favorable weather conditions, it is expected some new world's records may be made. The meet will be held on the Country Club grounds east of the city. Special rates have been made on the O. R. & N., Southern Pacific and Hill lines from outside points to Portland and return during the progress of the meet, and a large attendance is

expected.

A remarkable sale of Oregon fruit lands was that made during the past week when the Burrell orchard, of 605 acres, near Medford in the Rogue River Valley, passed to new owners for the record-breaking figure of \$500,000. Captain Gordon Voochie, of Portland, sold the property to C. M. Speck and associates, of Spokane. The orchard has a splendid record, returning a fortune each year from its large acreage of apples and pears. It is said a portion of the orchard may be subdivided and sold in small tracts by the new owners.

Since the Portland Union Stockyards opened for business last September, 2189 cars of livestock have been handled there, representing an approximate valuation of \$4,000,000, according to Manager D. O. Lively. The market thus established has been of great value to the city and to livestock growers throughout the Pacific Northwest for competition for their products has resulted in better prices and quicker sales than formerly. Hogs this week have been hovering around the \$10.00 mark and mutton has been very high as well.

### OREGON HOMESTEAD BILL FAVORED.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided to report favorably upon the Bourne bill amending the enlarged homestead act so as to permit patents to issue in Oregon upon proof of production and cultivation instead of requiring residence.

Senator Chamberlain has a petition signed by Governor Benson of Oregon and practically all the state officials and a large number of Judges and county officers, urging favorable action upon his Siletz relief bill. Chamberlain is making an effort to have the bill reported from the Senate public lands committee, which has it under consideration.

### BOURNE'S DRY LAND BILL.

The Bill of Senator Bourne providing that half a section of dry land can be acquired by a certain amount of cultivation and production through five years, without residence, appears to meet with some disfavor in the regions most interested and elsewhere. Various objections are made to it, the principal ones being that it may afford an opportunity for nonresident speculators to acquire large tracts of such land and that lands on which crops can be raised should be bestowed on actual residents only. Senator Bourne may not have definitely decided to press the bill, for he sent a copy of it broadcast throughout the state, with the reasons as he viewed them in its favor, and invited consideration of it, apparently desiring to act on it in accordance with the wishes of the people. Having heard from them, and many of them who have expressed themselves appear to be opposed to the measure, he may withdraw it or let it die in committee. The people of Oregon and other states with large dry land areas apparently do not desire such a law.--Portland Journal.

A falling tiny nerve--no larger than the finest silken thread--takes from the heart its impulse, its power, its regularity. The Stomach also has its hidden, or inside nerve. It was Dr. Shoop who first told us it was wrong to drug a weak or failing Stomach, Heart or Kidneys. His prescription--Dr. Shoop's Restorative--is directed straight for the cause of these ailments--these weak and faltering inside nerves. This, no doubt clearly, explains why the Restorative has of late grown so rapidly in popularity. Druggists say that those who test the Restorative even for a few days soon become fully convinced of its wonderful merit. Anyway, don't drug the organ. Treating the cause of sickness is the only sensible and successful way. Sold by Reed Bros.

Cottrill & Clemens have put in a first class saw mill 1 1/2 miles west of Cold Springs is near the valley with good road. In first class timber--picked trees from the government. Prepared to do custom work. See them about your government permit at once.

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W. T. LESTER, Manager, Burns, Ore.

### NOTICE.

Nothing in the way of a Cough is quite so annoying as a tickling, wheezing, bronchial Cough. The quickest relief comes perhaps a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And besides, it is so thoroughly harmless that mothers give it with perfect safety even to the youngest babes. The tender leaves of a simple mountain shrub, give to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy its remarkable curative effect. A few days test will tell. Sold by Reed Bros.

All parties owing Lewis & Garrett, or Simon Lewis are hereby notified that all these accounts are in the hands of our attorney C. H. Leonard for collection and settlement. Persons indebted to us will please settle the same with Mr. Leonard at once.  
SIMON LEWIS  
J. T. GARRETT.

Williams Bros. saw mill at Cold Spring on the Canyon road is prepared to do custom work for those desiring to take advantage of their government permit. Also lumber for sale at \$12 per thousand. See them about custom prices.

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