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MUCH LAND TO BE IRRIGATED.

Interesting data on the desert land of Oregon, which can be reclaimed by the completion of Government projects for irrigation, is given by one of the attaches of the Government Reclamation Service who is visiting in Portland and attending the Fair. He states that in Oregon there are at least 2,000,000 acres of land which can be irrigated, and that the flow of all the rivers and sources of water supply for this amount of land aggregates enough water to cover 12,000,000 acres one foot in depth. Of these 2,000,000 about 440,000 have been reclaimed through private enterprise. If Oregon wants the rest of its desert land reclaimed the people in the sections to be irrigated must obligate themselves to pay for it as provided by the reclamation act. Among other things he says:

"Oregon has not begun to appreciate the tremendous interest in her resources now being taken by citizens of the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States. During a recent visit to a number of the leading cities of the East and Middle West I was impressed with this fact as never before.

"Many influences are responsible for this newly awakened desire on the part of the public for more information concerning this hitherto little-known region. The National Irrigation movement; the wonderful strides made through private irrigation enterprises which have created charming oases in desert valleys; the authenticated reports of bountiful harvests have all contributed to this end.

Oregon's desert portion is a magnificent empire in itself, capable of sustaining a dense population, and awaiting only the advent of irrigation to blossom the fruitage and bloom.

"No field is more attractive to the Government engineer. Its future promises greater returns for the canal construction than any other, and no man who labors for this end fails to become optimistic and enthusiastic.

The Government is ready to begin actual construction today on two great projects, but the people to be benefited are not yet ready to grasp their opportunity. Uncle Sam is not going to invest the fund in Oregon until the return is safeguarded, as it is in other states. The fact that Oregon is a large contributor to the fund will not justify the Government in overlooking any of the details which are carefully considered elsewhere. If the people want this work done they must obligate themselves to pay for it as provided by law.

"Chewaucan project—An excellent reservoir site exists on this stream a few miles from where it empties into the Chewaucan marsh, and it is thought that not less than 40,000 acres can be reclaimed under this project. So remote is this section from transportation that it was deemed advisable to hold up this project until later as the land might not stand the cost.

"The Ann project—About five miles north of Summer Lake there are five large springs of water discharging about 150-second feet. The water flows in a canyon. It is believed that the source of these springs is Summer Lake at an elevation of

150 feet higher, and if this proves true the waters from the springs would rise the 70 feet necessary to cover the irrigable land. In case this theory is unfounded, power can be supplied from Chewaucan River for pumping.

SILVER LAKE PROJECT.

"Silver Lake project—Silver Lake is unusual, as its water is fresh, notwithstanding it apparently has no outlet. The amount of water in it varies greatly from year to year, and it has even been reported to have become entirely dry. No finer body of sagebrush land exists anywhere in Oregon than is found here, called 'Low desert,' and covering 100,000 acres. It is hoped to find some means of directing some of the streams flowing northward from the Klamath watershed and west of Summer Lake directly into Silver Lake, making possible the reclamation of a large area of marsh as well as of the desert. Several years' observations of these streams will be required.

"Odell and Crescent Lakes project—This project contemplates the storage of water in Odell and Crescent Lakes and its diversion, together with the East Fork of Deschutes River, across Walker Mountains onto Silver Lake desert. The preliminary surveys indicate the necessity of a canal 75 miles long through a porous pumicean soil and it is doubtful if, at least in the first years, more than 25 per cent of the water diverted would reach the land to be reclaimed.

"The Malheur project—The indications are that the distressing obstacles in the way of this project are about dissipated, and that actual construction of this project will not be delayed much longer. The road grant people are apparently desirous of meeting the wishes of the Government and the other landowners are only waiting for this to sign up their holdings. The full irrigation of 100,000 acres in this fertile valley will make a great change in conditions there. The Owyhee project, a sister to the Malheur, is being studied and its feasibility determined. The Klamath project is Oregon's greatest project, and it will be the first one finished.

The above was taken from the Portland Telegram.

We wish to call attention to what this man says in regard to the possibilities of the different projects being undertaken at early dates, and then to the records of the Reclamation service regarding the cost of the different projects, and summing up the whole the conclusion must be drawn that the presence of railroads governs, to a large degree, the action of the governments in commencing operations. Note what he says of the obstacle to the early construction of the Lake county projects. So remote from railroads was it that it was deemed advisable to hold the project up until later. According to the records of the Reclamation service the cost of this project would not be over \$20 per acre. Now note the readiness of the government to begin work on the Malheur project, where the cost will be \$42 per acre. Here is a difference of \$22 per acre, more than the actual cost in the Chewaucan project, and all overcome by the presence of a railroad in the Malheur project. The Southern Pacific railroad runs thru the land to be reclaimed. Now if the question of a railroad makes the one project feasible at \$42 per acre and the Lake county project nonattract-



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OUR UNFORTUNATE CLIENT ROSE, WITH A GHASTLY FACE.

tive at present, it seems that the time is ripe for our people to see what can be done toward placing the conditions before some of the railroad builders and knowing why a road is not built here.

Old Pioneer dead.

Joseph W. Howard, one of the early settlers of Goose Lake valley, died at his home in Lakeview last Thursday, Aug. 17, 1905, and was buried the following day.

J. W. Howard was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and was 83 years, 7 months and 5 days old. He leaves a wife and son, two sisters and an nephew. Mr. Howard came to Goose Lake valley in early days and worked for A. Snider in a sawmill near Willow Ranch. When Lakeview was started he came here and started a store, and has been in that business ever since, though on a small scale since the big fire in 1900, which took all he had except his home and ground on which the store stood.

Many friends of the old timer followed the remains to their last resting place.

His health has been failing for several months and the end was not unexpected by those old friends who have watched the frail old body stoop to the beckoning of "Father Time." A good man has gone.

Peace Not Yet.

President Roosevelt is exercising every particle of his great influence to prevent a rupture of the peace conference at Portsmouth. He is engaged in a supreme effort to induce the envoys of the belligerent governments to compromise their differences and reach an agreement that will result in a "just and lasting peace."

In this effort he has the active and cordial support of Great Britain, Germany and France. Tremendous and world-wide pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governments at St. Petersburg and Tokio to not permit the Washington conference to fall of affirmative results. It can be said that there is ground for the hope that it will not fail.

A late dispatch states that the president has asked the Japanese government to modify its terms of peace. It is evident from this that Roosevelt believes that the situation is dangerous and that Japan's terms are exacting.

The Show.

The Howard show arrived here and gave a performance Sunday evening. The crowd was small, and the company decided to give another performance Monday evening, and the house was filled. The performance was clever and the closest inspection by committees from the audience were unable to detect the delusion.

J. L. Smith and V. L. Snelling were the investigating committee the first evening and were unable to detect the trick. Mrs. J. E. Norin was also on the stage and placed in a position to be convinced that there was an unseen agent in evidence. Lee Beall and Dr. E. H. Smith boasted that they would go up the second night and discover the secrets of the show people and lay bare the delusion. They saw and felt just what the others had saw and felt, and no more. Kelton Gunther was the third party selected to carry out the performance, as no lady in the audience cared to go through the game. Lee and the Dr. are probably waiting for the show people to get out of the country before giving away their secrets, or else they contemplate going on the road themselves. At any rate they are not disclosing many secrets.

Own Up, Mr. Manning.

The report comes to The Examiner that one of Lakeview's prominent gentlemen, a man popular enough to hold the county clerkship down for two terms, is to be one of the happiest men in Lake county, when he stands before a magistrate and takes a handsome and popular Lakeview girl by the hand and swears he will love and protect her until death separates them. We understand this happy event is to take place next Sunday. It was the plans, so we hear, that Mr. Manning was to go to Reno and there join the army of benedicks, but since we hear that Miss Carry Tonningsen is expected home from Reno any evening, we suppose that the important event will take place in this city. Treat, Hi.

C. H. Dunlap, formerly of Lakeview, has opened up a jeweler's store in Alturas and will conduct a regular jewelry store and watch repairing establishment. Clarence has learned the jeweler's trade since he left Lakeview and is said to be a first-class workman.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT IN '08.

The Washington, D. C. correspondent to the Portland Oregonian has something to say of the presidential situation in 1908, and the probable candidates and their chances. This is about the way the situation is sized up by him:

Men very close to Secretary Taft declare that the Secretary of War has turned his eyes away from the Supreme Bench and now has them riveted on the Presidential chair. They say he has been listening intently to the buzz of the Presidential bee until he has lost all interest in his prospect of becoming Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the days when Taft was running things in the Philippines, and even before he was selected for that duty by President McKinley, he aspired to a place on the Supreme bench. At first he would have been content with a mere "place," but after he had made a success of his administration in the Philippines, his ambitions rose and he aspired to become Chief Justice. Since then Taft has made a wonderful record as Secretary of War. Like Elihu Root before him, he has proven himself to be a man of the Roosevelt type, a man who "does things." And what is more, he does them properly.

As Taft has grown in prominence, he has grown in favor, and as his popularity increased, there has been more and more talk of nominating him for the Presidency in 1908. Naturally these flattering reports have come to his ears, he has been assured of the loyal support of many leading Republicans.

Many things can happen before the Summer of 1908, but, if there is no change in the course of events, and Taft does not become Chief Justice, the fight for the next Republican nomination is almost sure to be between Taft and Root. Shaw will be in the running; so will Fairbanks, but these men don't measure up to Root or Taft, and could probably land the nomination only in the event of a deadlock between the Root and the Taft men.

In some ways Taft has an advantage over Root. It would be difficult to discriminate between them as to competency or fitness for the Presidency, but of the two, Taft is much more approachable, much more cordial and makes friends much more readily than Root. Moreover he lacks Root's tendency to satire, an instrument that has killed more than one prominent politician. Both Root and Taft are admired by the rank and file of the Republican party; Republicans believe the country would be safe under either man as President, but when it comes to a choice, Taft's genial nature, his whole-souled, open-hearted manner and his ever-present cordiality are going to count in his favor.

If Taft does not go on the bench, Root will have the tussle of his life to secure the nomination, but from present indications, the chances of the two men are about even. It is impossible to pick the winner.

Mr. Johnson was in town Monday. He has bought and shipped 100 head of horses. And has a bunch of 108 mules which he will drive to Winnemucca and ship to Missouri. The horses were mostly bought from Ed Ivory of the Ivory ranch and Mr. Harvey of Likely.—Alturas Republican.