

MARSH LANDS

50 PER CENT. VEGETABLE MATTER.

THE EVENING HERALD

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W. O. SMITH, Editor

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KLAMATH FALLS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1909.

SENATORS ARRIVE.

(Continued from Page 1)

that Oregon has not had its just apportionment of the funds. If this were given her, the project might be completed at an early date. Also, because the shareholders for four years have been at expense for keeping up the Water Users' association without results to us. As a remedy, complete the project as soon as possible. We ask your committee to investigate all the reasons for the increase of the estimated cost of the project, and we further ask that the officials of the Water Users' association be placed in direct communication with the Secretary of the Interior.

Question 4.—Is your water supply adequate both for irrigation and domestic use?

Answer 4.—The water supply is adequate. The U. S. R. S. does not supply water for domestic purposes. It is desired in this project continuously for domestic use from the first of April to freezing time, or about January first.

Question 5.—Is your canal and distributing system satisfactory; and if not, what are the defects, what caused them, and what remedy is proposed?

Answer 5.—It is not. PRIME CAUSE—Insufficient service on part of reclamation officials. PRIME REMEDY—The placing of a good business man at the head of the project; more power to be given to the man in charge of the project and less in the hands of the Supervising Engineer. DEFECTS—Poor construction, and always behind time. REMEDY—Frequent men in charge; NOT BOYS. Men with some practical knowledge of irrigation and farming.

Question 6.—Can the cost of maintaining and operation of the canal and distributing system be reduced; and if so, in that way and to what extent?

Answer 7.—Owing to poor construction the cost of operation and maintenance is very high and cannot be made lower without large expense in enlarging and strengthening main canal and laterals; banks are too low and narrow; bones too high; checks and gates located in wrong places. Reduces force after irrigation season is over instead of keeping them all on the payroll, as seems to have been done in the Klamath project.

Question 8.—Can the water users, by employing reasonable industry and economy, promptly make all payments required by the existing law?

Answer 8.—A man with small means cannot come into the Klamath project, purchase land partly on time, make improvements and live and pay the water charges. This explains why the Klamath project is not filling up with farmers, and largely why the excess lands cannot be sold. The large part of land owners would not be able to meet the payments, that is, at \$2.00 per annum and \$0.75 maintenance per acre according to the present law. By deferring the first two or three payments farmers might possibly be able to pay out on the water charge.

Question 9.—What additional terms and conditions if any, should be imposed on those who default in payment?

Answer 9.—Graduated payments, or an extension of time to twenty years, allowing the first year of free water or at a nominal fee.

Question 10.—What are your principal crops, where do you market them, and what, if any, organized effort is being made to put your crops into the market under the most favorable conditions?

Answer 10.—Alfalfa and grain. Home consumption.

Question 11.—What are your present transportation facilities, and are they adequate and satisfactory?

Answer 11.—Branch line of the S. P. Ry. Co. and it is not satisfactory at present, but we hope to have better shipping facilities and markets in the near future.

Question 12.—What is the reasonable present average value per acre of land in your project, exclusive of water right, the value being computed on the basis of productive capacity, interest being computed at 6 per cent per annum, and what was the value thereof exclusive of water right, prior to the construction of the reclamation works?

Answer 12.—Land now under ditch \$50.00 at present and prior to coming of the reclamation service. Prices not affected by the government irrigation.

Question 13.—Are non-irrigable lands available for pasture contiguous to or in the vicinity of your project; and if so, to what extent and under what conditions are the same now available for the stock owned by water users?

Answer 13.—Yes.

Question 14.—What suggestions have you to offer for legislation to make public pasture lands in the vicinity of your project available for the use of those cultivating the irrigated lands?

Answer 14.—We favor letting 320 acres for ten or twenty years to each settler.

Question 15.—Is the farm unit of your project, as established by the Secretary of the Interior, satisfactory, and if not, would the objection be removed by the addition of pasturage rights as suggested by the foregoing question?

Answer 15.—Yes; we should have the pasturage rights as suggested above. The unit rule should be enforced without exception.

Question 16.—What is your source of supply for fuel and building materials and the average cost thereof?

Answer 16.—Timber on government and state land. Lumber at from \$12 to \$20 per M.

Question 17.—To what extent have you been aided in your farming operations by information acquired from the work of agricultural experiment stations and demonstration farms established on the irrigation projects?

Answer 17.—None. Experimental station so far has accomplished nothing.

Question 18.—What are your school facilities, and how are school funds provided?

Answer 18.—Good. Provided by general taxation and irreducible school fund.

Question 19.—How, in your opinion, can Congress best promote the general welfare of the water users and carry out the purposes of the reclamation act?

Answer 19.—(a) Enforce unit rule. (b) Remove resident restrictions. (c) Extend payment to twenty years. (d) Interpret act as per our answer to first question; as, for example, the engineers estimated the cost of this project at \$13.50 per acre, and finally raised it to \$20.00 per acre. Private lands would have irrigated it for \$15.00.

(e) Have water applications to comply with acreage and original survey made by the government to avoid confusion in acreage. (f) We desire to have a special agent appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to visit each project at least once a year to investigate existing conditions relative to each project, as the local officers of the Klamath project have, in many instances, acted unfairly towards the land owners and we have been unable to get any redress. (g) We desire an itemized statement of the expenditures of the Klamath project from inception to date. (h) Reclaimed lakes and swamp lands should all pay their proportion of costs for drainage of same, and be considered a part of the whole project. (i) Furthermore, it is proposed by the U. S. R. S. to survey a very low line ditch near the Clear Lake site, to avoid going through rocks, and then put in pumping plants at various places to raise the water to the land under the preliminary survey, which, although being cheaper, will add greatly to the maintenance cost, and as our estimates were made on the basis of the high line ditch we would object to same. (j) The erection of wooden flumes and bridges, as they have been made under the first unit of this project will add greatly to the maintenance of same. Respectfully submitted, BOARD OF DIRECTORS KLAMATH WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION, by Albert E. Elder, Secretary.

Following the replies to the committee's questions the board submitted for the consideration of the senators certain statements relative to the beginning of the work of reclamation here, the statements made by the government engineers, the prices paid for the property acquired, such as canals, reservoir sites, etc., asked for an accounting to be made monthly, the appointment of an inspector who would visit the project annually for the purpose of investigating conditions and affording the landowners an opportunity to present their grievances, if any there be.

Following the reading of the document Senator Carter took up the questions raised therein and questioned Secretary Elder as to the method pursued in securing the information furnished, and then started to examine him in detail as to the statements made therein. On account of his unfamiliarity he had to refer the chairman to President Stevenson, who after a brief examination gave the floor to Abel Ady, who recited the charges he had made relative to the Moore Brothers' power site, the Clear Lake reservoir site, the Adams canal and other purchases made by the government. He told the committee of his efforts to secure an investigation, having appealed successfully to the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and finally dropped the matter when Engineer Lippincott agreed to

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resign in case he stopped his efforts.

The names and addresses of the various persons mentioned in the examination were taken down, and Chairman Carter called upon W. C. Dalton for information relative to the purchase of the Clear Lake dam site and upon J. Frank Adams for facts relative to the purchase of the Adams canal.

The investigation was still under way as the Herald goes to press.

THEIR OWN DOCTORS.

Remedies That Animals When Sick Instinctively Select.

With the brute creation the simple remedies of nature generally suffice for their few ailments, and they are guided to them by instinct. We have been told how the mongoose cures himself when bitten by a cobra by eating a certain plant, and many country residents have seen a sick dog bury himself in the dirt.

Animals instinctively choose such food as is best suited to them. A large number of animals wash themselves and bathe, as elephants, stags, birds and ants. In fact, man may take a lesson in hygiene from the lower animals. Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek darkness and airy places, drink water and sometimes even plunge into it.

When a dog has lost his appetite he eats that species of grass known as dog's grass (Elephantopus). Cats also eat grass, catnip, etc. Sheep and cows when ill seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps as much as possible in the sun. The warrior ants have regularly organized ambulances.

Lattreille cut the antennae of an ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid they secrete in their mouths. If a chimpanzee be wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on it completes the amputation by means of its teeth.

—Philadelphia North American.

HER CHOICE OF BOAS.

The Question That Is Now Puzzling the Man in the Case.

Crosby had always been inclined to conservatism in household expenses, especially in the matter of his wife's dress bills. His wife went so far as to say that he was peevish.

She had been in need of a new boa for a long time, and after she hinted that her happiness would never be quite complete till she had one he at last consented to make the purchase. He went into a store and picked out two, one of which was a cheap imitation affair and the other a fine, expensive one.

Taking them to his office before going home, he changed the price mark, the expensive tag on the cheap boa, and vice versa.

His wife examined them for a long time very seriously indeed and then said: "Now, dear, the expensive boa is a beauty, and it is really very good of you to allow me my choice. Some women would take it without a word, but really I don't think we can afford the more costly one, and besides, dear, I think the cheap one the more stylish too. Why, Crosby, dear, what's the matter? Are you ill?"

But dear old Crosby had made his getaway into the night where he could kick himself as hard as he felt he deserved. But what he would like to know is this: Did his wife happen on the more expensive boa by pure accident or—

—New York Tribune.

Girls and Outdoor Games.

Women in their ambition to be athletic contend against innumerable difficulties. One of these difficulties is skirts, a second is wickets and a third—almost insuperable—is hair, including hairpins. Watch a girl playing tennis or cricket, and after a more than usual brilliant effort she invariably puts her hands to her head, as if she expected something to fall off if she did not. Energetic play is usually attended by dishevelment of the unruly locks and a shedding of hairpins that cause the pretty athlete distress. Her pleasure in the game is marred by a sense of insecurity and a constant fear of consequences. No woman can wield a racket or essay a run with an undivided mind. Half her brain is occupied by the fearful surmise that her hair is coming down—a surmise, by the way, which is probably too painfully justified by the fact.—London Black and White.

The Check System.

John Palmer, who died some years ago in rather straitened circumstances in a little town in Michigan, was the inventor of the check system. Palmer was a fiddler and assumed responsibility for the hats, coats and wraps of those who came to his dancing parties. In keeping things straight he gave numbered checks for the articles committed to his care. Some raffish men who attended one of the dances noticed how perfectly the idea worked and appropriated it, and in a short time the system was adopted all over the country. As is so often the case, the inventor got nothing out of it.—New York American.

ELECTRIC METER.

Patrons desiring to use electric meters may now place their orders at our office as we will have a stock on hand in a very few days, either to rent at 25 cents per month or to sell at cost.

K. F. LIGHT & WATER CO.

RAMSBY'S EXPRESS.

If you want your stuff moved and moved quick, get Ramsby's Express to do it. Office at Sixth and Klamath. Phone 123.

PIONEER SOCIETY MEETING.

At the courthouse Monday evening, November 8th, at 7:30 o'clock, the Pioneer Society of Klamath Basin will have a business meeting and program, followed by a banquet in Red Men's hall. All members of this society and all eligible to become members are invited.

Don't forget the date.

HOME REALTY CO.

Watch this Space for "REAL SNAPS"

THREE good government homesteads south of Merrill; 160 acres; all good tillable land. We can locate you.

\$10 per month—We have a couple of good homes for rent; also a barn.

\$125—All the furniture in a 3-room house, complete for housekeeping. The renting of the house goes with it if you wish. Very desirable, new, close in, very comfortable.

TIMBER CLAIMS HOMESTEADS.

"THE RED FRONT"

Office, Main St.

Phone 811

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE, cheap—Piano, kitchen cabinet, chiffonier and other household goods. Inquire Public Library or Still's store.

FOR SALE—Toledo range, almost new. Inquire two doors north of Methodist church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—Between home and the post-office, lady's gold watch and fob. Reward will be paid if returned to George Noland.

WANTED—Two or four work horses to winter for their use, on ranch; good feed and care guaranteed. W. P. BOULE, Klamath Falls.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles Hughes and Mary F. Hughes, minors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, guardian of the persons and estates of Charles Hughes and Mary F. Hughes, will sell at private sale an undivided one-sixth interest each of said minors in and to:

Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section twenty (20); 8 1/4 of SW 1/4 and lots 6, 8, and 9 of section twenty-one (21); N 1/4 of NW 1/4 and lot 4 of section twenty-eight (28); E 1/4 of E 1/4 and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section twenty-nine (29), all in township thirty-nine (39) south of range eleven and a half (11 1/2). E. W. M., all in Klamath county, Oregon, containing 675 acres, more or less.

On or after the 8th day of December, 1909, for cash, pursuant to order of said court made and entered in the above proceeding on the 8th day of November, 1909.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, November 6th, 1909.

FRANCIS HUGHES, Guardians of the persons and estates of Charles Hughes and Mary F. Hughes, minors.

Goodrich's Cash Store

C. F. GOODRICH, Proprietor

Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Rugs, Wall Paper and Groceries

Flour Table Salt, 50 pounds for	\$.75
Salt, one-half ground, per ton	\$9.00
Snap Soap, 100 bars for	\$.50
Coffee, per pound	10c to .25
Tea, per pound	40c to .45
Star Tobacco, per plug	.45
Hornshoe Tobacco, per plug	.40
Spear Head Tobacco, per plug	.40
Rice, per pound	8c, 10c and .11
Beans per pound	.06 and .07
Columbia (fat) Flakes, piece for chinaware in each package	.35
Violet Oats, package	.15
Violet Pancake Flour	.15
Hulled Oats, in bulk, 10 pounds for	1.00
Dried Prunes, 50 pounds for	1.00
Sugar, per sack	5.75

Highest Price Paid for Hides and Produce

Have You Had Any Trouble With Your Heater?

No, of course not, if you have one of our

"CHEERFULS" WITH CAST LINING

That don't have to be replaced every season. They burn for years without repairs. We also have a fine line of medium and cheap heaters at prices which are right

ROBERTS & HANKS, HARDWARE DEALERS

DOR J. ZENWALT, President

Abstracting

E. M. DUNN, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

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Surveyors and Irrigation Engineers

ROBT E. WILSON, Secretary

Klamath Falls, Oregon

"JUST WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERS"

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UNDERWOOD PHARMACY

CRUMBLER & STILTS BUILDING

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED

Best Service to Customers

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND FRESH

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, October 6, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James B. Humphrey, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 23d day of April, 1909, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 01827, to purchase the 8 1/4 of NE 1/4, W 1/4 of NE 1/4 section 23, Township 37 South, Range 9 East, Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, June 14, 1909, the timber