

THE KLAMATH BASIN AND BONANZA

The whole of this great basin was at one time an inland sea, and the soil is a deposit of uniform character and great fertility. These lands are of a semi-arid nature, but with irrigation the most productive in the world.

The government irrigation project will reclaim and irrigate about three hundred thousand acres, about one-half of which is swamp or tule land. Less than one-tenth of this land is now under cultivation, the irrigation being done by private companies, whose holdings have been purchased by the Water Users' Association, and will be included in the government system.

The great annual snowfall in the adjoining mountains and large lakes, which act as natural reservoirs makes the water supply absolutely certain for all the lands which will come under the project.

Under the provisions of the reclamation law, no individual will be supplied with water for more than 160 acres. The object of this wise provision was to prevent private parties from acquiring large bodies of land, thus preventing the homesteaders from being benefited by the operation of the law made for his welfare. Within the limits of the Klamath project are large tracts of land now held in private ownership. This land must be segregated and disposed of prior to the time water is delivered thereon. It is this land which is now on the market, and is now selling from \$10 to \$20 per acre, unimproved; and from \$25 to \$75 per acre, where it is improved.

The government's estimate of the cost of irrigating these lands is about \$18 per acre, to be paid in ten equal annual payments without interest. The work on the first unit of the project has begun. This is to be followed by other sections as fast as practicable and within a very short time the entire system will be completed and the Great Klamath Basin "will blossom as the rose" and become the home of thousands of prosperous, busy and healthy people.

There are now no government lands under this project subject to entry. Nor will there be, until the lands now covered by water are reclaimed by draining and evaporation, which will require several years to accomplish.

The chief industry of the entire region is stockraising, and in the event of irrigation will be the greatest feeding ground on the Pacific coast. Dairying will become a great industry. There are now located in the county two creameries, one at Fort Klamath, at the head of the Upper Klamath Lake, and one at Merrill, in the Klamath Basin on Lost river. The quality of the dairy products and meat produced in this locality cannot be surpassed.

Poultry and hog raising can be made

very profitable, as neither are subject to the diseases common to a great many localities, and those who have engaged in these vocations have met with good success.

We are assured of a railroad in the near future which will enter the Klamath Basin the coming summer, and connect us with the trunk line of California and Oregon. This will give us an outlet to the markets of the entire world.

Diversified farming will be profitable. The cultivation of the sugar beet is sure to become a great industry, the soil and climatic conditions being identical with other best growing sections of the United States. They have been grown experimentally in several localities in the county, with a very high percentage of sugar and great yield.

The alfalfa raised in this county is unequalled in quality and the yield is from four to six tons per acre each season. Klamath wheat took the premium at the New Orleans Exposition. Hardly fruits are produced in most localities in the county, and are singularly free from all orchard pests.

Potatoes are successfully grown in all parts of Klamath county, as are all sorts of hardy vegetables.

The government will operate an experimental farm in this locality which will greatly assist the farmer in learning the kinds of crops that will be most profitable.

It is a practical as well as theoretical fact that increase of humidity raises the temperature and another known fact that irrigation does increase humidity of the atmosphere. This fact has been demonstrated under the private systems of irrigation here, more tender fruits and vegetables being raised, than without irrigation. The alfalfa fields remain green until late in the fall and are not affected by late spring frosts where irrigated.

This county is peculiarly free from all kinds of malarial or miasmatic fevers, or any of the low malignant types of fever. All epidemics lose their force in Klamath county and are very rarely fatal. Cyclones and blizzards are unknown and electric storms are very rare. The winters are not severe, "cold snaps" of short duration, while the summers are a delight.

There are large quantities of yellow pine, sugar pine, red fir, yellow fir, white pine and red cedar in the mountains, surrounding and adjacent to this entire basin, of which there is a small part that is still open to entry under the "Homestead, Timber and Stone Acts."

We have throughout the county a very high grade of public schools, and at the county seat a \$32,000 high school

building, up-to-date in all of its appointments, an ornament to the city and an honor to our county. Being built by a special tax levy it is all paid for, and there only remains the cost of maintenance, to be raised by taxation each year.

In nearly all of our towns and settlements there are located one or more churches, nearly all the denominations being represented.

The scenery of this county is unsurpassed. The grandeur of Crater Lake, Annie Creek and Castle Creek canyons cannot be appreciated until seen.

With our beautiful hills, valleys and streams teeming with game and fish, Klamath is a veritable "hunter's paradise."

Directly east from the Klamath Basin proper, at a distance of 3 miles, lies what is known as Poe Valley, containing about 10,000 acres of irrigable land. Adjoining Poe Valley on the east and north is Yonna Valley, containing about 20,000 acres of land. East and south of Yonna lies Langell Valley, containing about 45,000 acres. Lost River Valley proper, about six miles in length, forms a link connecting these valleys.

The soil, climatic conditions, altitude and water are identical with those of the Klamath basin. They are covered with sagebrush, common to all semi-arid lands of the west, but it is easily and cheaply cleared. Being of a slightly undulating and partially flat character, they are easily irrigated, and render drainage conditions ideal.

Surrounding these valleys is an unlimited stock range, abounding in bunch grass and amply watered. The mountains and hills adjacent thereto are covered with pine and juniper timber, thus furnishing an abundant supply of timber and wood at our doors, which can be had for the cutting.

Situated at what is known as "The Big Springs," in Lost River Valley, which forms, during the dry season, the head or source of Lost River, is the town of Bonanza, containing about 150 inhabitants, two general merchandise stores, with a stock of about \$15,000 each; two blacksmith and repair shops, two good hotels, two livery and feed stables, one hardware store, one millinery and dress-making establishment, one shoe and harness repair shop, one pharmacy, owned by Dr. W. S. Johnson, and used by him in his practice; a Methodist Episcopal church and good public schools. This summer there will be erected a \$10,000, six-room brick school house, for which bonds have already been voted by the district. In a short time a newspaper will be established. The Big Springs, before mentioned, furnish about 200 gallons of pure water per minute, affording an unlimited supply of the best of water for a large town.

Bonanza has a daily mail from both east and west, and is the distributing point for three other daily lines. It has direct telephone communication with the Pacific States Telephone Co., and other local lines, giving us direct and friendly communication with all parts of the country. An electric circle railroad is one of the projects now being agitated by the people of these valleys. Bonanza is sure to become, in the near future, a fine trading point, being situated in the center of a large farming area.

CHAS. PATRICK.

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MUCH CRY, LITTLE WOOL.

Meager Results of a Half Century of Agitation For Woman Suffrage Show That the Majority of Women Do Not Want It.

The agitation for woman suffrage has been going on in this country for nearly sixty years. What has been accomplished? During that time women have entered 300 out of 369 occupations, as they were classified in the census of 1890. A few years ago a leading suffragist claimed that women were represented in over 400 trades and occupations. In over half a century what have the woman suffragists accomplished?

The list of suffrage extensions is short. And this is in spite of the many evidences that if women are united in demanding suffrage they will undoubtedly receive it, whether that is for the welfare of the state or not.

In Four States—Montana, Iowa, Louisiana and New York—there is a limited taxpayer suffrage. It becomes operative only when some special question is submitted to voters on appropriating or borrowing money for some given purpose and does not carry with it the choice of officers.

In eighteen states women

may vote for school officers. In no state is this form of suffrage strongly opposed, and if women really cared for it they could undoubtedly secure it in other states. But the number of women who avail themselves of this privilege in states where it has been granted them is so small that no ground seems to exist for asking its extension. In Connecticut the proportion of women voting at school elections is about 1 per cent; in Massachusetts, under ordinary conditions, it is not more than 3 or 4 per cent. Occasionally, when questions arise which appeal to the emotions, and those especially in which religious antipathies are involved, the woman's vote attains large proportions. Conservative Americans regard with apprehension a vote which comes out in force only when mischievous issues are raised.

Municipal suffrage is found in Kansas only. The woman suffragists claim that the experiment has worked satisfactorily. But none of them is at any pains to explain the fact that Kansas since the grant of the municipal ballot has steadily refused to enlarge the rights of women at the polls. A state which had

become accustomed to the spectacle of women contending on equal terms with men at city elections might naturally be expected to be favorably inclined toward an extension of their privileges, all the more so because the political power acquired by them in municipal affairs should make them a body whose desire for a larger franchise could not be treated as a negligible quantity.

Full suffrage has been given to women in four states—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Utah. In these states women vote for all officers and at all elections.

On Equal Terms With Men. Wyoming is a state of vast cattle ranges. Idaho is a state of mining camps. In Colorado also mining is the chief industry. In Utah the Mormon church dominates everything, and it is a powerful political force in Idaho. In 1878, with the aid of the woman's vote, a leading Mormon, Brigham Henry Roberts, who was possessed of three wives, was elected a member of the national house of representatives. The Utah legislature, elected in part by women's votes, chose as United States senator Reed Smoot, an avowed member of the Mormon church and a member of its presidency. The senate has been flooded with petitions for his unseating.

These, then, are the fruits of more than half a century of persistent agitation for woman suffrage in the United States. Of the forty-five states in the Union twenty do not give women any form of ballot, twenty give them the lightly regarded school ballot or the still less important and infrequently exercised ballot on questions submitted to taxpayers, and admits them to municipal suffrage, but refuses them anything more, and four give them the full ballot.

The explanation of this check to the woman suffrage movement is not far to seek. The movement has been brought to a halt by the discovery that the American woman who asks for the ballot constitute only a small minority of their sex.

The list of defeats is a long one. To print it entire would fill columns.

NO THANKS TO SUFFRAGISTS

Laws That Better Woman's Position Passed by Men—They Were Not Even Proposed by the Women Who Ask For Votes.

When the advocates of woman suffrage say that woman needs a vote in order to right the wrongs under which she suffers at the hands of man, they usually answer vaguely when asked to state some of those wrongs. As a matter of fact the rights of women are looked after more carefully under the laws of most states than those of men. Most men—American men, at least—are by nature chivalrous; they recognize the fact that women as a whole are less able to take care of themselves and their property than men are. It all comes back to a question of physical strength as the final resort. Men can and will, if necessary, fight for their

lives and property. Women cannot; hence men naturally protect them. This situation is extremely distasteful to woman suffragists, but angry

Protests Cannot Alter Facts. In the last fifty years there has been a great advance in the condition of women in this country as regards education and opportunity of employment and opportunity of enjoyment of life.

But this has not been due to the agitation for woman suffrage, as its advocates would have you believe. The states where woman has made most progress are those in which woman suffrage bills have been most steadily and decisively defeated.

There has been slight improvement, if any, in the laws of the states where women vote, due to the fact that that vote.

If the suffrage movement were to disband today and no woman ever vote, not a single great interest would suffer. None of woman's wide philanthropies would be harmed, women's colleges would be unaffected, the professions would continue to give diplomas to qualified women, tradesmen would still employ women, good laws would not be repealed, and bad laws would be no more likely to be framed. Literature would not suffer, houses

would be no less secure, woman's civic work would not cease, nor would there be any more disposition than there is today to remove to a state where woman still had "freedom."

The suffrage movement is today allied with conservatism as against woman's higher education in colleges of her own.

"isms" as Against Tried Principles, with prohibition as against temperance, with Mormonism as against separation of church and state, with "economic independence" and the co-operative household as against family life and the home.

Higher education for woman has been the special mark of her progress in this era, but the men and women who founded her colleges received neither inspiration nor aid from suffrage workers who strove chiefly to "break down the sex barrier in education" and directed their efforts to the advocacy of coeducation rather than to the establishment of the higher education.

Enlightened discussions of great questions of public policy should be called out by the suffrage idea, but there are none on record.

Suffrage leaders claim that the change in laws making them more favorable to women is largely owing to their demands, but this can be distinctly disproved. In their published history the leaders say that one of the causes that led to their movement was "the discussion in several of the state legislatures of property questions in regard to married women," showing that this agitation preceded the work of the suffrage organization.

The suffrage movement began in 1848, but in 1844 Rhode Island had passed such laws, and Connecticut, Massachusetts, Texas and New York passed such laws in 1848-49. In 1850-52 Alabama had passed such laws.

All Wool. Iste Customer—See here! That suit of clothes I bought of you yesterday is full of moth-holes. Dealer—That is all right, mine friend. Moths never eat cotton, and you've led me an' shentlemen see those holes dey knows you've bought only high-priced, all-wool goods.—Smith's Weekly.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals received by J. W. Siskens, City Engineer, District No. 1 of Klamath County, Oregon, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, until 10 o'clock a. m. of the 10 day of April, 1906, for the following portions of work on new school building. All the plastering and lathing, both furnished by district, and painting of walls, painting, plumbing, brick work on furnace and chimneys, lathing and plastering 8 rooms, lath furnished by district, according to plans and specifications prepared by Chas. C. Bergstral, architect, of Albany, Oregon. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check in the amount of 10 per cent of bid and an approved bond must be furnished by successful bidder in the amount of 15 per cent of contract price.

The Board of directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Dated this 3rd day of April, 1906. J. W. SISKENS.

Town Treasurers Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the Town Treasury for the redemption of the following warrants: 1333, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398. Interest ceases April 5, 1906. Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 5th day of April, 1906. J. W. SISKENS, Town Treasurer.

Telephone Stock for Sale.

By order of the Board of Directors, The Midway Telephone & Telegraph Company offers for sale to anyone, the unsold stock of the Company; full information upon application. O. H. GATES, Sec'y. The Midway Tel. & Tel. Co.

Notice of Filing Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that Thos. Martin, administrator of the estate of Edward E. McIntire, deceased, has filed in the County Court, his Final Account as such administrator, and that the court has fixed Monday the 30th day of April, 1906, at the hour of 10 o'clock of said day at the court room in the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof. Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, March 28th, 1906. THOS. MARTIN, Administrator of the Estate of Edward E. McIntire, deceased.

\$100 Reward.

I will pay the above reward for a watch, with repair department cannot put in perfect running order. L. Alva Lewis.

KLAMATH COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

LOANS, INVESTMENTS, BONDS, WARRANTS, MORTGAGES, RATINGS, REPORTS, COLLECTIONS, INSURANCE, RENTALS INFORMATION, REAL ESTATE, ABSTRACTS, TIMBER LANDS, SWAMP LANDS, FARM LANDS, TOWN LOTS, HOMESTEADS, TIMBER CLAIMS, ENGINEERING, MAPS, TOWNSITES, POWERSITES, MILLSITES.

LOANS

are wanted by the farmers of the Klamath Basin to meet the requirements of the great development of this region. We can place money at 8, 9 and 10 per cent on first mortgage farm loans, absolutely secure. We have money to lend but cannot satisfy our applications.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—D. V. KUYKENDALL, Attorney Klamath Water Users Association. VICE-PRESIDENT—C. L. PARRISH, San Francisco, Cal. MANAGER—ROY HAMAKAR. SECRETARY—HILGER STEINGGER. ATTORNEY—H. L. HOLLGATE, Formerly Attorney United States Reclamation Service. ENGINEER—M. D. WILLIAMS, Formerly Engineer U. S. Service. MANAGER MERRILL BRANCH—D. W. HOLLGATE. Representation in New York, Washington, D. C., Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities.

INFORMATION

of every kind about the Klamath country will be furnished on request. Send your name for a copy of our circulars and other information published by local authorities and the United States.

SUBDIVIDE TO SELL.

Most purchasers want small farms. This is good for the country. It is good for the man with land to sell, too, for he can get better prices. We will do the engineering, advertising and selling.

RATINGS and REPORTS

We make financial reports and give commercial ratings. Find out what kind of men you are about to deal with. Our reports are reliable for we make that our business. Care and time given to each as if we were putting our money in.

HOMESTEADS.

Abandoned homesteads of fraudulent and negligent entrymen are open to contest. This is the only way to get government land under the government ditches. Give this a thought and let our experts put you next.

ABSTRACTS.

Our entire capital stock is behind our abstracts. Every abstract is examined by two competent attorneys before leaving the office. This may save you money. Our charges are reasonable.

KLAMATH COMMERCIAL AGENCY

Klamath Falls, Ore.

KLAMATH COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Oregon. Capital Stock \$50,000.00 Fully Subscribed. Our Warranty is behind every proposition we make. Our offices are at the corner of Third and Main Streets in Klamath Falls, Oregon. When improvements now under way are completed we will be better equipped for our business than any similar concern in the state outside of Portland. We maintain a branch at Merrill, Oregon, and will soon open one at Bonanza.

WE HAVEN'T ENOUGH SPACE

To tell you about Klamath Falls. You ought to come and see it.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Correct information will be furnished to those who wish to investigate this field for business ventures. Factories will be especially welcomed.

BONANZA.

This town lies at the junction of three large and fertile valleys—Langells, Poe and Yonna. About 65,000 acres in these valleys are under the government irrigation system. Bonanza is certain to become an important business center and those who invest there now can feel assured of very profitable returns. For information regarding business property, residence lots, and acre tracts, call at our offices or write.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Great forests and lakes, 4000 to 8000 feet above sea level, with that scenic wonder, Crater Lake, as the central attraction, will tempt many to visit Klamath County this coming summer. We will prepare itinerary, select camps, cooks, outfit etc., for parties.

MERRILL.

Ten thousand acres of alfalfa fields now surround the town. One hundred thousand acres under government irrigation, project now building, will contribute to the growth and permanent prosperity of Merrill. Good schools, churches, bank starting, creamery, flour mill, etc. Business and residence lots, and acre property. Buy now. Write or call for information and prices.