

## \$10,000,000 FOR RECLAMATION

### President Taft Will Urge Congress to Authorize Bond Issue for the Completion of Projects.

In reference to the speech on conservation delivered by President Taft at Spokane Tuesday, a communication from that city gives the following:

In his speech President Taft declared that he would ask Congress to authorize the issuance of \$10,000,000 in bonds to complete the irrigation projects already begun in the West and on which work had been stopped for lack of funds.

#### Declaration Cheered

This had been the hope of many settlers in the arid regions who had taken up lands in expectation of procuring a supply of water to make them fertile, and the president's declaration was enthusiastically cheered. The president declared that many newspapers had drawn unfair inferences as to the attitude of his administration on the general conservation of natural resources.

#### Confers With Ballinger.

The president sat up on his train until after midnight dictating his speech. He consulted freely with Secretary Ballinger before beginning the work on the address and again when the rough draft had been completed this morning.

That portion of the president's speech referring to the reclamation of arid lands is as follows:

The plan of the government to reclaim the arid and semi-arid lands, manifested in the reclamation act, has been carried out most rapidly by the bureau charged with its execution. I had the honor the other day in Colorado of opening the most ambitious of these projects—at least the most difficult of them—the Gunnison tunnel, which is to bring water into a valley in Colorado known as the Uncompahgre valley, with some 150,000 acres, and to put it in a condition to grow fruit and cereals.

#### Thirty Projects Contemplated.

There are some thirty projects which have been entered upon by the reclamation bureau, and I believe all of them are to be commended for their excellent adaptation for the purpose for which they are being erected and for the speed with which the work has been done. It is said, however, that in the planning of a number of these improvements the enthusiasm of the projectors has carried them to a point where they begin to feel embarrassed in the matter of resources with which to complete the projects, and begin to show that prudence was not observed by those engaged in executing them; that the projects were too many and more than could be completed in a reasonable time after their beginning because of a lack of funds.

#### Provision of Reclamation Act.

The reclamation act provides for the expenditure of funds made up by the sale of public lands and reimbursed from time to time by the installments to be paid by the settlers who take up the irrigated land, and also provides that no part of a project is to be contracted for and begun until the money for the completion of that part of the project contracted for shall be in the reclamation fund.

#### Need for \$10,000,000.

Now it appears that it will take \$10,000,000 or more, which is not available in the reclamation fund at present, fully to complete the projects and it also appears that a great number of persons, by reason of the beginning of the projects, have been led into the making of settlements, the expenditure of time, and labor, with the hope and reliance that such reclamation enterprise would be carried through in a reasonable time.

#### Says Too Many Were Started.

I think that there is no doubt that it was the intention of congress that such projects should not be multiplied in such a way that they could not be completed within a reasonable time with the funds provided by the sale of public lands, and it would probably have been wiser to adhere strictly to the limitation thus construed, even though the language of the act, by dividing up the projects into parts on terms seemed to permit

the beginning of more projects than there was likely to be money enough to complete within a reasonable time. Settlers Spent Their Money.

The pressure was doubtless great and the reclamation service yielded to the pressure within the letter of the law, and now finds itself in the situation described. The work has been well done and reflects great credit upon the engineers who have had charge of it.

But something must be done to relieve the present situation, which is one of disappointed hopes to many settlers upon the arid lands who counted upon an early completion of the projects undertaken and invested money and spent their time and seemed to be no nearer the goal of satisfactory irrigation than they were when the projects were begun.

#### Will Ask Congress for Money.

I think it wise to apply to congress for relief by urging the passage of an enabling act which shall permit the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in the sum of \$10,000,000 or more to complete all the projects now projected. These bonds should be redeemed from the money paid into the reclamation funds after the completion of the projects.

From conversation with the senators who have visited much of the reclamation work and given an examination to progress, I infer that such a proposal as this seems to them to be the best way out of the present trouble, and I shall take pleasure in recommending the passage of such a remedial measure by the next congress.

#### Urgent Need for Funds.

No one can visit this Western country without being overwhelmingly convinced of the urgent necessity for the proper treatment of arid and semi-arid lands by the extension of systems of irrigation. The results in the productivity of the soil when irrigated are marvelous. The mere fact that the reclamation service has gone ahead too fast ought not to prevent congress lending its aid to overcome the difficulty. We shall know better in the future treatment of the subject and in the further use of available funds how to avoid putting ourselves in a similar position again.

#### Models for Private Enterprise

Meantime irrigation works under private auspices are being projected in every direction and the prospect of reclaiming millions of acres from the deserts is most encouraging. The examples of government engineering and of ingenuity in planning the structures in these various government projects for irrigation are of immense utility as models for private enterprise.

#### Would Insist on Payments.

One matter that is now being agitated in some quarters calls for notice. Payment for irrigated lands is required in ten annual installments. Suggestions are now being made that these should be lengthened into a longer term. I sincerely hope that congress will not listen to such appeals. It may be well to make the first three or four installments nominal, but after that time the installments should be large enough to pay the total amount due, upon which no interest is calculated in ten years. Any other course would encourage lack of thrift and industry, and greatly embarrass the extension and continuance of the work of irrigation.

#### Woman's Logic

"My opponent's argument," said Senator Dolliver in a recent campaign "has about as much logic—Did you ever hear about the young woman in Fort Dodge? One spring morning she sat on the piazza of her pretty little home sewing a button on her husband's coat. The husband himself appeared and she said fretfully, 'It's a perfect shame the way the tailor sewed this button on. This is the fifth time I've had to sew it on again for you.'—Everybody's.

#### Preparatory to Getting Off.

Hub (arriving home from office)—Well, dear, and how is the new coat getting on?

Wifey—She's getting on her things to leave, that's how.—Boston Transcript.

## WILL CAPITAL BE INCREASED?

### Opposition Plans the Springing of a Surprise on Large Landowners.

#### Claim 160 Shares Limit

What are the stockholders of the Water Users' association going to do when they meet on the 22d? That is the question that is agitating the minds of many nowadays, and is being asked throughout the county by those who are interested in the outcome of that meeting. Whether the vote will be in favor of increasing the capital stock or otherwise it will leave two factions in the county between which the feeling is going to be bitter. There is going to be a finish fight. It will be a survival of the fittest, and after the meeting those in the saddle are going to demand that their views be respected to the letter.

One of the important points on which there is going to be a most bitter struggle is the voting of the number of shares of the stockholders. Up until a few days ago it was believed that there would be no question raised on this point, it being generally admitted that the landowners would vote every acre of stock they owned, whether it be one share or ten thousand. But the opponents of the increasing of the capital stock are not going to grant the right without a fight, and it is understood that word is being passed down the line that a legal loophole has been discovered whereby only the 160 shares can be voted. What effect this misinformation is going to have remains to be seen, but any man who remains away from the meeting on this account or who permits such statements to influence him one way or the other will wake up, after the meeting and find that "somebody lied." Every share of stock will be voted and can be legally. That is the opinion of the leading lawyers of the city, and no amount of argument is going to change that law, insofar as the meeting of October 22d is concerned.

It would seem, however, that the opposition to the increasing of the capital stock of the association is assuming a false attitude. There is nothing radical about the proposition; there is nothing in it that should cause anyone to sit up nights and worry. It will not cost the stockholders any more than if matters remained as they are. It is simply a legal technicality, and one that was provided for in the by-laws of the association. Article 1, section 12, provides that "if the number of acres of irrigable land or the cost of the works, or both, as determined by the United States, shall exceed the number of shares of the capital stock authorized herein, appropriate amendment of the articles of incorporation as to the number of shares, the par value thereof and the capital stock shall be made in compliance

with the laws applicable thereto."

So far as the increase is concerned it is simply a case of bookkeeping. It inflicts no additional burden; it permits of no escape from the obligations heretofore assumed, and opposition to it is simply indicative of an unreasonable desire to be "fornist" everything.

#### STOCK ITEMS

Miller & Lux had 800 beef and stock cattle pass through Merrill Friday for Mount Hebron yesterday to be shipped to their big ranch at Los Banos in Merced county, Cal. This makes nearly 4,000 head they have shipped out of the 10,000 head bought of the Heryford Land and Cattle company of Lakeview. There will be about 4,000 more to take away. The balance of the young stock will be wintered at Chewaucan valley.

The same firm bought of Del Brattain, William Dobbins and Mr. Jackson of Paisley about 700 beef cattle, which are now on the road to Mount Hebron.

The Miller & Daley company of Lakeview are at Merrill with 560 cattle, which were sold to Swanson & Son of Sacramento.

O. T. McKendree shipped eight cars of lambs to Lewis Gerber of Sacramento and Comas & Co. of Oakland from here last Tuesday.

Liebe Mitchell purchased about 220 cattle of Frank Grohs and other parties of the Lakeview country last week. This stock is going to Gazelle.

Horace Dunlap turned over about 400 head of stock cattle a few days ago to Senator Weed.

Lewis Gerber came to town Thursday from Sprague river. He bought the Bloomingcamp Bros., Finley & Son and the George Boyd cattle for later shipment. Mr. Gerber says he never saw so many stock cattle leaving Klamath and Lake counties before.

He predicts the running of big bands of cattle will soon be a thing of the past, as land is becoming too valuable.

The beef cattle are practically all sold. There will not be as many cattle fed as heretofore in the Merrill country, as the alfalfa men of that region are holding their hay too high, and the cattle men cannot afford to

When a big cannon was raised from the bottom of the sea off the English coast, where it had lain for a century and a half, it was found that the action of sand and pebbles had worn one side to almost immeasurable thinness.

An effective stain for photographic darkroom windows may be made by dissolving five parts of acaroid gum in five parts of 95 per cent alcohol. The addition of a little castor oil will prevent it cracking or peeling.

J. P. Churchill and wife and H. V. Patterson of Yreka arrived Monday morning via auto.

## BARGAIN WEEK A SUCCESS

### If Result Proves That It Is a Good Investment, Those Backing the Affair Will Continue It.

The promoters of the Bargain Week idea are filled with satisfaction and the merchants who backed the proposition by the issuance of a catalogue are glad they did so. It was not expected that thus early in the week would the results of the move be felt, but yesterday and today these merchants have felt the benefits following upon the experiment. Already the people from the country have commenced to take advantage of the bargains offered, and have come in goodly numbers to buy. If the usual percentage of increase consequent upon such events will be manifested this week, then Thursday, Friday and Saturday should see lively times in the business circles of the city.

That the people of the country are interested in the matter is proven by the many inquiries that have been made regarding it. It is a safe prediction that if a fair had been held this year in connection with the Bargain Week that the profits of the merchants of the town would have surpassed all records.

Close watch is being kept on the matter, and if the merchants are satisfied that it is a paying proposition they propose to make it a permanent institution of the county seat. Similar events have been held by cities throughout the United States, and wherever once tried it has always been continued, and Klamath county should be no exception to the rule. It would seem, therefore, that Bargain Week is here to stay, and if it does the merchants of the city will have much to congratulate themselves on.

#### The Proper Equipment

A Methodist bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:

"Ketchin' many, pard?"

The bishop, straightening himself to his full height, replied:

"Brother, I am a fisher of men."

"You've got the right kind of bait all right," was the fisherman's rejoinder.—Success.

According to experts of the Rockefeller Institute, the tse-tse fly does not cause the dreaded African sleeping sickness, which has been attributed to it, but only incidentally spreads the malady by carrying the germ from an infected person to a new subject.

E. C. Reames from the Spring Lake country was in the city Saturday.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

Joe Vose and Nettie A. Melhase. Mr. Vose is a son of G. F. Vose, who is the proprietor of the old Hoyt hotel at Fort Klamath. Miss Melhase is the daughter of Richard Melhase of Fort Klamath. Both of the parties are well known residents of this county.

Rufus H. McKinney and Nellie M. Fredenburg, both of Fort Klamath. Miss Fredenburg came formerly from Jackson county.

#### LATE FOR A WEEK

The passenger train will probably be four hours late for the next week. The delay will be due to the breaking of the propeller shaft on the ferryboat, thus necessitating the Southern Pacific to run their trains around by Stockton. This will be a decided advantage to travelers from the north, for it will enable them to reach this city the day following their departure from Portland.

A German naval officer has been granted a patent on an electro-magnet which he claims is powerful enough to draw a battleship ashore, or within reach of heavy artillery mounted on land.

Through mistaking another compound for borax, used to soften copper a Denver jeweler discovered a method of hardening the metal which closely approaches the ancient process of tempering it.

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