



SOME THINGS THEY HAVE GOT  
AND SOME THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE



BETTER SEND  
FOR CHARLIE

## UPPER PROJECT GLAD TO BE FREE

MAY ORGANIZE CO-OPERATIVE  
OR FARMERS' COMPANY

### CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT GONE

Uncertainty of Cost As Indicated by  
Ballinger's Letter Brings Joy  
Over Their Release

BONANZA, Ore., Feb. 25.—The people of the Upper Project, which has met its death in the camp of its friends, are not cast down over the decision of the Reclamation Service, Phoenix-like, they expect to arise from the ashes and make this section of the country greater than the fondest dreams of its best enthusiasts had ever hoped for. When the news was received that the Secretary of the Interior had turned down this part of the Klamath Project it was generally felt that nothing short of ruin must follow in the wake of that decision. This feeling was only temporary. As the facts were laid before them the land owners accepted the situation philosophically, and are now of the opinion that what has happened is for the best interests of this community. This has been forced home in view of the statement contained in the letter to J. O. Hamaker—that the system would cost from \$50 to \$65. If the Secretary had named either of these figures definitely, a different feeling would exist. But the difference of \$15 an acre has wiped out the last shred of confidence the people here had in the Reclamation Service. With such a discrepancy it remained possible for it to even exceed the highest figure, and everyone here realizes that even at \$65 few of the land owners would care to assume the cost, for they believe that it can be constructed cheaper than that, even if a pumping system had to be installed.

A formal letter of notification of the withdrawal of the Government from this part of the project was received yesterday afternoon by J. O. Hamaker. It leaves nothing to be hoped for. The letter is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.

Dear Sir:  
From your letter of January 22 it appears that on the same day a meeting was held in Bonanza, composed of the stockholders of the Klamath Water Users' Association, who reside in the vicinity of Bonanza and within that part of the irrigation project designated as the "Upper Project." It appears further that you presided at that meeting and that the same had been called for the purpose of taking some action looking to assisting the Government in completing what is known as the upper project. At this meeting there were present stockholders representing 90 per cent of the subscribed land in the said upper project. They expressed themselves as ready and willing to agree that the par value of the shares in the Klamath Water Users' Association be increased from \$20 to \$30, in order that the project might be com-

pleted at an early date. From the proceedings of this meeting it would seem that the stockholders in attendance were under the impression that the Government would construct an irrigation system to reclaim the lands within the upper project at a cost of not exceeding \$30 per acre. From the report of the supervising engineer, Mr. Hopson, dated December 9, 1909, in referring to the upper project, it was stated, among other things, that the building charges would not be less than \$50 and possibly as high as \$65 per acre, based upon the assumption, first, that the present area of subscribed land would carry cost, and, second, that 90 per cent of the irrigable land would be subscribed. It would seem, therefore, that it will cost to construct an irrigation system to irrigate the lands within the upper project a sum per acre largely in excess of that which the stockholders at said meeting anticipated.

Under existing conditions the department has not a sufficient guarantee that the cost of constructing the upper project will be returned to the reclamation fund. Hence nothing can be done looking to the immediate construction of an irrigation system to irrigate lands within the upper project until the department has received a satisfactory guarantee from the owners of the lands to be benefited that the Government will be reimbursed for the construction charges, which, as above stated, will not be less than \$50 and may be \$65 per acre.

Section 4 of the reclamation act provides that the cost of constructing an irrigation system shall be returned to the reclamation fund. Unless the department is satisfied before the expenditures are made that such charges will be returned, it should not expend any part of the fund for construction purposes.

Mr. Jacob Rueck, who is here representing the stockholders of the upper project, informs me that he does not believe that the owners of the major part of the land within the upper project will consent to subject the same to a construction tax as high as above stated.

In view of the existing condition, the department has decided to exclude the upper project from the general Klamath Project, and will offer no objections to relieving all of the land of the upper project from construction charges. Nor will the department offer any objections to the granting of the application of the stockholders of the upper project to be relieved from the stock subscription in the Klamath Water Users' Association.

Very respectfully,  
R. A. BALLINGER.

The sentiment at this time is in favor of the people here getting together at once and taking some definite steps looking toward reclamation of the land through the organization of a farmers' or co-operative association. They are now free to go ahead and act independently, and in the end believe that they will be in a better position than the residents of the lower project, which evidently remains an integral part of a system that has already cost too much money.

Leave your home with loving words; they may be your last.

## FAIRVIEW NEEDS SCHOOL VERY BADLY

NOT LIKELY THAT PEOPLE WILL  
VOTE ADDITIONAL MONEY

\$20,000 Is Considered Enough for the  
West Side School—More Money  
Would Prevent Other Schools

It is quite probable that the City School Board will either have to get authority from the voters to erect a frame building on the west side, or else construct a one-story building. According to the bids received, it is evident that an eight-room, two-story building of stone or brick cannot be built with the \$20,000 bonds issued. New bids have been advertised for and a notice of a special election posted to vote \$10,000 additional bonds, \$6,000 of which is to be used on the west side school. The directors state that this was the only thing left for them to do if they build an eight-room building.

At the time of the bond issue election there was a strong opposition to the school being located on the west side from people living near the mouth of the canal in Fairview addition, but they allowed the location of the building with the belief that their section would get the next school. This in one of the most densely populated districts in the city and contains more children of school age than any other section.

Since the announcement that another election is to be held to vote additional money for the west side school, the people in the northeast part of the city feel that they would be content with a school at even a much less cost than \$20,000, and that the amount should be amply sufficient for the west side school. They realize that if additional bonds are issued for this school that it will mean many years before it will be possible to secure a school for Fairview and surrounding territory, and there is very little chance for the bonds being voted.

It is reported that the free site offered by the Moore brothers, is not so free as it would look on the face of it. It is figured that the school building could easily be erected for the \$20,000 appropriated, if it were not for the excessive cost of hauling the material to the site on the top of the hill. This is figured at nearly 25 per cent of the cost, or about \$6000, and in addition to this it will be necessary to spend \$500 to lay sewers according to the deed of gift. In that case the free site will cost about \$6500.

If the voters at the coming special election refuse to vote the additional bonds, the directors will probably have to change the plans to a one-story building. It is believed that it would be possible to get along another year with this size of a building, and then the following year erect another school in Fairview addition.

Many a young man has become engaged without knowing exactly how it happened. And yet they tell us that women do not understand diplomacy.

"Tom went West to make his fortune." "Did he make a hit?" "Yes, he is hitting stones with a sledge on a new turnpike."

## DIFFERENT SOIL VARIETIES ARE MANY

COVERS ALL LANDS UNDER THE  
KLAMATH PROJECT

Main Portions of Klamath and Merrill Valleys Classified as Yakima Sandy Loam

The soil survey of the Klamath Reclamation Project, made by A. T. Sweet and I. G. McBeth in 1908, has been published in pamphlet form and is accompanied by a comprehensive soil map of the entire territory. The only copy known to have been received here was sent to C. P. Chastain, former secretary of the Water Users' Association, and has been turned over to the association until other copies can be received. It is understood that only a limited number of these reports have been printed, but copies can probably be secured through the Congressman for this district.

According to the report, the main portion of the Klamath Valley and the land in the vicinity of Merrill is composed of what is known as Yakima sandy loam. As a whole the Yakima sandy loam may be said to be the best soil of the area, occupying as it does the gentle hill slopes and the better drained portions of the valleys, the deeper and better drained portions being the most desirable. The soil is comparatively free from alkali.

Yakima sand is another classification which is second in extent. The largest areas of this soil occur just south of Klamath Falls, along Lost River, between the each branch of the main canal and Stukel bridge, and in Sand Hollow, but smaller bodies are found throughout the area.

The Yakima clay loam is an ashy gray or almost white silty clay loam. When dry it has a fluffy and flour-like texture. These are especially noticeable in Spring Lake Valley and the lower areas of Poe Valley.

On the west side of Klamath Valley west of Stukel bridge and extending a considerable distance to the south, is an important body of the Yakima fine sandy loam. It is light brown or yellowish in color and extends to a depth of five or six feet, there being little difference in color or texture between the soil and the subsoil. Extending west from Adams Cut, southwest of Merrill, is another rather large body of this soil.

A new classification of soils have been found which are designated as the Klamath series. These soils are alluvial and lacustrine in origin, occurring as stream flood plains, frequently or occasionally overflowed, and as the beds and margin of shallow lakes. The principal areas of Klamath loam occur in the lower parts of Yonna, Langell and Poe Valleys, and along the margin of the marsh lands of Lower Klamath Lake. An extensive description of the peat lands of the Klamath Lake basin is also given.

## THE FANS GOT THEIR MONEY'S WORTH

If the sport loving fans, and others, who attended the boxing exhibition at the Opera House Friday night did not get their money's worth it will be up to them to go farther than a town of the population of Klamath Falls to do any better or get more

for the value of their money. The house was well filled with an enthusiastic and orderly crowd, among whom were seen a great many of our leading citizens, both at the ringside and in the body of the audience. Although there was some disappointment in the sudden termination of the main event, the preliminaries were all that could be asked.

Louis Gerber most efficiently acted as master of ceremonies and introduced Mr. Kelley as referee. The first preliminary was between Shamus O'Brien and Harry Thaw. The first two rounds were not very swift, but the boys warmed up in the third and if it had continued for forty rounds or more they probably would have gained considerable speed. Neither one obtained any decided advantage and the bout was announced a draw.

Kid Pomeroy and Young Arnold were then introduced, and at the sound of the gong everyone sat up and took notice. The first round was fast enough to make the average lover of the game go crazy, for they mixed, and mixed right. Arnold came in like he meant business, and has some good swings. By the time the gong sounded on the first round, Referee Kelley found things too strenuous for him and retired at the call of the ringside. Guy Merrill took his place as referee. Merrill is no invalid and has a way of breaking a clinch that not only pleases the audience, but facilitates the game. The second round was a repetition of the first, marked by fast fighting and good work on the part of both boys. A good exhibition was spoiled in the middle of the third round by a fall over a water bucket in which Young Arnold dislocated his thumb, and the referee called the fight off.

In the intermission between the second and third events, Kid Gibbons, of Minneapolis, entered the ring and challenged the winner of the Morrissey-North bout.

The third event was an eight-round go, three minutes' fighting and one minute rest, between Frank Shevlin and Jack Linkenback, at 145 pounds. Mr. Shafer acted as referee. In the first round there was some good mixing in which Shevlin showed to good advantage. There were some good blows landed both to body and head. In the second round Linkenback came in unexpectedly on one of Shevlin's smiles. Shevlin reciprocated by producing a stream of red, red liquid, from Linkenback's nose; honors about even. Third round—Things doing. Shevlin besides necessary fighting paraphernalia wore a smile. Fourth round—This was Shevlin's round; he pushed the fight from start to finish. Fifth round—About even; receiving punishment on both sides; both badly wounded. Sixth round—Linkenback forcing the fight, the hottest of any previous round. Seventh round—Blood drawn on Shevlin, bleeding at nose and eye. Smile still on. The go finished with a tame round after which Mr. Shafer announced his decision as a draw.

The exhibition closed with what was to have been a ten-round go between Kid Morrissey and Soldier North. It was fighting from the start; Morrissey draws blood on North and puts him down for the count of nine. Morrissey's round. Second round—Morrissey pushes fight. He again puts North on the mat, landing on him with right swing. North failed to rise to the count and the decision was given to Morrissey.

## ANNOUNCEMENT FROM BALLINGER

OFFICIAL VERIFICATION OF DECISION ON PROJECT

### TO SECRETARY OF THE WATER USERS

Excessive Cost Is the Only Reason  
Given for the Abandonment of  
the Upper Project

Following is the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the Klamath Project, which was received by the secretary of the Water Users' Association:

"Sir:—In regard to the Klamath Irrigation Project, it appears:

"First—That a system adequate to reclaim and cultivate irrigable lands in connection with what is known as the "Upper Project" cannot be constructed without subjecting the irrigable lands lying therein to a charge of between \$50 and \$65 per acre.

"Second—That less than 60 per cent of the irrigable lands in the upper project have been subscribed.

"Third—That a system adequate to reclaim and cultivate the irrigable lands in connection with the lower project will cost not less than \$30 per acre to construct, provided there is excluded therefrom the elevated tracts, which can only be irrigated by the erection and operation of a pumping plant at a cost in excess of \$50 per acre; and by reducing the areas, as shown by the attached map or plat, to about 138,000 acres.

"Fourth—The par value of the stock of the Klamath Water Users' Association, as fixed by its charter, is but \$20 per share, or \$10 less than the estimated cost per acre for constructing an irrigation system adequate to irrigate the lands within the lower project, and \$10 less than the charge per acre as stated in the public notice as heretofore issued.

"Fifth—That there has been expended upon the project about \$1,850,000, of which \$900,000 is properly chargeable for construction purposes to the 30,000 acres of land for which water is now available, or at the rate of \$30 per acre.

"Sixth—That to complete the construction of a system adequate to irrigate all the irrigable lands within the lower project, estimated at 138,000 acres, will require a further expenditure of over \$2,000,000, making the entire cost of a system properly chargeable to construction purposes of not less than \$30 per acre.

"Seventh—That the Government is not sufficiently guaranteed that the cost of constructing the lower project will be returned to the reclamation fund.

"In view of the above, it has been decided by the Department (1) to exclude from the general project all lands within the "Upper Project" and so far as the Department may act in the matter, relieve said lands from any lien from project charges; (2) to recommend to the Klamath Water Users' Association that the stockholders in the "Upper Project" be per-

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