

FIREWATER MAKES BAD INDIANS RAILS IN LAKEVIEW CAUSE CHEERS WOULD HAVE SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED

REPORTS TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SHOW THAT OFFENSES ON RESERVATION ARE MOSTLY DUE TO WHISKEY

That a large percentage of the troubles which have made vigilance necessary on the Klamath Indian reservation during various years is shown by the agency reports to the department of the interior each year. Illicit sales or gifts of liquor are now and then made around the border, and occasionally in the recesses of the reservation. Occasionally irresponsible characters drift onto the reservation who have been suspected of smuggling liquor within the lines, and have been summarily dismissed, and the greatest vigilance has to be practiced to bring the proper punishment on dealers and others who pursue the nefarious traffic not far from the lines of the reservation.

Here is a quotation from one of the reports made by Captain O. C. Applegate, when he was Indian agent for the Klamath reservation:

"The evil of illicit liquor traffic around the outskirts of the reservation seems to grow with the increase of values within the lines, and is always a menace to the peace and prosperity of our reservation people. All other evils combined are not so destructive to the prospects of the Indian, so productive of crime and turmoil, and so discouraging to men and women who labor to educate these people and fashion them into happy homesteaders and worthy citizens of our great republic as this one thing. The ease with which any man, no matter what his character, can secure a government license to sell liquors by the gallon, even on the line of the Indian reservation, is responsible for much of the trouble. The authority does not confer upon him the right to sell in less quantities than a gallon, nor in any quantity to an Indian, but he establishes his place of business, not to observe the law, but to make money, anyway, every way, possible, and he finds devious ways, through the aid of unprincipled assistants, to convey the liquor to the Indians, and it is very difficult and often impossible to secure the evidence under which an indictment may be brought. The greatest vigilance sometimes fails to fix the crime. The Indian does not wish to give away the offender. He wants the liquor. The offender wants the money, and locks his secret in his callous soul. Some judges hesitate to take action against a middle man though ever ready to punish a saloon keeper, while the middle man, the cringing degenerate who conveys the liquor to the Indian most likely to some secluded spot in the dead hours of the night, is the only man we can reach. We have, however, made some quite notable examples during the last year, and shall continue to do whatever is possible to curtail this great evil."

In a later report the agent refers to the "damnable liquor traffic," and after quoting the above, says: "The difficulty of securing evidence is the stumbling block in the way of success. The recommendation of the commissioner of Indian affairs that a fund should be provided for use in efforts to fix the responsibility of furnishing liquors to Indians is undoubtedly correct. In fact, such a fund is indispensable to success in this most valuable work. In many cases the matter of furnishing liquor to Indians is done in a way so guarded that only the most judicious detective work could promise any hope of finding out who the responsible parties are."

Again the agent said: "It is true, of course, that with the rapid development and settlement of the extensive country adjacent to the reservation by white people, much greater facilities are offered than were formerly for the Indians to secure whiskey, and that the task seems steadily to become greater to control the evil. There are those who assert that drunkenness was unknown among the Klamaths a few years ago, but this is easily disproven, both by the records of our Indian court and by those of the white courts adjacent to the reservation. The evil has grown with the increase of facilities for getting liquor, and the greatest vigilance is necessary at all times to prevent serious trouble from it."

LINES TO A COCKTAIL

A cocktail is a pleasant drink. 'Tis mild and harmless—I don't think. When you've ordered one, you'll order two, And then you don't care what you do. Last night I hoisted twenty-three Of those arrangements into me. By twelve o'clock I felt immense— Today I feel like thirty cents— My wealth increased, I swelled with pride, I was pickled, primed and ossified. I know that somewhere in the game I must have wept.

Oh, remorse! The water cart's the place for me. It is no time for mirth and laughter In the cold, gray dawn of the morning after.

PIONEERS REJOICE AT REALIZATION OF DREAM WHICH HAS BEEN THEIRS FOR THIRTY YEARS PAST

LAKEVIEW, Dec. 15.—The railroad has arrived at Lakeview and the thirty years wait since the Nevada-California-Oregon railway left Reno headed this way is at an end. Tuesday afternoon, shortly before 4 o'clock the rails were laid on the new depot grounds, and a cheer arose from the throats of the progressive pioneers that had longed for the moment so long.

The depot is to be built at an early date of brick and stone, and will cost about \$12,000. It is claimed by the officials of the road. This line is the first into the county, and many a young man and woman went down and gazed in awe at the locomotive that pantingly shunted the cars about in order to help the men laying the track.

J. N. Watson, formerly register of the United States land office here, was among the joyous spectators of the event, and he shook hands with Chief Engineer J. C. Oliver, whom he met some eight or nine years ago, and suggested a trip here to see the magnificent territory that awaited shipping facilities. The laying of the rails marked another dream come true, and perhaps no man in Lake county was more glad at the sight than Mr. Watson.

General Manager L. F. Dunway with a party of officials and guests came in his private car "Lakeview" to the end of the line—at that time two miles from town—last Sunday, and were met by Mayor E. E. Rinehart and about 500 people accompanied by the Lakeview band. Mr. Dunway is not a speechmaker, but he shook hands with everyone, and smiled his gratitude at the warm reception given him. He stated that this was one of the happiest moments of his life, and compensated for all the hard work and many obstacles that he had overcome in order to bring about the desired result.

A. Bieber, one of the local merchants, had a fine banner floated from the flagpole on his store, with "Three Cheers for the N. C. O." Every citizen that attended the affair Sunday wore a large silk ribbon with the words "The N. C. O. has Made Good" printed on it. Great preparations are being made by the citizens to celebrate "Railroad Day," January 7th, 1912, when the first scheduled train arrives. Sunday next a special train will run from Davis Creey to Lakeview to get a number of people and make connections Monday morning with the train going south from that point. Some of them have said that they would never go out of the county until they could go on a train, and the move will be made in their honor.

Society

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Alex Martin Jr. entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shore Smith of Eugene. Five tables of "500" were played, and prizes for the highest scores were awarded to Mrs. J. D. Cochran for ladies' and J. D. Cochran for gentlemen, which were presented to the guests of honor. Delicious refreshments were served to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Burge Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Don J. Zumwalt, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Merryman, Mrs. E. W. Gowen, Mrs. Louis Gerber, Mrs. E. B. Hall and Mrs. Jackson.

A delightful afternoon party was given at the home of Mrs. J. L. Cunningham Thursday, December 14th. Progressive whist was played, after which refreshments were served. Those receiving prizes were Mrs. C. M. O'Neill, Mrs. Earl Olds, Mrs. Remington and Mrs. J. Spradling. The guests were, Mesdames C. A. Rambo, Zim Baldwin, R. C. Shipley, Vern English, H. M. Backensto, Lewis, W. M. Snow, Wm. Gett, J. L. Cunningham.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shore Smith of Eugene are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Don J. Zumwalt. They expect to leave early in the week for Southern California to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Olds entertained at "500" on Wednesday evening, when prizes were awarded for highest scores to Miss Aggie Lee and F. E. Mills. After a most pleasant evening refreshments were served. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brockenbrough, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schallock, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Henry, Mrs. Birden Fraker Gamble, Miss Agnes Lee, Miss Edna Wells, Miss Donagan, Mr. Allen Sloan, Mr. H. M. Ackley, Mrs. W. H. Shaw.

OF IMPROVEMENT RATHER THAN IGNORANCE OF EXPENSE UNTIL AFTER IT HAS BEEN CONTRACTED FOR

Abel Ady of Midland, president of the Klamath Water Users' Association, who is largely responsible for the recent convention of water users' associations at Chicago to consider reforms in reclamation matters desired by water users, returned to his home Thursday and visited this city Monday.

Mr. Ady is well pleased at the result of the meeting in Chicago, at which he represented the Klamath Water Users' Association, which demonstrated the fact that there is a unanimity among the various water users' associations for certain reforms, particularly to eliminate red tape, and to give the landowners a chance to find out what their share of the cost of government improvements is going to be before the bill is presented for payment.

The will of the water users as to having a convention at Salt Lake next month to draft memorials and appoint delegates to go to congress to work for the reforms to be immediately ascertained, a tentative organization of the united water using bodies having been formed, subject to the approval of the water users in those bodies.

It is understood that one of the most unpleasant features of the reclamation system with which the water users have had to contend is the fact that they are unable to ascertain in advance the plans, specifications and proposed cost of an improvement, and that this advance information is one of the prime issues on which they will make a plea at Washington.

In speaking of the work accomplished and the conditions with which the users of government irrigation water contend, Mr. Ady said:

"Our efforts in Washington last winter demonstrated the fact that a combination of the various water users' association was necessary in order to procure amendments to the reclamation laws and modifications in the regulations of the department of the interior for the promotion of the best interests of land owners under the various government irrigation projects.

"Many communications were sent to the various water users' associations requesting co-operation in organizing a federation of water users' associations, with the result that on December 1 to 5 delegates from ten different water users' associations met in conference at Chicago. Communications received by the delegates to this conference gave assurance of the co-operation of eleven additional water users' associations.

"The plan of organization provided for the selection of an executive committee of five persons composed of Governor Sloan of Arizona, Abel Ady of Klamath Falls, president of the Klamath Water Users' Association; S. A. Nelson of Shoshone, Idaho; R. F. Burgess of El Paso, Tex.; O. E. Farnham of Belle Fourche, S. D., with authority to prepare constitution and by-laws and submit the same to the various water users' associations for ratification, the same to become binding upon all associations when ratified by fifteen associations. A constitution and by-laws were prepared and are being printed for transmission to the various associations. The name of the organization is the Federated Water Users' Association, of which the first regular meeting will be held upon the ratification of the constitution by the required number of associations, subject to the call of the executive committee above named.

"At this conference the facts were very clearly outlined from delegates from various projects to the effect that similar reform measures appear to be needed in practically every irrigation project. The increased cost over the original estimates have been so great that in many projects it appears impossible for settlers to meet the payments and support their families from the land.

"The demand for information relative to the plans and policy of proposed work and for itemized statements of moneys spent seems to have been agitating the people of every project for years. There appeared no tendency whatever from any project to escape the payment of the moneys loaned for use upon the project, but the belief is universal to the effect that the cost would be universally lessened under a policy that would give to the people the complete information above mentioned. In all projects involving government land the complaint was entered against the provision of the law which barred the issuance of patent until the reclamation charges are paid in full, which practically withholds a patent at least five years after final proof under the homestead law. This is considered by settlers to be an unwarranted burden.

"The lack of adequate provision for the disposition of sewage and waste waters for the irrigable areas under the various projects was the source of a complaint universal and

serious. As a result of this lack approximately ten per cent of the area in the entire Klamath project has been rendered worthless from an agricultural standpoint during the past three years from want of adequate drainage. This is especially noticeable in the immediate vicinity of Klamath Falls, where the percentage of waste land from this difficulty is greater than in any other part of the project, there being probably one-fifth of it impossible of cultivation from failure to provide adequate drainage.

"Practically the only land owners especially feeling the burden of cost and meeting the payments thereof are those paying construction charges on land producing no crops because of the lack of drainage. However, in certain projects because of higher cost than that of the Klamath project, and because of various other climatic conditions, inability to meet the payments without serious burden seems quite universal. One of our main contentions is that adequate drainage ditches should be constructed simultaneously with the irrigation ditches.

"Another contention that seems important in many projects is that no water rights, power sites, reservoir sites and other properties acquired in connection with any project should be leased, sold or otherwise alienated except by consent of the project water users' association. This feature is especially interesting and important to the people of the Klamath project. In view of the fact that during the past summer, under the approval of the reclamation service, an attempt was made to sell the Keno power site and rights of way which some years ago were purchased and the costs made a charge against the Klamath project.

"The lands that were to have been reclaimed by the use of this available power were later eliminated from the project, and then the sale of the power proposed under conditions that would have left the owners of the eliminated lands at the mercy of outside corporations who are ready to bid upon the property at the proposed sale. The proposed sale was for cash, and had the sale taken place according to the advertised plan the water users would not have been able to bid as no time or opportunity had been given to the water users for the issuance of bonds necessary to raise said cash.

"The result of such a deal would have permitted the dear people to purchase power when needed at costs fixed according to the greed of a soulless corporation. This proposed sale was withdrawn by the secretary of the interior in order to give opportunity for legislation during the present session of congress that would provide laws permitting the retention of such power sites for the future use of water users.

"Action along this line is especially desired at the coming conference of the federated water users.

"We are not organizing for the purpose of fighting the government, the department of the interior or the reclamation law, but for fair recognition relative to the expenditures of funds which in substance are borrowed from the government and amply secured by the water users. We believe the reclamation law to be one of the best provisions ever enacted by a legislative body, and desire the spirit of that law carried out in the administration of the same.

"We do not ask that our approval should be necessary in the administration of the law in any respect except the possible attempt to sell the resources upon which our future prosperity depends.

"The plan we have in view now is to submit to the land owners in the various projects, through the directors who live in the neighborhood of the water users, our proposed reforms or the changes in conditions which we would like to have accomplished. In other words, a director in a water users' association will be asked to communicate to the land owners interested in his neighborhood and get the consensus of opinion as to going ahead with the plans. One of the prime reasons why this is necessary is that there will be some slight expense attached to the furtherance of our intentions and our policy is to consult with those who will be expected to bear the burden before we go ahead.

"In the Klamath Water Users' Association for instance, there is a total of about 50,000 acres in ownership represented, and we figure that the cost of the undertaking will not be over 2 mills an acre at the very out-

side, or \$100 for the entire association.

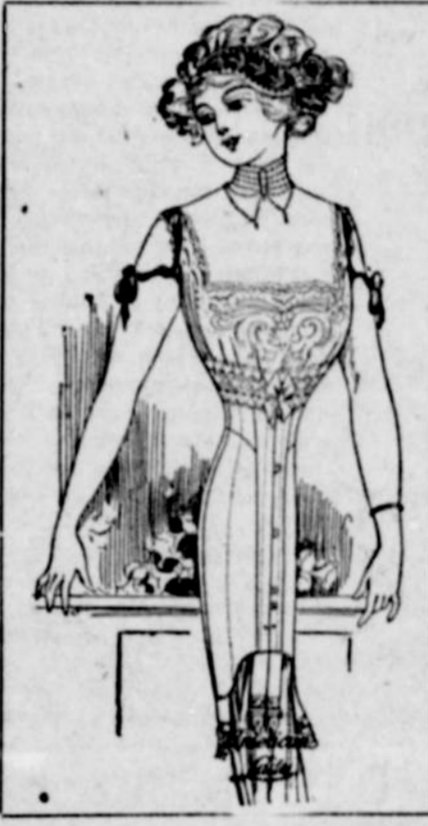
"After we learn what the water users' pleasure is, we can act accordingly. If fifteen water users' associations are in favor of the campaign of reform which we have in view, and we believe that they will be thoroughly in accord with it, the matter of calling a convention to be held at Salt Lake early in the coming year will be considered by the executive committee, a date set and a call issued. At the convention will be taken up the question of memorials to congress on the points which we wish settled and the changes which we desire to have made. After the matter of the memorials has been thoroughly worked out and the necessary drafts of a delegation to go to Washington to work in the halls of congress to attain our ends.

"It is planned to hold the next regular meeting of the Klamath Water Users' Association in this city early next month, at which time the directors will have had time to get in touch with their neighboring water users on the subject of the reforms and get the consensus of opinion, so that the meeting will have a concrete expression of the members."

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IF ATKINSON HAS IT, IT'S IN STYLE

HUNDRED YEARS OF WORK ENOUGH, SAYS HALF-BREED

United Press Service
GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Dec. 15.—"One hundred years of work is enough for any man," declared "Cherokee Bill," an Indian-negro, who is retired today after working at the hardest kind of labor since he was 14 years old, and who is now 114.

According to the United States census he is the oldest man in America. "I wanted to retire with \$100,000 to my credit," he continued, "but I can't make it."

He is, however, reputed to be worth \$75,000. For the last year Bill has been working in the Grand Junction coal yards, shoveling forty tons of coal a day.

"I'll be willing to die at 125," he says. "That'll give me a little on Solomon's actual age."

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wattenburg returned home Saturday evening from a month's visit at Portland and in Eastern Oregon.

ATKINSON'S