

Fire is likely to fly about at Sunyside when the two warring factions fighting to gain control of the affairs of the Sunnyside canal come together on Saturday of this week.

On the one hand is the present board fighting with all its might to oust Walter N. Granger, manager of the Sunnyside canal; on the other is the so-called Unity and Progress club which is endeavoring to have matters adjusted so that a board will be installed that will work in complete harmony with officials of the reclamation service.

The fight against Granger has been a long and bitter one. The present board backed up by an element in the Sunnyside Water Users association has repeatedly made charges both formal and informal with regard to alleged mismanagement.

When the United States congressional committee was in the valley last summer the board and the warring element made serious allegations against Mr. Granger. The statements were heard by the committee by Secretary Ballinger. No action was taken however as the secretary of the interior wished to know both sides of the state. He requested the opposition to the present management to make its charge in a formal way, saying he would consider them.

Secretary Ballinger sent L.L. Sharp to North Yakima to go over the books. The work was done and formal charges made.

The charges embody matters of dispute over the distribution of water; the misappropriation of funds and other matters of minor significance.

There are approximately 1000 land holders under the Sunnyside ditch. The Water Users association exists as an independent corporation organized for taking over from the government the control and management of the canal.

Besides trying to oust Granger the board has been antagonistic to the reclamation service. Complaints have been heard in some quarter with regard to the reclamation service being impartial in the matter of making appropriations.

..Representatives of the Unity and Progress club are:

Col A.C. Walker, Zillah; A.H. Yost, Outlook; Lee A. Johnson, Sunnyside; Robert Gray, Riverside; Samuel P. Flower of Mabton; C.A. Barndt, Grandview; E.L. Clapps of Prosser.

The present board of control is composed of the following:

George E. Rodman, A.I. Artz, Frank F. Morris, P.J. Queensberry, R.H. Bone, J.F. Donahue and Roy C. Brown--
The Yakima Republic, January 7, 1910.

The secretary of the interior has withdrawn from all forms of entry excepting any tracts already withdrawn under departmental order of September 8, 1904 and also any tracts the title of which has passed out of the U.S. the following described lands in the Yakima Project, Washington, Willamette principal meridian:

Township 20, north range 13 east NE 1-4 NE 1-4 section 10, NW 1-4, NW 1-4 section 11, Township 21 north range 12 east and section 10 S 1-2 section 11; NE 1-4 and S 1-2 section 12; all sections 13 and 14, N 1-2 section 15, Township 21 north, range 13 east, all section 7; NW 1-4 section 18; SE 1-4 section 34.

These lands are required in order to provide for additional storage of Lake Kachess and also for the development of the spillway and proposed feeder canal from Lake Keechelus.

These lands were withdrawn at the request of the local reclamation engineer. It is withdrawn to supplement the land now being developed under the general scheme that is being carried out at the lakes--The Yakima Republic, North Yakima, Jan 7, 1910 (Friday)

Indians--Irrigation

Two hundred Indians of the Yakima and Toppenish tribes on the Indian reservation met in a pow wow at Toppenish Tuesday afternoon and after addresses by their chief and head men by Jack Splawn and by others passed resolutions favoring the reclamation and watering of the reservation as well as drainage of the lower lands.

The plan of the government was explained by Splawn who is known to many Indians and was approved by Chief Umptee and by such leaders as Charles Wesley, Lancaster Spencer, Capt. Billy Wholite and George Meninick.

Resolutions which approved the plans of the reclamation service were passed, together with other resolutions asking that proceeds of sales of timber land be made to apply on water rights for the Indians, that new allotments be made for Indian children and that the boundary questions be settled. The Yakima Herald, Oct. 6, 1909.

Indians-Treaty-Water

Headmen of the Indians of the Yakima reservation were in session at Fort Simcoe Monday afternoon to discuss matters connected with the proposed Wapato irrigation undertaking.

On a number of matters the Indians are now quite clear and they assembled at Wapato to get from Indian Agent Young such explanations as they needed. Mr. Young representing in his official capacity the Indian bureau and through it the federal government.

Messrs H.M. Gilbert and L.V. McWhorter were also present at the meeting and explained some matters which arose during the discussions,

Some of the chiefs suggested during the discussion that a delegation be sent to Washington to ask that the matter of signing up the Indian lands for water be attended to between the government acting in behalf of the Indians and the reclamation service. The contention in this respect is that heretofore Indians have never been asked to sign up individually for any treaty between the tribes and government but that the headmen have signed for the entire tribe.

The Indians want such a plan followed now and as all treaties must be made at Washington the idea of sending a delegation to the national capital for the purpose was suggested.

No definite action was taken on the suggestion. Indians say it will be impossible to get the required signatures to the Wapato plan from the Indians and that if successful at all it will be through some agreement made by a few binding all-The Yakima Herald, Oct. 20, 1909.

River-Dyking

Formation of a dyking district under the state law so that protection ~~und~~ may be afforded lands in the Fairview district has been started as a result of a visit of a delegation of ranchers to the county commissioners on Monday.

Fear that the Yakima river will form a new channel through Fairview during the next high water caused the ranchers in that section, headed by Edward ~~h~~emy, to appeal to the county commissioners at the opening of the October session.

The appeal was immediately heeded and Prosecuting Attorney Ward was asked to formulate the proper plan and take necessary steps to create a diking district similar to that of the Moxee district.

The Yakima river has proven an erratic stream near North Yakima. It is first in one channel and then another. The Moxee ranches have diked and are protected, but the Fairview district has been absolutely without protection.

A small channel has already been cut by the Yakima west of the main stream. It is to prevent this becoming the main channel that the ranchers plan the big dike, to be built north of Fairview about opposite Yakima avenue and northward--The Yakima Herald, October 6, 1909.

Yakima county had a ship launching Monday. A craft eight times as big as some that have crossed the Atlantic and large enough to have been the envy of Columbus was launched into the Sunnyside canal, a man made river, the size of which it as a dredge will double increasing its capacity so that water may be delivered to an additional 40,000 acres.

The Sunnyside canal now furnishes water for the irrigation of some 50,000 acres. When enlarged it will carry enough to water all the land under it. The boat launched into it Monday afternoon without ceremony and without trouble is to become a continuous bucket dredge. It will be ready for operation in about three weeks and will work down stream digging its own channel as it goes and so enlarging the canal that it will carry 1,000 second feet of water instead of something in excess of 600 as present.

In length the dredge is 82 feet and has a beam of 30 feet. Unequipped it draws about 14 inches of water but when the machinery is aboard and the craft is ready for action its draft will be three and a half feet. The craft was constructed by the Reclamation service, its crew working under the supervision of E. McCulloch, engineer. The plans were furnished by the Bucyrus Steam shovel company of Milwaukee which company will furnish the machinery. That machinery is already on the ground and when installed will make of the vessel a powerful dredge of the continuous bucket pattern. The boilers and engines are heavy and it is anticipated that by working a double crew and keeping the machinery in operation for 16 hours a day the dredge will be enabled to enlarge the canal to the desired size at the rate of a mile a month.

No ceremonies attached the launching. The Yakima Herald, Sept. 29, 1909.

Reclamation-Wapato

That the federal government may take over and carry out reclamation work on the Wapato project which will bring some 120,000 acres under irrigation the land embraced must be placed in the same class as the Tieton project (copy) This is necessary before the government can take hold and proceed in any way with the reclamation work so earnestly desired.

As things are now with the Wapato project the federal government can no more touch it than it could touch the Tieton project before conditions were adjusted among the private water companies and others interested in water and other matters which controlled west of North Yakima before work was begun there. (copy)

It is necessary that those interested personally in the Wapato project make a declaration to the government expressing their wish for the work and their intention of taking as speedily as possible the steps necessary to place the whole undertaking in the hand of the government.--The Yakima Herald, August 11, 1909.

"ieton

Water has been turned through a portion of the "ieton canal.

From the intake to the first wasteway, a distance of two miles, the canal on Sunday last carried a capacity supply of water.

Everything was found to be satisfactory. The water was turned on as an experiment and the experiment was a success.

Sunday was chosen for the experiment for the reason that it was not a working day and the water would not be needed for the power plant. The Yakima Herald, July 14, 1909.

Reclamation--Validity

Hanson case

Lake Keechelus

Reversal of the decision of Judge Whitson in the Hanson case relating to rights of the reclamation service at Lake Keechelus and decision that the reclamation service act is valid and constitutional are embodied in a decision that has just been announced by the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco of which Attorney Ralph B. Williamson of the reclamation service received advice at noon Tuesday.

The Hanson case has attracted national attention and the question of the constitutionality of the reclamation act has been one of vital interest to the people of the arid sections of the west in which irrigation work has been undertaken.

Decision that the act was unconstitutional would have meant the stopping of the vast reclamation projects including the Tieton, Sunnyside, Wapato, Benton and other plans. The decision in favor of the government however means that this work will be carried through. Chris Hanson, the plaintiff in the case lives near Lake Keechelus in the district that will be flooded when the ~~dam is completed~~ government completes its big conserving dam and reservoir. Before he had made an entry on this land, the government withdrew it from entry and he was refused papers by the land office.

The government offered to pay for the improvements and under this rule he would not lose his homestead rights. the Yakima Herald, February 3, 1909.

Sunnyside Water Users

Contracts for the Sunnyside "aters Users' association the regular government form of irrigation contracts were filed in the office of County Auditor Crocker Friday to the number of 130 contracts, the greatest flood of recording papers ever presented to the auditor at one time.

The importance of the papers is shown by the fact that the government requires every water user under the government canal to sign the contracts or not secure water for the land.

One of the papers has 300 names attached to it, many have half a dozen and some have only one or two. The Yakima Herald, July 22, 1908.

The great Tieton tunnel, one of the predominating features of the Tieton irrigation project has been completed and within a week the reclamation service will have finished the North Fork tunnel which brings the water from the Tieton canyon through the hills to the Cowiche creek district.

Announcement of the work done on these bores indicates the great progress being made on the canal and gives assurance that water will be in the laterals which are now being built, during 1909, at least before January 1, 1910.

Camp No. 9, which has been headquarters for the crews making concrete shapes and placing them is to be moved this week to a point about two miles below its present location, the work in that line progressing with rapidity--The Yakima Herald, June 17, 1908.

Tieton

Every government camp on the Tieton canal project has been opened for the work of 1908 and 500 men are now working on the project according to reclamation service officials.

Nine camps, including the concrete crews' quarters are now fully equipped and work on the big canal will be pushed with all speed.

The North Yakima office is a busy place at the present time furnishing plans on the work and forwarding plans and the supplies to the crews. There are now 25 employees in the office of the local office making 525 employees of the government on the Tieton project alone - The Yakima Herald, May 20, 1908.

Irrigation: U N C

Reservation ditch

Work on the Government Irrigation ditch on the Reservation has been stopped and the men were paid off at Yakima City Thursday morning.

About 100 men and teams have been employed on this work and in the neighborhood of two miles was completed this season, making a total of nine miles in all now finished.

The ditch has its inlet just below Union Gap and will be when completed about 55 miles, ending in the vicinity of Toppenish creek. The Yakima Herald, Jan. 1, 1908.

Tieton

Theodore Weisberger, having the government contract for cement work on the Tieton canal, has taken off his force of 110 men and will not resume operations on his portion of the contract until next March.

He has completed 3,200 concrete forms out of 20,000 29,000 which is called for in the contract. Each cement form weighs several tons. Rain and the cold weather has been responsible for calling the men off the job...The Yakima Herald, Nov. 27, 1907.

Fearing that in a short time crops might be injured and that the power company and the mill at Prosser would be tied up, Mayor Taylor, E.F. Benson and Albert Lynn of Prosser appeared before Engineer Jacobs Tuesday and asked that more water flow in the Yakima river.

Engineer Jacobs informed the delegation that already two inches of water from Lake Kaches (copy) and two inches from Lake Kachelos (copy) had been turned into the Yakima and that the effect of this was felt at the Sunnyside intake Tuesday when a rise of about three quarters of an inch was noted.

The water was allowed to escape from the reservoirs last Friday for the first time and DQO still flows.. At the rate of two inches a day from each lake Engineer Jacobs informed the delegation the first mentioned reservoir will last about 25 days and the latter about 40 days. Engineer Jacobs sent word last night to Lake Kaches that another inch should be turned into the river making a total lowering of its surface to three inches a day. This will give all the users in the lower valley more than a full supply and will be gratefully received. by the power company and mill as well as farmers. August 21, Herald, 1907.

Tieton project

Natches. Dimmick

W.L. Dimmick of the Selah valley was awarded a contract Thursday to freight all the cement, steel and supplies to be used in Theodore Weisberger's contract on the Tieton canal.

- Mr. Dimmick will load the material at Natches City and haul it from eight and a half to seventeen miles.

The contract price will approximate close to \$30,000.

Contractor Dimmick will use most of his own equipment but will sublet some of the freighting.

He has bought half a block in Natches City and is erecting his stables there and Natches City will be the base for his operation. He will employ from thirtyfive to forty teams. The material for the Tieton canal is coming in freely. Two big cars of steel have arrived and two cars of cement are expected daily. One car of ruck crushers are now being unloaded at Natches City.

The Yakima Herald, March 13, 1907.

Irrigation: Uwe

Keechelus--Reclamation

The initial link in the big chain of storage reservoirs to provide for the irrigation of the fertile Yakima valley will be completed April 15 when the United States reclamation service will close its floodgates in its big dam at the source of the Yakima river at the southwest end of Lake Keechelus.

This dam is rapidly nearing completion and will insure an even flow of water through the miles of irrigation ditches during the parching months of summer, insuring safety to the thousands of grain and fruit growers residing in the Yakima.

The present dam is merely temporary and will be replaced within a few years by a concrete bore dam, sixty feet in height stretched across the valley entrances of the Yakima at Lake Keechelus and capable of providing sufficient water for valley irrigation users in the drouth period.

The United States reclamation service first began work on the immense project early last fall. Construction was begun at Lake Keechelus and Lake Cle Elum. Owing to the rigorous winter the work at Cle Elum was temporarily abandoned but the Lake Keechelus project was rushed through. Sudden highwaters and floods washed away the outer cofferdam during the early stage of construction and this was replaced by even stronger false work.

Rock was blasted from the bed of the river below the spillway to fill in the log cribbing. The maindams stretches across the river mouth 256 feet. The spillway is 10 feet above the mean level of the lake admitting of a rise of 10 feet above the present level. The apron is composed of six inch planks upon a foundation of log cribbing with rock filling.

The cost of the dam will be approximately \$25,000 and is commonly classified as a rock-cribbed log dam.

The present storage capacity is 960 940,000,000 cubic feet aggregating more than 5,000,000,000 gallons.

The approximate cost of the permanent dam will be \$150,000.

The completion of the formulated project for harnessing the three lakes will insure a regular flow through the miles of irrigation ditches of the Yakima and a marvelous development of the entire valley.

The cost of the proposed project will range close to \$500,000 to be borne by the United States government which will be reimbursed for original construction appropriations and maintenance by a small annual payments from abutting property owners or water rights--

The Yakima Herald, March 27, 1907.

Tieton Canal

Theodore Weisberger of this city has informed the Herald that he has been awarded the contract for the concrete and steel work to be done on the Tieton project.

The contract calls for the distributing and laying of 12 miles of concrete slips in the open canal flume tunnels at an approximate cost of \$270,000, April 1, 1908 being named in the contract for the date for completion, also that the canal carry water by the spring of 1908.

The most difficult part of the work of the entire canal will be the two and a half miles of tunnel cement work. It will take 2,000,000 pounds of steel and 6,000,000 pounds of cement to complete the work on the canal.

The canal will be semi-circular in shape and will have four inches concrete wall, surfaced with 30 to 35 pound steel rods to each lineal foot and not a foot of lumber will be used in the entire canal. The stringers will weight 3,200 pounds and will contain over 200 pounds of steel.

Mr. Weisberger expects to work 300 men and 50 teams. The machinery, such as crushers, concrete mixers etc will cost \$40,000 and Mr. Weisberger is planning to install an electric plant to operate the machinery.

The cement and concrete will be furnished by the government but Mr. Weisberger will have to transport it from the end of the N.Y. & V railway at Natchez City up the Natchez valley to the site of the canal work which will be from eight to eighteen miles.

There will be 13,000 feet of tunnel covered in Mr. Weisberger's contract, the main tunnel being through the divide from the north fork of the Cowiche to the Tieton and is 4,000 feet long.

There will be an automobile spillway installed at the Tieton end of the main tunnel made of concrete to carry off the surplus water. The main tunnel will be followed by another tunnel 3,000 feet long and then four short tunnels from 20 to 60 feet long. Within a short distance of the four short tunnels will be another 1,100 feet long. The next is one and a half miles farther and will be 1,100 feet with an automatic spillway at the upper end. One mile farther and midway of the canal in the Tieton canyon is to be another tunnel 3,000 feet long and between that and the headgate two short tunnels.

As soon as the \$45,000 bond of the contractor is approved work will be commenced in the preparation of the concrete slips.

Mr. Weisberger is only 27 years of age but has had

considerable experience in the construction of canals. The construction work of the Yakima Valley canal two years ago was under his supervision - The Yakima Herald, Dec. 12, 1906.

Mr. Weisberger expects to work 300 men and 30 teams. The machinery, such as crushers, concrete mixers etc will cost \$40,000 and Mr. Weisberger is planning to install an electric plant to operate the machinery. The cement and concrete will be furnished by the government but Mr. Weisberger will have to transport it from the end of the N.Y. & V railway at Hatcher City up the Hatcher valley to the site of the canal work which will be from eight to fifteen miles.

There will be 13,000 feet of tunnel covered in Mr. Weisberger's contract, the main tunnel being through the divide from the north fork of the Tieton and is 4,000 feet long.