OREGON MIST

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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY
E. H. FLAGG,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FRIDAY, January 19, 1906.

"BASE" AND MR. GEER'S CONNECTION THEREWITH.

In order that the people, before casting their ballots in the direct primary elections, may understand exactly what is meant by the word "base," and Mr. Geer's connection therewith, the Mist submits the following explanation:

Under the grant of the General Government the State of Oregon was given two sections of land in each township for school purposes—sections 16 and 36. The act provided that the rights of settlers prior to the United States survey should be respected. It also reserved all mineral lands. Therefore, when it was found that a settler had made his home in section 16 or 36 he was allowed to perfect his title, and the State was permitted to select other land in lieu thereof, the settler's claim forming the "base" for the new selection. Also, when mineral was found in section 16 or 36 the discoverer could secure the land under the mineral laws and the State used it as a "base" for other lieu land selections. In time forest reserves were created, and wherever they included sections 16 or 36, lieu lands were allowed the State and these forest reserve school lands became the "base" for the selections. Lieu lands were also allowed the State whenever by reason of rivers, lakes, ocean, or State boundaries it could not secure full 1280 acres in sections 16 and 36 in any township.

This, then, is "base," and the people of the State of Oregon were entitled to use this "base" for the selection of homes on the Government's domain. Now as to Mr. Geer's connection with this "base":

In the early days when settlers were few and land plenty there was not much call for these lieu selections, but as the country filled up and the demand for lands increased there was a scramble by applicants to have the State select vacant government lands. It was a cheap and easy manner for anyone to secure title to government land. He could buy it direct from the State at a low figure and on easy terms, and save for himself the trouble, delay, and annoyance of securing it under the homestead laws. It was a method resorted to by a great many nonresidents who wanted Oregon lands and who could not take advantage of the homestead act.

As the demand increased long-headed schemers conceived the idea of listing and making a complete record of all these lost tracts or "base"—a task which should have been performed by the State officials who were paid to perform such work—and then, having passed an apparently harmless law which made it the duty of applicants for lieu lands to designate the lost tracts which he desired to have used as "base" for his selection. This looked reasonable on the face of it, but as a matter of fact ninety-nine out of a hundred of the people who desired selections made were people who knew nothing about the records of the land office and probably could not in a year secure the information they were supposed to furnish.

The applicant, upon finding he had to have information he could not procure by his own efforts would naturally ask where he could get it, and would be told to go to the gentleman who had the record of available "base." These operators usually charge $1.50 per acre, and even more, for the information. If a man wished to buy 320 acres of land he paid the operator $480, $480 of which the operator kept, and the other $480 would be paid to the State. This was when lieu land was selling for $126 per acre. The price was later raised to $2.50 per acre, but this in no manner affected the price charged for base, as the demand was steadily increasing, and so were land values.

About this time Mr. Odell retired from the office of Clerk of the State Land Board. The supply of available "base" had been practically exhausted, and there was no chance for him to engage in the "base" business unless new base could be created. So he conceived the idea of listing a large amount of school land lying in remote and mountainous sections of the country, and, after having it adjudicated and declared mineral by the officials of the local United States land offices, using it as base. He succeeded in getting nearly 100,000 acres of this land declared mineral and furnished about 75,000 acres of it to applicants for lieu lands, charging them from 75 cents to $1.50 per acre. It was supposed to have been the duty of the State Land Agent, then L. B. Geer, who was appointed by his cousin, Governor T. T. Geer, to do this work without charge. But he appears to have given Odell a desk in his office and to have referred all applicants to him.

Odell's mineral base did not pass muster when it came before the General Land Office at Washington, but was turned down. The result was that the selections were, or are now being, cancelled; the State's title to these lieu lands has failed and it has been obliged to pay the purchasers back their money.

The commissions they paid to Odell they lose, for he is not repaying a cent.

RESULT

Odell is in disgrace.
People lost money and their lands.
The State's titles are in disfavor.
All this Candidate Geer is responsible for.

Does the Republican party want to pack the load in the June campaign?

Hot-Breads Light and Sweet

are made with

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Anti-dyspeptic; may be eaten without inconvenience even by persons with delicate digestion

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WITHYCOMBE'S CANDIDACY.

The nomination of James Withycombe for Governor would insure harmony in the Republican party. It would mean that Republican Oregon would have a Republican Governor who would give the State an administration of which people of all parties would be proud. He is familiar with the wants of every section of the State, and, so far as was in his power, he would see that all received fair treatment at the hands of the Legislature. He would not arbitrarily or for personal motives exercise the veto power, yet the people may be well assured that he would not hesitate to stamp with his disapproval any log-rolling appropriation bill that attempted to combine the necessary expenses of the State with any personal or merely local raid upon the public treasury. James Withycombe has been known to the farmers and cattle raisers of Oregon for many years. As State Veterinarian he enforced the law rigidly and fearlessly, slaughtering thousands of dollars worth of thoroughbred cattle belonging to the late Wm. Ladd because they were affected with tuberculosis, thereby demonstrating his determination to treat rich and poor alike before the law. For a number of years he has been in charge of the experiment station at the State Agricultural College, Corvallis, and the information he has sent out from that institution has been of inestimable value to agriculture in Oregon. He is a clear-cut, intelligent farmer and business man, and while he is proud of the fact that his candidacy has its greatest strength among the farms of Oregon, he takes equal pride in the knowledge that it is growing daily with the conservative business men and especially with the workingmen of the great metropolis.

SOCIALISM AND FREE LOVE.

Do the citizens of Columbia County who profess to be socialists really understand all that the term implies. Many men believe in public ownership of street railways, water and light plants, etc., and this is called "public ownership of public utilities." Others believe in Government control of railroad corporations. These sometimes consider themselves socialists and many of them favor political action is such. But German Socialism goes much further than this. It teaches, as Herr Bebel, the distinguished German socialist, expresses it, "that mine and thine shall no longer exist," that capital and wages, in the present sense of the word, shall be done away with, and that all shall not only have equal rights before the law, but that the law shall do away with the inequalities nature has imposed and that all shall live upon an equal plane so far as creature comforts are concerned. The State, under the socialistic idea, undertakes to care for children, to receive, clothe and educate them. It therefore encourages irresponsibility in assuming the marriage relation, and abolishes the sanctity of the tie. Eleanor, the daughter of Carl Marx (possibly the greatest of the German socialists), when asked the teachings of Socialism in regard to marriage and divorce, replied "Love is the only marriage recognized in Socialism; consequently no bonds of any kind would be required; that divorces would be impossible because there would be nothing to divorce; for when love ceased separation would naturally ensue." Stripped of all glamor this means free love, or licensed immorality. The man, being the stronger animal, and better able to migrate, would, if he were so disposed, have the woman absolutely in his power—provided that the woman's moral sense was finer than his; while, on the other hand, an evil-minded woman could forsake a loving husband and her children without incurring the penalty which is now by law and usage inflicted upon her. Yet this is the doctrine taught by the most advanced advocates of Socialism, and it is a natural sequence of a system of political economy which openly denounces the right of individual effort a fair field and commensurate reward. It commends itself to the visionary.

The origin of the phrase "easy money" is revealed by the insurance exposures. One company loaned money to favorites at 1½ per cent, and as savings banks have long been paying 3½ and 4 per cent the favored ones could pick up money without risk or trouble.

THE PRESS AND THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

At the meeting of the Oregon Press Association in Portland on Friday and Saturday of last week, the editor of the OREGON MIST introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Oregon Press Association heartily indorses and approves of the strict observance of the direct primary law, believing that all laws adopted by the people or their representatives are entitled to a full and fair trial."

The vote on the adoption of this resolution was unanimous, so we take it for granted that the press of Oregon is fully committed to the principles of the direct primary law, and that its members will do everything in their power to see that it is carried out in letter and in spirit. We believe there is no fear of the result. Those who take part in the direct primaries will be morally bound to support their party ticket and the representatives will also be bound to vote for that candidate for United States Senator who shall receive a plurality of the popular vote at the June election. If this method is successful and is adopted in other States it will finally result in the election of all members of the United States Senate by direct vote of the people.

COMMUNICATION.

In the framing of the Constitution of the United States two articles were adopted at variance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration was pure and right, these articles wrong. This was the result of the different conditions that existed at the time they were severally written. The Declaration was written in 1776. The Revolutionary war was only begun. All the powers of the colonies—mental, physical, financial and moral—were strained to the utmost. Their sacred honor, their property, and their lives, were staked in the issues. In their extremity they state the causes that impel them to their action. They declare the axiom that all men are created equal, specifying in what particulars, and declaring the same inalienable. Life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. To secure these rights "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." The statement of their cause to the world and appeal to the great I Am for their preservation and maintainance is all done in a candid, devotional mood. No wonder that it was right. The Constitution of the United States was framed by a convention in 1787. The conditions had changed radically. The rights to govern themselves had been won in the desperate contest; but only a moral bond of union existed, which, although good enough as such, could not alone administer civil government. A constitution and laws must be established. Arbitrary powers were dethroned. It is lamentable that the liberty won in the field of carnage was not fully guarded by the provisions of that constitution, as well as enunciated in the Declaration of 1776.

But instead of all men being given equal rights, part were made slaves, and only a part of the officers of the civil government allowed to be elected by the people.

These provisions are alike at variance with the Declaration and were only ratified by the people because they were submitted to them with the whole constitution and could not be voted against without rejecting the whole constitution. The one has already cost the most desperate war of modern times, and the other is of pernicious tendency in various ways. It wastes immense sums of the money paid for the time Legislatures should be engaged in necessary business of the State. It puts men in the U. S. Senate who can be used by those whose money purchases their seat there. It may be either in the passage of laws that are pernicious or blocking the passage of others most wholesome. This is government of a class by a class and for a class, and as long as we tolerate men—especially to represent us in legislative offices—who do not pledge themselves to support the principle of selecting all officers from the highest to the lowest by the ballots, so long we may only look for waste of the time of legislatures, class legislation in congress, and the most wholesome legislation left untouched.

I have received a letter containing a card for a pledge to only support such a one for representative as will pledge himself to vote in the Legislature invariably, exclusively, for the one who receives the majority of votes cast for him at the general election for U. S. Senator, and if it had been a pledge that he, too, should oppose all except indispensible levies of tax, or appropriations of State funds not indispensably necessary and in strict accordance with the constitution, I would have signed it the same. Our tax is an outrage and some of the State tax is appropriated in violation of the Constitution of the State, though I suppose a man who would violate his official oath in that would promise anything.

JAMES A. RAY, Mist, Ore.

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THE METROPOLITAN AND RURAL HOME is The National Agricultural Monthly of the United States. It teaches *how to do things* and gives its readers the actual experiences of how, by progressive methods, one man raised 800 bushels of *ordinary* potatoes while his brother on the same acreage raised 2,000 bushels of *fine* quality; how a farmer got five cents extra on each dozen of his eggs over his fellow-farmers; how another farmer gets $1.00 a pound for his butter and sells all he can make—all these practical experiences will be published and many others, and how you can apply the same successful methods to your crops and your farm. A great big monthly agricultural paper, with from 96 to 128 columns of helpful, interesting reading by the most celebrated authorities.

If you are interested in fruits or horticulture, you would like to hear from the HON. J. H. HALE, of South Glastonbury, Conn., and Georgia, on what he can tell you on this subject, as he is truly the PEACH KING IN THIS COUNTRY.

If you are interested in dairy subjects you want to know what D. M. WILLSON, of Elgin, Ill., can tell you, as he is the DAIRY AUTHORITY.

If you are interested in horses or horse-breeding you want to know what PROF. A. S. ALEXANDER, M.D.C., V.S., of Madison, Wis., can tell you.

If you are interested in bees you want to hear from A. L. BOYDEN, of Medina, O., who is an AUTHORITY ON BEES.

If you are interested in corn you want to hear from PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, of Ames, Ia., who is truly the CORN KING.

If you are interested in horticulture you want to hear from PROF. JOHN CRAIG, of the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

If you are interested in general agriculture you want to hear from the HON. F. D. COBURN, Secretary of the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Topeka, Kan.

If you are interested in poultry you want to hear from T. E. ORR, Secretary of the AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, Beaver, Pa.

If you are interested in general agriculture you will want to hear from GEORGE M. WHITAKER, of Boston, Mass.

If you are interested in live stock in general you want to hear from COL. CHARLES F. MILLS, of Springfield, Ill.

If you are interested in gardening or seeds you will want to hear from HENRY FIELD, of Shenandoah, Ia.

If you are interested in Clydesdale and Percheron horses you will want to hear from ALEXANDER GALBRAITH, of Janesville, Wis., THE LEADER IN HIS LINE.

If you are interested in turkey raising you will want to hear from H. YOST, of Westerly, Rhode Island, THE MAN WHO ALWAYS RAISES THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

"THE RURAL HOME" is an old established agricultural monthly, and now has a circulation of 500,000 copies each issue, and intends to add many thousands more by means of this arrangement with THE OREGON MIST. This great offer is open to EVERYONE; both old and new subscribers are urged to accept it. Send one dollar and mention this offer and you can have THE METROPOLITAN AND RURAL HOME without additional cost. Send to-day. Address THE OREGON MIST, St. Helen Ore.

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COLUMBIA COUNTY BANK

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CITATION.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Copeland, deceased.

To W. H. Copeland, I. H. Copeland, Molly Fuller, Dora Kernuck, Joseph L. Copeland and Benjamin R. Copeland, children of said deceased, and all persons unknown, interested in said estate. Greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Columbia, at the court room thereof, at St. Helens, in the County of Columbia, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1906, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made granting to the administratrix of said estate permission and directing her to sell the real estate of said deceased, at private sale; said real estate being located in Columbia County, Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. W. corner of a tract of land deeded to Elmer Miller, by deed recorded in book X at page 625, records of deeds for Columbia County, Oregon, thence running northerly, following the eastern line of land of J. M. Grewell, as recorded in book 3 at page 361, records of deeds for said county, to the north line of the said S. C. Achilles d l c; thence S. 62 degrees E. along the north line of said d l c to the land deeded to Joseph L. and Benjamin R. Copeland, by deed recorded in book X at page 446, records of deeds of said county; thence S. 28 degrees W., following western line of land of said Joseph L. and Benjamin R. Copeland, to the N. E. corner of said Elmer Miller land; thence westerly, following the northern line of said Elmer Miller land to place of beginning, containing 12 acres more or less, in sections 17 and 18, township 4 N., R. 1 W. of the Willamette Meridian;

Also, all that portion of the S. C. Achilles d l c that is bounded on the west by the N. P. Ry. right of way, on the south by the I. O. O. F. cemetery, on the east by the county road leading from St. Helens to Portland, Oregon, and on the north by land deeded to Benjamin R. and Joseph L. Copeland, by deed recorded in book X at page 446 of deed records of Columbia County, Oregon, containing three acres more or less, in section 17, township 4 N., R. 1 W. of the Willamette Meridian;

Also, ten acres more or less, of the S. C. Achilles d l c in section 18, township 4 N., R. 1 W. of the Willamette Meridian, described as beginning at a post on the south line of said S. C. Achilles d l c, which post bears south 62 degrees east, 34.46 chains from the S. W. corner of said d l c; thence north 15 degrees 37 minutes, east 24.30 chains to a post set on the south line of the J. S. Millard tract of land; thence south 88 degrees 55 minutes west to the N. E. corner of the John Beaver tract, as defined by deed to him of date October 11, 1904, recorded in book 3 of deeds, records of Columbia County, Oregon; thence southerly along the east boundary of said Beaver's tract, to the S. E. corner thereof, on the southerly line of said Achilles d l c and thence southeasterly to the point of beginning.

Witness the Honorable R. S. Hattan, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Columbia, with the seal of said Court affixed, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1906.

Attest: H. HENDERSON, Clerk.
By W. A. HARRIS, Deputy Clerk.
Seal of the County Court of Columbia County, Oregon.

DR. EDWIN ROSS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

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W. H. POWELL,
St. Helens, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

160 acres in section 28, township 6 north, range 4 west. Price made known on application at this office.

E. H. FLAGG.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR LEASE

Lands of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, in Oregon, will be leased for the year 1906 subject to cancellation of lease in the event of the sale of the land during the term of lease. Owners of farms and ranches adjoining railroad lands should file their applications not later than February 1, 1906, after which date applications from others will also be considered. Address

CHARLES W. EBERLIN,
Acting Land Agent,
1035 Merchants' Exchange,
San Francisco, Cal.

DR. H. B. CLIFT,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

ST. HELENS, : : OREGON.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The undersigned, Frank Payne, was by an order of the County Court of Columbia County, Oregon, duly made and entered on the 21st day of November, 1905, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Ellen T. Payne, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present same to me, duly verified, at my residence at Scappoose, in Columbia County, Oregon. FRANK PAYNE,
Administrator of the estate of Ellen T. Payne, deceased.
Dated November 21, 1905.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

My wife, Mrs. Cillcia Mow has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I will not stand good for any debts she may contract from this date. JAMES S. MOW.
Vernonia, Oregon, Jan. 1, 1906.

O. R. & N.

UNION PACIFIC

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC

UNION DEPOT.	Leaves	Arrives.
CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL for the East via Huntington.	9:15 A. M. Daily.	5:35 P. M. Daily.
SPOKANE FLYER for Eastern Washington, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Coeur d'Alene and Great Northern points.	6:15 P. M. Daily.	8:00 A. M. Daily.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS for the East via Huntington.	8:15 P. M. Daily.	7:15 A. M. Daily.

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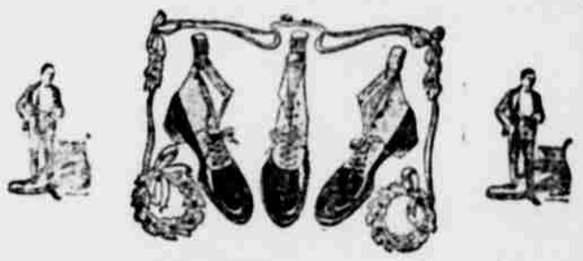

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