

Voters to Pass on Nine Measures At The June Election

The special election in June promises to hold sufficient interest to urge a good vote. The nine measures to be voted upon will be under ballot headings given below:

Constitutional amendment—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly.

Submitted by the legislature—Lieutenant governor constitutional amendment. Purpose: Amending sections 1 and 8 of article V of the constitution of the state of Oregon by providing for the election of a lieutenant governor whose election, term of office and qualifications shall be as now provided for the governor, who shall be president of the senate, receiving therefor a salary of \$10 a day during the legislative session and who shall be governor in case of vacancy; and that if this amendment is adopted the governor shall appoint a lieutenant governor to hold office until a lieutenant governor is elected by the people at the general election in 1922.

Aid to Roosevelt Highway Asked—Constitutional amendment—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly.

Submitted by the legislature—Industrial and reconstruction highway amendment. Purpose: To amend section 3 of article XIV of the constitution of the state of Oregon, so as to permit the location by the legislature of an industrial and reconstruction highway in some other county than where the seat of government is, with out requiring a ratification by the voters of the state.

Proposed law—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly.

The Roosevelt coast military highway bill. Purpose: To appropriate the sum of \$2,500,000 contingent upon the appropriation by the United States of an equal amount, for the purpose of constructing a military highway from the city of Astoria through Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties, state of Oregon, to the California state line; to raise said sum by the issue and sale of bonds of the state of Oregon and to provide a method of payment of interest and principal thereon and for the retirement of such bonds.

Reconstruction Fund Proposed.

Proposed law, referred to the people by the legislative assembly. Soldiers, sailors and marines educational financial aid bill. Purpose: Providing honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines enlisted or inducted from Oregon may attend any institution of learning, public or private, in Oregon, and have their necessary expenses, not exceeding \$25 per month nor \$200 per year, paid by the state for not more than four years; levying two-tenths of a mill state tax to provide funds for such purpose.

Constitutional amendment—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly.

Submitted by the legislature—Five-million dollar reconstruction bonding assessment. Purpose: To amend article XI of the constitution of the state of Oregon by adding to said article, section 7, A, so as to permit the bonding of the state of Oregon for not more than \$5,000,000 for the promotion of reconstruction, reclamation and land settlement projects, and particularly to ratify, validate and confirm an act which has been passed by the legislature and referred to the people at the same election at which this amendment is submitted, which purports to bond the state of Oregon in order to carry out so-called reconstruction, reclamation and land settlement policies.

Tax to Be for Market Roads.

Constitutional amendment—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly.

Submitted by the legislature—Market roads tax bill.

Purpose: Providing for the construction of state market roads under the supervision and control of county courts; providing for the annual levy of a one-mill tax on all taxable property, apportioning the proceeds among such counties as become entitled to a share thereof; authorizing county courts to levy a property tax in each county hereunder; excepting from the limitations imposed by section 11 of article XI of the constitution all taxes.

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levied under the provisions of this amendment.

Proposed law—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly. Submitted by the legislature:

Bonds Amount to \$5,000,000.

Reconstruction bonding bill. Purpose: To bond the state for not more than \$5,000,000; to levy taxes to pay for same; also to construct hospitals at Portland and Salem, agricultural college buildings at Corvallis, university buildings at Eugene, normal school buildings at Monmouth, hospital building at Pendleton; to aid in the construction of armories at Marshfield, Astoria, Baker, Bend, La Grande, Medford; to construct a penitentiary in Marion county; to develop reclamation projects on arid, swamp and logged-off lands and to provide for the settlement thereon of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States.

Proposed constitutional amendment—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly.

State bond payment of irrigation and drainage bond interest. Purpose: Payment by state of irrigation and drainage district bond interest for the first five years by issuing state bonds and repayment of money with interest to state by such districts, six months after maturity of such district bonds, on condition that such districts are found on examination by state commission to comply with required conditions.

Six Per Cent Indebtedness.

Constitutional amendment—Referred to the people by the legislative assembly.

Submitted by the legislature—Six per cent county indebtedness for permanent roads amendment.

Purpose: To amend section 10 of article XI of the constitution of the state of Oregon so as to raise the present 2 per cent limitation placed upon counties in the creation of debts and liabilities for permanent roads, to 6 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the county.

Grow Has Earned Farmer's Hate.

Most commonly the grow is hated by the farmer because it puts up the young corn to get the soft seed kernels at the root, and everywhere is to be seen the scarecrow in the newly planted corn fields. Later on the damage they do to the corn crop can hardly be estimated, because they peck the seed of the young ears, allowing the water to enter the shuck and rot the corn.

Home-Made Martyr.

John G. says, in a long letter of misery, that nobody understands him in this world. If you take up that role, John, then nobody can be expected to understand you. Don't try to make yourself out a martyr. Put your back into life and carry a burden for another. You'll soon find then that you are understood and appreciated.—Exchange.

Socrates II.

A lot of us think that freedom of speech is all right until the other fellow starts taking advantage of it.

As Seen by Others

Fred Lockley, special writer for the Oregon Journal, publishes the following in his department, "Men and Institutions of the Oregon Country":

Hot Lake is in the Grande Ronde valley, in Union county, Oregon. It is nine miles to the eastward of La Grande, and is located on the O-W-R & N. railroad. It is 314 miles east of Portland and 195 miles west of Boise.

Recently I spent several days at Hot Lake. It is not generally known that the water from the springs which form Hot Lake is the hottest in the west. From the springs flow approximately two and a half million gallons of water a day. This hot water not only furnishes the hot water for the various baths, but also heats the entire institution. In many ways the institution at Hot Lake is unique. In this and several articles to follow I am going to describe some of the features of Hot Lake and its surroundings.

The buildings at Hot Lake are located on the south bank of the lake. Immediately back of the buildings rises a steep butte, from which a splendid view can be had of the entire Grande Ronde valley.

During my stay at Hot Lake I had the good fortune to meet Paul H. Spillman, county agricultural agent for Union county. Together we climbed the high butte immediately south of Hot Lake. A footpath doubles back and forth across the face of the hill-

side from the roadway to the top of the butte. Sitting on the cairn of rocks at the summit of the butte, Spillman pointed out some of the prominent landmarks of the beautiful Grande Ronde valley.

"A good many people think the surroundings at Hot Lake are forbidding and uninviting," said Mr. Spillman. "A thirty-minute climb to the top of this butte would convince anyone of the beauty of Grande Ronde valley with its surrounding circle of foothills and mountains. Those snow-capped mountains, which like a vast horseshoe surround this fertile valley, are the Blue mountains. They are snow-capped now yet in summertime from a distance there seems always to linger over them a purple-blue haze; hence their name. That highest peak to the east is Mount Fannie. The prominent point to the west is Mount Emily. To the northward you can see Mount Harris and at the foot of Mount Harris is the gap through which the Grande Ronde river flows to join the Snake river. To the south and west you can see the depression through which the Grande Ronde river enters the valley. From where it enters to where it leaves the valley the distance on an air line is not over twenty miles, although the river meanders back and forth for over 100 miles to make the twenty miles of distance."

"Governor Withycombe always claimed that the Grande Ronde valley was the largest body of fertile land in one body in Oregon. Here and there you will notice standing water in the valley. Those shallow pools are the depressions of the old lake bed, for the Grande Ronde valley is the bed of an old lake. The lake was about fifteen by twenty-five miles, and the whole valley is covered with lake silt. Plans are now being made to form a drainage district and drain off the standing water in the valley, so as to bring every acre into productive use."

"Just below us in the foreground is the Townley ranch, consisting of 2000 acres. To the west, just below the rising foothills, is the Walter Pierce ranch of 1000 acres. His holdings include 900 additional acres of pasture and hillside land. That group of buildings to the northeast is on the A. B. Conley ranch. The Conley holdings amount to about 14,000 acres. The William Grandy ranch is just west of us. It has about 1000 acres. To the eastward is the old sugar beet ranch which belonged to the Amalgamated Sugar company of Utah. The average holdings in this valley are approximately 250 acres. Those round, tower-like structures you see near every group of buildings are silos. There are fifty-five silos at present in the Grande Ronde valley, and a very large number are under construction or will be built shortly. Within the next year there will be more than 100 silos in this valley."

"Notice that large herd of beef cattle a little north and east from here. That is an indication of what the future has in store for this valley. With a rich and fertile soil, alfalfa and other hay crops and grain crops will be produced here much more extensively than at present. My ambition is to see that not a pound of hay is shipped from this valley. I want to see it all fed here on the land to cattle and the cattle shipped to market. Where grain is raised and shipped, the soil is of course impoverished, and where you raise hay and grain and feed it to the cattle, the land is built up and the crops are shipped in their most concentrated form—that is, as beef or butter. This afternoon I am going with Dr. Phy to look over his place here and plan with him how best to utilize every foot of his land. Within a year or two there is no reason why Hot Lake should not be one of the show places of Eastern Oregon."

"Those houses on the hillside to the westward are nearly nine miles away. That is Old Town. Just below Old Town lies the city of La Grande. To the eastward, in that group of trees, is the city of Union. North and west of us is Catherine creek, which will be an essential feature in the drainage system which we are planning to put in the valley. With the breaking up of some of the larger holdings here, with the drainage of the land, with the bringing in of thoroughbred stock, the Grande Ronde valley will be one of the beauty spots of Eastern Oregon, as well as one of the most prosperous districts of the state."

"Another thing that is going to add greatly to the reputation of Grande Ronde valley is Hot Lake sanatorium. Although there are accommodations for nearly 300 people, the sanatorium is full all the time. Dr. Phy is building up one of the most successful institutions in the west and is drawing patients from all over the west. Yes, I am enthusiastic about the possibilities of the Grande Ronde valley. I have been up here for the past four or five years. I was born on Mount Taber in Portland and graduated at the Oregon Agricultural college, so naturally I am a believer in the west and its wonderful future."

Hot Lake Sanatorium consists of a group of buildings by the side of Hot Lake at the foot of a high butte. Passengers on the overland trains who have a brief glimpse of Hot Lake through the car window notice clouds of steam rising from the lake, and a few hundred yards to the eastward of the buildings they are apt to notice a lot of steaming hot water flowing from the top of an iron pipe by the side of the railroad. This artesian hot spring has been flowing for several years, but so far there has been no need of utilizing it, as the flow of hot water from the springs at the bottom of Hot Lake is so abundant that more water is available than is needed.

There is an air of friendliness at the Hot Lake Sanatorium that is hard to describe. You feel the moment you enter the hotel lobby. Here are gathered several hundred people from all over the west who are stay-

ing from a few days to several weeks or even months. They have abundant leisure, for the only work they have on hand is to get well, and a large part of the getting well consists in resting, bathing, drinking the medicinal water from the hot springs and forgetting the cares and anxieties of their business. To my surprise I found that most of the patients, whether they were in wheel chairs or on crutches, seemed optimistic. There is a sort of esprit de corps about the place which prevents the patients from going around with long faces, for part of the time consists in the mental attitude of cheerfulness and the realization that if they will throw off their mental overload, exercise more, eat less and give nature a chance to help them, they are going to get well. Everything about the sanatorium is bright and cheerful. Cards, billiards, pool, dancing, taking sun baths in the enclosed veranda and occasional auto rides or walks, furnish pleasure and amusement to the guests. No matter how cold the weather is, the building is always comfortably heated, because water at almost boiling temperature circulates throughout the pipes all over the building, the water coming from the hot springs at the bottom of the lake.

My seatmate at the table was G. S. Kashaba of Boise. Mr. Kashaba was born in Persia and is what is known in Hot Lake as a madman; that is, he is at Hot Lake Sanatorium taking mud baths for rheumatism. Another of my seatmates at the table was there for high blood pressure. Another was there for stomach trouble and was taking a daily course of hot baths and drinking large quantities of hot water. Although there was nothing the matter with me, I decided to take the course of treatment so that I could better describe it.

At the entrance of the bathroom I was taken in charge by Al, a Norwegian lad, who for some years followed wrestling as a vocation. He took me through a long room filled with canvas cots, on each of which was a sheet-clad figure. Most of the men on the cots were as red as boiled lobsters and all were perspiring profusely. After I disrobed I was taken to a bathroom and told to sit in a tub of water. The moment I stepped in I understood why these men were perspiring so profusely. "Most men call it a shock," said Al. "They do not take any exercise. They try to make their kidneys do all the work their perspiration glands should do. This hot bath will make their sweat glands get busy. If your glands are dormant, when I am through with you they will have come to life. If people would eat less, walk more and sweat more every day they would not have to come to Hot Lake or need to see a doctor. Nowadays everyone wants to ride in an auto, sit at his desk and work his head instead of his muscles, eat three meals a day and eat like a harvest hand, and the first thing he knows his whole system is overworked and clogged up and he has to come up here and boil the impurities and waste products out of his system."

After five or ten minutes of the hot bath, Al took me to a steam closet, where I stayed for four or five minutes. I think I must have lost a pound or two of weight there.

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for the perspiration was running down my legs in rivulets when I came out. Wrapping a sheet around me, Al pointed to a cot and told me to lie there for 20 minutes or half an hour, and await. He didn't have to tell me to sweat, for I couldn't have helped sweating if I had wanted to. From the cot I went to a shower, where the lake water was gradually changed to cold. Then I climbed up on a padded table and Al gave me an alcohol rub. While he worked he told me about the land of the midnight sun, about the wonderful boating to be had among the fjords of Norway, and of the grouse, pheasants and wild turkey shooting, and the splendid fishing to be had there.

Next day I reported for a different course of treatment. After taking the tub bath and the steam rub Al rubbed me with eucalyptus oil and cocoa butter and gave me a vigorous massage. Then next day I was due for a mud bath and salt rub, but it cost me so much to put on what weight I have I didn't want to lose it all in three or four days, so I took the mud bath and salt rub on faith and watched it administered to others.

It is remarkable what improvement can be made by simply cooperating with nature, resting, drinking large quantities of hot water to cleanse the system, and taking hot baths. Some of these days we shall come to realize that we can live longer, be more useful and be happier if we will cooperate with nature instead of constantly thwarting her. We will come to realize that

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