# NEW LAW WANTED

ADMINISTRATION MEASURES AS INTRODUCED BY SENATOR NELSON JANUARY 1.

### WATER POWER, COAL AND TIMBER

Precious Metals to Also Come Under the Workings of the New Measures-Data Given.

desirable to obtain copies of the bills the mining people of Oregon.

The bills abstracted cover the coal,

scrutinize the bills very carefully in on land owned by the United States. mining industry.

There is much to be said for, as well see, assignee, owner "or otherwise." · mining states.

WATER POWER BILL Senafe Bill 5486,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and assembled. That the Secretary of the visions of the bill." Interior be, and he is hereby, authoamined any public lands, national forvations valuable, or which may beelectric use or transmission, and clasor by metes and bounds, from other public interest." use or disposition, all lands he may lections, or entries, the locators, se- period of preliminary any such jocator selector entryman, Interior to relinquish the lands or improvements platmed by him, such lands, or improvements, or both, may be acquired by said Secretary under

idemnation proceedings." Section 2 provides that the applicast must fürnish plans, specifications, etc., and calls for a deposit of \$1,000. All rights of way over private land, secured by the applicant, shall be conveyed to the United States. The life of the leases grapted is 40 years. The leases will be allowed five years to divelop or transmit at least twentyfive per cent of the power available.

Section 3. Each lessee shall pay for the leasehold privileges "such -as may be specified in the lease, which rate may be graduated according to the amount of power developed and also may be inthe term of the lease."

Section 4 provides for the maximum scribe. rates for power which may be charged to the public. Also provides for the forfeiture of lease

Section 5 calls for Setall reports to be made to the government "in such manner and at such times as the Secretary of the Interior may require."

Section 6 calls for appraisement of the property within five years of the expiration of lease and a new lease for a period of forty years shall be offered to the original lessee which, if declined, shall be sold at public auclessee shall thereupon be entitled to transfer, mle or assignment of the lease shall be made without the approval of the Secretary of the Inter-

Section 7 provides for railways and

other rights-of-way. Section 8. That the proceeds derived from entry fees and leases under the provisions of this Act shall be distributed as follows, to-wit: Onethird shall be paid to the State or Territory, to be expended under the direction of the legislature thereof, for eral fund of the Treasury of the Uni-

perform or cause to be performed any terms

mittee on Public Lands. COAL RESERVATION BILL.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all lands within the The conservation measures pre United States or the Territory of Alaspared by the Administration and in ka to which patents have not been troduced by Senator Nelson of Minne carned or to which a vested right has sola last January more clearly define not been acquired, and which contain the actual conservation policy of the deposits of coal, or of figure or assogovernment than speeches to popular ciated minerals which for the puraudiences. It was, therefore, thought poses of this Act shall be called coal and the coal therein, are hereby reprepared by the Administration and served from all forms of entry, approabstract them for the information of printion and disposal except under the provisions of this Act."

Section 2 provides that any citizen These bills appear so radical and wise, may on the payment of an apmay so entirely change the spirit of plication fee of Ten Dollars receive the old laws that mining men should an exclusive right to prospect for coal order to see their effect upon the It is provided that such licensee shall not prospect on land within twenty-Candid, free and open discussion of five miles containing a coal deposit these measures can result in no harm. in which he may be interested as les-

as against, the measures of which ab- "Section 3. The Secretary of the stracts are given. Inasmuch as these Interior is authorized under such rules bills practically apply only to the and regulations as he may prescribe West, although of course, not so stated on payment of a rental of not less than in their texts, it behooves Western ten cents per acre to grant to any men to pay special attention to these qualified applicant a prospecting permeasures in order that no permanent mit which shall give exclusive right injury be sustained by the Western for twelve months in the United States or twenty-four months in Alaska to prospect for coal on a specified area in compact form not exceedingfive thousand one hundred and twenty acres of public domain and to lease House of Representatives of the not more than two thousand five hun-United States of America in Congress dred and sixty acres under the pro- and district courts.

Section 4 provides that any qualirised and directed to cause to be ex- fied applicant may develop and ex- deposits and all other laws in contract for domestic use and dispose of flict herewith are hereby repealed. ests, national monuments, national for local consumption coal belonging parks, game reserves or other reser- to the United States in areas not exceeding forty acres nor less than ten come valuable, for the development acre subdivisions for a period not exof water powers, or power for hydro- ceeding five years "at such rates of payment, on such terms, and under sify and reserve by legal subdivision, such conditions as will safeguard the

Section 5 provides for the execution deem of more value for power develop- of leases in blocks not exceeding two ment than for other uses. Whenever thousand five hundred and sixty acres. areas so reserved include lands cov- It provides also for covenants relative ered; by valid existing locations, se to mining methods and waste, to development, uary lectors, entrymen, or their assigns, and quantity of production as may be Committee on Public Lands. upon relinquishment of the lands so prescribed by the Secretary of the reserved to the United States, shall Interior. The first period of lease be paid the value of the lands and im- shall not exceed thirty years. The neate Tao Yellinquished at the lease may be extended in periods of time of such relinguishment as de ten years under such conditions as terior; PROVIDED, That in the event mum royalty is fixed at fifteen cents per ton of run-of-mine coal and there or assignee having a vested right in shall also be paid yearly in advance such reserved lands fails or refuses a rental of ten cents an acre for the upon request of the Secretary of the first year; twenty-five cents for the second year, fifty cents for the third. seventy-five cents per acre for the fourth year and one dollar for the fifth year and each succeeding year thereafter; but the rental for any one year shall be a credit on the royalty for that year.

Section 6. All applications for permits, licenses, leases shall be presented to such official as the Secretary of the Interior may designate.

Section 7. No permit, license or lease shall be issued until the applicant has entered into a bond in such amount as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the payment of all moneys or damages and for the rates, per electric horsepower devel faithful performance of all acts, duties and obligations.

Section 8. No license or lease shall be assigned, mortgaged or sublet, except with the permission or approval creased every len year period during of the Secretary of the Interior and under such conditions as he may pre-

> may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be terminated upon the written request of the licensee or lessee to the Secretary, and after opportunity has been afforded to said Secretary to examine into the condition of the property."

Section 10. In case a license or lease is terminated, the right is reserved to the retiring licensee or lessee to dispose in the open market of such of the buildings, machinery or tion at an upset price. The original other improvements as, in the opinion of the Secretary, can be removed be compensated to the extent of the without injury to the leasehold. But sum received for the improvements all rights are forfeited to so much of only. Same section provides that no these improvements as the Secretary may deem necessary to retain as a part of the premises. It is provided also that if the Secretary shall relicense or relet the remainder of the coal covered by the former licensee he shall provide that reasonable compensation shall be paid by the new licensee or lessee to the former lessee or his representatives for remaining

structures, fixtures or improvements. Section 11. Licensees have the right to use so much of the surface as shall be determined from time to reads and schools in the counties time by the Secretary of the Interior. where the leaseholds are situated, and Licensees, however, shall compensate idue shall be covered into gen- all settlers, entrymen and owners of any lands embracing their permits. Section 12. The Secretary of the Interior may withdraw from entry, oc-

ducing coal shall apply to operations laws of the United States. under the licenses and leases herein . Section 7. That the Act entitled crude, inefficient and ineffective of

are in conflict with this Act."

of exceeding one year, or both.

Section 15 gives the Secretary of necessary or proper for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 15 provides that all unaprepriated and unreserved public and regulations issued thereunder." lands may be settled upon under any of the non-mineral public land laws, notwithstanding the existence of coal, and patents may be issued for such land. But patents for all such lands contain a reservation to the United States and its lessees of all coal therein and the right to use so much of the surface as may be necessary to the mining, removal and sale

Section 20. Jurisdiction to determine the issues and matters which are committed to the courts is conferred upon the United States circuit

Section 21. All existing laws relative to the sale or disposal of coal

Senate Bill 5488. Introduced by Senator Nelson January 18, 1910, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Authorizes the disposal of phosphate, oil, asphaltum or natural gas. There are in this Bill twenty-one sections and these are, for all practical purposes, identical with the terms of Senate Bill 5487.

Senate Bill 5489. is 1910, and referred to the

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the of surveyed, 'vacant and unreserved public lands of the United States, west the corporation of the summit of the Cascade Range and Siera Coast Range of mountains, bearing milling timber which averages eight thousand feet per acre, and all such lands east of the summit of said mountains bearing such timber which averages five thousand feet per acre. and the timber thereon, shall be dis-

scribed by this Act." "Section 2. That the timber on all tions shall be sold by the Secretary ted States or to associations composed less than its appraised value, in such of timber under this Act shall not be right to such use and occupancy thereand removal, or to the sale or manufacture of the timber into lumber, and all timber so sold shall revert to the United States if it is not cut and removed within twenty years from the date of its sale, except in cases where the House, introduced the proper meathe timber is purchased by entrymen or locators to whom patents issue under this Act for the lands on which such timber is located."

Section 3. The acquisition of land under mineral or coal land laws or

or interest to the lumber thereon. Section 4. Any person who has made a location or entry has a preference right to purchase the timber at the top price bid therefor at a public sale at which such timber is offered. He shall pay the purchase price of such timber in such installments and at such times as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, but no locator or entryman shall sell or cut or remove the same or any part thereof until the whole of the purchase price of all timber has been fully paid. No patent shall issue to any locator or entryman for any lands covered by timber purchased by him until after he has fully paid for such

of timber shall, after paying the expenses of appraisal and sale, be distributed as follows: "One-fourth shall

termine the issues and matters which cupation or settlement any unappro be expended under the direction of the wise to allow the problem more exare by this Act committed to the printed public lands the surface of legislature thereof for roads and tended discussion by all concerned.

"Section 15. That the laws of the sold under this Act has been removed ical basis for framing the laws requi-Introduced by Senator Nelson Janu State or Territory in which the land, from the land, such tend shall become site to secure the highest degree of ary 18, 1910, and referred to the Com: is situated for control or inspections subject to entry or disposal under the production with the least practicable and the operations of mining and pro-general provisions of the public land waste. But without this information

authorized, except where such laws 'An Act authorizing the citizens of their desired purpose Colorado, Nevada and the Territories The government has been causing Section 16. X Lessees or licensees to fell and remove timber on the pubshall furnish the Secretary of the In- He domain for mining and domestic ing the work of this department by terior with written statements of any purposes," approved June third, the dishonesty of subordinates and and all acts performed or of any and eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, individuals who have attempted to all moneys received by them under and the Act entitled An Act for the gain title to large areas through in such lease or freehas in such manner sale of timber lands in the States of regular means. The exposures followed lease or freehas in such manner sale of timber lands in the States of regular means. and at such times deighe Secretary California, Oregon, Nevada, and in lowing investigation have placed the Washington Territory, approved June government in a stronger position to Section 11. To mime produce or re- third, eighteen hundred and seventy- control the situation and in my optimmore coal belonging to the United cight, excepting sections four five, ion Federal administration will better States without fighteens derived from and six, thereof, and all Acts and protect our public domain from monopthe Secretary of the Interior shall com- parts of Acts amending or extending oly of corporations than if this power stricts a trespass, publishable upon sections one, two and three of said were vested in the several states. conviction by a fine not exceeding one Act, and all other Acts or parts of thousand declars or imprisonment for Acts inconsistent herewith, be, and classify and present an intelligent rethe same are hereby, repealed; Provided. That all valid subsisting claims their respective boundaries and to the Interior authority to make such heretofore initiated under sections recommend to the government as to rules and regulations as he may deem one, two and three of said Act of June whether opening for settlement is third, eighteen hundred and seventyeight, or amendments thereof, may be perfected upon compliance with law which you will find reprinted in this

#### FACTS AND FIGURES.

Coming Development and Conservation of Our Natural Resources. v By H. N. Lawrie, M. E.

President Taft, Ex-President Roose istration of our Natural Resources;

tate excessive waste, which would sufficient deed to the operator, prevent our meeting the demand of future generations.

curtail a normal development of our resources would be a most serious government and not by dissension menace to our progress as a Nation, brought about by the discussion of

such as timber and water supply State Monopoly, should be given ample protection and in so far as practicable, that in order to eliminate the possibility of future famine, where statistics show most forcibly that such danger is imminent, steps should be taken to replenish such growth by regeneration.

4. Secretary Ballinger joins most Introduced by Senator Nelson Jan- forcibly on the legal status of the stay at home. are crude, inefficient and ineffective of their desired purpose.

5. That the Government should United States of America in Congress, Natural Resources on the ground that termined by the Secretary of the In the Secretary may prescribe. Maxi- assembled, That all legal subdivisions it takes a formidable power to overcome the ever-increasing strength of

> The first three headings express most forcibly the Western concepadministration pertaining to laws which will facilitate the development of their resources as outlined in these posed of only in the manner pre statements. They know that the crudeness, inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the law limits the highest lands mentioned in the foregoing sec- development of their resources. This, coupled with the knowledge that a of the Interior to citizens of the Uni- retrograde in their own development would mean a serious handicap to of such citizens, at public sale at not our civilization as a Nation has rightly mistner and amounts and under and tous problem we find extreme views subject to such regulations, terms, expressed on both sides, and hence and conditions as the Secretary of the we may account for the existence of Interior may prescribe, but a purchase the leasing bills which have been framed along the lines of Eastern senconstrued or operate to give the pur- timent as opposed to the organized chaser thereof any right, title or in fight which many of the Western terest in or to the land upon which states are making for state control such timber is standing, except the of the now Federal Domain. The issue-State ownership and control vs. of as may be necessary to the cutting Gov't Monopoly. At this period of civilization one would hardly expect to see the causes of two wars appears so prominently for public consideration.

> Had the Western states, through their representatives in Congress and sures to provide for the development of their reserve resources without undue waste and had taken the precaution to regulate the regeneration of those of a tentative nature, there would be no such issue presented at homestead laws gives no right, title this time. I place the responsibility for this legislation on the several states, for it should be expected that they would be more familiar with their special problems. Having neglected their responsibility and allowed this opportunity to pass they raise the issue of state monopoly as an argument against the leasing bills, which, if they pass, will stop development completely and thus cause more waste than could possibly exist under conditions of production.

Since neither the state nor the gov ernment have shown themselves capable of handling the problem with efficiency then neither of them should expect to increase their responsibility, lest they should score a more promi-

nent failure than ever, There has been no effective co operation between the states and the Try a few liners in our cheap column government which would facilitate the development of our natural resources be paid to the State or Territory, to and lessen waste. Would it no

courts is hereby conferred upon the which he may deem necessary for use schools in the countries where the before taking the saipeme action of United States circuit and district in connection with the production, timber sold was located at the time densing the resources. A special depcourts for the districts in which the handling or transporting of coal under of the sale. The residue of salt pro-utation from each state made up of coods from the sales of timber in the men familiar with their respective sec-"Section 10. That the Secretary of Section 12 provides for forfeiture of States or Territories subject to the tions should confer and recommend to the Interior is hereby authorized to license on failure to comply with the provisions of an Act entitled An Act their Congressmen and represents Section 14. Maximum prices or rates sale and disposal of public lands to velopment most without causing exand regulations as he may deem neces shall be fixed beyond which the less certain States and Territories to the freme waste. With a definite idea as visions of this Act into full force and public for coal extracted under the the reclamation of arid landace . . . coming the administration of our re-

much delay and expense in dispatch-

The states should be called upon to port upon any reserve areas within timely or otherwise.

The passage of the leasing bills number of the Journal will establish a precedent and before long the scope of their application would be broadened to include farming land, mineral property of all classes and what not The Feudal System from which our forefathers rebelled so forcibly at the velt and Ex-Forester Pinchot all agree inception of this Nation would be just according to their statements on the as strongly present as an evil as it following principles governing admin- was then. Had we Americans been brought up without any knowledge of 1. The production of our Natural property rights we would probably Resources to meet the requirements have such a system in force already, of Trade, Industry and Commerce, but at this day and age it will prove should be promoted in so far that this fatal to attempt to pass such regula rate of production does not necessitions without transferring a good and

The key to the solution of this problem is "A Maximum Development with 2. That any measure tending to a Minimum of Waste," .This will require strong co-operation by state and 3. That our perishable resources the present issue Government va

REDLAND.

Redlandites have had to stay at nome lately. First there were 6 or 7 inches of snow, and then about as much rain, and then bridges went floating down stream, and plank roads floated into ditches. Trees, brush and mud slid into the balance of the road. so there was nothing else to do but

Earl Allen, who had his arm broken on the 10th, and also has the rheumatism, is slowly improving.

Little Robert Stone and Mrs. Hinkle are quite ill.

The Firgrove school opened Monday after five weeks recess, on account of sickness. Rev. Milligan, of Portland, held a short series of meetings at the Ever-

green school house. All enjoyed his good sermons The I. O. O. F. will hold an open secting January 28. There will be an old fashloned spelling match. Popcorn will be served, and a debate con cerning the Indian. Cannot inform as to whether he is to be scalped or edu-But all are invited to come and

Keep the dust box supplied with nice clean dust, and see that he grit box is never empty.

Parents and Children

Never praise or blame your children in the presence of strangers. The tender susceptibilities of childhood are in jured by so doing. Insist on strict obedience, but make the duty less irk some to the child by issuing the command only when absolutely necessary Be firm but fulld in your authority

never punishing childish faults a though they were very great offenses When, however, there is real cause for blame do not pass it over and, above all, never relent when once you have forbidden anything.

Children are not mere playthings. therefore do not trent them as such On the other hand, although our little folks claim all our attention, they must not conclude that they are the masters whom everybody else has to obey. Their turn to rule will come in due

The Night Nursery. It must be clean. It must be very airy. The hardwood floor is best

Stained floors may be varnished. Floors at least must be easily cleaned. There's a washable rug before each

For lighting choose electricity of candles. Smelly kerosene lamps and leak; gas are tabooed.

Gray-blue or gray-green, not dark, good for the walls. Curtains (they are often necessary) must be washed once a month at least, some say every week.

### If you lose

YOUR HORSE YOUR WATCH YOUR POCKETBOOK

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