PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

PRUNE CROP IS NOW A FACTOR

Adds More Than $1,500,000 to Wealth of Oregon Each Year.

GOOD YIELD THIS SEASON

Jerome Laselle Discusses Prune Industry and Prophesies That It Will Soon Become Extensive in Eastern Oregon.

ALBANY, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—Oregon last year produced approximately 300 carloads of prunes, aggregating 600 tons or 12,000,000 pounds, and brought into the state $540,000. This was an off year, when there was but one-fourth of the usual crop.

"Under the conditions about us this year," said Jerome Laselle, of Laselle Bros. Packing Company, "we expect a little more than half a crop. Taking into consideration new acreage of bearing orchards, there will in all probability be 1000 carloads of prunes raised in Oregon this year. Prunes are looking good, and have been thinned sufficiently to become of good size."

One thousand carloads of prunes, each car running about 40,000 pounds, will make the output for the state 40,000,000 pounds, and will, if sold at an average of 4 cents a pound, bring into the state $1,600,000. This places what has often been considered an industry of small importance in the state, in the position of a recognized factor in the commercial life of Oregon. The addition of this vast amount of money to the income of the agricultural laboring classes is no small item, and the prune business, like the hop industry, makes necessary the employment of a great number of men.

How Crop Was Saved.

Last year when the yield of fruit throughout the valley was very small, Laselle Bros. saved the prune crop of Linn County. With less than one-fourth of a crop on their orchards, many owners thought it would not pay them to start up their dryers, and were about to abandon their crops, when the Laselles stepped in and rented and operated the dryers of the county. All the prune crops were bought green, and many prunes were shipped in green and prepared for the market in the Linn County evaporators. These men have been in the prune business in the valley and Eastern Oregon for many years. Beginning as orchardists, they maintained faith in the future of the prune business in Oregon, and branched out until they are, perhaps, the largest buyers of prunes in the state, and they deal exclusively in this fruit. Because of their long experience in the business and the interests they have established in Eastern Oregon, Washington and the Willamette Valley, these men are familiar with the conditions existing in every portion of the state.

From Mr. Laselle comes the statement that all over the state prospects are good for an excellent crop of prunes. "Of course it will not be a full crop, but it is better as it is," said he. "The prunes, when the trees are not full, attain a much larger size, and bring a higher price. Last year the small crop made prunes grow unusually large, and their size increased their value.

Oregon Prunes for Europe.

"We ship most of our prunes to the Eastern States, where they consume great quantities of the dried fruit. But much of the crop that goes from Oregon is shipped direct to Europe. Last year we shipped considerable of the fruit that we handled to England. Oregon prunes are certainly appreciated as among the best."

Laselle Bros. have dryers located in several parts of Oregon, and in Clarke County, Washington. While Mr. Laselle states that the Willamette Valley is at present the greatest prune-producing section of Oregon, he says the Eastern Oregon country is adapted to prune raising, the fruit being firm and sound, and that people there are planting more prunes every year. He expects that the prune crop will eventually assume an importance in Eastern Oregon even greater than it holds in the valley. In the Willamette Valley, Marion County holds first place as a producer of prunes, and Linn County ranks second.

The dryer and packing house in Albany have made this city one of the prune centers of the state. The country around Albany is dotted with prune orchards that have not brought a full crop for some years, and left the orchardists not quite as hopeful and confident of the business as could be desired. This year there seems every indication that the prune men are coming in for their delayed reward, and will reap a bountiful harvest.

INDIANS WILL BUILD CANAL

Will Be Employed by the Government on Klamath Project.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—Klamath Indians will be employed in the building of laterals for the first unit of the United States Reclamation Service main canal of the Klamath project. The details have been worked out and the Indian Bureau and Interior Department officials have approved their employment. It is expected that not less than 100 of the natives of this region will be at work within the next month or six weeks, under direction of the engineers, who have recently been acquiring the equipment for a complete construction camp. Captain O. C. Applegate, for many years in the Indian Service and in charge of the Klamath agency, will have the work of employing the bronze-hued workmen. Supervising Engineer Lippincott, of the Reclamation Service, in charge of all California projects and the one at Klamath Falls and also that at Yuma, is now here on official business and in connection with the plans for establishing the construction camp of the project that will be under direct control of the engineers.

The Klamath Indians are said to be exceptionally industrious, excellent in the care and use of horses and in every way qualified to give good results in their labor of building the works that will make their former domain among the most productive agriculturally and horticulturally of any portion of the Coast region.

FORCE OF 300 MEN AT WORK

Contractors Expect to Complete Project in Advance of Time Set.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—Mason, Davis & Co., the Portland contractors constructing the first unit of the main canal of the Klamath project of the Government, are now rapidly increasing the number of men and teams employed and have installed plants of machinery for hastening and economizing in some of the heavier work of digging the big canal. Forty-two additional teams were brought into the basin this week by the contractors, together with nearly 100 additional laborers, and the force which, up to this time, has been rather small in number, will be maintained at probably not less than 300 men at any time, and very largely increased during the heaviest construction period. The work at the lower end of the unit is being pushed to completion, and the tunnel through the hills just below the intake is being driven with all possible speed. The central portion of the main canal cannot be built until September, after the last irrigation of lands under the Ankeny canal, which will be replaced by the big canal of the Government.

Work in connection with the project is progressing satisfactorily to the contractors and it is their expectation to complete the big undertaking far in advance of the stipulated period of construction fixed by the contract.

PLAN IMMENSE LOGGING CAMP

Will Clear Tract of 19,000,000 Feet of Timber.

MONTESANO, Wash., May 20.—(Special.)—Another big logging camp will be established in this immediate locality within the coming week, to cut out a tract containing 19,000,000 feet of the finest timber in this section. The camp will be located a few miles east of Montesano, on the Satsop River, and a railroad will be built from the edge of the tract to run the logs down to the Northern Pacific road for delivery to the mills on Gray's Harbor.

Sol Foss, one of the most experienced logging men in this timber country, who was manager of the Lamb Timber Company, of this city, for several years, and later superintendent for the Diamond Match Company at their camps down near Chico, in California, will have the supervision of this big industry.

POSTAL BUSINESS GROWS

KLAMATH FALLS WILL HAVE NEW OFFICE.

Foundation of New Building Is Under Way—Distributing Center for Klamath Region.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—Klamath Falls will have a new Postoffice building after September 1 that will be a credit to the town and in keeping with the splendid character of public improvements that mark the progress of the future distributing center of Southern Oregon. Hiram F. Murdoch, Postmaster, Oregon, negotiations with the Postoffice Department last August for the provision of larger quarters to meet the requirements of a community assured of a very rapid increase in population. Two propositions were submitted, one for the rental of enlarged space at the present location, and the other for the erection of a new building. The second mentioned tender was accepted by the officials of the department.

Work was started this week on the new building, which will be located on the south side of Main street, between Second and Third streets; size, 26x40 feet, and the lease to the Government is for five years; the rental will be $400 per year, including light, heat, water, full equipment of furniture, fixtures and boxes of the most approved pattern. Equipment of the building will be under the supervision of H. B. Hall, assistant superintendent for the department at Los Angeles.

For the immediate relief of the pressing need of enlarged facilities, 100 double-dial, keyless lock boxes will be installed at the present office by enlarging the space occupied by the office, provision for which was made in a recent authorization of the department, and the necessary additional fixtures will form part of the equipment of the new office.

Ask Removal of Postmaster.

Attention has been recently directed to the Postoffice situation at Klamath Falls through the action of the Chamber of Commerce of this place, requesting the removal of the Postmaster and demanding better postal facilities. It seems from developments that the effort for improving conditions has been under way for many months, and that the resolutions adopted came at a time just preceding public announcement of the plans already aproved at Washington. The important point to the people of Klamath Falls and vicinity is that the town is to have a new Postoffice building and modern equipment at a date not later than September 1.

Hiram F. Murdoch, Postmaster, has served in that office for a little more than four years prior to July, 1905, as a third-class Postmaster, and since that date, under the new classification, as the head of a second-class office. The salary of the office is $1500 per annum, with a total allowance of $420 per annum for clerk hire, based solely upon the separating service necessary for the office.

Everybody Waits in Winter.

Because of the belated arrival of mails from the railroad connection at Pokegama, the mail service was very irregular during the Winter and early Spring months, but, with the adoption of the steamer service between Keno and Klamath Falls, a great improvement has been made, the mail frequently arriving earlier in the afternoon than the specified hour in the contract. During the period of bad roads, it was sometimes the small hours of the morning before the mail due not later than 8 P. M. reached the office. There is a very heavy mail to handle at Klamath Falls, the average being about 30 pouches, exclusive of that for Lakeview, Merrill and Fort Klamath, but including that for Bonanza, Dairy, Redfield, Lorella, Bly and Odessa, and a large part of Lake County, in this state, and Modoc County, California. This greatly increases the work of the office, as the mails for the railroad and outgoing stage lines to inland points must all be ready at an early morning hour.

The foundation for the new building is being laid, and the contractor is making preparations to complete the building as rapidly as possible.

CONDON GETS WATER SUPPLY

Purchases Spring and Will Bond City for $17,000.

CONDON, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—Condon is building an addition to its present water works. The Darling ranch, with a big spring, has been acquired by the city in order to secure the excellent water supply. The city paid $5000 for the ranch, and work will be started at once. This will give Condon an abundance of pure water. The ranch is located 4½ miles northwest of town, and iron pipe will be used in bringing the water to this place. Arrangements are all complete for putting in the engine and pump.

An election will be held Thursday for the purpose of bonding the city for $17,000, the amount needed for the new improvements. The public is in favor of the improvement, and before next Fall Condon will have solved the water problem.

For twenty-five cents, you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose.

WEALTH IN MINES

Faith in Resources of Pine Creek Region.

TELLURIUM ORE IS FOUND

Miners Eagerly Begin Work of the Present Season and Expect to make Big Clean-Up in Gold.

NEW PINE CREEK, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—That the Pine Creek district is to have a real and substantial boom in mining is now self-evident. Who knows but that it may become another Cripple Creek, for surely the earmarks would indicate as much? Pine Creek has that which made the Colorado camp famous the wide world over—tellurium.

Tellurium ore has been found here in as many as three different places, the rock assaying from $70 to many hundreds of dollars a ton. In one place, a property owned by Messrs. Jeter and Frakes, a shaft 20 feet deep shows a ledge, both walls well defined, 12 to 20 inches of ore carrying tellurium and assaying $215 a ton.

Gold Discovered Last August.

The first discoveries of gold of record in this camp were made last August, the rock being free-milling in character. One of the first properties discovered, the Big Bonanza, owned by Messrs. Wade, Reid and Plummer, and now under bond to J. E. Stribling and associates for $120,000, has a most splendid surface showing and bids fair to develop into an immense producer.

There are numerous claims with a fine surface showing, upon which little work has been done, on account of an early Winter and an unusual heavy snowfall this Spring. The mines, being at an elevation of about 8000 feet, there remains quite a considerable amount of snow. It is melting rapidly, however, and will, in all probability, have entirely disappeared by June 1. With the opening of Spring an immense amount of energy is being put forth, and this camp will undoubtedly be heard from before the coming season shall have ended.

Considering the geographical location of Pine Creek, lying, as it does, just a little northwest of some of the most famous ore bodies of Nevada, and that gold, both free and in tellurium, has been found here, much is possible.

Town of New Pine Creek.

The town of New Pine Creek has a population of 250 and has two hotels, two livery barns and two stores. It is located on the Oregon and California state line, in the middle of Goose Lake Valley, near the mouth of Pine Creek Canyon, up and through which the mines are most conveniently reached, by good road and trail, five miles away. Goose Lake Valley is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most productive spots of the state—a valley of highly improved farm and ranch property, two miles wide and 30 miles long, on the east shore of Goose Lake, at an elevation of 5000 feet. It is highly productive in grain, hay, fruit and vegetables. The climate and elevation are especially adapted to the growing of Winter apples.

Prospects of a Railroad.

To reach Pine Creek from the Oregon & California Railroad, a line extends from Thrall, Cal., to Pokegama. A stage line runs via Klamath Falls and Lake View to Pine Creek. The town can also be reached by stage from Nevada.

Pine Creek has been promised a railroad within a year. The Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad Company now has its surveyors at work north of Madaline, the present terminus of that road. There is one continuous easy grade, from Nevada's plains, up through the Goose Lake Valley, thence through Lake and Klamath Counties, on through the old Military Gap to Eugene.

RICH ORE ON GOOSE CREEK

C. C. Cox Discovers Rich Sulphite Ledge 300 Feet Long.

BAKER CITY, Or., May 15.—(Special.)—C. C. Cox returned last night from his copper mine on Goose Creek, bringing with him some samples of sulphide ore, which will go from 6 to 10 per cent copper and about $4 in gold. This ore was found in the tunnel about 200 feet from the mouth, and 60 feet below the surface. The previous rock has been the ordinary native copper ore which is found in quantities along the belt.

The ore runs north and south, and appears to be an immense sulphide dike. The outcroppings indicated sulphides, and the ledge has already been opened for 14 feet. The ore is identical with that of the Indiana mine. The ore body on Mr. Cox's property has been ascertained for 300 feet at a depth of 12 feet. Just how much deeper it extends is not known, as Mr. Cox is only opening up the property to ascertain the extent of the deposit. But this showing is the finest ever made in Goose Creek section, and there is no doubt but it will be a big mine.

Caterpillars Live Despite Rain.

ABERDEEN, Wash., May 20.—(Special.)—Despite the reports from various parts of Washington and Oregon that rains have killed the caterpillars, thousands upon thousands of which threatened the fruit trees of these states, the water does not seem to have disturbed their feeding capacity in any degree here, and they have not been starved, as it is claimed by the ranchers of the eastern portion of the state. The old method of breaking off branches of trees or using the torch has been resorted to here, and so far is the only safe means of getting rid of the pest. By keeping a check on the insects no damage has been done so far to fruit trees in the vicinity of Aberdeen.

PRODUCTSOFAPPLES

New Company Will Utilize Grand Ronde Crop.

CAPITAL STOCK IS $40,000

Factory Will Be Erected for Manufacture of Cider, Vinegar and Other Products From Apples.

LA GRANDE, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—An incorporation, to be known as the Ripley Oregon Fruit Food Company, was organized this week with a capital stock of $40,000. The object is the manufacture of vinegar, wine, cider, apple butter, jelly, jams and other products. The promoter and principal stockholder is Mrs. W. F. Ripley, recently of Denver. Mrs. Ripley holds $15,000 of the capital stock.

The other incorporators are: J. Ireland, of the Eastern Oregon Colonizing Company, and L. Oldenberg, one of the most extensive fruit-growers in the valley. Mr. Oldenberg holds $5000 of the stock. The remaining stock is being taken up by fruit-growers all over the valley, and there is little doubt but that all will be subscribed within a few days.

The fruit-growers realize this is too valuable an industry to neglect, as it will be the means of working up a raw product which is abundant here, and which, under the present conditions, is of almost no value. With a factory of this kind established, the cheap, cull fruit will be worth more per ton than sugar beets.

Mr. Ripley interested the Cove fruit-growers in the enterprise to the extent that in two days spent in that section he succeeded in getting stock subscriptions amounting to $3000. Fruit-growers are given the privilege of subscribing and paying for a portion of the stock in apples.

The proposed plant and machinery will call for an expenditure of $33,000, and the remaining $10,000 is required for operating capital. The factory building is to be 45x150 feet, with cement basement. Apple vinegar will be the principal product, and the annual output, including wine, boiled cider and other products from apples, will be 300,000 gallons. The factory will use 100,000 bushels of apples a year.

Mr. Ripley was induced to investigate the conditions here by E. C. Rowe, agent for the O. R. & N., and after visiting all fruit-producing sections from Boise to Seattle, including Walla Walla, Hood River and Yakima, he is convinced that Grand Ronde Valley offers the best advantages for an industry of this kind. He comes here from Denver, where he operated a similar plant, from which he withdrew because of the scarcity of the raw product. He has followed the business continuously for 20 years, and is the sole possessor of the secret of making apple wine and vinegar that preserves the fruit flavor. Mr. Ripley, being an experienced distributor of fruit products, says there will be no difficulty whatever in finding a ready market for all the factory can produce.

MOROS AS THEY ARE.

Pen Picture of Bold Fighters of the Philippines.

Lord Buchanan in World's Work.

The Moros are of an order much lower than that of any class of human beings in the United States. Unspeakably filthy in their habits, treacherous and cruel, they compare neither with the Indians nor with the Southern negroes. They are ignorant and superstitious. About a year ago a force, under Chief Hatai, surrendered to General Wood a tremendous position on Bud Kausukan without firing a shot, and gave up all their priceless rifles, because the night before a navy torpedoboat-destroyer had flashed its searchlights on the fortifications from the sea, and the terrified defenders imagined that Providence had been drawn into an alliance with their enemies. As warriors, the Moros are fanatics, but, for all that, there is magnificence in their disdain of death. The lonely "juramentado," who takes an oath, shaves his beard, binds his limbs, and goes to kill and be killed, is a type of the animating spirit of the race. I have known such a one thoughtfully to bide his time in a walled city, whence escape was impossible, and when the fit hour had come, to whip out his weapon, and seek only to strike a mortal blow before the merciless rifles about brought him to death.

One, by a camp, peddling fruit, cut a soldier down with a broken spear head, was shot to the ground, staggered to his feet, struck once more, was shot down again, rose a second time, and was then stopped only by a rifle bullet through his brain. Another charged to his death, single handed, with his spear and knife, on a company of regular infantry sitting in line with their loaded rifles across their knees. The same wild spirit animates the Moros in a fight. At Pang Pang, where the destruction was very heavy, after the walls had been scaled by our troops, and the works were at the mercy of our arms, time and again the fire was stopped, and the defenders were implored to surrender, that their lives might be spared. But pity was scorned with a volley and a rush of gleaming knives. From the very Valley of Shadow always came back the stubborn reply, "We are not a race that surrenders!" I do not think that anything much finer or much more impossible to deal with ever came before any army in the world. When a Jolo Moro goes into his cotta, he goes there to fight to a finish. He scorns surrender. He becomes a human tiger. He will cut you down while you seek to dress his wounds.

CROPS THRIVE IN KLAMATH COUNTY

Water of Irrigating Ditches Causes Soil to Produce Bountifully.

GOOD DEMAND FOR REALTY

People of the Section Prepare for Influx of Population Which Will Follow Construction of the Railroad.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—This is the season for the homeseeker to see the Klamath region, study its soil, climate, vegetation and industries. Crop prospects were probably never better at this season in the great basin that is soon to teem with a dense population, and in which the shriek of the locomotive is to resound for the first time during the present year. Alfalfa is receiving its first irrigation, the water being turned in at about the usual time that has prevailed since the first canals were constructed here. There is little doubt that with earlier irrigation another crop of alfalfa could be cut in this county, and with the larger system of irrigation to be provided by the Government, there will no doubt be vast changes in the results, as there will be in the methods employed in agriculture.

Orchards are now laden with fruit and, although the county is not yet famed as a fruit district, there is ample evidence in the existing orchards of the adaptability to fruit culture of the soil and that climatic conditions are not unfavorable to producing the hardier fruits. Berries thrive and all kinds of garden products are grown, although the market demand is far in excess of the present output.

Activity in Real Estate.

Realty sales are many, and despite the temporary depression resultant from the unsettled business conditions at San Francisco, the restoration seems to have been quick so far as this region was affected, and there is no longer any feeling of uncertainty. It is assured that the irrigation movement is not to be deflected by reason of financial stringency, which was first deemed a possibility of the fire disaster, and that the very best class of emigrants from the Middle West and from the irrigated sections of the Western States are coming to this community.

Klamath Falls, Los Angeles and San Francisco men who last Fall decided to organize the American Bank & Trust Company are evincing their faith in the future of this section by proceeding to the erection of a building of brick and stone, two stories, modern in every particular, 40x120 feet, to be occupied by the new financial institution, which will have a paid up capital of $100,000, and will open for business during the present year, just as soon as the new building can be finished. This new financial house will stand at Fifth and Main streets, in the eastern part of the town, and in the vicinity where frontage is being transferred at prices ranging from $100 to $150 a front foot.

Major C. E. Worden and W. T. Shive, of Klamath Falls, are two of the men largely interested in this bank and trust company, both being among the shrewd investors in Klamath County real estate in bygone years, when many people lacked the faith that is backed by their capital. Their associates are understood to include some of the very strong financial men of the Coast, and this will be the third bank in Klamath Falls.

ELECTRIC ROAD IN PROSPECT

Lines Will Help Development of Rogue River Valley.

ASHLAND, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—The County Court of Jackson County, the various municipalities of that county and Grant's Pass, in Josephine County, have under consideration applications for electric railroad franchises upon the county roads and through the streets of the cities and towns. These applications were made by Dr. Ray, of the Condor Water & Power Company, which has an extensive power plant on Rogue River at Gold Ray. Two years' time is asked in which to start construction operations. The applications for franchise are looked upon as foretelling the construction of an electric railway by the Condor or some other company which shall eventually connect all the towns of the Rogue River Valley from Ashland to Grant's Pass and bring them into much closer union with each other than they now are, both commercially and socially.

Rogue River people picture this valley as a great resort as well as a great orchard and garden section, famed for its peaches, apples, pears and smaller fruits. Mineral springs of great variety abound in the Siskiyou foothills and in some of the other spurs of the Cascades in this vicinity.

At the head of the valley, at Ashland, there are sulphur and soda springs whose waters are noted as medicinal as well as palatable. The sulphur baths here are known up and down the Coast from San Diego to British Columbia, and they have never been developed or advertised in a way to attract the recognition they are worthy of. Natural mineral water from the soda springs of this section is bottled and finds a market in various sections of Oregon and California, meeting with a favor that is not accorded imported waters for table and medicinal use. Hot and cold sulphur springs that would bring fortunes in many lands are awaiting development and the building of hotels and sanitariums to accommodate the thousands who would come if they knew of the place and the advantages in this line offered here.

Capitalists from other states are now looking some of these springs over with the view of developing them.

New System of Road Building.

ALBANY, Or., May 20.—(Special.)—The new system of road-building, adoption of which by the County Court of Linn County was recently announced, is being put into use as rapidly as possible. The County Judge yesterday received a carload of large tiling for use in supplanting culverts, short bridges, filling in low places in roads, etc., and the roadbuilding crew will immediately begin laying the tiling wherever needed on the different county roads.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

that Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes, Makes Weak Eyes Strong. Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Sells for 50 cents.

PRIMARY LAW WORKS A REVOLUTION

ANCIENT GLAD-HAND METHODS AND MACHINE TACTICS OF THE BOSSES ARE PLACED ON THE SHELF, WHILE NEW SCHEMES TO GAIN VOTES ARE TRIED WITH PROFIT

FIFTY or sixty years ago, before John D. Rockefeller had swapped his birthright of hair for a mess of tainted money and when the Hudson's Bay Company was the only trust doing business west of the Mississippi River, the stock-in-trade of the Oregon politician was the ability to grasp every voter in the territory by his bewhiskered paw and call him by his first name. Twenty years later he was compelled to add a black frock coat and have the genealogy of every callow first voter in the Willamette Valley at his tongue's end.

That was the golden age of Oregon politics. The bucolic statesman who covered as many miles as a Methodist circuit rider in the course of a year and was willing to plod on horseback through 75 miles of Oregon mud to make the eagle scream at a political rally in a log schoolhouse packed with men, women, children and untaxed Siwashes, including 30 voters, was the man who landed the nomination when the state convention met. For that was before the railroads and the trusts owned the Senate and National issues were things to conjure with, even in a school election, and the sidestepper got his at the first convention ballot-box.

The Country Editor Will Oppose the Repeal of the Primary Law.

In the Days of the Bosses.

Later, when the railroad came and the statesman rode on a pass and managed his campaign from a city law office, there was another change, and the hapless granger who knew the times were out of joint but couldn't put his finger on the exact spot of dislocation, was led blindly to the polls by his precinct boss and voted for the good of the party, as the interests of the state boss in the city might appear. And when the bosses had divided the spoils for sufficiently long and had come to depend on the strength of the machine and the eloquence of the hired spellbinder at the windup to pull the party through, the individual voter suddenly turned Populist, and the machines which had run so smoothly swiftly went to smash.

Among the first fruits of the popular awakening was the direct primary law, which was passed by the last Legislature, and which recently had its first trial in the State of Oregon. Its intention was to turn back the hand of Time and restore to the commonwealth the golden age of politics, when the voter nominated and elected the man of his choice to offices of public trust and political machines, packed conventions, cut-and-dried slates and deals between the bosses were things yet undreamed of.

Printers' Ink and Press Agents.

But alas! for the Utopian dream of the statesman who had hoped in the wreck of the machines and the dethronement of the bosses he would come into his own. He has discovered that the easy-going methods of 40 years ago are as hopelessly antiquated as the clothes the handshaking politicians of that day used to wear, and that printers' ink and the press agent are the modern substitutes for the wide

Babies for the Office-Seeker to Kiss.

the soap of 99 per cent purity which attempts to break into the family washtub except through the magazines.

Political advertising pays; witness the fact that very few of the candidates who were successful in the primary campaign failed to indulge in it with lavish profusion. But the candidate must have the goods to deliver; for some of the men who spent the most money in advertising their candidacy failed for no other reason, apparently, than that they could not convince the voters of their sincerity. Another proof of the adwriter's maxim that no article without intrinsic merit will warrant any large and systematic expenditure of money inasmuch as a permanent demand cannot be created artificially.

Pictures Help Candidates.

The most successful of the Republican candidates say that of the thousands it cost them to get nominations for the state offices to which they aspired, the money was most wisely spent which went for pictures of themselves. One of these candidates paid out $300 the first week of his campaign for 1-cent stamps which he used in mailing to every voter whose name he could obtain a blotting pad bearing a large half-tone cut of himself, together with the name of the office which he sought in large type and a few words stating his platform briefly.

"My theory was that since I could not meet the voters personally I would have to make them familiar with my face and link it in their mind with the name of the office so that in my necessarily rapid tour of the state I would need no introduction. I spent at least $750 for postage during the campaign and paid the newspapers of the state two or three times that sum for printing my pictures and advertising matter; but I firmly believe the pictures did the work."

People Will Not Read Pamphlets.

It is the belief of this candidate that a mistake was made by the candidates who flooded the mails with lengthy circular letters and argumentative appeals to the voters. In this day of hurry and bustle, he says, people have not the time to read, and will not read, political pamphlets. The task of convincing the doubting voter, he thinks, must be done by word of mouth, by the candidate himself, or his friends. Accordingly, he visited every important community and personally talked with every voter he could reach. In remote precincts where he could not go himself he secured some friend quietly to promote his interests in the same manner.

Another, and most successful primary campaign, however, was waged almost entirely by written arguments mailed to the voters of the state. The man who made this campaign attributes his victory to the fact that he had something to say to the voters and told it to them early and often, reiterating it until they were finally convinced of his sincerity of purpose without having seen him in person.

This candidate mailed most of his printed matter to the voters in sealed envelopes, making it personal," as the advertising agent says, and his expense for stamps alone is said to have been nearly $1600.

Winning candidates who used the mails to a far less extent, and did very little in the matter of newspaper advertising, lay their success to personal work among the voters in the more important communities and to the possession of many old-time political friends who remembered them in time of need, giving their time and labor free of charge. One of these candidates had as his opponents men whose expenses for various forms of advertising ran up into thousands of dollars, yet the fact that the man who eventually succeeded showed that he "had something to advertise," that is, could make an appeal to the voters of his party and show personal worth which was more or less recognized by the state at large.

Newspapers Profit by Campaign.

Newspaper advertising was one of the features of the primary campaign that was a distinct novelty. To the credit of the press of Oregon it can be said that a great majority of the newspapers treated all the candidates fairly, accepted advertising matter from all alike, charging all candidates the scale of prices agreed upon and generally refraining from selling the editorial support of the newspaper itself, a thing which they were often forced into doing under the old regime, when newspaper advertising was not counted a legitimate campaign expense.

The result was that the newspapers printed, it is estimated, $250,000 worth of paid campaign advertising, and the country editors, it is asserted, will oppose any repeal of the new primary law on the ground that it would mean a return to the old method of giving space away to candidates, or resorting to what is often called grafting.

One candidate says that 90 per cent of the newspapers which he asked to

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quote him advertising rates, and to which he sent advertising matter, treated him fairly. Ten per cent, he alleges, attempted to extort fancy prices from him and used their editorial columns against him when he protested against the "hold-up."

According to many candidates newspapers which sold their editorial support to certain candidates and refused to take the advertising of their opponents, proved worthless to the men giving them subsidies. Papers of the opposite party often accepted the advertising refused and printed it, together with the statement that the candidate's party paper had refused to print it, thereby exposing the venality of the transaction.

Refused to Buy Editorial Support.

"I figured out," said one candidate to an Oregonian reporter, "that any newspaper willing to sell me its support would not be worth having; that the editor was probably a man whose opinions were valueless in his community and that the people were well aware of the fact. I did not consider that I lost anything by the fact that my opponents in several communities bought editorial support."

The main objection made to the new primary law is the heavy expense it entails upon candidates for nomination. Most of the candidates who entered the primary campaign spent as much, and many of them two or three times the amount usually spent under the old convention system, to obtain election to the same office.

On account of this fact, many of the candidates who are not well provided with this world's goods will be forced to retrench strongly during the regular campaign, thereby giving their opponents of the other party an advantage.

Yet few of the candidates who figured in the primary election believe that the new system will ever fall into disuse through the adoption of subterfuges similar to that which the Democrats recently used. It is pointed out that the candidate of the dominant political party will always deem the nominations worth fighting for and will go before the people, cost what it may, though candidates of the minority party, having but small hope of election, may frame their ticket by agreement among themselves, denying the voters their right to nominate.