PACIFIC COAST AND THE TWO NATIONAL TICKETS Both Parties Are Seeking to Secure the Vice-Presidental Nomination in 1904.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 17. HERE is some significance in the bid which the Pacific Coast is mak-

ing for the second place on the National ticket of each of the great parties. Franklin Key Lans, of California, is the aspirant for the selection on the Democratic side. Several persons on the northern end of the Coast have been mentioned in connection with the Republican candidacy, and one of the persons who have been urging such selections is Senator Addison G. Foster, of the State of Washington. Says the Senator: "The Pacific Coast would like to furnish a running mate for Mr. Roosevelt, and it will make a strong effort to do so. It is an honor we deserve, and ought to have. There is no scarcity of good material. In my own state there are a dozen men who would make splendid presiding officers of the He mentions several, and says Senate. the whole Pacific Coast is going to make an earnest effort to get a man from that region put up in the second place on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Lane, the Democratic aspirant, has on advantage over the Republicans of his region who have been mentioned in this mection. In that he has some following outside of his own state. A movement has been started in Texas in his favor. Many prominent Democrats in that state are for him, and it is said he has found friends in the rest of the South. If the Democrats choose their Presidential candidate from New York, and there is a strong probability that they will, the selection of a California man for a partner would give a continental scope to the ticket which would be imposing. Mr. Lane is a man of considerable distinction in his own lo-cality. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of California in 1995, and, although he failed of election, he ran so strong that the Republican candidate, G. C. Pardee, had a plurality of only 2500. The fact that he cut to that small figure the Republican margin of 40,000, which was rolled up for McKinley and Roosevelt two years earlier shows that he is a man of considerable popularity in his locality, and probably justifies him in hoping that he can get the solid support of the Pacific Coast in the National convention of 1994.

First Claim of the West.

It is now a little over three-quarters of a century since the Kentucky Legislature, placing Henry Clay in the field, said it felt that the time had come "when the people of the West may, with some con-lidence, appeal to the magnanimity of the whole Union for a favorable consideration of their equal and just claim to a fair participation in the executive government of these states." Kentucky asked, in its overtures of 1822, for a Presidential nomi-nation, while all that California and Washington in 1903 seek is a Vice-Presi-dential candidacy. The Pacific Slope's ture, placing Henry Clay in the field, said dential candidacy. The Pacific Slope's modesty stands out strongly in the com-parison. In the case of Kentucky, of course, the favor was asked for one of the largest personages in the country of his day, and his day extended through 40 years. At the time when Kentucky ap-pealed for a consideration of Clay's claims for the Presidency 16 years had passed since he entered National polltics for the first time by going to the Senate. In the House of Representatives, which he entered after he served a short time in the upper chamber, he was the dominant fig-ure from the start. He was chosen speaker on the first day of his entrance in the Honse, and he was re-elected re-peatedly. His service as speaker, which lasted almost ten years in the aggregate,

was longer than that of any other man in the whole history of the country. The Federalists who called the war of JSIZ Madison's war would have been nearer the truth if they termed it Clay's war. In fact, Clay in 1812 appeared to have showed about as much contempt for Madi-son as he did for Harrison in the month son as he all for margin in the month of that official's service in 1541, and for Harrison's successor, Tyler, immediate-ly afterward. The Pacific Coast today has no man on either the Democratic or the Republican side of such comof his inportance as Clay pos-seesed in 1822 when the Legislature of his state asked for the country's support for him for President. Nor has any part of the West such a personage now. Moreover, Kentucky and the other states on the western side of the Alle-ghenles had a larger vote in the electoral college relatively to the whole country's coll three-quarters of a century ago than post three-quarters of a century ago than the Pacific Const States have today. The West of that day, with its Clay, its Jack-son, its Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. "Tecument's days?" son, its Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, "Tseumesh's slayer"; its Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas in the Senate from Illinois, the second of whom was the suthor of the Missouri compromise proper, and its Benton, Barton and Scott of Mis-pourl, was socially of more consequence in the Set of the content consequence. In the 20s of the recent century than the Pacific Coast section of the West is, pro-portionally to the rest of the country, to-lay.

chiefly. That about Texas was designed to strongthen the party in the South. The Oregon expression was crystallized into the campaign erry of "Fifty-four-forty or fuestia's territory of Alaska being at the optimized of 64 degrees, 40 minutes. A com-promise, however, was entered into with highland in 1846, a little over a year after object the parallel of 64 degrees as our other word, until Oregon became a state is 1850, the slavery question as applied to the trained took up a good deal of the control took up a good deal of the south of the souther. chiefly. That about Texas was designed California's Uncertainty,

California furnished a very exciting po litical issue very soon after she became United States territory. The discovery of gold there in 1848 peopled California so quickly that while the politicians in Congross were wrangling about organizing it as a territory it was knocking for ad-mission as a state. This was in 1849. The mission as a state. This was in 1849. The issue became so portenous, as California would enter as a free state and break the balance between the sections, that it forced the series of deals between the North and South which are called col-lectively the compromise of 1850. A great deal of interest was feit in California's partisan stitude in the early days. The state was Democratic at the outset, but the Democrats mild on the slavery lesson state was Democratic at the outset, but the Democrats split on the slavery issue. Lincoln carried the state on this account in 1860, though his margin was perilously narrow. He received 20,173 votes, while Douglas had 20,516, and the other section of the Democratic party, led by Breckin-ridge, had 30,234. Breckinridge's propor-tion of the California vote was far larger than it was in any other free state in the country. There was a strong seces-sion element in that state in the Civil War days. After the war for many years the state was uncortain. Grant carried it the state was uncertain. Grant carried it in 1868, though by only 500 votes. Hayes lead in it in 1876, too, was short, while in 1880, on account of the bogus Morey pro-Chinese letter, attributed to Garfield, the Chinese letter, attributed to Garfield, the state went to the Democrats by less than 100 votes, and in 1352 Cleveland carried it by about 300 votes. This doubt as to California's partisan status naturally gave it much interest for the politicians. In those days of narrow margins in the Electoral College it was easily seen that California might sometimes turn the scale, as indeed, it did in 1876.

Oregon and Washington.

Oregon's politics has been uncertain Oregon's politics has been uncertain enough at one time and another to render it an object of some solicitude to the par-ty leaders. The slave state element in its first constitution which bothered the Re-

publicans a good deal at the outset. Many of Oregon's original immigrants were from Missouri and Arkansas, and they carried with them their prejudice against the black man. Although the Republicans made a hard fight for Oregon's admission as a state, its first Presidential election, that of 1890, was so close as between Lin-coln and Breckenridge that Lincoln's lead was less than 50 votes. Moreover, the Vice-Presidential nomines on the Brecken-ridge ticket in that year, Joseph Lane, was from Oregon. Oregon's attitude in that contest was a decided surprise for the Republicans of the county. In the election of 1894 the Republicans had a longer lead in Oregon, but in 1885, even with such a popular man as Grant at the head of their ticket, the Republicans lost the state, though by less than 500 votes. The Democrats have often carried the state for Governor and Congressment. Even in 196, although the Republicans eartied Oregon by large majorities on Congress-men, the Democrats of the Pacific Slope are inkewise doubtful enough to make them interesting in the big canvasses. Bryan carried Washington by a good-sized plu-ratify hisse, and, though McKinley won it in 1900, the Democrats carried it in the same year for Governor. There is no cer-tainty about its alignment in 1994, alpublicans a good deal at the outset. Many

it in 1900, the Democratis carried it in the same year for Governor. There is no cer-tainty about its alignment in 1904, al-though the chances seem to favor the Re-publicans, largely on account of President Rocaevelt's personal popularity on the Pa-cific Coast, as well as throughout the whole of the West. In Idaho the Demo-crats have been powerful from the begin-ning, and the Populists were strong in that states during the days of their party, though they drew more from the Demo-crats than they did from the Republi-cans. In 1996 Bryan swept the state by an almost unanimous vote, but in the elec-tion for Governor two years later the fusionists' lead was short, and Bryan's mangin in 1990 was rather narrow in it, but sufficient. Idaho was one of the four states which comprised Bryan's entire following outside of the old shavery region. The Republicans carried Idaho in 1900 for Congressman, but they are not claim-ing it for 1904, desplite the popularity bf the President in that quarter.

Growth of the Const. The recent drift of population in the West seems to show that the states on the Rocky Mountain's sunset side are

growing faster at this moment than are those of the region between that chain and the Mississippi, unless, perhaps, in the case of Texas and the Dakotas. The

that Hill and the rest of the shrewd per-sonages who are interested in the com-merce of that part of the country believe the growth of the Pacific Slope is going to be rapid in the future. Of course, the increase of the country's commerce with China and Japan will register itself chief-ly in the transactions of the parts of the Pacific Coast of the United States. The Lewis and Clark Fair at Portland, Or., in 196 is certain to call the country's atton-tion in a direct and effective way to the small natural resources and capabilities of

Cattle Running at Large.

Is there a law against cattle running at large in Multnomah County? If so, when does it come in force? W. E. C.

when does it come in force? W. E. C. The last Legislature passed a law un-der which each election precinct may de-cide by ballot whether stock shall be al-lowed to run at large in such precinct. That is to say, the voters may decide whether the general law to regulate stock shall apply to their particular precinct. Here is the statute in full: "Section 1. The act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, ap-proved February II, 1953, entitled 'An act to regulate the running at large of stock.' in counties having a population of 54,000 or more, apply to a single election pre-cinct. On the petition of 20 or more legal and being sections 4243, 4244, 4245, 4346, 4547 (of Beilinger and Cotton Code), shall, voters of any election precinct in any such county, the question as to whether

such county, the question as to whether or not stock shall run at large in said election precinct shall be submitted to the voters of said election precinct at the next general election, in the same manner as is provided in said act for the submis sion of the same question to the voter

sion of the same question to the voters of any county; and if a majority of the

GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW IRRIGATION LAW Its Attitude Toward Private Enterprises Set Forth for the Fest Time.

the Interior of the plans of a local irri-

tot arid lands: Testerday was the proudest day in the annals of Phoenix's history, for it brought the assurance from an official source that the storage reservoir at the Tonto site on the Sait River will be built, and at the satilest possible moment, if the plan heretofore formulated by the Water Users' Association is carried out. What that means for this city and this valley there is no need to relate at this time, for it has been the subject of countless news-paper articles thesetofore and will be the text of volumes yet to be written. Suff-cient to know that the crisis is passed, that the realization of the hopes and am-bitions of years is definitely sattled: that an expanding and a glorious future re-mains in which there will be ample time to talk about it. to talk about it.

mains in which there will be ample time to talk about it. In conformity with the announcement made, the board of governors of the Water Users' Association, leaders of the so-called minority stockholders of the as-sociation and representatives of the press met at the rooms of the association and heard from the lips of Charles D. Walcott, director of the Geological Survey, the con-clusion arrived at by the Secretary of the Interior, that the Tonto site met his ap-proval from an engineering standpoint, that the articles of incorporation of the Sait River Valley Water Users' Associa-tion also met his approval, that Director Walcott is authorized to secure rights en-abling construction, and that if assur-ance can be given that the Government will be reimbursed for its expenditure, construction will begin in the near future. The meeting was called to order by The meeting was called to order by President Fowier, of the association, who wasted neither time nor words in stating its object and presenting Mr. Walcott, who, addressing himself at once to the matter in hand, spoke as follows:

Director Walcott's Statement.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: As you are all perfectly aware, for the past ten years the Geological Survey has been interested in the water supply of the West. Through its hydrographic division it has been making investigations and obtaining data as to the water and the feasibility of increasing the supply for irrigation. "I reported to the Secretary shortly aft-shortly after the reclamation act was passed the Secretary of the Interior be-gan through the survey the investigation of irrigation in the Sait River Valley, and

accompanied it with various documents, with all of which you are more or less familiar, indicating the growth and devel-opment of this irrigation association and the development of the canal systems, and the present condition of the farmers in the Validy. He received that report, and yesterday I had information from him. I was authorized to tell the people of his decision in relation to the matter. The Secretary has officially authorized me to inform the citizens of the Sait River Valies. There is great rejolding in Phoenix, of various reelamation and storage pro-Ariz, over approval by the Secretary of jects through the 17 states and territories the Interior of the plans of a local irri-

River Valley.

trict.

sufficient

Secretary Hitchcock's Position.

"First, that the Secretary of the In-

terior has granted authority to the di-

rector of the Geological Survey for the acquisition of necessary property, rights of

a basis in organizing every reservoir

The particular form of organization

for the Salt River Valley may be modi-fied in the future as necessities may re-quire, but for the present the form al-ready adopted by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association is considered

D. It is probably possible in completing the details of distributing to make ar-rangements whereby the owners of vested

rappendents whereby the owners of vested rights may be benefited. Such details, however, are not essential for present consideration, and may safely be left for initiation by the local organization of water users. Their united opinion upon the matter should have weight in the final determination

In regard to the case of Salt River Val-

ley, where there are several thousand owners of small tracts who desire to be supplied with water under the terms of

Aris, over approval by the Secretary of the Interior of the plans of a local irri-sation company-practically the first of-ficial declaration of the Government's at-itude toward enterprises begun by pri-vate capital. The following from the Ari-zona Republican will be read with inter-est by all residents of Oregon, Washing-ton and Idaho interested in the irrigation of arid lands: Testerday was the proudest day in the annals of Phoeniz's hitsory, for I brought the assurance from an official-source that the storage reservoir at the Tonio Sait the storage reservoir at the Tonio Sait the astrage reservoir at the Tonio Sait the astrage reservoir at the Jonio store on the Sait River will be built, and at the storage reservoir at the Jonio store and Idaho interested by the Water Usera Association is carried out. What that means for this city and this valley there is no need to relate at this time, for it has been the subter of comptions news.

quintion of necessary property, rights of way, etc., preliminary to the construction of irrigation works on the Sail River, Arizona, under authority of the reclama-tion act, approved June 17, 1902. The con-struction remains subject to the feasibility of obtaining the necessary rights, and the adjustment of private claims in such man-ner as to comply with the provisions of the act. "I arrived here, I think, March E, and spent nearly two weeks in looking into the Valley from the Arizona head, faking in both sides of the Valley, north and south of the river, visiting the principal points and looking at the irrigated lands, giving me a general view of the physical situation. Recently I have visited the Tonto Basin, examined the dam site and the heat and the different elternative the act. the act. "Second, that in response to inquiries from a citizen of the Salt River Valley, the Secretary of the Interior has decided: A. That the Secretary of the Interior can, under the law, deal with an organ-ization in receiving payments from indi-viduals who have contracted for water rights under the terms of the reclamation act. Tonto Basin, examined the dam site and the basin, and the different alternative schemes connected with the construction of the dam, the power plant, and so forth. I was accompanied by Mr. Arthur P. Da-vis, our civil engineer, whom all of you know; Mr. Wisner, the consulting engin-eer, also a cement expert, and we also had an electrical engineer with a view to investigating questions connected with the proposed water power at the dam. An ideal Dam Site. An Ideal Dam Site.

"We found everything of the most fa-

we tothin everything of the most fa-worable character. The bedrock, at 24 feet, is most satisfactory. The founda-tions are solid, and the abutting walls are as good as any engineer could ask for. We also found that the maps were correct in relation to the area that could be cov-end by matter and that does believe ered by water, and that a dam built to a height of 250 feet above the level of the stream bed would store all the water that would be apt to be available in any one year. The power proposition was pro-nounced by the engineer to be entirely feasible, and if this reservoir is constructed. I think that this will be one of the first things undertaken, to facilitate conarruction of the dam, the operation of the cement works, etc. We found an abund-ant supply of lime and an abundance of ciay, and all the things necessary for the manufacure of hydraullo cement at the site. This will be a great economy, of course, as it will save the hauling of cement to the dam.

the law, and in other similar cases, it is clearly essential to insure unity of pur-pose and to secure the best results that such owners units in an organization which will act as the agent for the individuals.

Security Required.

It is also essential that such organiza-tion as a whole guarantee that the payments be made and that the strongest possible security be given the Government for the faithful performance of contracts

which may be made. Third, that the department has consid-ered the appeal of the minority of the Sait River Valley water storage confer-ence committee, and decided that any interposition on the part of the department would appear to be unnecessary and tend rather to delay and complicate affairs, and would not result to advantage in the

and would not result to advantage in the execution of the law. I wish to add, it should be understood that the Government will deal with the individual in issuing to each person a water right and patent to his land if the latter has not been obtained before, and that the final water right or patent will be issued to the individual when all paybe issued to the individual when all payments have been made to the Governm The department has also noted that the articles of incorporation of the Sait River Valley Water Users' Association provide Valley water Users Association provide that they are subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the In-terior or the Government concerning the storage, diversion, delivery, application or use of any water stored, developed or or use of any water stored, developed or delivered to the association. This assures the water user that he will receive his due share of the water as he is protected by the right of appeal to the Secretary if the rules and regulations of the department are not carried out by the association. As a whole, the articles of incorporation of the association are approved.

Friendly Interest.

Having concluded the reading of his

formal statement, the director continued his extemporaneous remarks:



The Trans-Mountain Empire,

Yet the region on the Rocky Mountains sungst side has some claim on the coun-try's favor in a political way. Of the £000,000 square miles of territory in the contiguous part of the United States, much more than a quarter of it, or \$50,000 square miles, lies west of the Rocky Mountain divide. The rivers which flow into the Pacific and the waterways of the great basin drain an area which is grow-ing in population much faster than is the rest of the country in the aggregate. Of the 75,000,000 of the country's inhabitants in 1500 nearly 3,300,000 wore west of the sunset side has some claim on the counrest of the country in the aggregate. Of the 76,000,000 of the country's inhabitants in 1500 meanly 3,500,000 wore west of the creat of the Rockles. With the westward swing of the course of empire, which is represented by the relatively greater in-creases of the region west of the Rocky Mountains than of the entire country in the aggregate, considerable political power is certain to gome to that locality at an early day. As the trade of the Pa-effic Ocean increases and this is undoubt-edly destined to be one day nearly or Quite as great as that of the Atlantic, the region bordering on it is bound to have a commanding pince in the social and po-litical life of the country. Benton 60 years ago said the settlers in Oregon, which included the present states of Ore-mon, Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, would open for us the North American road to India, which lay, as he said, through the South us the North American road to India, which hay, as he said, through the South phass and the mouth of the Columbia. Two other avenues to Asia have been gained since then, neither of which was in the great Missourian's calculation at that time-one by way of Fuget Sound, which was in the Oregon country, and the other by the Golden Gate, which was Mexhean territory then.

Const Political History.

The Pacific Coust has figured with con-siderable prominence in politics at one time and another for many years. The contest over Oregon was an issue in the Presidential canvases of 1844, and excited the interest of the country for many years before that date. A controversy as to the title to that region was waged be-tween the United States and England for several decades, and more than once it threateneed to result in war. The United States claimed everything up to the pres-ent Alaska, then Russian iteritory, while being assured a tile to the whole locality down to the mouth of the Colum-bia and even farther south. In the Dem-ocratic platform of 1846, on which Polk was elected, it was assorted that "our title to the whole of the territory of Or-egon is clear end unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to Ergiand or any other power and that the recompation of Oregon and the ten-nexation of Texas at the earliest prac-ticable period are great American meas-ures which this convention recommends The Pacific Coast has figured with conticable period are great American meas-ures which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union." The expression about Gre-

"Gentlemen, I wish to say a word on two personally; not about this so much, but about my visit here. I have had a very pleasant time. I am greatly inter-ested in the development of the Salt River Valley. This is one of the projects River Valley. This is one of the projects which was called to my attention early, hut I told Mr. Newell, who has charge of the hydrographic work, that I should not visit the Salt River Valley and Phoenix until there was a fair prespect of carry-ing forward storage. I passed through the territory, north and south, for a num-ber of years, but I knew of the situation here so thoroughly from various descrip-tions by our engineers and by persons from here who had been in Washington, that I felt there was no question about the feasibility of storing water for this Valley. It has been a great plensure for me to come here, and I sincerely trust that the conditions will be such that work can be begun at an early date. Our enthat the conditions will be such that work can be begun at an early date. Our en-gineers are now at work gathering fur-ther data, and if in the early Fall satis-factory proof has been given to the Sec-retary that security will be given for the money expended, work will undoubtedly be begun at an early day. "As you know, you have conditions here which are found nowhere else. A system of canals has grown up, and a situation has been created which is unlike the con-ditions in any other place where we are likely to initiate work. Beats With People.

Beats With People.

"And there is no other project that I know of-at least no other project that we have under consideration at presentwhere the decision remains with the people whether the work shall be done or

not. "In other places we have large areas of Government land, and any man taking up his homestead of 160 acres agrees with the Government to pay back his share of the cost of the reservoir or irrigation works, and the Government retains the tills to the land until the last payment is made, which will be ton years, in any case. When the last payment is made, the Gov-ernment gives him full title to the land. And in outlining these various proposi-tions-the five which have been mentioned -attention was especially called to the tions-the five which have been mentioned -attention was especially called to the fact that the lands of the Sait fliver Val-ley were to a large extent in private ownership, and if water could be stored which the lands do not require, there is public land to which it can be carried; that the power plant will develop from 500 to 500 horsepower during the season it will be desirable to pump water, and the plant after the construction of the dam presumably will be transferred to the Valley. The operation of this pump-ing plant will largely increase the irri-gated area."

One Little Lesson.

Little children, tell me true. What makes life so sweet to you? "Mother-love and sunny skies, Light of Heaven in our eyes."

Little children, teil me true, What makes some days and for you? "Selfish thoughts and selfish ways Spoil the lovellest of days."

Little children, tell me true, Can I be as gay as you? "Love, and try the world to bi You will find true happiness." -Janet B

Have you friends coming from the East's so, send their names to the Denver A to Grande office, 124 Third stract, Port-