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IS YOUR MEAT INSPECTED?

While we are saying so much and
thinking so much upon the question
of moral healthfulness, in Portland,
is it not worth while to say and do a
few things for the preservation of our
physical health?In the City of Portland are some 50
meat markets, from which 120,000
people obtain their meat, for daily con-
sumption. Every family in this city
eats meat, three times a day, and it is
the foundation of our living. Then
how important that we know it is
healthful and fit for use.The United States government has
a Bureau of Animal Industry, which
furnishes inspection of meat, free, to
every dealer requesting such inspec-
tion. The meats used by our Army
and Navy are thoroughly inspected.
The government is careful that the
food for its servants be pure and
wholesome. It entails an enormous
cost upon the supply department to
carry on this systematic and thorough
inspection, but the expense is more
than offset in the satisfaction of know-
ing that all the vast meat supply is
fit for use and perfectly prepared.In this city are many small butch-
ers who furnish meat to a large pat-
ronage, who do not handle inspected
meat. They buy stock as cheaply as
possible. Dairy cows, no longer fit
for this purpose, are fattened and butch-
ered. They come from all breeds and
out of all conditions. The food com-
missioner sees to it that nothing but
perfect cows are kept in our dairies,
the diseased ones are sent out to be
fattened, and clandestinely sold to the
innocent public, through the un-
inspected slaughter pens of the country.The public should demand inspected
meat; they should say to their
butcher, that as the government fur-
nishes free inspection to them they
should give the public the guarantee
that the meat sent into families is
wholesome. It is an evidence of heed-
lessness, or guilt, on the part of deal-
ers, to send out uninspected meat,
where inspection is free. The public
does not weigh this matter sufficiently.The food that we eat enters into the
question of future health. We de-
mand pure milk; we demand pure
butter, pure lard, pure fruit products
and pure bread—but our meat, where
the possibility of unhealthfulness is
greatest, and the results are worst,
we take from day to day without a
guarantee of its purity. It is an over-
sight of awful proportions. We do not
know where the animals come from,
how they have been cared for, their
condition, healthfulness or anything
of them. They are driven in and
slaughtered, handled as they can be
handled most economically and sent
to our tables, to lay the foundations
for lives of sickness among the in-
nocents who have no control of their
choice in the matter.We should insist on having inspected
meat. It costs the retailer nothing.
If there is loss, by the inspection, it
falls upon the wholesaler who handles
the livestock. We would invite the
public to say to their retailer that
the brand of the government inspec-
tion be put upon their output as a guar-
antee of its purity. Health of the young,
health of the old, decency, honor, busi-
ness system, compliance with the laws
of morality, all stand back of this de-
mand. We want to know that the
needs of tuberculosis are not being
sown broadcast among the young. Public
sentiment should warm up to the
thinking and acting point. We want
health now and hereafter, moral and
physical.The large wholesale meat dealers of
this city have long been enjoying gov-
ernment inspection, for the benefit of
their patrons and the honest businessprinciple which it carries with it. They
have no fears of inspection. If ani-
mals are not fit for beef, they are as
glad as the public to ascertain the
fact, as their reputation and standing
in the country is worthy of perpetua-
tion. The small concerns should show
the same respect for the public and ask
for inspection. They will if the peo-
ple say so. Will you say it? You are
eating meat.

THE OREGON HORSE.

Like the Oregonian, he is found in
every clime. The Oregon horse is doing
service in the most remote corners
of the globe. He is in demand where-
ver his name becomes known.The industry of raising range horses
in this state is reviving in a wonder-
ful degree, after a state of stagnation,
lasting from 1890 to 1898. The Span-
ish-American war put the business on
its feet again. Oregon ranges at the
beginning of 1897 were almost horse-
depopulated. The depreciated prices
of horses in our Eastern markets
drove men from the inviting and profit-
able industry. Horses on Eastern
Oregon ranges were hardly consideredworth the feed they would eat in one
winter and in many cases were left
out at the mercy of the elements. In
1892-93 and '94, over 15,000 head of
horses were driven from this state into
Colorado, Indian Territory and
Oklahoma. While the market there
was very poor, ranges were more
plentiful and Oregon horse men in
desperation, drove them 2000 miles
across the plains in hopes of finding an
increased demand or at least a
cheaper country in which to raise
them. In 1893 range horses, to take
them as they came in bands—big, lit-
tle, old, young, spotted, ringed,
streaked and striped, were selling
(when they could be sold) in Eastern
Oregon and Southern Idaho for \$2.50
to \$6 per head, according to general
average of the breeds.The same horses in 1899 were worth
\$20 per head. The markets were
flooded. The introduction of steam on
the farms, the completion of the rail-
ways into the West, doing away with
the great freighting outfits, stage lines
and pack-trains, all had a tendency
to reduce the need for horses, and this
critical time found the ranges swarm-
ing with them. Great numbers of
saddle horses had been used in driving
Oregon cattle across the trail, to meet
the westward climbing trains at Win-
nemucca, Kelton, Oden and Cheyenne.The railways stopped this demand.
The bicycle in the city put 10 per cent
of the entire number in use, in towns
and cities, out of commission. Depres-
sion in the agricultural business sent
hundreds of them away from the farm-
ing districts. Every element was
against the horse man at that time.As is generally the case in such ex-
tremes of the market, most men
wanted to sell out, immediately, while
stock was at the lowest ebb.The man who had range and kept
his mares at that time, is reaping a
reward today. The lowest depression
lasted from 1892 to 1897. During that
five years horses were not considered
worth stealing. In 1897 the ranges
were so run down and the business so
neglected that the actual needs of the
country made an increasing demand.
People had almost quit raising them.
The pride of the old horseman had al-
most vanished. The great Percheron,
Norman, Clydesdale and fancy stall-
ions had been driven from the coun-
try, in the deluge of hard times. Then
the Spanish war came on. The Rough
Riders had to be mounted from West-
ern ranges. The hills were scoured
for cavalry horses. Every available
old "crow bait" was worth something.
Prices paid for these horses ran from
\$25 to \$50. This was immense. The
horse laugh was upon the face of
everybody. The business revived.Men who had saved out the last of
the bands, during the hard times, real-
ized handsomely.The Boer war came close upon the
heels of the Spanish war. It kept the
market hot. Alaska came to the
front, in the meantime, and her val-
leys and cities are filled with Oregon
horses.Although ranges are sadly run
down, the business will be better than
ever in Oregon, because men cannot
keep such large herds, they will keep
better bred herds. Instead of raising
\$20, they are raising \$35 horses.
Draught teams are as high now as
ever. They range from \$200 to \$300 per
pair. Range horses, unbroken, are
worth \$30 per head today. A team of
1200 pound, young geldings is worth
\$200 at the farm, and cavalry grades
from \$35 to \$50.The markets of the East are once
more spirited. The freight trains go-
ing out of Oregon are decorated with
cars of Oregon horses, going into the
cities of the East. As a keen re-
minder that this is a new age, these
horses are better bred, bred for special
purposes, halter broken, docile animals
—in contrast to the snorting "gancho"
of the last decade. The cayuse is
practically gone. It is the age of the
serviceable horse. It is an industry of
which Oregon feels justly proud.

THE WALL STREET TRAGEDY.

The spectacle of three men lying
dead in a Wall street office, with bullet
holes in their breasts, is no worse than
such a spectacle on the Arizona desert,
so far as the ethical status of murder
is concerned.But naturally we pause a moment
longer to look upon the first tragedy,
because of its surroundings.The three men killed recently in the
office of the broker on Wall street were
prominent in the business circles of
the East.They were fair representatives of
that great middle class of brokers and
lawyers so numerous in all financial
centers. So far as the public was con-cerned in the affairs of these men, ev-
erything had the appearance of
smoothness and prosperity. They
came and went upon that mimic stage
with the old time clock-like regularity.
This is the story of them gleaned from
the press.But under the outward passiveness
of features, under this complacency of
demeanor, as in a thousand other in-
stances in that stormy ocean of Wall
street, surged the demon of despera-
tion. In that great arena—to live,
financially—to hold a place among
the agencies there, was the heart-
breaking struggle. No matter what
the cost, just to live. Defeat means so
much more than elsewhere. It is such
a significant disgrace to retire after
making a fight among its changing op-
portunities. The nervous tension is
something killing upon men. The
forces of mind and body are overtaxed
in that struggle for the mastery. The
mental machinery is driven at a
frightful pace—and sooner or later,
the limit is reached. It either stops,
or runs wild in madness. Passion,
here, as on the desert, is the same un-
bridled force."BY PEN AND PICTURE."
Bearing the above title Astoria has
issued under the supervision of her
Chamber of Commerce and the Astoria
Progressive Commercial Association, one
of the neatest booklets that has
reached The Journal for some time.It is overflowing with splendid views
of Astoria and Columbia River points
of interest. Its "write up" of the var-
ious business interests of Clatsop
County is up to date.It is historical, literary, industrial
and progressive. Its mechanical make
up is equal to its importance from the
all-absorbing question of the Lewis
and Clark Centennial it says: "The
discovery of the great river of the
West by Captain Robert Grey in 1792,
and the expedition of Lewis and Clark
in 1805-6, added to our national do-
main a vast territory equal to more
than twenty such states as New York.The celebration of this event has been
undertaken by Portland in 1905, the
first centenary of the Lewis and
Clark exploration, which Astoria heart-
ily endorses and asks the National
Government and states to assist by
liberal contributions. The discovery
made it possible for the United States
to control the trade and to revolution-
ize the greater part of the world's
commerce."

THE TABASCO COLUMN.

If Portland is going to be a city of
Roses for the 1905 fair, she must take
the potato fork and begin spading up
the flower garden right now. It's a
long way from the prosaic task of get-
ting down on your knees and setting
out slips to the velvety touch of the
full blown rose. Your wife can in-
struct you in the details of the art. Of
course, you are rusty.It has been discovered that the pe-
titions asking that certain persons be
placed on the county prohibition ticket
at St. Paul, Minn., were nearly all
forged, the parties purporting to have
signed never having seen them. It
would seem from this that the doc-
trine of temperance does not apply to
the use of other people's names in St.
Paul.We have found, after hard digging,
that the title to the Panama canal is
good. After harder digging, longer
digging and better digging, the Ameri-
can will find that there is a vast dif-
ference between digging up titles and
digging Panama rock.People will not wonder that young
Clark refused \$250,000 to turn the
Montana Legislature over to the Helix
faction. It is worth more than that
to him to own it. But then, he may be
just holding off to see if the old man
won't raise the bid.These doctors be queer fellows.
When Prof. Lorenz was operating on
Belle Macon to reduce a dislocated hip,
the bone broke, and the doctor at once
claimed that it was the best thing for
the patient and would facilitate her
recovery.Uncle Sam could handle Mad Mul-
lah in an expert manner. It might
quiet him to send him some dispatches
reciting the outcome of battles in the
Philippines—some of those rapid-fire
and-run attacks.The war department has ordered
5,000,000 feet of lumber from a Port-
land firm for the Philippines. Seattle
will kindly take notice—the Columbia
is still flowing westward.Papa Zimmerman giving his new
dual grandson \$250,000, is carrying
into England the American idea of en-
couraging the infant industries.A bomb was exploded in a Madrid
police station, but nobody was
touched. It must have been a Spanish
gunner who fired it off.It is said there is \$108 in the savings
banks of this country for every person
in it, yet there is only \$24 per capita
in existence.When Tom Johnson accepted Han-
na's challenge to debate the tariff
with him, Hanna did not stand pat,
he quit.Since Gen. Miles was robbed in Hon-
olulu, Gen. Corbin keeps his \$800 uni-
form on to keep it from being stolen.Teddy had a Birthday Monday, it
being the 4-11-44 combination, and he
ought to be a winner.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

GOV. T. T. GEER.

The Journal desires to call the at-
tention of the governor to a few facts,
and to cite some very recent bits of
political history as matter germane
to the extra session question.Opposition to the special session has
developed among the politicians. Those
same politicians, however, have com-
mitted themselves to a policy that logi-
cally carries them to the support of
the special session, unless they are
willing to plead guilty to an indict-
ment of inconsistency as will appear
in the following:The Constitution of the State of
Oregon contains the following provi-
sion relating to the office of the State
Printer:ARTICLE XII.
State Printer.
Sec. 1. There shall be elected by
the qualified electors of the state, at
the times and places of choosing mem-
bers of the legislative assembly, a
state printer, who shall hold his of-
fice for the term of four years. He
shall perform all the public printing
for the state which may be provided
by law. The rates to be paid to him
for such printing shall be fixed by law,
and shall neither be increased nor di-
minished during the term for which he
shall have been elected. He shall give
such security for the performance of
his duties as the legislative assembly
may provide.Observe—the rate of compensation
of the state printer cannot be changed
during the term of office for which he
shall have been elected. In other
words, if the state printer shall have
been inducted into office on the first
of the year, and there shall have been
no legislative action prior to that
date, then the rate of compensation of
the state printer must and will remain
as it is now during the coming four
years.This significant fact affords some
indication of the real motive that lies
behind those who are opposing the
extra session. It would cut off an
immense sum of money from the in-
come of the state printer.Now for the application of this fact
—if the special session could be called
before the first of the year, then the
status of the state printer could be de-
termined and he could be placed upon
a reasonable basis of compensation,
and the saving in the expense of the
state printer's office alone would more
than offset the cost of the extra ses-
sion, which would be not more than
\$15,000.Let us consider it from the stand-
point of the Republican party man,
and see if the governor would not be
performing his full duty to his organ-
ization if he called the extra session
and made it possible for the legisla-
ture to legislate into effect the reform
in the salary abuse. The Republican
state platform of Oregon, adopted in
state convention in Portland on April
22, 1902, said:We demand that a law be passed by
the next Legislature placing all public
officers of this state upon reasonable
salaries, which shall not be increased
during the incumbent's term of office,
and beyond such salary they shall re-
ceive no compensation as fees or other-
wise.We declare our approval of the prin-
ciples of the primary law enacted by
the Legislature at the session of 1901,
and we ask the Legislature to extend
this law so that in its main features
it may be applied to primary elections
in all election precincts throughout the
state.AND WE FURTHER RECOMMEND
THE ELECTION OF UNITED
STATES SENATORS BY POPULAR
VOTE.Governor Geer rests upon the en-
dorsement of popular election of
United States Senators by his party,
as evidenced in platform utterance
and the passage of the Mays law, for
his candidacy for the Senate. He de-
pends upon that fact as his main sup-
port, and he has the better of the ar-
gument, too, for there has yet been given
no logical reason why the nomination
of Mr. Geer and his election by
popular vote last June do not consti-
tute a moral mandate to the members
of his party.If he rest upon the matter of the
popular election of Senators, why
should he not also indicate obedience
to the will of the people as expressed
in the demand for reduction of sal-
aries; and, if salaries are to be re-
duced, for instance, the State Print-
er's, how is it to be done unless there
be a special session?Governor Geer is asked to look over
these figures, which no one will deny
are correct:The sum paid into the State Print-
er's office for the years of 1898-99 was
\$33,164. The sum for the years 1901-02
was \$73,260. Were the special session
called and the State Printer placed
upon a reasonable basis of compensa-
tion, the cost of the extra session
would be more than saved, so that the
question of expense, instead of being
an objection, is susceptible of being
turned into an argument strongly sup-
porting the extra session movement.Were the members of Mr. Geer's
party sincere when they endorsed all
of these things, and are they not now
compelled to support the extra session
to permit the things to be done that
the people have asked, or plead guilty
to the charge that they are willing
to thwart the people's will?Governor Geer is respectfully asked
to heed the matters herein set forth,
including with the popular election of
Senators the other things that bear
upon the extra session.A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE.
Cobwiger—How did you get rid of all
that dog biscuit you couldn't sell?
Greene—Put it up into packages and
advertised it as health food.—Judge.

HOW THE TOWN WAS NAMED.

"It's no wonder," said the old sub-
scriber, "that gambling is the chief sport
of Portland. I am something of a fatalist,
myself, and believe that the star of a man
or a town makes as much to do with the
events that follow along through suc-
ceeding stages of existence. If you don't
start right, you never get altogether
right. That's a pretty strong belief, but
it's mine. Do you know how Portland
was named?"I confessed my ignorance.
"Of course, you couldn't expect a ten-
derfoot to know. Why don't you hunt up
such things and tell the public? But you
are running the paper, I am just talking."Well, the very name of the city is
steeped in gambling proposition. When
there were but two houses in town, one
was owned by a Boston man, the other
by a Portland, Maine, man. The two got
together to choose a name for their new
town. Of course, they couldn't agree.
No council has ever agreed on any public
question since. Then the Boston man
made a proposition to the Portland man,
that they should choose a name by flip-
ping up a coin. The winning man should
name the city and the loser was to abide
by the choice.So, there on the lonely Willamette,
among the shadows of the forest, the
Boston man took heads and the Port-
land man took tails, and the coin was
tossed high into the air. "Tails" came up,
and Portland was the choice for a name.
So, you see, we are yet flipping heads
and tails in one form or another, and
we will continue to flip, as long as the
descendants of those old gamblers live.
The only redeeming feature about the
circumstance was that the Boston man,
after he had lost, was honest enough to
keep his agreement. It's a wonder he
didn't go across the river and start a
rival town and name it Boston."I have never been a tenderfoot," said
the old subscriber, "until now. I have al-
ways taken a little latitude in the mat-
ter of refreshments and beverages, and
have allowed Bill to do so. But it must
stop now, without ceremony. Do you
know what the amusements were when
I was a young man? Do you think I ever
dressed up after doing up my work, and
went out to try to drink the town dry,
break up all the games, kick the highest
yell the loudest and be the worst terror
in the community? Do you think that
the country I was raised in would have
stood such performances?"I expressed my doubts very earnestly.
"You young fellows in Oregon need a
lesson in civilization. Just go down town
and see what they amuse themselves
with—how many beer joints, cheap thea-
ters, slot machines and other sorts of
hilarity they support in this town. It
is appalling! Just compare these with
the old hunking bees, apple-eating con-
tests, house-raising log-rolling and hog-
killing of my boyhood. Is it any won-
der you are not a race of great men, like
your forefathers?"In the last year I have paid nine fines
for Bill. It has got to be the habit of be-
ing noisy. This morning when they came
up and told me that Bill was at the
police station I said just let him fight
it out. It won't hurt him to break rock
a few days."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Scream on Local Issues.

The churches do not pay one cent of
taxes, yet they object to a plan to raise
money for the benefit of the city, and
honestly ask the city to pay for them.
The shoulders of those who do not pay taxes.The above is an editorial from a local
paper, and is very pertinent just now.
It would be interesting to the public to know
who owns the property of the North End,
where all the vice of the city seems to
be located. I dare say, it would turn out
to belong to some pillar of the church.
If not to some of the local morality club,
Stead's "If Christ Came to Chicago" tells
how the rich corporation of Grace Church
(Episcopal) owns block after block of
property, and receives the rental every
month from saloons, gambling houses and
houses of ill fame. It is not taxed be-
cause it is "church property."The same is true of Trinity Church, in
New York City, so 'tis said. Let some
one investigate as to who owns the North
End and get the names of the owners.
The said property is in the hands of real es-
tate agents. The principals never figure
in such cases. Will the mayor and the
powers that be put a stop to gambling
at church fairs and dinners? The sell-
ing of tickets for chances on watches,
chains, fancy work, etc., is just as much
a game of chance as putting a nickel in
the slot of a card machine. There can
be only one winner of one chance in a
hundred, maybe. While they are going
to do this thing, it would be well to
finish the job and tie up everything from
saloons to church fairs. After a while
Portland will find out where she is at.

MRS. HARRIETTE BATES.

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL MONK.

The Oregon Daily Journal Monk has
suddenly become famous. Yesterday he
received a cablegram from London, and
at once made arrangements for the voy-
age and sailed this morning. Only a few
days ago a private messenger from King
Edward visited this country and this factbecame public through his having to dis-
close his identity at the custom house.
In less than six hours the Monk was
associated with him and the voyage today
was probably the result of that interview.
He will keep The Journal readers posted
as to matters on the other side of the
pond.

COLD WINTER.

Prof. Ledowski, the Austrian me-
teorologist, says the winter will probably
be the severest in 50 years. "We may,"
he says, "expect the lowest temperatures,
the coldest winds, and the heaviest snow-
falls extending for an exceptionally long
period. This applies to all of Europe, in-
cluding the British Isles."

DECLINING POPULISM.

Ex-Senator Peffer has shaved off his
whiskers, thus corroborating the earlier
report that he has forever abandoned the
Kansas Populists.—Omaha Bee.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE.

Cobwiger—How did you get rid of all
that dog biscuit you couldn't sell?
Greene—Put it up into packages and
advertised it as health food.—Judge.Cobwiger—How did you get rid of all
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THE STATE PRESS.

To Prune Down the Reserves.

Forest reserves in the mountain belts
are certain to be created—all the opposi-
tion but little. Therefore the people of
Grant and Baker Counties who oppose the
creation of the Blue Mountain reserve
can better serve themselves by an effort
to get the boundaries modified to suit
their convenience than by attempting to
defeat the reserve. That the boundaries
are too far reaching is no doubt true,
and they can and will be modified by the
department on proper showing.—Times-
Mountaineer.

Judge Holds His Job.

It looks very much like two counties
are to be wiped from the map of Oregon,
Grant and Harney, as the forest reserve
order of the department, it is rumored,
takes all of these two counties except
their respective county seats. Fortuna-
tely court can be held in the three counties,
which still leaves the Ninth Judicial Dis-
trict intact.—Ontario Democrat.

Fight the Devil With Fire.

The Everett Herald makes a fine point.
It says: "A Tacoma court has declared
that feeding slot-machines with bits of
metal instead of real coin is no offense,
because the slot-machine, being itself a
violation of law, has no legal rights.
Everett victims of the slot-machine habit
should load up with boiler-factory coin-
age and get even in the game."

Her Representatives to Blame.

Oregon is put at the foot of the class
among the "arid" states in the irrigation
column. It is not because Oregon has
not the best arid lands of them all, nor
because she has the poorest irrigation fa-
cilities. She has all of these. Her lands
are the best, her rivers are accessible to
many wide scopes of country, and she
has hundreds of reservoir sites in the
mountains storing up water. Besides, her
facilities for artesian wells in the way of
a natural supply at a short depth, give
her advantages over many points. The
trouble seems to lie in the failure of
Oregon people or Oregon representatives
to push the matter as they should. There
has been too much attention paid to
government buildings and the waste of
money on river improvements and build-
ing jetties for the good of Clatsop County.
There has been too much public interest
taken in obtaining money through hand-
ling rock and mud in the water instead
of sending water through the rich loamy
lands of Eastern Oregon that are idle
from thirst and only need water to make
them produce the marvel crops of the
age.—East Oregonian.

No Special Favors Granted.

The demand for special favors of the
state will demand special favors from
the next Legislature has gained some
hold in that city. If this is true it should
be corrected and such methods should be
prevented. Because the public and
progressive business men want the
senator and must have an appropriate
title for the Lewis and Clark centennial
is no reason why the remainder of the
state should make it an opportunity to
hold a lot of get measures and unjust
laws through the Legislature. There has
been enough of such business in Oregon,
and it is time to demand a halt. The
appropriation should be made large
enough to supply the needs without it
being necessary to resort to trades and
concessions to other parts of the state
that have not the merit to win on their
own merits, nor could be secured under