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## HEARST'S RECENT SUITS.

The great Associated Press, purveyor of news, is apparently a supsser of news, too, when it suits the designs of the managers thereof. in instance in point is the fact That the Associated Press has not rendered account of the great suits instituted by William Randolph Hearst against the coal trust. Mr. Hearst has begun an action in New York State, under the statutes of that commonwealth, to estop the coal trust from further erations. He has also been pressing a suit in the federal courts begun by him, for the same purpose,

These suits have attracted the attention of Congress, have been cause r heated argument in the United States Senate, have been topics of conversation and anxious thought by the President, the Attorney-General, he Supreme Court, and all who have to do with governmental matters.

The other day, nine or ten prominent lawyers, representing the varied nterests of the roads and companies who are controlling the coal business f the country, were in court, when Attorney-General Hearns of New Tork, heard Mr. Shearn begin the action for Mr. Hearst. Later appearinces have been made, and the Attorney-General inclines to permit the uit to proceed, and to prosecute the action vigorously.

WHAT ATTENTION HAS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PAID TO THE GREAT CASE? WHO IN THE WEST HAS READ OF IT, IF DEPENDING UPON ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSPAPERS?

Do those in life's pursuits other than that of the profession of newspaper man, not realize that such events constitute a "big news story?" Are not the bringing to bear the resources of unlimited capital for furnishing funds to prosecute, the challenging of the department of justice in The greatest state in the Union, the setting in motion of the machinery of the Federal Courts, and the promise to break up the execrable trust that has dictated the price of coal when people were freezing by the thousands, through it the State of Oregon, in line preciated: not matters which constitute news worthy of the attention by the Assoclated Press?

APPARENTLY NOT. THE PUBLIC HAS IN THIS ACTION OF THE CORPORATION, THE "GENTLEMEN'S CLUB," A CONVINCING ARGU-MENT IN FAVOR OF A FREE-FOR-ALL NEWS SERVICE AND NOT A SERVICE THAT SERVES NEWS FOR A FEW AND TRUCKLES TO THE the House WISHES OF A FEW AS AGAINST THE MANY.

## THE SENATORIAL MUDDLE.

The Legislative session has more than half expired, with no Senator plected and little legislative work performed!

Why?

The people are asking this question all over the state.

It is not answered with any degree of satisfaction.

The fact of the matter is, there is a "Senatorial muddle" on, which will not settle because of its own rotten constituency.

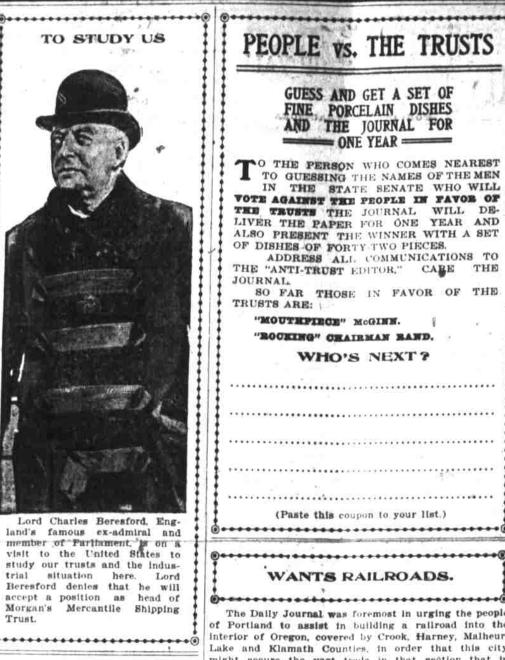
A handful of politicians are contending for the Senatorial bubble, refusing to take their cue from the will of the people, as expressed at the polls last June in favor of Mr. Geer, but bent on electing this man or that man, who has not strength enough to win.

A divided house always falls. Why will men persist in contending **Bgainst** the fates?

All the while of this political manipulation, in the interest of factional candidates, the state's interests are being neglected and the burden of government is being increased without correspondingly good results.

Why not stop the quarreling over the unreasonable and the impossible, and center on some man who will represent the whole Oregon people in the United States Senate?

Such a man could be found outside of Portland, in Eastern, Western strument:



## MILLER'S PLAN FEASIBLE.

Senator Milt A. Miller of Linn with a plan that will secure election of United States Senators by popular vote.

which will have no difficulty in passing

of Representatives of the United States of America: Your memorialists of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, most respectfully represent: That, as there is a strong and growing. demand on the part of the citizens of the several states of the Union that the United States Senators should be clected by a direct vote of the people, wherefore your memorialists most earnand respectfully ask that ontly

Congress pass an act calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution so as to elect States Senators by a direct vote of the people

"That this memorial he forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress with the request that they present the same and urge the immediate passage of a law in accordance

therewith, and that the Governor forward a copy of this resolution to the Governors of the several states." That it is consistent with the pro-

visions of the national constitution, is to be seen from Article Flof that in-"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress." It has been abundantly proved that the national Senate will not permit any movement for popular election of Senators, until it shall have been forced thereto by some action by the several states that will be mandatory upon Congress. And Senator Miller's plan is in keeping with the national constitution, and is also part of a plan that has been followed by a number of other states looking towards compliance with the constitutional proviso. It is to be hoped that enough states will adopt these resolutions to compel the submission of the matter to the tant. Legislatures that the necessary threefourths vote ratify the amendment. It will require only that there be proper leadership to carry the national plan to completion. No Legislature will refuse to adopt the required resolution. The people want them to, and this they know, and, knowing it, they will not dare to refuse to carry out the wishes of their constituents. Indeed, the resolution of Senator Miller, and those of like import that will be adopted elsewhere, promise to bring to pass the reform that now is blocked by the so-called conservatism of the United States Senate?

capital. The Daily Journal of January 22 contained a carefully written article covering the subject in County has probably been the means detail on the question, and the following letter from of placing the Oregon Legislature, and Mr. James A. Boggs of Prineville shows that this paper is not only right, but that its efforts" are ap-To the Editor Daily Journal: I have read your article on the interior of this state, published in your issue He offered a resolution as follows: which was adopted by the Senate, and that it is the best and most comprehensive article country is entitled to a designation by itself. Central Oregon contains more diversified probable the answer is always, "No."

to the famous soils of the Palouse Valley, in Washington. This interior does not lack vast areas of actual agricultural lands, needing no irrigation, but lacks the practical farmer and transportation facilities.

played fruits, vegetables, grains and livestock each | might behold the Great Manitou's footprints.

farther, an area will be served which, in size, is so large that all the so-called "Willamette Valley" would compare with but a small part of it. From Prineville, wagon roads, which are good all year, extend in every direction for a distance of from 40 to 150 miles.



play is a dramatization of Mary E. Wilk-The authoress is in's famous novel. greatly pleased with Miss Strickland's clever rendering of her creation.

#### PRE-HISTORIC KLAMATH By Paul De Laney.

The Klamath country is not only interesting historically, but it bears evidence of a pre-historic nature that no one has attempted to fathom. They differ in some respects from any other evidences yet dis-covered and have not become sufficiently known to call for a scientific investigation. A rock bridge across indicates that there were workers in this section long before the modern Indian's day, and some of the old timers of that section suggest that irrigation may have been carried on by a former race of people centuries ago.

#### Klamath Falls.

Upper Klamath and Lower Klamath Lakes are con-nected by Klamath River, which is nearly a mile in length, and has a gradual fall from mouth to source which amounts to several feet to every hundred yards For this reason the river is given the name of Klamath Falls, and the town of Klamath Falls, the county seat of the county, is situated on the Lower Klamath, at the mouth of the river, or foot of the falls,

Although this stream is more than 100 yards wide and a heavy flow of water comes dashing down its full width, deep enough to float a river steamer, if one could live on its wild waters, it has a few times within the memory of old pioneers ceased to flow and could be crossed over on foot on the rock bottom, which was as dry as a floor. This, too, notwithstanding the fact This, too, notwithstanding the fact tion. Nothing could be further from the true facts. The word "desert" is fast passing out of use, for when

Sacred Place to Indians.

It is a simple matter to the white people of that section, but the Indians regard it with a degree of superstition. They have long held this place as a sacred one. They met here in olden times and smoked the pipe of peace. They worshipped here according They worshipped here according to their idea of religion. They thought that the Great Manitou visited the place and walked unseen down the bed of the river between the lakes. They thought that the river ceased running occasionally that they savage race there was good reason for belleving this. As a remarkable coincidence the constant flow of the river has washed out holes in the rocks along the center of the river bed at uniform distances apart from the upper to the lower lake. These holes look like tracks They are several feet in length and huge man. bear the relative width of the human foot. The water, in escaping from these holes under great pressure, forces its way out in several directions, and these marks has washed out a hole with smaller holes about it, the

figure resembling the outlines of a large man. It is said to be

# OREGON EXTENSIONS

(Staff Correspondence) THE DALLES Or., Jan. 30.—Speculation is rife regarding the route that would be followed were the Columbia Southern Railway extended to the South. Mr. E. E. Lytle, president of the company, has caused elaborate surveys to be made both along the route to the south from the present terminus of the road at Shaniko and also along a route beginning at the mouth of Five-Mile Canyon, four miles shove The Dalles. The latter route is more interesting to one pot

versed in the technical phases of railroading. Also, one finds here in The Dalles quite a body of sentiment in favor of the latter.

Stated in a cursory manner, the route from the mouth of Five-Mile Canyon would run about 10 miles or so up that stream, and cross over into Deschutes Canyon, finding comparatively easy grades up that river toward Lakeview, which is the objective point that President Lytle has in view.

#### Laterals Could Be Built.

In the event the road were to be extended south by either of the proposed routes, laterals could be built easily to penetrate the vast region embraced in Central Oregon, a region toward which just now Portland is looking with longing eyes, and that must be occupied, else other centers of commerce will have effected rail connections therewith that will effectually cut off Portland from control of the trade.

For instance, were the road extended via the route up Five Mile and the Deschutes, about half way to the southern state line Crooked River flows, into the Deschutes from the southeast, up which a lateral could be built to the crest of the divide on the other side of which Silver Creek, Silvies River and other streams flow to the southeast. Such a lateral could be extended to a connection with any point desired in the country beyond.

#### Would Transform the Country.

The building of the Columbia Southern extension into Central Oregon would effect wonderful changes. For instance, take district No. 2, according to the divisions made by President Lytle's engineers. This district extends 54 miles southward from Lost Valley. The official report of President Lytle upon the resources of that portion of the country says; .

"Population, less than 1,000 Indians on the Warm Springs Reservation, and about 600 inhabitants residing in the Haystack district.

'Arable land, 200,840 acres. "Under cultivation, 6,000 acres

"Grain produced last year, when about 1,500 acres rere cultivated, 35,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye, for home consumption, as nothing is shipped

"Fruits raised, a very few apples, pears, cherries, plums, berries and all of the hardier vegetables. "All of the district, a plateau, sloping toward the Deschutes River, or a small portion sloping toward Trout Creek Basin on the north.

#### There Are Five Districts.

This is but a meagre although accurate description of one of the five districts comprised in the region from The Dalles to Lakeview. The report shows timber scattered profusely along the route, with abundant range and water in sufficient quantity and diversity to enable numerous irrigation projects being inaugurated. The winters are not severe, and the snow for the greater part of the way is not more than is needed

to supply moisture. In getting upon the tablelands, the road would ascend easy grades in every instance, and the engineer ing features are such as to offer no great difficulties to the builder

The country produces everything that Oregon raises, grains, fruits, vegetables, live stock, wool, for home onsumption, and would produce vastly more were there a railroad to open markets for a surplus.

At the present time, wool is hauled out, and live stock driven over the roads and trails, and these are the only products that reach the outside world.

#### People Would Follow the Bailroad.

Once the road were built into the central part of Oregon, people would go in and make homes. Those now there would contribute more heavily toward the annual sales of the state to the remainder of the world. Indeed, the extension of the Columbia Southern would open an empire so vast that few people of Ore-gon realize its extent. It is not less than 200 to 250 miles from the Columbia River on the North to the proposed end of the road near Lakeview and the region that would secure rail service by short hauls to the stations. And as to its width it is practically the entire central part of the State of Oregon. The scope of country served would be limited as to east and west connections only by the length of the laterals that would be built.

Five years after the road were constructed, thousands would live where now are scores, the country would add immensely to the taxable property of the state, and the benefits would be incalculable to Portland as regards commerce.

It's "Up to" Portland. "up to" Portland to send financial aid to the enterprise. Money is available to the amount of \$1,000,000, and \$500,000 additional capital is desired.

The sum is not too much for the needs of the enter-

prise. This sum would not extend the road more than

the present line that terminates at Shaniko. Later the

to be secured.

remainder needed to extend it to Lakeview would have

to the extent of \$1,000,000 on condition that Portland

place with it one half as much, it looks as though Port-

land had had presented a proposition from which she

cannot gracefully escape. No one doubts that Portland

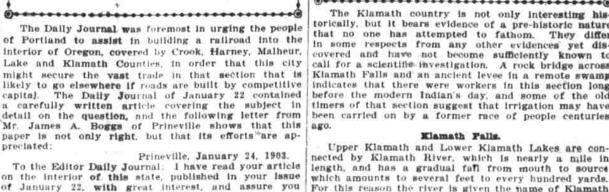
could find the necessary \$500,000 were she awake to

her duty, and it is not doubted that the benefits to

flow from the enterprise would compensate for the

If Eastern capital is willing to invest in the project

100 miles into Crook county, in event of continuing



which will have no difficulty in passing he House: "To the Honorable Senate and House There is a vast

prospects than any other portion of this state. It seems to be the general impression that this interior is but a vast desert, where nothing will grow without irrigait is said, "You can't raise anything on the 'desert, and the question is asked, "Has anyone ever tried?

The truth is that Central Oregon contains vast tracts of land that is generally termed "desert," but which is in fact land having soil that analyses equal

The County Fair held at Prineville last fall disfar above the average that could be displayed by the average county in this state.

With a railroad constructed to Prineville, if no

The inquiries for lands in this portion of the interior are very numerous, and the influx this year and resemble the prints of toes. At one point the water following years will be far greater than was anticipat-Dallmad should the solid support of the people of Portland in its endeavor to extend into this section. It is the road that this section needs. It is the road that Portland needs, Within five years from the construction of the Columbia Southern Railroad into this section it will ship to Portland more freight than all of Eastern Oregon (meaning all east of the Cascade Mountains) now ships to all points.

Oregon to whom the office given without self seeking.

Let The Journal name a few fit men. Could there be any better timber than Judge Robert Eakin of Union County for Senator?

There is Judge Stephen A. Lowell, of Umatilla County, a clean, able thorough man.

There is Charles A. Johns of Baker County,

There is W. J. Furnish, of Umatilla County.

Surely this Eastern Oregon timber is presentable. Why cannot the Republican Legislature make selections from it?

There is Judge R. S. Bean, of Lane County, an excellent man for Senator and there is R. A. Booth, of Lane County. A good man and true. A man of large interest, of business training, versed in the needs of the state.

There is Henry Ankeny, of Southern Oregon, whose brother the Washington Legislators have just elected to the Senate. Why not select him?

The Legislators at Salem need to ponder over this matter, and agree at once to settle the Senatorial muddle, and thus remove the disgust that has settled upon the minds of the people of Oregon, over the trafficking in high office, which has wasted half and more of the Legislative session.

Since it is not to be Geer, the choice of the voters, and it cannot be Fulton, whose maximum strength is 35 votes, why not turn to some other, and thus let the office seek the man for once in this day and generation?

Would it not be a refreshing sight, if this were done?

Would it not reflect great credit upon a Republican Legislature?

Would it not harmonize the different political in:erests and bring maginficent results to our beloved Oregon?

It is the thing to do. Let's do it, like men, with but one idea, to serve the people, as the people's representatives!

The Rev. Fr. Bell of St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, has invented a system of wireless telegraphy. The other day he sent messages from St. Ignatius College to Santa Clara College. Father Bell is Professor of Physics and Chemistry at St. Ignatius, and it is claimed for him that he has perfected a better and more delicate receiver than that of Marconi. The belief appears to be that advancement in wireless telegraphy must be in the improvement of receivers. The devices sending forth the electrical impulses are more easily made. The difficulty has been in securing accurate reception of the message at the other end of the line. Father Bell's invention has solved the problem better than has Marconi's, if reports be true, With a similar invention in the hands of the United States military service, as shown by the recent tests' between the Annapolis Naval 'Academy and the Navy yard at Washington, there will be no monopoly of the benefits of wireless telegraphy in the hands of a corporation that would probably not hesitate to maintain inordinately high prices and oppress the people as did the Bell Telephone Company from its inception.

Low charters have served to elevate the price of wheat from the Pacific ante Up to a week on two ago, Liverpool prices were not higher than they were last year, yet local prices have been 10 to 15 cents higher than they were last season. Charters have been so low, however, that they have left a wide margin of profit to the grower, which has not been taken up by any combination of exporters. It has been a prosperous year for the farmers who grow wheat, especially in the Inland Empire, in spite of the heavy damage to crops by storms that swept the country just before harvest.

Utah'is to set apart the first Monday of October as "Health Day, when all houses must be disinfected under the direction of the Board of Health officers. If there be people unable to furnish the disinfectants, they will be provided by the local government. It is a step in the right direction, and shows that other states may learn good public policy. even from a state that proposes to elect Smoot to the United States Senate.

Chairman Burton succeeded in cutting down appropriations for the Indian Schools. The name Burton appears to be indissolubly connected blankets will be practically nothing with cutting down appropriations, vide the delay in the improvement of the Columbia River caused by failure to secure money from the federal freasury.

Congressman Tawney of Minnesota proposes a tariff commission to inquire into the need for revision. The people don't need such a commission, although they might agree to a commis-

sion instructed to frame a plan for the revision. Inquiry at this late stage in the progress of public thought is a work of supererogation. The people want revision, and they want it badly, and the party that does not give R

would better get out of the way, Lemuel Quigg, of New York, is al-

Representative Lessler with an offer of \$5000 if he would vote for submarine boats. Quigg has been a leading light in the Republican party of New York state for many years.

The Navajo Indians are starving this winter, and the output of their famous

next summer. What a boom for the spurious blankets that are sold so

often as made by the Navajos!

The words "desert" and "irrigation" have become so associated with "Eastern Oregon" that the public cannot think of one without the other. Nothing could be farther from the true situation.

All who have tried "without irrigation" have succeeded, and now the word "try" has taken the place of

The interior is advancing and the question of transportation is but one of time.

I assure you that your efforts in behalf of this section are appreciated by the progressive people of "Central Oregon." Respectfully,

JAMES A. BOGGS.

## **BENEFITS OF THE FAIR** By Judge Wm. M. Cake.

It seems almost impossible to define further than has already been done, the benefits of the Fair to our state, but more than any other, that derived from the natural impetus which the Fair will give to filling up the state with people stands out as the most impor-

It seems incredible that a state having over 90.000 square miles, with such diversified resources, with a an undertaking. city of more than 100.000 inhabitants should only have a population of 400,000. The signs of the times indiate such a unanimity of action and purpose on the part of all the people from all portions of the state that the consequences along the line of increase of population cannot be reckoned.

I can see from this concerted action of the people the creation and development of a spirit of substantial progress and enterprise, the like of which this state has never known, and the effect of which, as exempli-

fied in hundreds of ways after the Fair, will be to practically inaugurate a new era of prosperity in our history.

learn how to attract attention to their particular sections; methods of public benefit will be more seriously and intelligently discussed, and plans carried out to the end that Oragon will be so thoroughly advertised throughout the world that the years following the Fair

should be our harvest, instead of the year preceding it.

#### THE AMERICAN GIRL.

The American girl is admired and liked at home and is the happiest, healthiest and Usually unharmed by any selfabroad because she friendliest of girls. consciousness, she is not apolegetic and morbidly sensi tive, as are many girls brought up in the close, conven-tional air of European civilization. She likes the world, and is alive to everything beautiful and good in existence. She is easily pleased, and her unstudied, fresh enjoyment of simple pleasures gives happiness to every one around her by its simple, wholesome expres sion through her face, figure and voice.

American girls, when you study them critically, are not more beautiful than English or French girls, but girl always contrives to make somehow an America.

a pretty picture of herself, and neither she nor any else can explain how she does it. She is adaptable leged to be the man who approached to an astonishing degree, and she can dress for a walk, an outdoor game, a dinner or a ball so as to make the impression that in each particular garb she is at her This power to change her appearance so as to look almost like another person is one of the American girl's chief charms, and she owes it to her keen appreciation of the people and circumstances around her. She has imagination and intuition and a genius for fitting herself to the hour .--- Woman's Home Companion.

#### A GOOD CHANGE.

A bill before the Legislature that will, meet with popular favor is that relating to changing the time of paying taxes in the fall instead of in the spring. After harvest money is always more plentiful and the payment of taxes at that time is easier than it is in the spring when money is scarce.-Milton Eagle.

Indians' Theory. The Indians claim that the Great Manitou meets

his children here at certain seasons of the year and that he comes from the far away north and is very tired when he reaches the place; that he walks down the center of the river, and that when he reaches a certain point he lies down to rest. The few times that the river has ceased to run have afforded the Indians the opportunity to see the Great Manitou's tracks and

### Why the River Goes Dry.

Klamath River runs from north to south. A wind from the south has continued for a few times in the past to blow for several weeks without ceasing. In splie of the strong current and the pressure from the upper lake, fed by Sprague and other rivers, the water is forced back and the bed of the stream is made a dry as a floor.

#### Ancient Rock Wall.

Across the upper end of the river, or fall, is a solid ock wall, wide enough to drive an ordinary wagon over built of boulders of various sizes which are laid with a care that prevents the turbulent flood from dis placing them. When the river is very low the highest portion of this wall may be seen, but it is obscured by the water at almost all times. It is when the river ceases to run that the wall may be examined thor-oughly. Every indication points to the fact that it is The oldest ploneers of the country and very ancient. the oldest Indians are unable to tell anything about its origin. It has been there since the oldest inhabitan can remember. But its origin is a puzzler. It is known that it was built before the first white man set foot in the country, and that no Indians of modern times

Then it is urged that it could not have been built under the conditions of modern times. At the intervals when the river has ceased running it has never done so for more than a day or two at's time, and the bridge could not have been constructed within this limited time. While the river is running now no power on earth could withstand the flood long enough to construct the wall. It is believed that when there was different formation at other points, long before the volcanic eruptions took place that are evident throughout

some pre-historic race constructed this wall. valley below is still a fertile one, and there are those who advance the theory that the wall was built to hold the water in the Upper Klamath for irrigation purposes.

#### An Ancient Levee.

ber belt, is another ancient structure, that puzzles the people of this generation. The water in a large, shalow basin covering hundreds of acres of ground is still held back by a turf levee that looks as ancient as the earth from which it was built. The levee appears to have been built from sod which had been cut in uniform squares and put together with masonic skill Th is a long one, and its structure with regard to scientific effects shows that whoever built it had a 10000 knowledge of engineering. The different points are braced where necessary, and the joints in the mason ry are protected with unusual, care.

#### Proof of Its Age.

No one has any knowledge of the building of this levee. In fact, it is known to have been more ancient than the white man's time. The wall at several points has sunk deep into the earth, or the earth has filled in around it, and large trees, hundreds of years old, have grown up through the wall. The place is an iso-lated one, many miles from any settlement, and for this reason it is known that it has not been used by people of the present generation. The Indians are also ignorant of the origin of the wall, and say that it has been there as long as the river and rocks and the moun-

The irrigation enthusiast here finds another evidence tNat people of ancient times resorted to this great plan that is destined to reclaim so much of Oregon and the great West.

W. D. Grandy, the "ice man," has just finished put-ting in his ice house 1,000 tons of nice, clear ice for his customers during the coming summer, and from the amounts put up by various parties there will be no ice famine in La Grande during the heated term of 1903.

outlay. Upper Columbia Fishing Industry. Grom Mr. Erank A. Seufert of this city were obtained some figures pertaining to the fishing industry of the Upper Columbia River. They show that it is a business of considerable proportions. The Upper Columbia district, as usually divided, is all of the river above the mouth of the Willamette to Celilo. It averages about 71/2 per cent of the total catch of the entire Columbia, although this year it is less than that per cent, being 20,000 cases out of 390,000. These cases weigh 70 pounds, making 14,000,000 pounds in all, and aggregating \$120,000 in market valuation.

Four canneries handle the catch-Seufert Brothers'. at The Dalles; Warren's and McGowan's at the Cascades and the Rooster Rock Combine at Rooster Rock. They operate wheels for the greater part, few seines being in use

Two hundred men are employed, averaging 50 to the cannery. A few are indians, and they appear to be quite desirable workmen. The Indians work mostly\_at catching fish, receiving wages, inasmuch as the fishing plants are generally owned by the cannefies.

#### What Labor Receives.

Of the total \$120,000 realized by the canneries for their product, about \$64,000 goes into the pockets of the laborers employed. Wages average \$40 per month. and the men are busy eight months of the year.

The open season is divided into two different periods -April 15 to August 15, september 10 to March 1. The product is sold in the East, and is shipped less frequently to brokers of late years than formerly, can-

ners selling directly to the jobbers. The industry began in 1883, when the Warrens made the first successful operation. It was the wheels that made the upper river fisheries a success,

Seufert alleges that upper-river salmon, when Mr. canned, sell better in the East than do those canned at Astoria, and that salmon caught in the upper river and shipped East in cold storage keep much better than those shipped in that form from the lower river. said he, "we command a premium in the "In fact," Eastern markets for our fish, canned or fresh.

#### Regarding the Licenses.

After years of debate, the cannerles have agreed this time to a 50 per cent increase of the license, so that, instead of realizing \$12,000 annually, \$18,000 will be secured from this source. They also ask the state to appropriate \$80,000 to build hatcheries at Ontario and on the Grand Ronde, in Eastern Oregon, and the Mc-Kinige in Southern Oregon, and a fish ladder at Oregon City. Their proposition is that if the state will build them, the canneries will submit to license assessments or otherwise such as will keep them in operation.

Their desire is to ask nothing that they believe will be unreasonable, but to contribute their just share toward the preservation of an industry that is important to the portion of the state that fringes the Columbia River. J. E. L.

#### WESTON'S ADVANCEMENT.

The rapid growth of Weston last fall will be repeated this spring. Towns either retrograde or advance, and Weston has adopted the latter course. The stimulus of free water was all that was needed to create a residence building movement unexampled in this community, and the many advocates of that measure are amply justified by results. The good work so well be gun should be continued this summer .- weston Leader.

#### GOOD ADVICE.

Don't sneer at every new enterprise that is spoken of. If you don't want to take hold of it, let others do so, if they will.-Union Republican.

WILL KEEP COOL.

tains.

the place where he laid himself down to rest.

# -----

possessed the industry sufficient to prompt them in such Pre-Historic Theory.

that country, when the flow of the water was different,

Several miles from Klamath Falls in the great tim-

The enterprising people throughout the state will