

### Children's Parade on the East Side an Interesting Feature of the Rose Festival



Easily the prettiest feature of the Rose Festival celebrations just completed with last night's electrical parade was the parade of the school children held on the east side Friday evening.

The thousands of children, boys and girls, in their white suits and dresses, marched and drilled with more than military precision. While not the most

heralded event of the festival week, it was by long odds the most inspiring.

The photographs reproduced in "The Journal" show several groups of the children as they appeared on their line of march. The girls from some of the schools wore wreaths of flowers in their hair. Those from other carried long garlands of roses which played an important part in their drill. All were exceptionally beautiful, and the judges

were almost at a loss to determine in what way best to award the prizes.

It was finally decided to give the Williams Avenue school the A. H. Manley prize for the best percentage of the May attendance in the marching line, and the second to the Montavilla school. Sunnyside was given the prize for the best appearing school, while every other school in the line was today awarded a silver cup for its fine appearance in the parade.

### Great Borax Mines in Harney County

BY ADDISON BENNETT.

Denio, Or., June 1.—I left Wild Horse, Andrews post office, at 6 o'clock this morning and arrived here about 5 this evening.

I do not know as I made it plain in my last letter that Andrews is practically at the southeastern extremity of Steina's mountain, but such is the fact, and from there for a distance of some 20 miles to the south of the mountains give way to a rough and broken country of great hills. The foothills and sides of Steina, clear up to the snow line, are covered with fine pasturage, while the broken hills to the south, like the most of those across the valley to the east, are almost barren—in many cases entirely so.

Referring to the map, you will find a large area to the south and east of Andrews set down as the Alvord desert, but just how to describe the matter for one who has had the time and opportunity to make but a cursory examination of the hills, is a hard task. It is covered with a fine growth of alkali sagebrush, interspersed with much fine bunchgrass.

At frequent intervals fine streams flow out from the foothills, and usually these waters are utilized for irrigation purposes by the farmers who live on the bottoms adjacent. But there are many streams and springs unappropriated and fine bench lands to be seen here and there.

When I started across the valley I found what the word desert hereabouts really means. The soil is of the hard pan variety, heavy with alkali, and sparsely covered with greasewood, rabbitbrush and sagebrush. In places there are ranges of sandhills with stagnant water now and then. From my trip across and down the hills, I should say that there are nearly 100 square miles of this worthless desert land.

Probably many readers have heard of the borax works and its product, the "32 mine brand." The name comes from the fact that the mine workings are situated in a series of 32 miles each to the railway at Winnemucca, about 135 miles distant.

**Borax Works Lie Idle.**

But there is nothing going on there now, nor has there been for some two years. The plant, which was built at a cost of \$1,000,000, and the price of borax is so low that there is no profit in manufacturing it from a railway.

The plant consists of the mill or refinery, a stable and shop, and some four or five tumble down sod buildings. In fact, all are mostly built of sods or bricks cut from the alkali sod, and some of these buildings must be 25 years old, and the sods almost as hard as sandstone.

No doubt the reader has seen alkali land, or land where the soil showed white as if sprinkled with a fine layer of salt. That is what the land around the borax plant looks like, only the substance is a white powder, and the soil is so hard that it is almost impossible to dig it up. It is so hard that it is almost impossible to dig it up. It is so hard that it is almost impossible to dig it up.

### Chicago Men Praise Oregon

National Grapery in West Where Great Things Are Done in a Big Way.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Portland, Or., June 12.—The importance of Umatilla county as an agricultural center, the immense area of her magnificent grain fields, the wealth of resources yet untouched, were impressed forcibly upon the party of Chicago business men who rode for 30 miles in automobiles through practically one big wheat field, over land worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, from Athena to Pendleton. Once in this city the party was given a brief reception, being met by a number of prominent business men, and they were aboard the special train and speeding eastward within a short time.

James Quinn, A. L. Knight and W. E. Brock, representing the "Credit Men's association," met the party at Walla Walla, accompanying the special train to Athena, where the line of automobiles were in waiting to whirl the party through the grain fields, while the train continued its journey to Pendleton. The novelty of the trip, and the splendid country presented, appeared sharply to the members of the party and complimentary remarks were freely made.

Frederick H. Dawson, president of the Union Trust company speaking as the

### Financiers Looking This Way

London, June 12.—The scheme to establish a labor daily newspaper in London is making great headway, and it is stated that several prominent Socialists who have private means, including H. M. Hyndman and H. G. Wells, the novelist, will financially support the journal.

### Big Things in a Big Way

"If I were footloose I would not waste many minutes in staying in the promised land where you do big things in a big way. With your splendid climate and modern twentieth century methods of working that you have done in half a generation what it takes other people 100 years to do? Your future looks bright and the thought in my opinion it has just commenced. I find that everything is on a solid basis; the farmer is rich, he has no mortgage on

### More People Greatest Need

"In my judgment what you need is more people of the right kind and more capital. We are constantly turning for investments and this trip will lead

ger before they would be found. So I left.

**How Borax is Made.**

As to just how the stuff is made or purified I do not know. But it is surely gathered up in wagons driven into a dump and thrown into a hopper, and there it is dissolved with water and passes into settling tanks. There are 24 of these vats, made of galvanized iron, six feet in diameter by ten feet deep.

The water is piped from the lake and one pipe, 10 inches in diameter, drives a turbine wheel which furnishes the power.

For a mile or so all around I could see the beds from which the crude material was gathered, though the richest bed is right at the works. In various places mounds are visible, apparently ready for the "harvest." But they have stood there for these two years. They resemble haystacks, and are about three feet high.

After I left Borax, as the place is called, I drove to the southwest, back across the valley, and for miles continued in the desert. Then I came to the fine ranch of Melvin Dool, where there is every indication of prosperity. He has a fine bunch of cattle and a place to be proud of. He irrigates several hundred acres, and his meadow land looks in the best of condition.

**Nearing Pueblo Mountain.**

I was now approaching Pueblo mountain, with its whitened peaks and the snow and summits of Steina were visible to the north. Soon I came within sight of the Trout Creek ranch of the American Livestock company, which lies on the east side of the valley, the first I have noticed on that side.

At noon I stopped at a place surrounded by tall poplars and was told I could get accommodations for myself and team. Soon I was sitting down to a sumptuous dinner, daintily served by a elderly lady of evident refinement and culture, whom I learned was Mrs. Catlow, widow of one of the pioneers of Harney county, from whom the meadow valley was named. But I think I will leave further remarks about Mrs. Catlow for a future letter. Suffice it to say that I enjoyed an hour's visit with her and her son and learned many facts which greatly interested me, as there is no doubt they will your readers.

I was now at the very base of Pueblo, and still had 11 miles to go to

Denio, which place I reached, as said before at 5 o'clock.

**Near the Nevada Line.**

This is quite an old town. The old hotel, the curio and outbuildings are made of the soil "bricks" which I have described, and seem good for a generation to come. The place is just on the line between Nevada and Oregon. In fact there are two towns, one in each state. They are about 1/2 of a mile apart, and of practically the same size. Though I think in a business way Oregon has much the best of it. The Pool Bath here is Dr. Deffenbaugh, and his general store does a large business. I am sorry to say he sets all of his goods from France, via Winnemucca, which is 110 miles away, while it is 175 to Ontario. Mr. Deffenbaugh is a loyal Oregonian and would like to trade in Portland if he could, but never a bid is made by the Rose City dealers for his trade.

**In Heart of Sheep Country.**

Denio is in the heart of a vast sheep country, and 45,000 "unions" are losing their wool at the shearing plant now running here. Twenty machines are clipping over 2000 fleeces per day, and all is actively the shearer get 9 cents per head, so they make big money—and spend some of it! About 20 tents are set up and the hotel is crowded. The traveling photographer is here, also the trapping catcher, and the gambler looms around like the vulture after its prey. And times are good in Denio, and will be for some time to come. All the time, I think, for the place is in a good location to command a big trade.

I went "over the line" into Nevada but not only far enough to say that my travels had taken me out of the state.

I have a lot to write about, some things I have got "heat" to here, and before reaching here. I refer to the opal deposits of Pueblo mountain and the opal fields just discovered west of here. But I am tired and will leave these matters for my next letter.

From here I must retrace my route for a distance of about 15 miles—to the McLean roadhouse. There I leave the valley and pass south of Steina's mountain over into the Catlow valley.

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**Northern Pacific Railway**

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I am sure, to a better understanding of the high grade securities you can offer us. We have gone through a great financial crisis and we are glad to say that because of your splendid resources I find it was scarcely felt at all in this section. We believe that the speedy return to prosperity depends largely upon the coming crop and judgment from the magnificent wheat fields we have seen the last few days there will be nothing to fear on that score. We are going home and tell our people that your section will do its duty in that regard and more too.

**Financiers Looking This Way.**

"Every financial man in the east in all our large cities, has his eyes turned to the west to see the crop conditions, and as they appear good or bad or down goes the price of commodities in our exchange which are the middle west barometers. And so as you grow more will constantly call on us for more of our manufactured products and we in turn will prosper."

**Big Things in a Big Way.**

"If I were footloose I would not waste many minutes in staying in the promised land where you do big things in a big way. With your splendid climate and modern twentieth century methods of working that you have done in half a generation what it takes other people 100 years to do? Your future looks bright and the thought in my opinion it has just commenced. I find that everything is on a solid basis; the farmer is rich, he has no mortgage on his home, his home is supplied with the telephone and automobile, and he is educating his family in the best way. Values will continue to increase in this country as you have built on a solid foundation. You have the natural wealth and the greatest resources of any section I have ever visited."

**DAILY NEWSPAPER BY LABOR UNIONS**

London, June 12.—The scheme to establish a labor daily newspaper in London is making great headway, and it is stated that several prominent Socialists who have private means, including H. M. Hyndman and H. G. Wells, the novelist, will financially support the journal.

It is not known whether the trades unions can legally invest any part of their funds in a newspaper, but the scheme will be so amended as to permit of the capital being subscribed by individual labor men of Socialist persuasion.

The joint board of the three central trade union organizations has charge of the scheme, which will be fully explained in the forthcoming Trade Union Congress to be held shortly at Ipswich. As soon as the trades unions are agreed the Parliamentary committee of the Labor party will be asked to proceed with the formation of a daily newspaper company.

**Portland Railway Light and Power Company**

Bulletin No. 16

GROWTH OF COMMUNITIES AS AFFECTED BY CORPORATIONS.

(From the Manufacturers' Record)

Street railways greatly enhance the taxable values of cities. As an average example, assume that a company extends one of its lines a mile into undeveloped cow pastures adjacent to a city. This at once raises the price of 1000 acres of land from \$300 per acre to \$900, giving an increased assessable value of \$600,000 on land alone; with buildings, possibly a total of \$1,000,000, on which the state and city will receive annually \$15,000 in taxes. If this mile of track in two years after construction pays operating expenses, fixed charges and taxes, the average company would be satisfied. More than in any other industry, expenditures in extension and equipment of street railways reflect value to all other property in the community. It has been the universal experience that in cities where great expenditures on transportation systems have been made, every kind of business is correspondingly extended.

Every time a city curtails the borrowing power of its street railway company \$1,000,000 it reduces its income in taxes alone by at least \$100,000 per annum. In the average city the street railway company pays for and maintains one sixth of all the pavement within corporate limits. Allowing eight yards per capita, at \$3 per yard, amounts to an expenditure by the company in a city of 100,000 of \$400,000. Upon this amount the company pays interest of 6 per cent, taxes 2 per cent and maintenance 8 per cent, for which expenditure it receives practically nothing. This item amounts to 68 cents per capita per year. In addition, track and roadway construction suitable for pavement necessitates an expenditure over what is sufficient for car service equal to the pavement costs, upon which interest, taxes and maintenance as above must also be paid. This would amount to \$68,000 per year, or 68 cents per capita. The company carries, say one fourth of its passengers free, and it costs just as much to carry a transfer passenger as any other.

There are other forms of benefit, either in cash or service, such as free transportation of policemen and firemen and payment of court costs for pauper plaintiffs. In addition, there are damage payments in excess of just claims to the extent of possibly 50 cents per capita, or \$50,000 in a city of 100,000.

All business, whether conducted by individuals or corporations, should be regulated within such limits as will insure to these units of society the freedom of action possible up to the point of preventing encroachment upon the rights of other individual or corporate units.

Regulation, if at all, should be universal. It is unprofitable to a community to single out the street railway to bear the accumulated chastisement which should be shared by a thousand others. The average city is beginning to thoroughly appreciate this, as indicated by the small following of would-be demagogues who fail to discern that their meal has been eaten.

The prosperity of a country or city depends entirely upon its treatment of invested money. Some countries of the western hemisphere bursting with natural wealth are now, in large part, howling wildernesses, and will be for generations to come, because not one with a dollar to invest, even with a prospect of dividends of 100 per cent per annum, would chance its immediate confiscation. Bondholders want security, not stockholders' dividends. If either is made uncertain, development stops. Exclusive of returns on borrowed capital, which should be approximately 5 per cent per annum, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mercantile businesses should and do yield, when efficiently operated, at least 15 per cent per annum on the money invested by equity holders. Ten per cent of this is for the hazard, labor and responsibility of management, which fall entirely upon the stockholder. If the city regulates plants manufacturing and selling gas, electricity and other public conveniences through extortionate taxation or reduction of rates to a point of less profit than suggested, it will result in the paralysis of the industry to which such regulation is directed. This is simply an application of the law under which money flows in the course of least interference to the safest harbor. If any state or city has ambitions to be great, let it seize the present opportune moment and announce to the world a fixed policy toward investments in which individual and corporate business, private or public, are treated absolutely on a parity in regulation, taxation and the general exercise of police power or other necessary interference.

Two recent decisions of the supreme court of the United States inspire confidence in corporate investment. A paragraph from the decision in the Knoxville water case is:

"Our social system rests largely upon sanctity of private property, and that state or community which seeks to invade it will soon discover the error in disaster which follows. The slight gain to the consumer which he would obtain from a reduction in the rates charged by the public service corporation is as nothing compared with his share in the ruin which would be brought about by denying to private property its just reward, thus unsettling values and destroying confidence."

In the same decision regarding regulation, we find:

"It is a delicate and dangerous function and ought to be exercised with a keen sense of justice on the part of the regulating body, met by a frank disclosure on the part of the company to be regulated. The courts ought not to bear the whole burden of saving property from confiscation, though they will not be found wanting where the proof is clear. The legislatures and subordinate bodies to whom the legislative power has been delegated ought to do their part."

Stay away from courts; settle your difficulties at home among your own people. Be frank; state your full case and demand your rights, whether you are the buyer or seller, and you will be sustained.

We are trying to adjust the present surface turbulence. New men are also springing up who are locally and nationally turning the tide in another direction. The leader of the future will be the man who is the embodiment of justice. He will be intellectually unsurpassed and financially independent. He will come from the working class; will have experienced all the pangs of poverty, the struggles for recognition and the inspiration of wealth and independence. The wages he will receive will be an absolute unanimous approval of those he represents. His power will not rest on his having led the mob in plundering the rich, nor in guiding the rich in sapping the life of the poor. He will take up the existing order and advance it much as possible in its evolution. In general, he will believe in evolution and not revolution. He will see that every person gets everything that is justly his. The day of the demagogue in this civilization is done. One-sided leaders have caused all the cataclysms of history. We want, and are going to get, balanced men into public life. The movement has started which will place in our city councils, our legislatures and the congress of our nation individuals who possess the intelligence, strength of purpose and the sense of justice which will force complete approval of every man, woman and child thus represented. Vested rights of corporate or incorporate interest, whether of the rich or poor, have not in the whole life of our nation been in danger, and are not now. The outlook, both in security and returns to labor and capital in any field, was never brighter or more certain.