

MAY RECLAMATION REPORT IS GIVEN

(Special Correspondence.)
 Hermiston, Ore., May 22.—The reclamation report for May is as follows: Weather conditions were favorable. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees, minimum 21 degrees, and mean 52 degrees, F. A. A small force was engaged in placing turn-outs, and some work was done in deepening the drainage ditch, the feed canal was operated during the month, a maximum of 230 second feet being diverted from the river and about 215 second feet of which reached the reservoir from the river. The total quantity of water diverted was 10,500 acre feet, of which 9,700 acre feet reached the reservoir. The available storage in the reservoir at the end of the month amounted to 49,000 acre feet of water. About 6,500 acre feet of water were delivered for irrigation, through the distributing system. Topographical surveys of the reservoir site for the western extension were completed, and the topographical surveys of irrigable lands were continued. Test pits were dug and three wash boring outfits were in operation at the proposed dam sites. All the homesteads have been filed on in the fourth unit, and payments on water right charges have been made.

Other Notes.
 Rev. Owen Jones and wife arrived here from North Dakota yesterday and will make this their future home. Rev. Jones having purchased forty acres of land under this project in section 22. He will have this land improved at once, and it is rumored that he will start to organize an Episcopal church at this place.
 The K. of P. lodge will have a banquet next Thursday, at which time the nominations for officers for the ensuing year will be closed, work in the third rank will be given, also. This meeting is a farewell reception for George T. Root, the first Vice Chancellor of this lodge. Mr. Root will move to Portland soon to make that his future home.

It Started the World.
 When the astounding claims were first made for Buckien's Arnica Salve, but forty years of wonderful cures have proved them to be true, and everywhere it is now known as the best salve on earth for burns, boils, scalds, sores, cuts, bruises, sprains, swellings, eczema chapped hands fever sores and piles. Only 25c at Koepfens.

Americans in Marathon.
 London, May 24.—Mike Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York and Jim Corkery of the Irish-American Athletic Club of Toronto are the American representatives in the annual English Marathon Championship race under the auspices of the Polytechnic Harriers. The run will be held over the Windsor Castle-Shepard's Bush course. A tremendous crowd will witness the grilling long distance run, which is the big athletic event of the week in England.

Extremes meet when the kitten plays with its tail.

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Pendleton, Friday, June 2

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Overland Limited of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific inaugurates its 68 hour Chicago-Frisco trips next Sunday.

If the people of Fort Worth will take 250,000 of the bonds of the Gulf, Texas & Western, the railroad will be immediately extended to the city from Jermyn, a distance of about 75 miles. The preliminary survey has already been made.

Arrangements have been made by the Queen and Crescent with the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of the Kentucky University for tests of cotton waste used on the railroad to determine which is the most desirable for the purpose required.

The first all steel train service to be operated west of the Mississippi has been started by the Missouri Pacific between St. Louis and Kansas City. The train has broken all records for fast running across the state. On a recent run it covered the 233 miles between these two cities in 347 minutes.

The Lake Shore-Lehigh Valley fast freight line is not going out of business, as has been reported. The line makes an announcement that has made changes in its methods, and is reducing unnecessary agencies. Claims will not be handled by line managers in the future, as after June 1 they will be sent to the railroads interested to be passed upon and authorized for payment. The carriers will provide positions for the clerks who have been doing claim work and are no longer needed in the fast freight line offices.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and the Virginian roads are planning to make Hampton Roads Va., the greatest coal port in the world, taking the supremacy from Cardiff, Wales, which has been in the van over a century. Last year between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons of hard coal and soft coal was handled at Cardiff, while Hampton Roads, with three distinct piers at Lambert's point, Sewalls Point and Newport News, maintained by the three roads, handled a grand total of 520,918 tons, distributed as follows: N. and W., 4,293,987 tons; Chesapeake and Ohio, 4,007,540 tons, and the Virginian, 1,139,291 tons.

That the Denver and Rio Grande proposes to test the constitutionality of the federal liability law is disclosed by its answer to the complaint of Frank Krass in a suit he has brought to recover \$25,000 for damages received while in the service of the company as brakeman. Unconstitutionality of the law is pleaded as its principal defense, on the ground that the act is not a regulation, but it is directed solely to employers who are common carriers and the relation between the employer and the employee. Krass was injured while attempting to board a switching train at Helper, Utah, on May 18, 1909. In addition he also seeks to recover \$1,700 for lost time and expenses.

Boys Will Be Boys.
 and are always getting scratches, cuts, sprains, bruises, bumps, burns or scalds. Don't neglect such things—they may result seriously if you do. Apply Ballard's Snow Liniment according to directions right away and it will relieve the pain and heal the trouble. Price 25c, 50c and \$1. A. C. Koepfens & Bros.

Boys' Bisley in England.
 London, May 24.—Youthful crack shots of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, South Africa and other parts of the empire today commenced a "Boys' Bisley" rifle shoot for the championship of the empire. The tournament is under the auspices of the Imperial Cadet association.

WILSON IN MINNEAPOLIS

(Continued from page one.)

ests, have known that there was this definite body of persons to resort to, and they have made terms with them. They have agreed to supply them with money for campaign expenses and to stand by them in all other cases where money was necessary if in return they might resort to them for protection or for resistance in matters of legislation. There have been times when it was a matter of no surprise to us to learn that legislatures looked to a certain man who was not even a member of their body for the instructions as to what they were to do with particular laws, and we have become cynically accustomed to the presumption that the instructions they received were received after the majority had conferred with those who were backing him and assisting him in the business world.

As to Machines.
 It is not altogether just to indulge in indiscriminate blame for this state of affairs; our legislatures being at loose ends, nobody in particular being responsible, it was natural not to say inevitable, that some sort of control should spring up. The machine, which was the center of party organization, was the natural instrument of control, and men who had business interests to promote naturally resorted to the body which exercised the control. There need have been nothing sinister about this. If the whole matter had been open and candid and honest, public criticism would not have centered upon it. But the use of money always results in demoralization to actual corruption. There are two kinds of corruption—the crude and obvious sort, which consists in direct bribery, and the much subtler, more dangerous sort, which consists in a corruption of the will. Business men who have tried to set up a control in politics through the machine have more and more deceived themselves, have allowed themselves to think that the whole matter was a necessary means of self-defense, have said that it was

a necessary outcome of our political system. Having reassured themselves in this way, they have drifted from one thing to another until the questions of morals involved have become hopelessly obscured and submerged.

Indirect Bribery.
 The methods used are well enough known. Money has not only been supplied to those men in public life who would be serviceable to big business interests by way of promoting the legislation they desired and preventing the legislation they feared, but it has also been denied to those who would not be serviceable. It is this latter use of the money power which has attracted very little attention, but which is after all the most insidious and contemptible part of the whole ugly system. Most of our legislators are men engaged in one kind of business or another, or engaged in one sort of employment or another. They therefore have their own individual business interests and connections, and again and again it has happened that individual legislators who wished to render conscientious and independent public service found themselves suddenly embarrassed when they refused to serve particular business interests which were seeking legislative favors. They have found that they could not renew their notes at the bank. They have found credit denied them and obstacles put in their way in the conduct of their business. The whole thing can be easily managed without attracting public attention and in such subtle ways that even the man injured cannot always prove that there is anything intentional or deliberate in the injury done him but the grip of the money market tightens on him none the less and strangles him if he exercises too great independence and does not lend himself to the purpose which the machine has consented to promote at the bidding of the business men with whom they are allied.

The Use of Money.
 Unhappily money is necessary at every turn of the political game. It is necessary in connection with every part of our electoral process because our electoral processes have to be public, men have to be commended to the electorate by methods of one sort or another, like public speeches, literature printed and distributed through the mails—by all the methods of publicity, which are necessarily costly. A man cannot get into office without the expenditure of a good deal of money, even if he confines the expenditure to perfectly legitimate objects. The sources of money are therefore the sources of political opportunity and of power, and those who supply the money can generally control the nominations, that is to say, the selection of those who are to exercise the powers of government and of law-making. And opportunity does not stop at election. The men elected to office generally hope to have some political future, and they find that future in turn controlled at the source so that those who supply the "sinews of war" are too often able to exercise a kind of command which deprives representatives of the people of their own real independence. It requires a great deal of courage and an unusual amount of individual initiative to serve in one of our legislatures without being touched and restrained and coerced in some degree by influences of this kind.

The Tariff.
 One of the best instances that could be cited is the whole disappointing business of our legislation with regard to import duties. The tariff has been the most prolific source of the corrupt interference of business with politics that the experience of the country has afforded. Almost every kind of business is affected directly or indirectly by the tariff laws and it has in recent years become notorious that the schedules of the tariff were arranged by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives and the finance committee of the senate with a very tender regard for particular business interests.

Everybody will agree that if the tariff policy is intended to be protective and to seek the objects which it has always pretended to seek, it is perfectly legitimate that it should have to pay a very careful regard to the business interests of the country taken as a whole. But that is a very different matter from paying regard to the individual interests of particular undertakings and of particular groups of men. The long and short of the whole experience, as we now see it, is that our whole tariff legislation has degenerated from a policy of protection into a policy of patronage. The party which has stood most consistently for the so-called system of protection has derived not a little of its power from the support of the great business interests of the country. I do not mean the moral support merely. I mean that it has been supplied with immense sums of money for the conduct of its campaigns and the maintenance of its organization and that, whether it has established a partnership with the manufacturing interests of the country which has deprived it of its liberty of action in all matters touching the tariff, it is bound by obligations, tacit and explicit, to see that those interests are not damaged which have been its most stalwart backers and supporters.

Silent Skulduggery.
 It has again and again happened, therefore, to the scandal of the whole country, that items and clauses have been inserted into our tariff laws which were not even explained to the members of congress, which received no exposition at all, which were a matter of private arrangement and understanding between the representatives of certain great business interests and the members of the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate. The finance committee of the senate in particular during many years was the stronghold of these special interests. I am not intimating direct corruption of any kind. I am speaking now only of that subtle corruption of the will to which I have already referred. The will dominant in the finance committee of the sen-

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ate has for many decades together been subservient to the dictates and to the interests of particular groups of men. Their interests have been served constantly and often in defiance of the well-known opinions and purposes not only of the national administration but of the members of the houses as well who for reason struggled in vain against the dictates of the omnipotent leaders of the senate.

Here displayed in its grossest form was the intimate power of business over politics.

The Country Aroused.
 The country has definitely made up its mind that it will get at the root of this matter and of all other matters like it, and that it will break up this alliance. There was a time when it looked as if to accomplish this would involve a very dangerous sort of strife between the general mass of voters in the country and those who had exhibited splendid talents in building up the business of America. But, happily, that threat has disappeared. It is one of the happy circumstances of our time that the most intelligent and progressive of our business men have seen the mistake as well as the immorality of the whole bad business. The alliance between business and politics has been a burden to them—an advantage no doubt upon occasion, but a very questionable and burdensome advantage. It has given them great power but it has also subjected them to a sort of slavery and a sort of subservience to leading politicians. They are anxious to be freed from the bondage as the country is to be rid of the influences and methods which it represents. Leading business men are now becoming great factors in the emancipation of the country from a system which was leading from bad to worse. There are those of course, who are wedded to the old ways and who will stand out for them to the last, but they will sink into a minority and be overcome. They have found that their old excuse that it was necessary to defend themselves against unfair legislation is no longer a good excuse, that there is a better way of defend-

ing themselves than through the private use of money, and that is to take the public into their confidence, to make absolutely open all their dealings with legislative bodies and legislative officers, and let the public judge as between them and those with whom they are dealing in the field of politics.

Publicity the Cure.
 This discovery on their part of what ought to have been obvious all along points out the way of reform, for undoubtedly publicity comes very near being the cure-all for political and economic maladies of this sort. But publicity will continue to be very difficult so long as our methods of legislation are so obscure and devious more and more obvious that the way to purify our politics is to simplify them, and that the way to simplify them is to establish responsible leadership. We now have no leadership at all inside our legislative bodies—at any rate, no leadership which is definite enough to attract the attention and watchfulness of the country. Our only leadership being that of irresponsible persons outside the legislatures, who constitute the political machines, it is extremely difficult for even the most watchful public opinion to keep track of the circulation methods pursued. This undoubtedly lies at the root of the growing demand on the part of American communities everywhere for leadership, for responsible leadership, for putting in authority and keeping in authority those whom they know and whom they can watch and whom they can constantly hold to account. The business of the country ought to be served by thoughtful and progressive legislation, but it ought to be served openly, candidly, advantageously, with a careful regard to letting everybody be heard and every interest be considered, the interest which is not backed by money as well as the interest which is and this can be accomplished only by some simplification of our methods which will center the public trust in small groups of men who will lead not only by reason of legal authority or the right to command,

but by reason of their contact with and amenability to public opinion.

People Are Sane.
 It is a refreshing and reassuring thing to remind ourselves at every turn of how safe it is to depend upon public opinion in America when public opinion is well informed. There is no revolution in the air except as against iniquity and secret conferences against the public interest. The American mind is well poised and wholesome and inclined to justice, and the task that lies ahead of us is at every turn the task of putting that opinion into the saddle again so that affairs may go forward by a common impulse—that great impulse for the attainment of better and better things which we are proud to regard as characteristic of the country we love.

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