

COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

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CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Some of the Happenings of the Busy World, Gathered Here and There.

France is in the throes of a great strike of 80,000 miners.

The Cash Register that was stolen in Eugene last Monday was located Wednesday under a lodging house.

A toll road in Linn county has abandoned their rights there, as they could not make enough out of the road to pay.

Colorado is suffering terrible calamities from snow slides. Many thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed.

Bertrand N. Rounds, who has been working here organizing a Fraternal Brotherhood Lodge, is spending a few days at his Eugene home.

The Eugene Merchant's Protective Association is protesting against the blocking of the road between Eugene and Springfield by a Southern Pacific trestle on the cut off line.

Greiving over the death of his playmate, a young collie dog jumped overboard from an Atlantic Liner a few hours after having seen her body buried at sea. He was faithful even in death.

A Swedish professor has recently died, who has been in bed practically all his life. Taken sick early in life, and kept in bed for a good while, he developed a fondness for lying there, with the result that he has done all his teaching from his bed for years.

Mrs. Mary A. Huntington, wife of Henry E. Huntington, a nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington was granted a divorce from her husband in San Francisco on Thursday. We always hear of the rich people that have divorces, but seldom of those whose lives are as one.

The government is in a stew about the selection of a site for the Dry Dock Dewey in the Philippines, as the harbors at Manila and Subig Bay are both too shallow. Much adverse criticism is also being aroused over the great cost of towing the dock the 5000 miles extra distance on account of its having been built on the Atlantic.

A village blacksmith in Mt. Vernon; New York during a recent snow storm won the election as mayor on a Municipal ownership ticket by having got a corner on all the sleighs in the town.

A Helena, Mont. Bachelors club is in trouble. It was recently published that they intended to raise money to advertise that there were 10 unmarried men to every eligible woman in the county. No need for any advertising. Letters are arriving by the thousands.

Woman Suffrage Lecturer to be Here.

Miss Gail Laughlin, a prominent lawyer of New York will speak here on next Thursday night in the Opera house in the interests of Universal Suffrage. She is easily first among the brilliant women who espouse the cause and are using their talents to forward its progress.

Citizen's Ticket Nominated Tuesday Night.

Mayor—Dr. B. R. Job
Alderman—1st Ward, Jim Porter.
" 2nd Ward, H. Venske.
" 3rd Ward, G. McQueen.
Recorder—Joe Young.
City Treasurer—Herbert Eakin.
Councilman Wm. Johnson, W. A. Hogate, and J. H. Bartels hold over until next year, the retiring councilmen being C. H. VanDenberg, Chamberlain and Oliver Veatch.

Dr. Job is a well known physician of the town, whose many years residence here have made him acquainted with every man, woman and child in the country. He has served the city before in this office and will go before the people on his record of his previous work.

Jim Porter is one of our local capitalists and progressive farmers and has many interests in the town, and has only recently with his brother and Mr. Stewart built the new brick block and remodeled the Hotel Oregon.

H. Venske is the Cash grocery man, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the town. His home is the assembly house for High school teachers.

Geo. McQueen is the proprietor of a confectionery and cigar stand, and has a number of other business interests here as well as in Bohemia.

There will be a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Club at the Christian Church on every Monday night at 7:30. The public cordially invited.

WASHINGTON BUDGET

Happenings at the National Capitol Entertainingly Told for Our Busy Readers.

Washington, D. C. (Special Correspondence.)

That all Oregon land now embraced within forest reserves which is more valuable for other than timber purposes, may be opened to private ownership and development Senator Fulton has inaugurated a movement to have presented to the Interior Department authentic statements of the people contiguous and most interested. The Senator began with Lane county, which, from reports, seemed to offer a striking example of the evil. Judge Chrisman of Lane says that at least 50,000 acres of land within the boundaries of his county and now embraced in the forest reserves is amenable to agriculture, horticulture and livestock raising. This statement by one who is in position to be informed has been taken as the basis for action. Senator Fulton seeks the signed statements of all citizens of Lane county who are informed on the subject and when gathered, if these bear out the report will present them to the forestry bureau as reason why such lands should be reopened to private ownership. It seems apparent that the Government's experts often differ with local residents regarding the real value of forest land for various purposes. As these experts are not always familiar with local conditions and the residents of the community who are accustomed to build homes in forests should be, a full expression of sentiment and judgment by the practical man is sought. If land is found most valuable for its timber the Senator says he will not be a party to any effort to throw it open, if the reserves are held to reasonable bounds. After getting at the bottom of existing conditions in Lane county it will be the purpose to take up other counties affected by the reserves, until all agricultural and has been eliminated. In the last the agents of the forestry bureau have been traveled over withdrawn areas, sounding local sentiment, but complaint has been made that some of these agents were over-zealous in the reserve work and instead of reflecting local sentiment as to the value of every part of the withdrawal for various purposes, were eager champions of making the reserve as large as possible. The work now undertaken is to put in organized form local thought on the values of limited sections of the reserve, and finally determine what may be developed otherwise.

No doubt can be entertained of the enactment by the House of the measure for the relief of Northern Pacific Land Grant sufferers. Favorable report of the committee on public lands has been made which assures enactment of the law by the House. When it becomes effective the settlers will at last be assured enjoyment of their homes while the company will be amply remunerated pursuant to the decision of the Supreme court.

Eastern papers have taken up discussion of the matter of putting reclamation work more directly under Congress. Note is being made of the fact that in no other department has one official such enormous power and latitude as in prosecuting reclamation work. The theory of the change is to have projects submitted for approval and appropriation by Congress. This agitation is without any charge of dishonesty or misappropriation by the Secretary of the Interior, being based upon the general practice that the power is too vast and the duties too exhaustive for the official.

In granting Senator Fulton the courtesy of delaying creation of the Rogue River forest reserve, in southwestern Oregon, President Roosevelt emphasized that he did so to enable the Senator to get together the community sentiment. If that portion of the state is opposed to the reserve, the inference follows that the withdrawal will not be made permanent. In doing this, the president has deferred to local sentiment more than his subordi-

nates in administrative circles, as the Forestry Bureau is determined to make this withdrawal permanent with few eliminations. The several communication sent to Senator Fulton already indicated to him that a majority of the people directly affected were against the reserve. As there had not been full expression of opinions, all the Senator could say to the President in this regard was that he believed the people opposed. Developments within the next few weeks will prove whether there is a majority sentiment against or for the proposition.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon has notified me in writing that pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act making effective the initiative and referendum provisions of Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and regulating elections thereunder, and providing penalties for violations of provisions of this act," approved February 24, 1903, the People's Power League of Oregon duly filed in his office on February 3rd, 1906, an initiative petition containing 8362 signatures properly attached to a copy of said measure, certified in accordance with law, demanding that a proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held in said state on the 4th day of June, 1906, being the first Monday in June, 1906, designated by said People's Power League of Oregon as "Constitutional Amendment giving cities and towns exclusive power to enact and amend their charters," which said proposed amendment is hereinafter particularly set forth.

Now, Therefore, I, Geo. E. Chamberlain, Governor of the State of Oregon, in obedience to the provisions of said act herebefore first mentioned do hereby make and issue this Proclamation to the people of the State of Oregon, announcing that the People's Power League of Oregon has filed said initiative petition with the requisite number of signatures thereto attached demanding that there be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular election to be held on the 4th day of June, 1906, said day being the first Monday in said month, a proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, designated by said People's Power League of Oregon as "Constitutional Amendment giving cities and towns exclusive power to enact and amend their charters," which said proposed amendment is as follows:

"Section 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by the legislative assembly by special laws. The legislative assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city or town. The legal voters of every city and town are hereby granted power to enact and amend their municipal charter, subject to the Constitution and criminal laws of the State of Oregon."

Done at the Capitol at Salem, this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1906.

(Signed) GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor.

By the Governor: (Signed) F. I. DENBAR, Secretary of State.

Maple Sugar Making Tried at La Grande.

La Grande, Or., March 21.—What is believed to be the first maple sugar produced in this section of Oregon is that made by Mrs. L. F. Proebstel, who has about a dozen sugar maple trees on her farm, grown from seed imported from Illinois 18 years ago. She has been making some experiments in the sugar industry on a small scale. The tapping of the trees was superintended by a former resident of the sugar districts of Ohio. The amount of syrup turned out was not large, but it is of excellent quality. The sugar is of lighter color and has not quite the same taste as the eastern product.

Alfalfa Seed Coming Soon

Farmers who have taken contracts for cultivating the experimental alfalfa tracts in the Willamette Valley for the Harriman lines will be sent the seed for planting the tracts within two weeks. The government agreed to furnish 40 per cent of the seed required for the experiments and this has been sent for. It is expected to arrive almost any day. The government will also provide bacteria culture for the inoculation of the whole amount of seed. During the summer an expert will be sent here to examine the tracts and make a report to the Department of Agriculture. The seed will be planted about April 10.—Oregonian.

Jonathan Bourne



Republican Candidate for United States Senator. Champion of Statement One.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr. candidate before the Republican primaries for the nomination of United States Senator in Congress, for the long term commencing March 4, 1907, was born in New Bedford, Mass., February 23, 1855; was a member of the class of 1877 at Harvard University; came to Portland May 16, 1878; was a Republican member of the Oregon Legislature in the session of 1885 and the extra session of 1886; was one of Oregon's delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1888 and Oregon's member of the Republican National Committee from 1888 to 1892, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892; and was elected as a Mitchell Republican to the Oregon Legislature in 1896.

Mr. Bourne has been more prominently identified with the development of the mineral resources of Oregon than any other man in the state, having expended in the last 20 years over \$1,000,000 of his own money in the acquisition and development of Oregon mines.

While Mr. Bourne has had his residence and main office at Portland since 1878, he has had another office at New Bedford, Mass., and has carried on the business of his father's estate since 1889, which makes him familiar with many of the large interests and leading men in the East. These qualifications, in conjunction with his energy, originality, executive ability and experience in business and political affairs pre-eminently qualify him for making an able and influential Senator for the State of Oregon.

Mr. Bourne has always favored extending the direct power of the people over their government as far as possible. He was one of the leading spirits in the Initiative and Referendum movement from 1896 until it was approved by the voters at the June election in 1902. In 1904 he was a member of the executive committee of the direct Primary Nominations League, and holds the same position with the People's Power League at this time. In all these movements he has been one of the few to guarantee the necessary expenses of preparing and proposing his measures to the people.

He says that the choice of United States Senator should be by direct vote of the people, and that the Legislature should be compelled to elect the man the people select. To accomplish this result, he is championing Statement No. 1 of the primary election law as the only method by which public opinion may be crystallized and made effective upon the Legislature.

In his petition for nomination he says:

"If I am nominated and elected I will, during my term of office, favor: Republican politics.

Amending National Constitution for People's Election of United States Senators.

Publicity Political Campaign Expenses.

National Control of Corporations in Interstate Commerce.

Rigid Exclusion of Asiatic Coolie Labor; Good Wages Make Good Citizens.

Legal Limitation Labor hours for Safety on Railroads.

Parcels Post, Including Rural Delivery.

Pure Food Laws.

Liberal Appropriations for Panama Canal, Coast Defense, River and Harbor Improvements, Including Columbia, Willamette Rivers, Coos, Yaquina and Other Oregon Harbors, Cello Canal, Government Canals at Oregon City.

Fair Share of Irrigation Fund for Oregon.

Loyal Support of Successful Candidates.

Rigid enforcement Statement One.

Roosevelt for Second Elective Term.

I desire that the following statement be printed after my name on the nominating ballot:

I will support President Roosevelt's determination that justice be done all men."

HOTEL GRAHAM

Headquarters For
Mining and Commercial Men

A. Graham, Prop.

Up-to-date

Plumbing

All kinds of
Hardware---None better
Made

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an hour before giving the slightest indication as to what the ultimate decision would be. He reviewed the case at length, cited all essential facts which had been brought out and concluded as follows:

"Under the law in this case the immunity pleas were filed by defendants will be sustained as to the individuals and denied as to the corporations, and the artificial persons, and the jury will find in favor of the government as far as the corporations are concerned and against the government as far as individuals are concerned."