

The DesChutes Echo

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

Reports have it that Crook county is to have another government forest reserve. We do not want it but that does not matter. Oregon has now so many timber reserves that we will soon be a kind of national park. It cannot be understood why the administration is showing us such marked favor. The taking of timber land by the government was originally based on the right of the United States to reserve forests for ship timber. In this day of iron ships of course little timber is needed and the government buys what it needs in the open market rather than go to its reserves. The fact is, that the government does not need the timber on its reserves. It is taking timber land for other purposes or with no purpose at all. If the government wanted the lands of this county it should have taken them long ago. It is mere bungling for it to wait until the land has been filed upon and individuals have invested their money in getting located on homesteads and then come in and hampers them. A forest reserve is a dead piece of land with no wagon-road improvements, no support for a railroad, a drag-anchor upon the future of the community where it is located. In the present case it has not even the advantage of conserving the water supply since the tract to be reserved is arid. The action of the Interior Department is inexplicable. It is the duty of the residents of this vicinity to formulate and sign a good stiff protest against this unnecessary invasion of the rights of this county and we urge that no time be lost in putting the matter before the Secretary of the Interior.

President Roosevelt, some time since, made some remarks commendatory of large families and urging the raising of large families as a duty. One Malthus, an Englishman, set the world thinking on the same subject over a hundred years ago, but his views hardly agree with those of our president. Malthus by taking the human birth-rate and death-rate of his time, claimed that it would be less than a century before the old earth would be so populous that she would be unable to furnish food and raiment for all. He believed that periodic famines would result. The appointed time for these happenings has gone by but no such awful conditions exist. Malthus, however, was not so wildly speculative as would appear at first thought. He did not forese the possibilities for increasing the productivity of the earth, neither did he forecast the coming improvements in manufacturing. In China and India conditions exist which bear out the Malthusian

theory. In productive years the food supply is scarcely sufficient for the population, while a short crop is followed by famine which reduces the population and relieves for a time the overcrowded condition. Europe, we see, is an exception but we must remember that Europe has saved herself from overcrowding by sending her surplus population to new countries like the Americas, Australia and Africa. What if all these people had remained in Europe? European emigrants have done the mother country good in another way. They have produced cheap food products and raw material for manufacturing and have furnished the mother country with labor. In this way Europe has avoided our population yet she is far from independent. Roosevelt's advice needs a good deal of qualification. Parents owe the duty to the country and to their children to prepare them for the contest of life and the capacity of the parents to perform this duty is the best test in regard to the size of the families.

The O. R. & N. Says No.

The meeting of the state portage board with A. L. Mohler, president of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland last Friday, for the purpose of discussing the proposition of the railroad company permitting the state to use a portion of its right-of-way for the portage road, amounted to nothing. Mr. Mohler virtually laughing in the faces of the members of the board for having asked what seemed to him such an absurd proposition.

Mr. Mohler put up a good argument for the railroad, just such an argument as was to have been expected. The report of his ultimatum is summarized by the Oregonian as follows:

"As you know, the old portage road between Celilo and The Dalles was found to be inadequate to handle the business (and will be found so again), the result was the building of a railroad line along the Columbia river to Portland.

"As the business of a country increases the railroads find it necessary to double track their property and increase their sidetrack facilities, and we have such improvements in view.

"We have many miles of railroad in Washington and Oregon, and a through line for passengers and freight traffic and the carrying of the United States mail, and after having developed the business why should we relinquish our holdings and prevent future development of our trackage facilities and business?

"This third portage road can be constructed without encroaching on our right of way. Our own line cost far in excess of the third portage road estimate. Construction of the proposed road, would increase our sand removal expenses and interrupt train service. It should not be expected that we should donate the right of way and our construction embankment, which we have created at large expense.

"We have no objection, so far as we are concerned, to the construction of this third portage road, but we have a very decided objection

to surrendering any of our holdings, upon which we have paid taxes for years, and which furnish the line of transportation to the interior cities, which also have rights to protect, for what might be called a large portion of the outlet of the wholesale business of this city.

"Do not lose sight of the most important feature in this connection, which should be considered. As it appears to us, the construction of the government canal will occupy a considerable portion of the ground outside of our right of way to be required by this third portage road. How will it be possible for them both to occupy the same ground?

"We are expending millions of dollars to improve our roadbed and equipment, certainly not for the purpose of impairing our facilities, but on the contrary, to increase traffic. We have maintained our Asiatic line at a heavy loss, with the bar and river difficulties against the establishment of such a line by outside interests; at least every time it was undertaken it proved a failure.

"Many spurious interviews have been published of late in the press and many sensational projects without known merit proposed, and all kinds of investment advice has been offered. The company represents the largest business interests in the state, and it is absurd to imagine that it will impair its own investments regardless of the enlargement of its system; yet some of the newspaper articles strongly tend in that direction."

From the stand the O. R. & N. takes, it is evident its intention is to block the construction of the portage road, which the company is indeed in a position to do, at least for nearly a year. If it forces the state to enter upon condemnation proceedings, the case cannot be heard in the circuit court before the October term. Then it is possible the company can make a showing that would entitle it to a continuance until the February term. Should the case not come up in the circuit court until February, it could not be heard in the supreme court until some time next May or June, so the company can delay proceedings for at least a year.

In this move the O. R. & N. Co. has taken a bold step—sacrificed the future for the present. In order to block the construction of the portage road for a year, it has antagonized every shipper in the Inland Empire and a large majority of the jobbers and other merchants of Portland, who will certainly retaliate whenever they are freed from the clutches of the O. R. & N. If the business men of Portland have the nerve they ought to have they will at once take their transcontinental freight from the O. R. & N. Co. and its connecting lines, and certainly the shippers of the interior will do so as soon as they are enabled to ship otherwise.

The railroad company is in a position to be independent at present, but the time will come when it will have opposition. The state will build the Dalles-Celilo portage sometime, at least as soon as

the right of way can be secured, and the government will construct the canal and locks in the distant bye and bye. Then the O. R. & N. Co. will be remembered for having refused the use of its lands for the portage.—Times-Mountaineer.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Lakeview Oregon
February 25, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public Land States by act of August 4, 1892

Johan Johnson of Spokane, county of Spokane, state of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 1859, for the purchase of the s h f sw q r ne q r sw q r and se q r w q r of sec 22 tp 22 s r 9 e w m and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J J Smith county clerk at Prineville, Oregon on Monday, the 17th day of August 1903. He names as witnesses: Richard King, and Joseph N Hunter, Bend, Oregon; August Okerstrom, and John E Anderson, Spokane, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 17 day of August 1903.

E M BRATTAIN, Register

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Lakeview Oregon
February 25 1903
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public Land States by act of August 4, 1892

John E Anderson of Spokane, county of Spokane, state of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 1858 for the purchase of the ne q r nw q r ne q r sec 22 sw q r se q r and nw q r of sec 15 tp 22 s r 9 e w m, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim before J J Smith county clerk at Prineville, Oregon on Monday the 17th day of August 1903. He names as witnesses: Richard King and Joseph N Hunter Bend Oregon; August Okerstrom and Johan Johnson Spokane Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1903.

E M BRATTAIN Register

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Lakeview, Oregon, February 18, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

Fred E Merrick of Grand Harbor, county of Ramsey, state of North Dakota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 1810, for the purchase of the n h f se q r and e h f sw q r of sec 26, in tp No 22 s, r No 9 e, w m, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before J J Smith, County Clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on Thursday, the 13th day of August, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Thomas Ferris, Inkster, Inkster, North Dakota; S J Juselson, of Black Duck, Minn.; Stella J Merrick of Grand Harbor, North Dakota; and Richard King of Bend, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of August, 1903.

E M BRATTAIN, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Lakeview, Oregon, February 13, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

Milton McDonald of Bloomer, county of Chippewa, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 1806 for the purchase of the e h f ne q r of sec 27, and w h f nw q r of sec No 26, in tp No 22 s, r No 9 e, w m, and that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before J J Smith, County Clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Richard King, Glenn Marsh, and Joseph N Hunter of Bend, Oregon; and Ole A Abrahamson, Bloomer, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of August, 1903.

E M BRATTAIN, Register.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon,
February 25, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

Sam J Juselson of Black Duck, county of Beltrami, state of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 1837 for the purchase of the sw q r of sec No 15, in tp No 22 s, r No 9 e, w m, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before J J Smith, County Clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Richard King and Joseph N Hunter of Bend, Oregon; August Okerstrom and Johan Johnson of Spokane, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August, 1903.

E M BRATTAIN, Register.