

The Deschutes Echo.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1904.

Roosevelt is getting to the point where strenuousness is an everyday occurrence. He gave a reception to the judiciary and then his arbiter of precedence gave the legal gentlemen second place to the representatives of foreign governments. The grave gentlemen of the bench took it to heart that they should be snubbed at a function arranged in their honor. As the representatives of a department of the government of equal rank and dignity to the executive department, there could be no doubt as to the justice of the remonstrance with which they favored the president. Of course, Roosevelt dropped the responsibility on his subordinate's shoulders but the rule of "like master like man" applied and Roosevelt's judgment stands impeached. Roosevelt is mistaken in his views on the "strenuous life." It is all right to be strenuous in doing the right thing at the right moment but the man who is continually doing left handed things ought to eschew strenuousness. Riding broncos was the one great outlet for the president's mental and physical activities. While Roosevelt was engaged in that line he had no unpleasant after effects such as bob up in his present occupation. Then again the "strenuousness" that you can get out of the family of calico hided broncos is a thing as marvelous as it is innocent.

Senate opposition to ratification of the Panama canal treaty is unseemly. The people of the United States want a canal at the equator. A treaty has been signed ceding a strip of land across the isthmus for the purpose of constructing the ditch. The Nicaragua route was the more preferable; but as we could not get that and can get the Panama route there is no reason sufficiently convincing to the lay mind why the senate, instead of backing and filling, should not do everything in its power to expedite its construction. The people want that canal and ultimately they will have it.

There is one thing worth attention in Japan's attitude in the Manchurian controversy. No negotiations were ever conducted in a more grave and dispassionate manner. Every phase of the subject has been so well canvassed that should war occur it would not be the result of a misunderstanding nor of passion or prejudice but because war was the inevitable result of the situation. In the dignity of its position, Japan can shame many a white nation.

A Kansas senator is now indicted for fraud. We wonder if there is a technicality to fit the case so that the gentleman's career as a maker of just laws may not be cut short. A United States lawmaker must be under lots of expense when he goes after money the way that some of them do.

If you see it in the Bulletin it's so.—Bulletin.

We wonder whether it really believed itself when it struck the floor.

Would it be a fair question to ask the editor of the Bend Bulletin

which he liked best of the two "lickings" he has received since he arrived here as an emissary of white-winged peace?

Fate plays a scurvy trick on a man who is always inviting fights and can't fight.

G. M. McKinney, general emigration agent of the Southern Pacific, has made a report to the traffic officials on the Harriman lines which gives the results of 18 months of one of the most wonderful emigration campaigns in the history of railroads. The efforts of the bureau, which has headquarters in Chicago, have been directed toward colonizing with Americans three localities served by the Harriman lines, viz., the Northwest represented by Oregon, Washington and Idaho; the far West, represented by Southern California and the Southwest, represented by Texas and Louisiana.

During the life of the bureau probably \$200,000 has been expended, but the result has been literally to stem the tide of emigration from the far northwest Canadian territories into the West and southwest and to locate their thousands of people from the thickly settled portions of the East. Within two years Mr. McKinney has organized a force of more than 1,200 competent, energetic colonization agents, who are bending their efforts to Texas and Louisiana alone.

During this same time the home office has distributed throughout the East through carefully selected mailing lists, more than 2,000,000 pieces of literature setting forth the facts regarding the undeveloped resources of these two states. These lists did not include towns and cities, but only heads of families in rural districts.

Stereopticon views and moving pictures were obtained from every portion of the districts which the bureau is seeking to colonize and were shown and lectured about in every state east of the Mississippi river. Throughout the entire Mississippi valley agents were appointed and large parties, aggregating more than 100,000 people, have been taken into the Southwest, where many have remained.

During the last 12 months the sales of land to actual settlers in Texas and Louisiana made through the bureau aggregate 419,000 acres. In Oregon, Washington and Idaho the increase in population amounted almost 20 per cent. In these states the bureau sold and settled a total of 627,264 acres, ranging in value from \$5 to \$100 per acre.

It is stated that in Oregon alone fully 25000 people found homes in 1903, a large proportion of them being secured through the efforts of the bureau.

The foregoing article from the Chicago Record-Herald gives one an idea of the great movement of settlers to the West. It represents, however, the results of the work of only one great organization—the Harriman Railway system.

The following interesting account of the career of Oregon's governor appeared in the New York Times under date of Dec. 27, last.

No man in public life in Oregon possesses greater strength among the people than George E. Chamberlain, democratic governor of a hide-bound republican state. His name will be presented to the National Democratic Convention as Oregon's choice for the presidency, and strong reasons will be given why the honor should be bestowed upon him.

Since his arrival in the state in this state in December of 1876,

Mr. Chamberlain has gained a large circle of friends and admirers, not only in his own party, but among those of a different political faith. So warm is the regard of many of the latter for the man himself and such a firm faith in his ability to manage aright affairs of state, that he has been chosen to every office to which he has aspired.

Mr. Chamberlain first settled in Linn county. His first office was that of deputy clerk of Linn county. In 1880 he was sent to the lower house of the legislature and in 1884 became district attorney for the third judicial district of Oregon. Governor Penoyer recognized the professional knowledge and resourcefulness shown in the discharge of these duties and appointed Mr. Chamberlain attorney-general of Oregon on the creation of that office in 1891. At the following general election he was elected on the democratic ticket to the attorney-generalship by a majority of 500, overcoming a normal republican majority of 10,000. On removing to Portland Mr. Chamberlain was, in 1900, elected district attorney of Multnomah county by a majority of 1162, the county then being about 5000 republican. The highest honor so far came to him in 1902, when, unsolicited, the democrats nominated him for governor by acclamation. His majority in the succeeding election was 256 over the republican candidate, although on the congressional vote the state at the time was republican by nearly 15,000. These figures are indicative of his popularity, not only with his own party, but with the general public.

George Earle Chamberlain was born in Natchez, Miss., January 1, 1854. He graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1876, with the degree of A. B. and B. L. He comes of a long line of capable, scholarly and influential ancestors. His family, of English and Irish ancestry, came from England and first settled in Massachusetts at an early day. On both sides he comes of Revolutionary stock. His father, Dr. Charles Chamberlain, during the yellow fever epidemic at Natchez, Miss., in 1871, attended patients night and day and fell a victim to the disease in the performance of his duty.

"Governor Chamberlain is the choice of the democrats of Oregon for President of the United States," said Judge Alexander Sweek; high in the democratic councils of the state. "The delegation will place his name before the convention and use every honorable means to accomplish his nomination. His strength is not alone in his legal attainments and ability. Chamberlain gets close to the people. Everyone who comes in contact with the man is charmed with his personality. He has made a most successful governor and is big enough to fill the Presidential chair. His integrity and ability have given him unimpeachable standing in the state. And for second choice? Hearst, of course. He is a Coast man, has always been a democrat, and if Chamberlain cannot make it the delegation will back the man from San Francisco."

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