

Official Vote of Oregon State Election June 4, 1906

COUNTIES	GOVERNORS		SECY OF STATE		STATE TREASURER		SUPREME JUDGE		ATTORNEY GENL.		SPEECHES		SPEECHES		SPEECHES		SPEECHES		SPEECHES		SPEECHES		SPEECHES	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adair	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10

COUNTIES	Acting money for state inst.		Equal out.		Amendment to local op.		State owner of land.		Refund on all laws affecting const.		Giving class and towns ex.		Constitutional amendments.		Initiative and referendum.		Other public roads and highways.		Prohibiting car and all other vehicles.		Taking gross earnings of telephone companies.		Taking gross earnings of express companies.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adair	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10

INJUSTICE TO WEST

Congress Likely to Divert Money Meant for Irrigation.

USE IT TO DRAIN PRIVATE LANDS

Bills Now Pending for North Dakota, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Other States.

Washington, June 23.—Early in the present session of Congress Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, introduced a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 out of the national reclamation fund for draining swamps in his state. When the bill went before the committee on irrigation it was found that every acre to be benefitted was in private ownership, and the bill, if enacted, would not open to entry a single acre of public land. Notwithstanding these disclosures, the senate committee ordered a favorable report out of courtesy because Hansbrough is a member of the committee. It was then stated that a majority of the committee believed the bill a bad one, and it was stated by several senators that it would never be permitted to pass the senate. Nevertheless the bill did pass and is now before the house, where its chances of passing seem equally good.

A bill is now pending to divert \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to drain the Dismal swamp in Virginia and North Carolina; another is pending to drain the Everglades of Florida; only a few days ago a bill was introduced to take another \$3,000,000, and expend it in draining the big swamps of Arkansas and Missouri, and, in addition, there are two bills pending for the drainage of swamps in Minnesota, and three general bills providing for the government drainage of swamps in all parts of the United States.

If the Hansbrough bill passes, it will open the way for these other measures of similar character, and it will be only a short time before the greater portion of the reclamation fund, instead of being used for irrigating the desert lands of the West, as originally intended, will be expended in reclaiming swamps in states that have contributed not a cent to the reclamation fund and never will contribute. This legislation is a rank injustice to the West, which is counting on using its own public land receipts for the reclamation of its deserts, and unless somebody calls a halt, the work of government irrigation will soon be brought to a standstill.

It must be remembered that, once this precedent is established, it will be easy for delegates from the East and South to combine and force through bills for the drainage of the swamps in the non-a-id states, and if the East and South ever do combine for this purpose, the West will never have enough votes to check the onslaught.

CRYING FOR HARVESTERS.

Unemployed Men for Kansas Grain Fields Hard to Find.

Topeka, Kan., June 19.—Kansas is seeing out the strongest appeal of her history for men to work in the harvest fields. The difficulties of the last few years getting help to gather the wheat before it becomes dead ripe and scatters in the gathering will be intensified this year if the advance signs are taken of what is to come.

At least 25,000 more men than are in sight now will be needed, and desperate measures will be adopted to draft men into the service behind the self-binders. Competition for labor is stronger this year than ever before. There seems to be no idle men anywhere.

Appeals have been addressed to the employment agencies in Chicago, St. Louis and other large industrial centers. The answer has come back in almost every instance that it is impossible to fill the orders.

Factories are running at full capacity all over the country. Building operations are going on on a scale exceeding anything of the kind in past years. These activities, in addition to the many public improvements that are in progress, have absorbed the bulk of the labor of the country, skilled and unskilled.

State Free Employment Agent Gerow holds that a number of railroads are largely to blame for the shortage of harvest hands. He says the railroads need every man they can get to complete their own work, and for this reason have refused to grant the 1 cent a mile passenger rate that is usually made for the harvest hands. They fear, it is said, that the call from the wheat fields, with the attractive wages, will draw away their laborers, who get only \$1.25 for working on tracks.

The Rock Island and Union Pacific have given the harvesters' rate, but the other lines are obdurate.

There will be no room for complaint on account of compensation. The farmers, if need be, will pay as high as \$3 a day for good men. The ordinary wage will be \$2 to \$2.50. Board and lodging are also given. Farmers will co-operate with each other, and there will be less "stealing" of the hands of others than in past years.

The flat has gone out unofficially that there must be no able-bodied men in Kansas at harvest time. The loafer who can work will be obliged to toil or leave the state. Local authorities in cities and towns hitherto have co-operated with the agriculturists in enlisting the whole available force for field work. They will do so again this year.

Present indications are that Kansas will harvest 65,000,000 bushels of wheat. The usual migration from the Texas and Oklahoma fields will recur this year, but this source of aid of itself will not be sufficient.

PRELUDE TO GENERAL ATTACK.

Massacre at Bialystok Will Be Imitated in Other Cities.

Berlin, June 18.—"We have every reason to believe that the massacre of Jews at Bialystok is a rehearsal for a wholesale repetition of the atrocities of last October," said Dr. Paul Nathan, president of the Central Jewish Relief League of Germany. "Our information indicates that the Bialystok massacre is the same sort of officially inspired counter-revolutionary outbreak as was that at Odessa. We have learned positively that the government's allegation that the trouble began in consequence of the bombs being thrown at a Christian religious procession by Jews is a ridiculous falsehood. Bialystok is still in the hands of the drunken Cossacks, who are determined that no Jews shall be allowed to escape or go unrobbed."

"The military have deserted the railway station and every passing train is held up and the passengers plundered. Panic reigns in the neighboring villages, which fear they will be the next object of attack. Numerous German firms and individuals are among the sufferers at Bialystok and cause the suggestion that German intervention be invoked."

DISAGREE ON PIPE LINES.

Rate Bill Conferees Thrash Over Old Straw Without Result.

Washington, June 18.—In the absence of Representative Sherman, of New York, who was out of the city, the conferees on the railroad rate bill were in session less than an hour today, and reached no decision on any subject. The pipe line amendment was discussed, Senators Elkins and Tillman opposing any change in the provision making them common carriers and contending that most of the companies that have protested the amendment are subordinate companies of the Standard Oil company.

Opponents of the amendment proposed that the amendment which prohibits a common carrier from carrying commodities it produces be changed to read: "railroad carrying commodities it produces," in order that this amendment shall not conflict with pipe lines, which are constructed for the sole purpose of carrying their productions. If this were done, they agreed to support the pipe line amendment.

SMOKE FROM SHASTA.

Redding, Cal., June 19.—Reports are being received here that smoke is pouring from the cone of Mount Shasta and that deep rumblings are heard in the mountains. The reports are not credited.

REGISTER FOR CROW LANDS.

Crowds of Easterners Are Arriving at Billings, Montana.

Butte, June 23.—A Miner special from Billings states that Easterners are flocking to that place by the hundreds to register for the Crow lands. Today they numbered approximately 850, which is 200 greater than it was yesterday. The crowds which arrived today were larger than any since the registration began, which was a week ago.

The delegation of 200 came in this morning on the Burlington train from the East. Most of those on board came from Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska points. But one hailed from Connecticut, while another gave his address as South Carolina.

The Northern Pacific brought in numbers from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Many of the prospective settlers have secured tents and have gone to the reservation, where they will establish camps and make a thorough inspection of the lands. At the present rate the registration in this city will not exceed 10,000.

APPEALS TO ENGLISH WOMEN.

London, June 23.—The newspapers this morning print an appeal from the women of Georgia, Russia, to the women of England, complaining that by order of the Russian government Cossacks invaded the central and western provinces of Georgia and destroyed, burned and looted four towns and 300 villages, treating the population with the utmost brutality, not even children escaping murder. The names of the signers are withheld at their own request, but they include a princess and the wives of many high officials.

ROOT CONSIDERS ACTION ON MASSACRE.

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Root is giving consideration to the Jewish massacre in Russia, having already discussed them with the president. So far he has taken no action.

NEW STAR IN UNION.

President Signs Statehood Bill and Makes It a Law.

Washington, June 18.—Another star was added to the Union Saturday when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state. The measure also provides that Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted to statehood as the state of Arizona, provided the people of the territories vote in favor of admission on the terms submitted by congress.

The signing of the measure was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton, chairmen of the senate and house committees on territories, who have worked long and hard for the measure, were present, as also were Delegate McGuire, of Oklahoma, and a number of residents of Oklahoma; Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; Secretary Loeb and others. Just before the president signed the bill, Ambassador Speck von Sternberg, of Germany, was ushered into the office, and he, too, witnessed the ceremony.

The president used two pens in signing the measure, writing the first name, "Theodore," with a solid gold pen presented by the people of Arizona, his family name, "Roosevelt,"

with an eagle's quill taken from an eagle in Oklahoma.

After signing the bill, the president congratulated Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Hamilton on the completion of their long and arduous labors in connection with the measure. He also expressed the hope that the people of Arizona and New Mexico would avail themselves of the opportunity to come into the Union as a state. From every view point, he said, he regarded this as the wise thing for them to do, as the opportunity might not come again in a score of years. The president said that he had a personal interest in the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, as many of the members of his regiment, the Rough Riders, resided there.

Must Clean Up Promptly.

Chicago, June 18.—The city health department has sent its first official written notice to the packing companies at the Union stockyards to improve sanitary conditions of their plants. The packers were instructed that they must, within three days; discard the filthy tables and benches, provide cleaner rooms and tools, and correct some of the present un sanitary conditions. Structural changes in the buildings, including new toilet rooms and more ventilation and light, must be made within 30 days.

Foreigners Refuse to Pay Tax.

London, June 19.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget