

# Lake County Examiner

VOL. XXII.

LAKEVIEW, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1901.

NO. 49.

## HERE IS THE BILL.

### The Bill for Leasing of the Public Lands Drawn Up by Cattle-Growers' Association.

The following bill for the leasing for grazing purposes of vacant public domain and reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry has been drawn up at Chico, Cal., and will be presented to Congress:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all vacant public lands west of the 100th meridian west from Greenwich shall be leased for stock-grazing purposes, subject to the right of homestead and mineral entry under existing laws of the United States, and when so entered, to be canceled from the lease.

"Sec. 2. Leases of such lands shall not be subject to bid. The uniform rental shall be 2 cents per acre per annum, payable annually in advance, and preference for such leases shall be given to owners of cultivated agricultural land, for leaseable lands abutting upon their freeholds in proportion of 10 acres of leaseholds to one acre of freehold. A like preference of 10 acres of leasehold to one acre of freehold shall be given to stockgrowers who are also freeholders; this preference shall apply only to lands within the counties upon which their stock habitually range. If in case of either of the preferences above provided there shall not be sufficient leaseable lands in the county to give each person entitled to the preference the maximum proportion of 10 acres to one, then said lands shall be prorated between the persons entitled to such preference. The further preference to lands not leased under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be given to stockgrowers who were in actual use and occupancy of said lands during the year ending on January 1, 1901, to be leased to them in proportion to their respective interests in and use thereof. Where the states lease state lands the bona fide holders of such state leaseholds shall be beneficiaries of the preference given above to stockgrowers who are also freeholders; provided that such state leaseholds are not held by any one person in tracts exceeding 640 acres in any one body. Freehold rights under this section shall not apply to downsite property, nor to any lands deriving title from Spanish or Mexican grants.

"Sec. 3. All leases to run 10 years, with the privilege of renewal for a second term of 10 years, the first lessee having the preference for such second term, provided he shall have complied with the requirements of this law and the terms of his lease, and has not allowed his leasehold to deteriorate.

"Sec. 4. The revenue derived from the leases herein authorized shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and the net revenue, after deducting the expense of administering this tract, shall be held in trust to be paid to such states and territories wherein the leaseholds are situated, as provide a state engineer and other proper means for devoting the same to the diversion or storage of water and its distribution for irrigation of agricultural lands. Only such revenue as is derived in any state or territory shall be returned to it for such purpose.

"Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall have the power to cancel a lease when its holder becomes ineligible, and shall administer this act, making all needful rules and regulations for that purpose.

"Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall de-

## THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

As the President's message was such a lengthy document, containing nearly 20,000 words, it is impossible for The Examiner to publish more than a synopsis. This however covers the main features and as much probably as a great many care to read.

### THE ANARCHISTS.

President Roosevelt's message opens with a detailed review of the moral phases of the assassination of President McKinley, which he denominates "a blow aimed not at this President but at all Presidents, at every symbol of government." The crime, Mr. Roosevelt declares, was an outgrowth of anarchy, and he recommends as a precautionary measure that anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority should be kept out of this country, and, if found here, that they should be promptly deported to the country from which they came. The President recommends that the Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any person who attempts to kill the President or any man in line for the Presidential succession.

### THE TRUSTS.

In referring to the commercial development of the country the President treats very fully of the trust question, declaring that "the first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity." He points out that such further remedies as are needed in the way of governmental regulations or taxation can only be determined in this way, and to this end recommends that the Government, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, should assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business, and if Congress should decide that it does not possess the necessary power, he advises the adoption of a constitutional amendment.

### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

After advocating the creation of a new Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industry, the President takes up the question of Chinese exclusion, declaring that the law excluding Chinese laborers should be re-enacted immediately, and that it be strengthened wherever necessary, so that its enforcement may be entirely effective.

### CONVICT LABOR.

Another matter of interest to the working classes is the opposition which the President shows to convict labor.

He declares that the Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and that all night work for women and children, and excessive overtime, should be prohibited.

### IMMIGRATION.

In discussing the question of immigration President Roosevelt declares that we should exclude all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. To this end, he favors "a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test" by which to secure some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. There should also be, he says, "a proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living."



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

### RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocal trade relations with other nations are favored by the President, the point being made that foreign markets are absolutely essential to maintain the high level of our present prosperity.

### MERCHANT MARINE.

Without directly committing himself to the plan of providing ship subsidies, the President urges that Congress should take steps to place American shipping upon an equal footing with foreign.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The Interstate Commerce act, President Roosevelt declares, should be amended. Railroad rates should be just to all, and this result should be secured without the enactment of legislation harmful to those commercial agencies.

He declares that the Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and that all night work for women and children, and excessive overtime, should be prohibited.

"Sec. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The following is a statement of the purpose and effects of the bill:

"The purpose of this proposed legislation is to prevent the further free use in common of the public domain in the arid grazing region, and thereby to prevent the destruction of the forage by overstocking the same, by which process the land is becoming desert, the country more arid, and springs and watercourses losing their flow. Used free and in common, the Western range is practically without law, and the competitors for its occupancy attempt to hold it against each other by violence and armed force, causing the destruction of life and property. This domain belongs to all of the people, but has been used by a few as a means of acquiring wealth, without compensation to the rest of the owners. The availability of the region involved for

agricultural settlement has been injured by the increase of its aridity that has followed the extirpation of its covering of grasses and forage plants, and the land's potentiality as a producer of wealth will disappear unless it is protected by law and its users are compelled to pay for and protect what they occupy.

"The proper policy of this Government is the encouragement of settlers to occupy all parts of the public domain upon which families may gain a living. To this end the proposed law reserves all the rights of the homestead settler. The Government encourages the adventurous mineral prospector, and this law reserves all his rights to make mineral entry in any part of the domain that it covers.

"Besides these protective entrymen, there are existing rights that must be protected.

"The present agricultural settler, who tills land, raises crops, and keeps domestic stock, finds under the present system of free use of the public domain that flocks and herds are driven upon his free-

### FOREST RESERVES.

The strong stand the President takes in favor of the protection to forest reserves and conserving the waters of the arid regions will be particularly pleasing to the people of the West. After pointing out necessary legislation in the first particular, he says that the control of these reserves should rest entirely in the Bureau of Forestry, and not in small departments as at present.

### ARID LANDS.

In the matter of arid lands the message advocates the construction by the Government of great storage works, to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. In the reclamation of unsettled arid lands President Roosevelt says, water must be brought within the reach of those settlers who build homes upon these lands.

### NEW POSSESSIONS.

Progress in the adjustment of difficulties in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba the President believes to be good. As to the Philippines, he says that "to leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a condition of murderous anarchy. Such a desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity." The introduction of industrial enterprises, he thinks, will go far toward solving the problem.

### PACIFIC CABLE.

The President says that there is "a crying need for a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the latter point to Asia," and further says that the work of construction should not be deferred a day longer than necessary.

### ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Regarding the Isthmian canal, the President points out the gratifying result of our negotiations with Great Britain, and the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

### THE NAVY.

A strong navy is earnestly recommended, and its possible need in upholding the Monroe Doctrine is forcefully pointed out.

### THE ARMY.

The army, the President declares, is large enough, but many changes in methods and organization are recommended.

### RURAL DELIVERY.

The benefits of rural free delivery are enlarged upon, and its extension to greater districts favored.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

An enlargement of the scope of civil service is urged, as is also a reorganization of the consular service.

given the same rights as freeholders.

"The owners of the vast Mexican and Spanish grants are excluded from freehold or other privilege under this law, by limiting its beneficiaries to holders under the land laws of the United States and townsite freeholders are also properly excluded.

"The fixing of time of pastoral occupancy at the year ending on January 1, 1901, is to exclude combinations of capital forming for the purpose of getting leasehold control of these lands, to the exclusion of the Western rangemen and stockgrowers who now occupy them in common.

"To absolutely guard the rights of all against combinations by a few, the leases are not open to bid. There will be no auction at which the strong can overcome the weak. Every man has his rights defined by the law, and none can take them away.

"The leaseholder, being compelled to pay for the land he uses, will protect its forage against extermination by overstocking. The vegetable covering will increase and will more and more conserve the moisture, increasing the means of irrigation. The law proposes that the net revenues of the leases shall be held by the United States in trust for the use of the states where it is derived, in the storage and distribution of water. Such use of the rentals will be the devotion of an existing public asset to a public purpose of supreme importance to the arid West, and will render unnecessary the demand that the taxpayers of the whole country be burdened for that purpose by Congressional appropriations.

"It is intended that the bill shall protect the forage of the public range, get revenue from its use, defend the rights of present freeholders, exclude no existing interest, however small, and shall accelerate settlement and tillage by conservation of moisture and the support of irrigation.

"With those ends in view, it is submitted to Congress by order of the American Cattlegrowers' Association, through its committee on legislation.

"JOHN P. IRISH,  
"Oakland, California.  
"HENRY M. PORTER,  
"Denver, Colorado.  
"A. B. ROBERTSON,  
"Colorado, Texas.  
"BARTLETT RICHARDS,  
"Ellsworth, Nebraska.  
"M. K. PARSONS,  
"Salt Lake, Utah."

### Gale-Hopkins.

The following notice of the marriage of Miss Minnie Hopkins formerly of this city, is copied from a Manila paper.

Mr. Herbert D. Gale, cashier in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Southern Luzon, and Miss Minnie Hopkins were married on October 12th, at the residence of Mr. Albert Bryan, the well known contractor, Calle Real, Pao. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. MacLaughlin.

Mr. Gale was formerly Captain and Quartermaster of the 49th Iowa Infantry, and served with his regiment in Cuba. He accompanied General Humphrey to China, and later came to Manila as chief clerk to Capt. and Quartermaster G. C. Barnhardt.

Miss Hopkins arrived in Manila since Oct., 1900. She has been connected with the Educational Bureau ever since her arrival. She is an accomplished and estimable woman.

Mr. Gale is a lawyer and may practice his profession in Manila when conditions are more settled. At present there is a general uprising of the natives. The army is being increased, and may take full control in a short time.