

PEOPLE OF STATE WILL DEMAND NEW WATER LAW

Oregon is to have a water code given it by the coming legislature, if there is any potency in the demands of the people of the irrigation-need portions of the state, of the state grange of the natural resource conservation commission and of other people and business interests which are now in jeopardy because of the hopeless tangle in the water laws of the state.

The state grange is pledged to secure the enactment of a water code and the legislative committee is now working up sentiment for the bill, having chosen the code bill defeated by a narrow margin at the last session of the legislature. The conservation commission has appointed a special committee to look after the enactment of water legislation.

The people of the eastern, southern and central parts of the state, where the lack of water laws is most noted, are swinging into line and demanding of their representatives in the legislature that a water code be passed.

One of Three Fights.

During the legislative session of 1907 there were three big fights—the railroad commission bill, the banking code and the water code being the storm centers of as many different legislative hurricanes. The railroad law was passed because the people had demanded it in such strong tones that there was no denying them.

The banking code was passed after a fashion, but the irrigation code was defeated by a narrow margin in the house, after having been forced through the senate, principally through the stubborn fight of Kuhl of Jackson, who was the avowed representative of water-power interests in southern Oregon, which were afraid of the effect of the law upon their perpetual and special privileges.

Since that time, as before, irrigation projects throughout the state have been retarded, hampered and greatly injured by the utter chaos of the Oregon water law. Vast tracts of land have been kept back from cultivation and development, existing farms have been tied up in the courts and the tangle, already intricate, has been made almost unolvable by fresh litigation on every hand.

As a result of all this the people in the affected districts are voicing their protests and demanding redress. Members of the legislature coming to Portland from the arid and irrigated districts tell of the insistent demands being made upon them for water legislation, complete and satisfactory.

People Demand New Code.

"It seems to me," said one senator who opened the water code at the last session, "that the legislature will be forced to pass a water code bill next January. My people are after me continually and I will have to work for such a law. From what I hear from other members of the legislature in my part of the state the same demands are being made in every hand. Men who two years ago fought hard against the water code bill have seemingly become educated and are now working just as hard for the legislation as they did against it before."

In accordance with this demand the state grange has taken the question in hand and for the past month the legislative committee, consisting of A. T. Buxton of Forest Grove, T. M. Gill of E. Tacoma and A. R. Mason of Hood River, has been working on the plans for the coming campaign before the legislature.

Want Some Bill.

It has been decided by the committee to ask that the same bill considered by the last session be enacted at the coming session. This was a bill drafted after much labor and exhaustive study by John H. Lewis, state engineer, working in conjunction with the leading irrigation experts of the state.

This bill, which covered every known contingency that could arise in the regulation of the water rights of the state, declared that all sources of water supply belong to the public and subject to existing rights to their use may be appropriated for beneficial use.

It also provides that beneficial use shall be the basis, the limit and the measure to the right to the use of water. It is also declared that the beneficial use of water is a public use and that the right of eminent domain exists in acquiring for beneficial use any property or right. Following this theory, extensive new and legal machinery is provided to enforce the law by the state engineer's office and for the ad-

judication of all water right claims in the state.

The state grange is now at work collecting data from all available sources bearing on irrigation law and expects to be able to go to Salem with arguments which will sweep away all successful objections to the enactment of the bill selected by them.

State Commissioner at Work.

Beside the state grange, the state commission recently appointed by Governor Chamberlain to find ways and means for the conservation of the natural resources of the state is taking an active interest in the enactment of a water code. A special committee on water conservation and use has been appointed, which is taking the subject in hand. This committee is composed of the following men: State Engineer John H. Lewis, chairman; A. T. Buxton, master of the state grange; J. N. Hart, senator from Baker county; W. H. King, associate supreme justice; E. R. Lake, R. W. Montague; J. F. Miller, senator from Linn and Marion; Wilbur K. Newell, J. C. Stevens, Judge C. B. Watson and J. R. Wilson.

It is the desire of the committee of the state grange to work in harmony with the other committee, and since Mr. Buxton is a member of both committees, it is very probable that this will be the case.

It is expected to have the bill finally formulated by September, after which an active campaign will be started in its favor among the members of the legislature with the expectation of being able to put it through to passage in good time after the convention of the legislature.

It is certain, however, that the special interests who fear the loss of unlimited control over the water power of the state, now for the most part held by them, will band together in making a bitter fight against the passage of the code in such shape that it would be effective.

ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

studies from elementary to commercial branches.

The afternoon session was opened by vocal selections by Mrs. Frederick Olsen and Miss Lucille Ragsdale, Superintendent Ackerman Talks.

Following the musical numbers J. H. Ackerman, state superintendent of public instruction, delivered an address in which he said: "I am glad to come before a body which is doing so much for the upbuilding of the educational interests of the state as evidenced by gatherings of this kind and for the pleasure in your greetings, I give you my most sincere acknowledgment. Our state has an educational system which is made up of three elements:

The Three Elements.

"First—The schools, institutions and undertakings of every form and type which are supported by public tax, and which are immediately controlled by public officials.

"Second—The schools, institutions and undertakings of every form and type, which, while neither supported by public tax, nor immediately controlled by public officials, are established and maintained by the state's authority and permission, granted either by specific legislative enactment or in pursuance of general provision of law. Both these elements of the educational system are public in the full sense of the word. They rest on the public judgment, and base their existence directly on public authority exercised through government. The fact that one of these elements is tax supported and the other not, that one is directly controlled by public officials and the other not, simply indicates that the state stands in a definite relation to the one and has no relation to the other.

"The third element in the educational system is, however, private. It includes the schools, institutions and undertakings which are without specific governmental sanction or authority, but which exist because they are not forbidden. They fall within the sphere of liberty, not within the sphere of government, which two spheres added together, make up the entire activity of the state. These are the private educational institutions and undertakings of one state; for while the state through its government holds it off from water upon any part of the subject and holds it as an object in the way of an obstacle before the same state, whether individuals or groups, and the entire problem of

education may be summed up by saying that it is to secure the highest efficiency of all three of these elements in the educational system and their increasing co-operation and I take this opportunity of saying that such has been the policy of the state's educational department and so long as the present incumbent shall be in charge of the same, it shall earnestly strive to make it even more so.

How to Get Efficiency.

"The ways and means by which the department will proceed to secure efficiency and co-operation will differ according as its efforts are divided toward one or another of the three classes of institutions. With the third or private element in the state's educational system, the influence of the Department of Education will be exercised by persuasion, by conveying information and by holding up ideals. With the first and second elements, the Department of Education may deal more directly in ways which are fully set out in the statute of the state. Within the limits of the class of institutions first named, those supported by public tax, the authority of the Department of Education is direct and unquestioned.

"The ways in which the state's officials may directly control the working of these private institutions are not many. Nevertheless, these institutions constitute a numerous and important body of educational workers and they represent a powerful educational opinion.

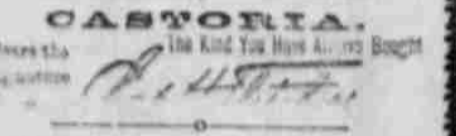
"The training of children is a work of such breadth and importance as to call for the studios attention of the deepest thinkers, brightest intellects and truest souls.

What Education Is.

"Education we know to be a process more easily described than defined. It is the unfolding of all the powers and faculties, physical, mental and moral, latent in man. It begins with the birth and ceases only when the faculties fall. The teacher must not allow himself to become narrow, or to be shut in within the close walls of the schoolroom. It is a principle almost as old and as fixed as the mountains 'Educate the child not for school but for life.' To know the demands of life, the teacher must not allow the dust of the schoolroom to settle on the wings of his soul. Can a teacher who does not think make thinkers? Can the moon by any amount of reflected light ever become a luminous body? Teachers who are crammed with methods not studied out and made their own, may become indifferent schoolkeepers, but surely they never can become enthusiastic and progressive educators.

"Members of this association, the smaller floods of ignorance obstruct our progress, the instruments of exact measurement are not as yet in our possession, but the principles of action are sufficiently well known; we have long since approximated the distance, the work of construction has well advanced, and all that now remains to be done is the erection and splicing together of the spans and the announcement from authoritative sources that a thoroughfare lies this way."

Following Mr. Ackerman's address Miss D. E. Whittlesy, of St. Mary's academy, read a paper on "Education of Children," after which the session adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.



The late Grover Cleveland was once asked what was the hardest thing he had to do as president. "To retain my self-respect and keep on speaking terms with the political bosses," he replied.

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TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE

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August 6, 7, 21, 22

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REMEMBER THE DATES

For any further information call agents.

WM. McMURRAY,
General Passenger Agent,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Time Card No. 53, Southern Pacific Co., Effective Sunday, May 17, 1908.

Toward Portland, Passenger.

No. 16.—5:13 a. m.—Oregon Express.

No. 18.—8:40 a. m.—Cottage Grove passenger.

No. 12.—2:45 p. m.—Roseburg passenger.

Toward Portland, Freight.

No. 222.—5:00 p. m.—Portland fast freight.

No. 226.—10:40—11:28 a. m.—way freight.

Toward San Francisco, Passenger.

No. 11.—1:03 a. m.—Roseburg passenger.

No. 17.—6:45 p. m.—Cottage Grove passenger.

No. 15.—9:15 p. m.—California express.

No. 13.—3:31 a. m.—San Francisco express.

Toward San Francisco, Freight.

No. 221.—2:43 a. m.—Portland fast freight.

No. 225.—11:28 a. m.—way freight.

Oregon Elective Time Table

Time of arrival and departure cars at Salem is as follows, Portland and intermediate points:

Local	Express	Local	Express
8:40 a. m.	10:50 a. m.	1:25 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
6:00 a. m.	9:05 a. m.	11:05 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
8:20 a. m.	10:50 a. m.	1:25 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
6:00 a. m.	9:05 a. m.	11:05 a. m.	1:45 p. m.

CORVALLIS & EASTERN TIME TABLE

No. 4—

Leaves Detroit 1:00 p. m.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—

Leaves Albany 7:45 a. m.

Arrives at Corvallis 8:35 a. m.

No. 10—

Leaves Albany 3:55 p. m.

Arrives at Corvallis 4:35 p. m.

No. 6—

Leaves Albany 7:45 p. m.

Arrives at Corvallis 8:25 p. m.

Trains for Albany.

No. 5—

Leaves Corvallis 6:00 a. m.

Arrives at Albany 7:10 a. m.

No. 9—

Leaves Corvallis 2:15 p. m.

Arrives at Albany 2:55 p. m.

No. 7—

Leaves Corvallis 6:00 p. m.

Arrives at Albany 6:40 p. m.

No. 11 (Sunday only)—

Leaves Corvallis 11:15 a. m.

Arrives at Albany 11:55 a. m.

No. 12 (Sunday only)—

Leaves Albany 12:25 p. m.

Arrives at Corvallis 1:15 p. m.

For further information write Portland, Oregon, June 22nd and further notice, the following service will be in effect on the of the C & E. R. R. between Albany and Yaquina, daily except Sunday:

Train No. 16	Train No. 15
Mixed	Passenger
Leave Albany 7:45 a. m.	12:25 p. m.
Arr. Yaquina 1:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Leave Albany 7:00 p. m.	11:55 p. m.
Arr. Yaquina 7:25 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
On Sundays the service will be as follows:	
Leave Albany 7:35 a. m.	11:40 a. m.
Arr. Yaquina 8:00 a. m.	11:30 p. m.
Arr. Albany 11:30 p. m.	

WM. McMURRAY,
Gen. Pass. Agt.