

PEERLESS OREGON.

A "Bird's eye" view by Cyrus H. Walker of Albany, Oregon, a native son in his 72nd year; and the oldest white man living born West of the Rocky Mountains.

Oregon, My Oregon, where my life has been spent; a land of opportunity and one I have seen grow from a howling wilderness to one abounding with untold thousands of happy and prosperous homes.

Having been over a large part of the State, I purpose to give a truthful description of actual conditions and the inducements she offers to home seekers.

Physical Features.

Oregon has an area of 95,274 square miles or 60,076,000 acres.

The greatest extent East and West is about 350 miles and North and South about 275 miles. To the West is the mighty Pacific. West of the Coast Mountains lie the counties of Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos, Curry; and a part of Clatsop County; with the Western parts of Lane and Douglas Counties extending to the sea; thus forming a continuous shore line.

The far famed beautiful Willamette Valley lies between the coast range and the Cascade Mountains, and is comprised of ten Counties, Multnomah, Columbia, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Marion, Linn and Lane.

That part of Columbia and Clatsop Counties laying along the Columbia River is known as the "Lower Columbia."

The Willamette Valley proper is about 125 miles in length, and the prairie part, East and West from foot-hills to foot-hills, is about 30 miles in widest place; which is about the center North and South of Linn and Benton Counties.

Southern Oregon has three Counties, Douglas, Jackson and Josephine.

The Calapooia Mountains divide Southern Oregon from the Willamette Valley.

East of the Cascade Mountains is Eastern Oregon; but this itself is divided by the Blue Mountains, so named from blueish look of the timber, when viewed from a distance.

That part West of this range is known as the Columbia Valley, embracing the counties of Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow and Umatilla, all five of which touch the Columbia River.

To these and South of them are Wheeler and Grant Counties.

East of the Blue Mountains are Union, Baker and Wallowa Counties.

The famous Hood River Valley and County lies along the Columbia River between Western and Eastern Oregon.

South Eastern Oregon comprises the counties of Crook, Malheur, Harney, Lake and Klamath.

Oregon has 34 counties all told.

The average elevation of the Coast range is about 2000 feet.

There are peaks as "Saddle Mountain" North West from Forest Grove, Washington County; and "Mary's Peak" South West from Corvallis, Benton County, that are three to four thousand feet high.

Snow lies on the latter peak until in June; sometimes until August. It is sometimes called Mt. June.

The Cascade Mountains have an average elevation of about 5000 feet; but there are several magnificent peaks that are covered with perpetual snow.

Those in Oregon are Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, and "three Sisters"; Mt. McLaughlin, Mt. Scott, Diamond Peak and Mt. Pitt. South of Mt. Jefferson is a rugged peak called "three Fingered Jack."

These peaks have all been scaled.

The "Three Sisters" were lately ascended by the "Mazamas", a society of Mountain climbers of Portland, Oregon.

Last summer

August 17th, 1876, I stood with three companions upon the summit of Mt. Hood, near 12,000 feet high.

The Blue Mountains average nearly as high as the Cascade Range and have many towering peaks but none as high as the Cascades.

Along the Coast are some small prairies; as Clatsop Plains, immediately South of the mouth of the Columbia River; and the Tillamook Prairies, but the choicest lands are along the water courses, where the settlers have practically "hewn" out farms, by clearing off the timber and dense undergrowth.

Numerous small bays indent the coast; as Nehalem, Tillamook, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, Winchester, Coos, Coquille and Port Orford. Into some of these enter quite large vessels; Coos and Yaquina in particular.

Into these bays run the clear swift-streams that drain the Western slope of the Coast mountains; and the Umpqua and Rogue Rivers rising in the Cascade Mountains; and the Klamath River, the outlet of Klamath Lake, East of the Cascade Mountains.

These streams all abound with trout and salmon in their season.

The Willamette Valley is drained by the Willamette River, and its tributaries; the principal of which are the Clackamas, Molalla, Santiam, Calapooia and McKenzie Rivers from the East; and the Tualatin, Yamhill, Rickreal, Luckamute, Mary's River and the Long Tom rivers from the West.

Coming up the Willamette Valley from Portland and South of Oregon City are a series of prairies, the first being Bakers Prairie in Clackamas County; next is "French Prairie" in Marion County, so named because the first settlers were principally Frenchmen who had been trappers and mountaineers, mainly under the Hudson Bay Fur Company. Salem prairie comes next; then several smaller prairies until our "Grand Prairie" near Albany is reached. The level prairie extends eastward from Southeast of Albany to Lebanon, about 20

miles; the broadest stretch of prairie east of the Willamette River in the Willamette Valley.

The prairie county extends to Eugene, 45 miles South of Albany.

Beyond Eugene the county soon becomes hilly but with numerous fertile valleys, the largest being the valley of the coast-fork of the Willamette River, and the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys.

The Northern part of the Willamette Valley is quite broken and once was heavily timbered, especially the Portland mountains, immediately back of and West of that city.

The principal prairies West of the Willamette River are the Tualatin (Indian name) plains in Washington County; then passing these the country is rolling until McMinville prairie is reached.

Dayton Prairie, South of McMinville is the largest level prairie in Yamhill County.

The valleys of the North and South Yamhill rivers are noted for their fertility. South of Yamhill County are no very large prairies, but much open land until Lane County is reached.

Eastern Oregon is principally table land or a plateau rising from one to four thousand feet above sea level and is largely arid land.

There are, however, many fertile valleys as John Day's in Grant County; and Umatilla in that County; on streams that drain the Western slope of the Blue Mountains, and East of those mountains are the Wallowa, Grand Ronde and Powder River Valleys.

In Southeastern Oregon are the Ochoco and Upper DesChutes Valleys in Cook County; the Malheur and Harney Valleys and Lake and Klamath basins.

One of the finest bodies of land I know of in Crook County is the "Agency Plain", so called from being near the Warm Spring

Indian Agency. About 50 sections have been all settled upon, however.

Climate of Oregon.

Three divisions are names as follows:- Coast and the Willamette Valley, humid; Southern Oregon, semi arid, and Eastern and South Eastern Oregon, arid.

Along the Coast the average rainfall is about 75 inches, the Willamette Valley about 44 inches; Southern Oregon about 25 inches; Eastern and South Eastern Oregon from 12 to 17 inches; these last figures being at The Dalles and at Klamath Falls. Along the Western base of the Blue Mountains there is usually more precipitation than along the eastern base of the Cascade Range. During a driving storm the clouds break up after passing the summit of the Cascade mountains and gather again on the Blue Mountains, is the reason given for the increased rain fall there. East of the Cascade Mountains, much of the precipitation falls as snow.

After a period of cold story weather, there usually comes a South wind known as the "Chinook".

It is wonderful how fast the snow disappears beneath its warmth.

It strikes the highlands first, gradually coming down.

Our rains usually begin early in September, occasionally falling until about the middle of November, when the first big storm is experienced.

All along, however, are many days of bright-beautiful weather, rivaling the famed "Indian Summer" of the Eastern States.

Our heaviest rainfalls are usually during December and January. Last winter was an exception, in that December had 4.76 inches, while

November had 11.86 inches.

December had 10 clear days.

Its a rule our winter rain storms come about every ten days.

In February and March we often have spells of bright beautiful weather, though the prevailing weather is stormy.

By April we look for settled weather and farming operations begin in earnest. Fruit trees of all kinds begin to blossom. Some seasons cold rains falling at this time prevent the proper polenization of prunes, pears and cherries in the Willamette Valley, and the crop is a light one, but never a failure.

May and June are usually pleasant months with occasioned showers.

June is the loveliest of all, with a wonderful profusion of roses, extending from latter part of May; for we always have an abundance for Decoration Day.

About the middle of July begins our dry season, lasting until near September.

The past summer was a "record breaker" in our section for we had no rain from the 23rd of June up to September, and yet the grain crops were good.

Ours may well be called a mild climate, still once in a great while the mercury has been known to go below zero in the Willamette Valley during the winter, and as high as 100 degrees in summer. In Eastern Oregon I have seen it 35 degrees below zero in January, and 110 degrees above in July.

In the Coast districts the average temperature for January is 44° in July 60°.

In the Willamette Valley January 40°, July 65°.

In Southern Oregon, January 39°, July 69°.

In the Columbia Valley, Eastern Oregon, January 35°, July 74°.

Plateau district January 28°, July 66°.

The cold and hot spells are usually of short duration. During the summer in the Willamette Valley we seldom have more than three days of extremely warm weather at any one time. Then comes the sea breeze and makes it delightful with cool nights and refreshing slumber. This wind also tempers the climate of Eastern Oregon.

Away from the mountain ranges that country is treeless, save along the water courses, and in some localities has scattering groups of Juniper trees, and presents a strange contrast to Western Oregon with its large forest areas.

The winds have full sweep in Eastern Oregon and the flying particles of dust and even sand make it very disagreeable during the spring and summer months. The fall season is pleasantest of all, for the winds have ceased to blow regularly, the nights are cool, the days sunshiny and bright.

During the winter the crisp cold weather that often prevails is really more endurable at zero, than the damp foggy weather of Western Oregon at a much higher temperature.

I have lived in both climates, and all things considered, like Western Oregon the best.

Strange as it may seem, our warm rainy weather during the winter season is our healthiest .

We have no tornadoes or cyclones. Our hardest gales seldom exceed 40 miles per hour. Off the coast the wind sometimes reaches 80 miles.

The thunder storms seldom occur in Western Oregon, but during the spring and summer months are quite frequent in Eastern Oregon. They sometimes develop into cloud bursts that do much damage in narrow valleys.

Oregon Products.

In the Coast counties the principal industries are dairying, lumbering and fishing, though large quantities of vegetables are raised; principally potatoes and that are shipped to outside markets. Along the coast fruits and grains do not succeed as well as in some other parts of Oregon, though back 15 or 20 miles from the ocean apples do well in all the Coast Counties, especially the Gravenstein and King Apples. The lower hills of Lincoln County are ideal for fruit. No codlin moth, no scale. In Coos County grain does well and corn for summer feeding of cows. One farmer in the Coquille Valley, Coos County, a year ago, raised 137 bushels of oats and 127 of barley to the acre.

In Tillamook County the out put of cheese is about 1,000,000 pounds annually. In that county, perhaps more than in any other, the pastures are green the year round. Wheat crops are not a success on account of the grain not properly ripening; hence their flour is shipped in from Portland or other grain ports.

In the Willamette Valley, the principal crops are wheat, oats, vetch and cheat or chess. The two latter are also much in use for hay. Other hay crops are red and alsike clover; and timothy to some extent. Some barley is raised. Much clover is also cut for the seed. Kale will more and more be grown for winter feed of cows, since dairying is a leading industry, as also is stock raising.

Of fruits, apples, pears, prunes, plums, peaches, and cherries and extensively grown. Our Royal Ann Cherries are famed for their size and flavor

The flavor of the peach is not at its best on account of the cool nights, and this true also as to corn, though much is grown for ensilage.

Hops are quite extensively raised. Some of the largest fields are near Independence, Polk County. Most of the product is shipped to New York or to England.

Of prunes, the Italian leads, a fine table dish and should be more extensively used. Dundee, Yamhill County, is noted as a prune district, and also for English walnuts.

Angora goat raising is a success, and mohair is becoming an important article of export.

Southern Oregon is famous for its apples, pears, peaches and melons. Wheat is ^{not a} ~~the~~ staple crop there, and that grain is shipped in to make flour, considerable quantities going from Linn County. Stock raising and dairying are sources of wealth and the mines, principally of gold, are equally so.

Orchard lands in bearing sell as high as \$1,000.00 per acre in the vicinity of Medford and Ashland, Jackson County.

Alfalfa is a staple crop for the seed, and for hay.

In Douglas County many turkeys are raised.

Josephine County has some noted caves. Grants Pass is a great fruit center.

About half way between Portland and The Dalles and emptying into the Columbia River, is Hood River; that has its source from the glaciers on the North side of Mt. Hood. Hood River Valley, like the Rogue River Valley in Southern Oregon, is also famed for its apples, peaches and melons. Land is equally high priced. Strawberries are shipped out by the many car loads.

Irrigation is what makes that valley productive. Splendid fruits are raised around The Dalles, Wasco County, and large quantities of grain and wool are shipped.

From The Dalles to the Blue Mountains, the counties, comprising the Columbia Valley, are pre-eminently grain producing, principally of wheat, though oats, barley and rye are staple crops.

Corn is getting to be a staple crop, 1,000,000 bushels raised in Oregon last harvest -

In Umatilla County the largest yields are secured, frequently 50 bushels to the acre of wheat. It's annual average crop of wheat is $4\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, more than all of Oregon raised forty years ago.

Southeastern Oregon is mainly devoted to stock raising. Owing to lack of transportation facilities, there has been no inducement to raise grain for more than home use. Sheep raising is a big industry and millions of pounds of wool are shipped out, and thousands of sheep are driven out to some shipping point, and sent to distant markets.

Under irrigation immense quantities of alfalfa are raised, two or three crops being out in a season, giving 4 to 6 tons per acre.

That part of the plateau region East of the Blue Mountains produces large crops of grain, fruit and vegetables, and in some parts, large quantities of hay. Stock raising is a success.

In the Grand Ronde Valley, a large acreage is devoted to raising the sugar beet, and a factory at La Grande transforms them into a fine article of sugar.

In Baker County are mines, most of them of gold bearing quartz. Baker City is the trade center and is one of Oregon's largest cities.

Oregon Soils.

In the Coast counties, along the rivers, a sandy loam, wonderfully fertile. In the higher and level lands a black loam. The soil in the Willamette Valley is mainly a clay loam, though there is much sandy loam in the river bottoms. There is a soil called "Whiteland" on the lower parts of the prairies. In Linn and adjoining counties, it is most found. It is caused by the water in winter standing upon it for centuries. When drained it is one of the best soils. Oats sown in spring do well upon it. Cheat, or chess, sown in the fall make fine hay. Alsike clover also does well upon it. Thrown up, so as to be well drained, it makes

the best roads, even without gravel.

The soils East of the Cascade Mountains are of a sandy nature, being largely made up of disintegrated basaltic rock that abounds in that country. They are much more easily worked than Willamette Valley prairie soils. Geologists tell us, Eastern Oregon was once an inland sea. Also that the Willamette Valley was covered with water.

In early years of settlement, the virgin soil in this valley, yielded large crops, 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, and oats 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Continuous cultivation for over 50 years with no fertilization greatly lowered the average yield. By growing leguminous crops, and by more thorough cultivation, the yield per acre is steadily increasing.

One farmer near Albany on prairie soil had 47 bushels of oats per acre, and another 38 bushels of wheat last harvest.

Much of the soil in Southern Oregon is a deep black loam, though in some parts the soil is very shallow. The river bottoms with irrigation are very productive.

In Lake and Klamath Counties, Southeastern Oregon, drainage of large lakes will add thousands of acres of the richest lands for cultivation. Klamath Basin has a magnificent irrigation system the intake being from Upper Klamath Lake.

Manufactories.

Portland is Oregon's greatest manufacturing center. It has 2,000 factories, whose annual output is \$85,000,000. Much of the power is electric, and is brought from the power plants at the Willamett Falls at Oregon City, 12 miles above Portland. Salem, Albany, Eugene and other cities have good water powers. That for Albany comes by a canal 15 miles long starting from the South Santiam River below Lebanon.

That City has a canal starting from a dam across the above river several miles up that stream. This supplies power for the Lebanon Paper Mills, one of the finest plants of its kind on this coast.

Albany has two flouring mills, one sawmill, one furniture factory, a chair factory, sash and floor factories, a fruit cannery, a prune packing plant, two tan yards, a shingle mill, a rock crusher for street paving, and a number of lesser industries.

Other parts of the state have a like proportion of industrial plants.

Forests and Lumbering.

About one-half of Oregon's area is forest. Government experts estimate her timber at 3,000,000,000 feet.

She has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States, and more than any other state.

The mountain ranges are heavily timbered, the Cascade mountains the most so upon the Western slopes and northern exposures. Along the coast are principally spruce, white fir and cedar.

In Coos County and vicinity, is the Myrtle Tree, found nowhere else on the Pacific Coast. This timber makes a beautiful article of furniture, almost rivaling mahogany. The tree makes a beautiful adornment for the lawn.

In Curry County, Port Orford Cedar, or ^a red ~~growth~~ wood, *grows*

On the coast range are fir, white, red and yellow; larch, and cedar and maple.

In the Willamette Valley are the same varieties of fir and white oak, ash, curly maple, alder, yew, willow, cotton wood and pine.

On the Cascade mountains, western slope, are the above varieties except oak, which is not found beyond the foot hills. On the eastern slope of these mountains the prevailing timber is pine, called Norway pine. Also on the above mountains are hemlock and

cedar, and on the east side, tamarack, and in the valleys birch is found. The above pine is the prevailing timber on the Blue Mountains, and other parts of Eastern Oregon. The only oak I know of in Eastern Oregon is around The Dalles, and along the foot hills of the Cascade Mountains southward for about 70 miles to the Warm Spring River.

Southern Oregon in addition to most, if not all the varieties common to Western Oregon, has black oak and white or sugar pine. Lumbering is extensively carried on in all timbered sections opened to civilization and reach by transportation lines.

Portland is the great lumber shipping port, as also of grain; standing next to New York in the shipments of wheat.

Mines and Mining.

Oregon is rich in minerals, the following being found: gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, gypsum, rocksalt, marble, borax, infusorial earth, potters clay, coal, iron, cinnabar and building stones. Iron is manufactured at Oswego, above Portland.

Coos County has the largest output of coal.

The principal gold and silver mines are in Southern Oregon and in Baker, Grant and Cook Counties, East of the Cascades. There are also these mines in the Eastern part of Lane and Linn Counties.

Population.

The recent census, when promulgated, will probably show near 750,000 people, of this number Portland has near one-third. It is our metropolis, and is the largest City North of San Francisco.

Salem is the next largest with near 15 thousand, Eugene with 12 thousand, Albany with its suburbs has near 7 thousand.

Portland is called the "Rose City" and its annual rose festival in June increases in splendor from year to year.

Salem is the "Cherry City", Albany the "Apple City", Lebanon the "Strawberry City" and McMinville, Yamhill County, the "Walnut City"

We are a mixed people, many nations being represented, but the native white predominates.

There are five Indian reservations. The Indians are quite well civilized and are peaceable.

Transportation Facilities.

Portland is of course the great railroad center and shipping point. Vessels of the largest tonnage anchor in its harbor. Situated on the Willamette River, there is maintained a deep water channel to the sea, over 100 miles distant. Vessels from other nations bear our products to distant climes.

Albany is the next largest railroad center with over 30 trains each day, some going north to Portland, and South to San Francisco, several going to Brownsville and Lebanon, Linn County, some to Corvallis and one to Newport-by the sea, and eastward to near the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Within a year an electric line is expected which will connect us with Salem and Portland.

On the Columbia River palatial steamboats give daily service up the Columbia, through the Cascade Locks to The Dalles, and down the river to Astoria, the largest city on the lower Columbia and the center of the great salmon fishing industry. The Chinook salmon of the Columbia are famed the world over. Astoria is also reached from Portland by a railroad, paralleling the Columbia River.

On the Willamette River, steamboats from Portland pass through the locks at Oregon City and reach Salem the entire year, but Albany only during the late fall, winter and spring months.

An "Open River" the entire year is one of our slogans.

Another is "Good Roads", for these we do not have in

most localities. We have the materials for good roads, and in time we will have them.

Eastern Oregon is reached by several wagon roads across the Cascade Mountains. From Linn County is the so called "Lebanon Wagon Road". Along this road are several mineral springs, as at Sodaville, Waterloo, Lower Soda or Cascadia and Upper Soda. There are such mineral springs in other parts of the State, and are much patronized.

Educational Facilities.

The motto of the State of Oregon is "Alis volat propriis" (I fly with my own wings). In nothing is this more true than in the matter of education. The earliest pioneers in a public declaration pledged Oregon "to the cause of education forever". They founded institutions of learning long before we had a public school system. These institutions are now our pride and glory. The story of the pioneers stands out as unique in history. In all the world's annals it has no counterpart. They built better than they knew.

These are the leading denominational schools: The Willamette University (Methodist) at Salem, Pacific University, (Congregational) Forest Grove, McMinnville College (Baptist) in Yamhill County, Pacific College (Friends) Newberg, same County, Albany College (Presbyterian) Linn County, Dallas College (Evangelical) Polk County, Mt. Angel College (Catholic) Marion County, Philomath College (United Brethern) Benton

County and Columbia College (Catholic) Portland. There are also other reknown ^{ed} academies and institutes, as ^{formerly under the Christian denomination} Monmouth Institute ^{now a State Normal} and a ^{Divinity} school of the Christian Church

At Eugene is the State University, and at Corvallis the State Agricultural College. This has the largest scholarship

of any, about 1500 students.

Connected with Willamette University is a medical department. Many of its graduates have attained distinction in the medical profession.

Our public schools are of the highest order, and educators from the East declare that Oregon has one of the best public school systems in the United States.

We have a compulsory law requiring all children from 9 to 14 years to attend school, unless excused for good and sufficient cause. All boys and girls from 14 to 16 must also attend, unless regularly engaged in some useful and lawful employment. About 150,000 children come under our compulsory law.

Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

These are located at or near Salem, and consist of a penitentiary, an asylum for insane, a reform school, and buildings to care for the deaf, dumb, blind and the feeble minded.

Taxes.

To support these and carry on the state and county administrations, our people are not unreasonably taxed.

State and County taxes in Linn County for 1909, 8 mills, special tax for roads $\frac{1}{2}$ mills, some school districts as high as 8 mills. Over 80 per cent of our taxes are realized from real estate, but this will not long continue, for through direct legislation we are having laws that will make corporate interests bear a just proportion in the raising of revenue. Immense private timber holdings are being taxed, and railroads pay a larger tax each year.

Financial Matters.

Oregon has plenty of money and times are extremely good. Never before has there been such industrial activity.

Our hills and valleys are resounding with the mighty clang

of industrial forces.

Oregon has 72 National and 136 State and other banks, total 208.

Total increase in all the banks last year was \$20,000,000. The First National Bank, of Portland, is the strongest in the State, with a capital and surplus of \$1,600,000. Albany has one National bank. Deposits over \$1,000,000. She has also one private, one state and one savings bank. Interest on loans is from 6 to 8 per cent.

Newspapers, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Scarcely a town of any size but what has a newspaper.

Portland has three leading dailies, the Oregon^{ian} Telegram and Oregon Journal. The Oregonian is the oldest paper in the State, commencing publication yearly sixty years ago. When a youth I read its first numbers.. We have several splendid agricultural papers, The Pacific Homestead, of Salem, leading, and the Oregon Agriculturalist, of Portland, probably a close second, Better Fruit, of Hood River, as a horticultural paper is not excelled anywhere. The Pacific Monthly, of Portland, is a splendid illustrated magazine. The Oregon Teachers' Monthly, of Salem, is an up-to-date school journal.

As a matter of course telegraph lines parallel all railroads.

Comparatively few homes in city or country in Western Oregon but what have telephone service, and this is true in most other parts of our State.

Animals and Birds.

The larger varieties of game once so very plentiful as elk, deer and bear are seldom found, except back on the mountain ranges. The elk are well nigh extinct, and the killing of them is forbidden for a term of years. All song birds and some others are protected by law, though for all kinds of game there is an open season.

Our principal song birds are the robin and meadow lark.

Bob white quail have been introduced and are increasing in numbers. The grouse and native pheasant are becoming very scarce. The principal game bird in Western Oregon is the Mongolian pheasant, introduced over 25 years ago from China by U. S. Consul O. N. Denny, hence is some times called the "Denny Pheasant".

During the open season from October 15th to November 15th thousands of them are killed, hunters coming in from other states.

In Eastern Oregon sage hens, prairie chickens and jack rabbits are the principal game, though in some parts grouse are quite abundant.

Political, Moral and Religious.

As a whole we are a moral, religious and a law abiding people.

Churches are numerous, with nearly all denominations represented.

We are a progressive people, as perhaps is best shown by our enacting the Initiative and Referendum law, by a heavy majority.

By means of the peoples' power we have secured county option in controlling the liquor traffic. ^{seventeen} ~~Twenty-three~~ out of Thirty-four counties are under this law now, and parts of other counties.

There is a tendency to over burden the ballot with initiative measures, but this will be corrected in due time. Some of our best laws have come through this channel, and through this we have secured not only local option but a direct primary law, with Statement No. 1, whereby a candidate for the legislature pledges himself to vote for the peoples' choice for U. S. senator, expressed at the primaries

We also have the "Recall" and the "Corrupt Practices" act.

There are those who would go back to old political methods, but the great majority of our people having tasted the sweets

of new found political freedom will not go back to the old regime, likened to the "flesh pots of Egypt in Israel's day.

The grange is quite strong in Oregon, and a powerful factor in securing just legislation.

Inducements for Homeseekers.

Oregon is a state of unbounded natural resources. We need more people to help develop them, and they are rapidly coming..

The Willamette Valley alone will in time have a million people. Its area is too limited and valuable to much longer be devoted to grain raising.. The 640 acre donation land claims of the earliest pioneers are rapidly being divided up. Oregon has yet several million acres of Government lands outside of the forest reserves open to settlement. South eastern Oregon has the most of these, and they are fast being taken up.

Two rival railroads are being built from the Columbia river up the Deschutes river and canyon to tap South Eastern Oregon.

Our unlimited and magnificent water powers in all parts of the state are more and more being utilized for manufacturing plants to work up our raw material, and for generating electricity. Our water supply is pure, cool and abundant in the Willamette Valley and along the Coast. Portland's cannot be excelled in the world, coming as it does from near the summit of the Cascade Mountains, in the region of Mt . Hood

The Willamette Valley will never be at its best until it is thoroughly tile drained. Some farms are thus drained.

Our scenery is unsurpassed.

Crater Lake in Jackson County is one of the scenic wonders of the world. The towering mountains and numerous water falls along the Columbia river from Portland to The Dalles rival like scenes in Europe.

Come and see all these, then fall in love with Oregon,

-21-

and you will make her your home.

Yearly you will visit our many seaside resorts, or some, certainly Newport by the sea., and bathe in the waters of the mighty Pacific.

Out of the old territory of Oregon has been carved three magnificent states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, these three, but the greatest of these is "Oregon".

Hail Peerless Oregon..

Albany Oregon
December 1910

Cyrus H. Walker