

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Helens, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY E. H. FLAGG, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

One copy, one year, in advance \$1.00 Six months .50 Legal notices 25 cents per line.

FRIDAY, March 2, 1906.

THE ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF STATEMENT NO. 1.

Whoever disagrees with the Oregonian in regard to "Statement No. 1," is, according to that paper, a nit subject for the lunatic asylum. This style of argument is not new, but possibly it has lost its force.

For many years there has been a demand for election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and Mr. Scott has at times written able arguments in favor of such a system; yet, when an opportunity occurs to bring about this reform he opposes it and turns his mud batteries loose upon any one who favors it.

"Certainly," says Mr. Scott, "no Democratic Legislature ever will elect a Republican; no Republican Legislature will ever elect a Democrat." Probably they will never be called upon to do so; but if Republican candidates for nomination refuse to sign Statement No. 1 it is possible that in January, 1907, a Democratic Legislature will elect a Democratic Senator, and as John M. Gearin would undoubtedly be the man it is also possible that the editor of the Oregonian, who favors tariff reduction, might not grieve greatly over the result.

The Subsidy Bill is a proposal to have the government assist the merchant marine by paying to the owners of vessels a sum sufficient to make good the difference in cost of construction and operation between American-built and -operated ships and those of foreign nations. In return for this the merchant marine gives a quid pro quo to the government by building certain of its ships to meet government requirements with a view to rendering them available as transports; by assisting in the creation of a naval reserve both of officers and crews, and by holding their vessels at the disposal of the government, and liable to be taken up at short notice in the event of hostilities.

Judge Stephen A. Lowell, who it is said will be a candidate for the position of United States Senator, has taken sides with the Oregonian and openly opposes Statement No. 1. It is to be hoped that he will endorse Statement No. 2, which reads as follows: "During my term in office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient."

At least, the Representatives who favor Mr. Lowell should sign Statement No. 2, and if they do not do so they will be guilty of evasion and dishonesty. Let us have a square issue between the friends of Statement No. 1 and its enemies, and let the people decide in the primaries on April 20th.

There is nothing in the argument advanced by Mr. Lowell and the Oregonian that Statement No. 1 does away with healthy partisanship. The nominees to be voted for at the June election will represent their respective parties and the fight will be on party lines; but when the decision has been rendered by the people, partisanship will cease, and the Representatives will have nothing to do but to register the people's choice. All the sophistries in the world can make no difference in the facts.

The method of election is the same as for other offices and a plurality is entitled to as much respect as a majority. Pluralities have repeatedly elected Presidents of the United States; in fact Republican rule in the Nation has generally been by the will of a plurality instead of a majority.

Statement No. 1 is the only hope the people have ever had of compelling the election of United States Senator by a direct vote of the people, and the party that attempts to deprive them of it will meet with disaster.

We would rather have a Democratic United States Senate elected by direct vote of the people or by compliance with the provisions of Statement No. 1 than the present aggregation where the members of both parties are nothing but the creatures of the trusts and the corporations.

A Senate elected under Statement No. 1 would pass President Roosevelt's railroad rate bill without a moment's unnecessary delay.

Union Republican: His friends believe there is no man in the Republican party more representative, having greater possibilities of usefulness, more deserving of honor, than is Dr. Withycombe. His high qualities of mind and character have made for him many friends throughout the State. They regard his platform as truly characteristic of the man, ever eager to recognize and aid the welfare and rights of all, an honest and fearless performance of duty. They do not consider him a party politician, but regard him as a conscientious, progressive and most honorable man, who seeks the office of Governor, not as one dependent upon a political position for a livelihood, nor for any selfish personal benefit, but as a man appreciative of honor, and a champion for a greater and united Oregon.

The day when the American merchant marine shall be restored to its former proud position in the deep-sea carrying trade of the world has been brought a step nearer by the passing of the Ship Subsidy Bill by the Senate. Although the measure, as amended, does not undertake to assist the merchant marine to the extent that its friends had hoped, it should prove of enormous assistance in lifting the shipbuilding industry from the slough of despond into which it has fallen. The fate of the bill is now in the hands of the House of Representatives, and if the generally-favorable attitude of the individual members be sustained, it should become a law by the close of the present session.

The history of the movement to resuscitate our shipbuilding and deep-sea carrying interests shows that there has been a gradual education of the public to the true meaning of the proposed subsidy, and to a realization of its absolute necessity, if we are to carry our own imports and exports in American bottoms—to say nothing of our sharing in the general deep-sea trade of the world. At the present time the United States is paying out between 200 and 300 million dollars annually to foreign shipping concerns, for carrying to and from the foreign trade of this country. This immense revenue, logically and by right, should be earned by American ships. That it is diverted to foreign nations is due to the fact that because of the higher wages and the higher ideas of living and comfort that prevail in the United States, it is impossible either to build or to operate ocean-going ships as cheaply as they can be built and operated by foreign countries. Although the cost of ship construction is being gradually reduced, it still costs considerably more per ton to build a steamship in our own than it does in European shipyards; and the more generous wages paid to officers and crews, and the better class of fare provided, increase the cost of operation of ships, if manned by Americans, 30 per cent above the cost of operating the same ships with European crews, and under European conditions.

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In our issue of January 27 we dwelt upon the urgent necessity for the resuscitation of our merchant marine, if only to provide the government with a system of transport service that would be available, and instantly available, in case of hostilities. We quoted certain figures taken from a report of the General Staff of the Army, showing how completely paralyzed in the event of sudden war this nation would be if it attempted to transport a small army of, say 25,000 men across the seas. It was shown that for the transportation of such an army, either on the Pacific or on the Atlantic Ocean, there should be afloat in our merchant marine no less than 228 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,368,000 tons, all of them ranging from 5,500 to 6,500 displacement; whereas, as a matter of fact, in 1904, the whole American merchant marine included only 67 sea-going vessels of 4,000 tons and upward, with a total of 400,000 gross tons. The argument for subsidizing, from the standpoint of the military necessities of the country, is simply unanswerable.—Scientific American.

Mr. Richard McCann, of Portland, is attempting to use the Oregon Development League in a dirty attempt to injure the candidacy of H. M. Calkins for the United States Senatorship. Mr. McCann has sent to the editor of this paper a type written copy labeled "Special Correspondence." Mr. McCann is not a correspondent of this paper and we have no use for his stuff, and when he attempts to work the country press of Oregon to further his spite against Mr. Calkins he will find that his efforts will result in favor of the man whom he is attempting to injure. Accompanying the scurrilous article is the following note:

DIRTY WORK.

To the editor—Dear sir: The enclosed correspondence has been sent to each local organization of the Oregon Development League. I forward it to you because it may be of interest to you as news matter. Yours truly, RICHARD McCANN.

It is not news matter in any sense of the word. It is headed "Protest from Portland," while, as a matter of fact, it had never been brought to the attention of any of Portland's commercial bodies. It is said that Mr. Tom Richardson is working for the success of Mr. Calkins. We hope this is true, for nobody knows better than Mr. Richardson the good work Mr. Calkins has done for the State of Oregon, as Mr. Richardson is Secretary of the Oregon Development League and understands all about what it has accomplished through the aid of such men as H. M. Calkins. Mr. Calkins is also President of the Portland Commercial Club, and has always been willing to devote his time to the upbuilding of the community in which he lives. As there is no salary connected with the position and his work has been absolutely without compensation, it is perfectly fair that it should be considered by the voters of the Republican party when they cast their ballots in the primary election on the 20th of April. The more live men like Mr. Calkins we can get into the United States Senate the better for Oregon.

Safe banks are in favor of laws that will make banks safe.

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Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WITHYCOMBE'S PLATFORM.

To F. I. Dunbar, Secretary of State of the State of Oregon, and to the Republican party and the electors of Oregon in the State of Oregon:

I, James Withycombe, reside at Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon, and my postoffice address is "Corvallis, Oregon." I am a duly registered member of the Republican party. If I am nominated for the office of Governor, at the primary nominating election to be held in the State of Oregon the twentieth day of April, 1906, I will accept the nomination and will not withdraw, and if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

If I am nominated and elected I will, during my term of office, advocate and support:

Taxation of franchises and gross earnings tax on telegraph, telephone, express and sleeping car corporations.

Uniform assessment and taxation of railroads.

State regulation and examination of State and private banks, trust companies and savings banks.

Protection of the State in its ownership of public lands.

A Board of Control for State institutions.

One board for management of Normal Schools.

Improvement of the Columbia and Willamette rivers and coast seaports.

National ownership of the Oregon City locks.

Constitutional amendment permitting the Governor or people to veto individual items of appropriations.

Form for nominating ballot—"An honest and fearless performance of public duty."

A gentleman from Portland, who has spent the past month traveling over pretty much all of Oregon, says: "I have put in the past month or more in different sections of the State, and my business has brought me in contact with all kinds of people. You would be surprised how rapidly James Withycombe is growing in favor as the coming Republican candidate for Governor, even in the strongholds of the other aspirants. And I want to tell you right here, and I am not alone in the opinion by a long way, that James Withycombe, of Corvallis, is the only man mentioned up to date that can skin George Chamberlain to a finish in the race for Governor."

Administration of the tax laws the country over demonstrates, beyond all question, the utter impossibility of reaching money by listing it to individual owners. The bank deposits of every State in the Union show vastly more cash than do assessment rolls. Massachusetts alone has adopted a practical method of taxing cash. She does not require her assessors to search the pockets of individuals for money. She simply requires her banks to report their annual average deposits upon which she levies a tax of five mills per annum. Oregon would profit greatly by adopting the Massachusetts plan, even though the tax rate upon deposits be made very low.

Roseburg Spokesman: The direct primary law is confusing to the wily politician. He is like a ship at sea without a compass. He can not find his bearings. His vocation is gone. He is doomed to plod along in the even tenor of his way or else go to work and earn an honest living. He may roar and rant, and scheme and plan, but all to no effect. A higher power has obtained control and he must retire into a state of innocuous desuetude.

Let us see: Portland claimed to have contributed \$500,000 to the Lewis & Clark Fair and the State \$500,000. Now it transpires that only \$400,000 of the subscriptions were paid, and of this amount over \$100,000 was returned to the stockholders. It looks as if the State got humped.

Transcontinental main lines of railroads in the State of Washington are assessed upon their road beds at \$14,520 per mile and the rolling stock at \$1,168 per mile. This is about double what it was assessed at in 1904, and still it is not one-third of the real value.

The history of Oregon leads us to believe that a Democratic Senator elected by the direct vote of the people would be preferable to a Republican Senator elected by the trusts and corporations.

The Oregonian concurs in Mr. Simon's famous remark: "The present method of electing United States Senators exactly suits Mr. President."

With the Oregonian to prescribe our duty, there is really no need for a law-making body.

Safe banks are in favor of laws that will make banks safe.

Be Sure To Register.

The direct primary should influence all citizens, and especially workmen, to register and take part at the primaries held April 20th. The registration books will be open at the county court house of each county until April 10th, and in the city where the court house is situated voters in that city must go to the court house in person and register. In all other precincts of the county, voters can register before a notary or justice of the peace. Not only should voters register, but ask your neighbor if he has registered. If voters support the principles of Roosevelt, they may register as Republicans at the primary. Otherwise they can register as Democrats and vote at the Democratic primaries held on the same day. But for the purpose of the primary they must register either as Republicans or Democrats, as those are the only two parties, under the law, who can take part in primary elections. All other citizens of other parties can and should register now. Remember that a registered voter has all the powers that a delegate to a county convention formerly exercised. He can vote on the nominee for each office, from constable to committeeman, from justice of the peace to Governor, and United States Senator. Let all try to do their duty. Register and see that your neighbor registers.—Exchange.

Mrs. Mizner has taken it back again.

Portland is having a gas investigation that threatens to end in an explosion.

The Astorian asserts that an inexhaustible supply of natural gas has been discovered in the Nebalem Valley, and proceeds to prognosticate as follows: "It has a germinating power in the unfolding of segment and analog operations that is incalculable, and carries the promise of collateral advantages hard to measure from a primary base such as this, but inherent to the discovery all the same." Mighty fine writing.

Doctors are Puzzled.

The remarkable recovery of Kenneth Melver, of Vanceboro, Me., is the subject of much interest to the medical fraternity and a wide circle of friends. He says of his case: "Owing to severe inflammation of the throat and congestion of the lungs, three doctors gave me up to die, when, as a last resort, I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and I am happy to say, it saved my life." Cures the worst Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Weak Lungs, Hoarseness and LaGrippe. Guaranteed at Perry & Graham's, Houlton. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

The Awful Trades Unions.

The Farmers' Union members are besieged on all sides by people who seem very anxious for their success, and who invariably say, "You will succeed if you have nothing to do with the trade unions."

The awful trade unions! They seem to worry a lot of people. Let's see what they are and have been doing.

They have freed hundreds, aye, thousands of little children from the sweatshops and put them in the schools.

They have forced the employers to give workmen airy, comfortable workshops, and in this way reduced the mortality from consumption many per cent—in some crafts lengthening the life of the mechanic 12 years, according to carefully kept statistics.

They, in many branches of labor, forced the employers to pay women the same wages as men for the same amount of work.

They have given the country every law in every State in the Union that stands for better condition of the masses—even giving us the public school system.

They decrease the hours of labor wherever the number of unemployed in any one branch of labor increases to such an extent as to threaten the standard scale of wages.

They furnish employment for unemployed.

They care for the sick. Furnish money to the unemployed.

They bury the dead.

Is there anything in the above for the members of the Farmers' Union to fight shy of—or for any other kind of person to fear?—Union Banner (Agricultural).

A Scientific Wonder.

The cures that stand to its credit make Bucklen's Arnica Salve a scientific wonder. It cured E. R. Mulford, lecturer for the Patrons of Husbandry, Waynesboro, Pa., of a distressing case of Piles. It heals the worst Burns, Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Chillsains and Salt Rheum. Only 25c at Perry & Graham's, Houlton.

Learning the Poultry Business.

Last year I decided to go into the poultry business, although I had no practical experience whatever. January 10 I built a lean-to on the barn 8x8 1/2 feet, 6 1/2 feet high in rear and 4 1/2 feet in front. The cost, with a run 20x36 feet, was \$21.74. I made it warm and comfortable, lining it with building paper. I put a hinged dropping board three feet wide under the perches, which are movable. In the day time they are lifted out of the way, the dropping board and the whole house converted into a wind and water proof scratching shed. The floor was covered with four inches of fine, dry earth and sifted coal ashes. In a corner of the yard is a scratching shed 9x15 feet. This was filled with all the broom straw it would hold.

I started with one rooster, fifteen Barred Plymouth hens, and nine Single Comb White Leghorns. I had access to a ten-pound pail of table scraps every day for the morning feed. At noon I scattered a handful of millet in the litter. I kept grit and oyster shells before them and water in a galvanized fountain. April was a month of many lessons to me. I got out my first brood of chicks, nine Langshans from twelve eggs. I fed these on bread and milk the first few days, then on millet and cracked corn. For desert I made johnnycake from equal parts of corn meal, bran and sifted oats, with powdered oyster shell to supply lime. The end of the month saw the flock vigorous and healthy.

I set two hens, but they hatched only one chick. I am beginning to see that looking after sitting hens is a bother and vexation of spirit. The table scraps contained some lettuce, which served as green food. In the afternoon I gave the birds free run outside the yard. The egg yield averaged fifteen. In June I got a sixty-egg incubator and a 120-egg size outdoor brooder. The average egg yield for May was seventeen to each hen and the same for June. I loaded the incubator July 5th with 58 Langshan eggs, 47 of which hatched. The supply of table scraps was then shut off, so I got a sack of bran, another of ground oats and 100 pounds of corn chop. I mixed these in the proportion of two quarts each of bran and oats, one pint of corn chop and a large spoonful of oil meal and fed it daily as a mash in the morning.

In the fall I fed table scraps again with lawn clippings at noon, as through the summer. The fowls responded finely, reaching an average of 17 1/2 each, the best so far. The Black Langshan pullet laid 24 eggs in October and 21 in November. I began to see that to get fall and winter eggs one must previously hatch a lot of early pullets to produce them. For green food I purchased five bales of alfalfa and put one in each pen. The fowls pick at this and take to it as readily as to the grit boxes. During the twelve months the fowls laid 3588 eggs, credited as follows: An average of thirteen Plymouth Rock hens, 1529; nine White Leghorns, 1070; twenty-one pullets, 919. This gives the Plymouth Rock hens an average for the year of 121 eggs and the Leghorns 119, and each pullet in five months 92.

The eggs brought \$84.12 and the fowls, sold or eaten, \$24.75, making receipts \$108.87. The food cost \$24.96, medicines, etc., \$6.45, and the labor was worth, at 20 cents an hour, \$24.40, or expenses of \$55.81 and profit of \$43.06. The scrubs or workers not only paid for their feed and that of other fowls, but actually paid for their own first cost and also for the original pen and house in which they were confined. I began with a single pen of 23 nondescript Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks and ended with two pens of extra fine Rocks, one trio of equally fine stock, and two pens of culls. I began with hardly any appliances, but ended with an incubator, two brooders, a bone cutter, and a stock of tools and implements.—Irrigon Irrigator.

WAGON FOR SALE—A 3 1/2 Mitchell wagon, three-inch tires, and a \$10 set of double harness for sale for \$100. Have had one year's use. W. F. Cooper, Warren, Or.

DR. H. R. CLIFF, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. ST. HELENS, OREGON.

DR. EDWIN ROSS, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. ST. HELENS, OREGON.

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