

REPLIES TO LABOR

Governor Says Convicts Must Be Employed.

CONDITIONS AT PENITENTIARY

Competition From Stove Foundry Is Not Yet Serious—Working Prisoners on Roads is Impracticable on Account of Expense.

As an aid to their reformation, convicts must be employed at some useful occupation, and in Oregon it is not practicable to work convicts without bringing them into competition with free labor. The whipping post is an essential part of the prison equipment, but a large majority of the prisoners obey the rules and shorten their terms by good behavior.

SALEM, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—In the management of a penitentiary such as the Oregon Penitentiary, discipline is the paramount idea. The men who are confined within the prison walls are there because they violated the laws of the land, and it is the purpose of the state in taking charge of them to punish them for their crimes, and by that means teach them to do better in the future. The punishment is not imposed in the spirit of vindictiveness, but with a view to reforming the man who has strayed from the path of rectitude and intentionally violated the laws of his state.

Reformation of the criminal is the purpose of the law. By confining the man who offends society, he is made to feel the consequences of his acts, and others are deterred from following in his footsteps. While punishment is generally regarded as the most effective means of securing obedience, which is the best evidence that reformation has taken place, there are many who believe that punishment will not bring about true reformation. Thus one of the prison chaplains, in an annual report to the superintendent, volunteered the opinion that "punishment doesn't reform a man," but "the Gospel does."

The men who find their way to the State Penitentiary are presumably the most vicious men in the state, and are the least responsive to moral or religious instruction. Some of them are so utterly depraved that if such a condition be placed upon them they might be counted beyond the reach of reformatory influences. Fear of punishment is all that deters them from crime, and even this has little restraining power over many. On the other hand, there are men in the prison who are not evil in their intentions but who, thoughtlessly, perhaps, violated a law, were detected and convicted. These men need no more reformation than do thousands who are known in the business world and who mingle in good society. They were reformed the moment they realized the seriousness of their offense. They receive their punishment according to a general law designed for the protection of the rights of all.

Rules Prisoners Must Observe.

One of the first things a prisoner learns after he dons his stripes is that there are certain rules of the institution which he is expected to obey, and a violation of which will bring certain punishment. Among other things, it is required of him that he shall obey promptly the instructions of the officers in whose charge he is placed; that he shall not communicate with his fellow-prisoners, and that he must observe certain rules regarding cleanliness, etc. Disobedience is punished by imprisonment in a dungeon, or by flogging on the naked back. Flogging is a method of punishment of which many people disapprove, and which every prison management has found necessary to employ. There are some men for whom nothing else is punishment. There are men of the hobo class who would persistently refuse to work or to obey orders from officials for weeks at a time if confinement were the only consequence of disobedience. But when everything else fails, the whipping post has proved effective in the most hardened criminal.

From stories that are told by convicts who have been released from the prison, one might form the opinion that the whipping of prisoners is of almost daily occurrence. Such is far from the truth. Out of 300 men who are confined in the prison now, not 10 have ever been whipped. The large majority serve their terms with scarcely a reprimand, while others persist in disobedience until flogging is the only resort. It is doubtful true that corporal punishment has sometimes been administered when circumstances did not justify it, but these are exceedingly rare cases. Day after day, the work of the prison goes on in perfect peace. Perhaps 50 men are planning a means of escape, but all are pursuing the even tenor of their way in the hope of getting an opportunity to take an untimely departure. Even the most desperate men will be exemplary in their conduct in order to avoid punishment, to secure the good opinion of the prison officials and to shorten their term by winning merit. The long-term man, who has perhaps committed a murder, seldom gives trouble, but it is the hobo who has chosen to steal rather than work, and who has but a moderate term to serve, who takes the most attention. It is because the worst and most dangerous man may appear the best, that it is necessary to hold all to a strict observance of every rule. As Superintendent Lee said in his last report: "Laxity in discipline is a mistaken kindness to prisoners," and many a man who has been whipped has afterward admitted he deserved it and acknowledged that it did him good.

The Contented Prisoner. The busy man is the contented man, but there is always mischief for idle hands. Plenty of work for the prisoners is therefore one of the most effective

means of keeping order and accomplishing the reformation of the convict. Some kind of work must be provided, and the more useful the occupation the more beneficial its effect upon the men who perform it. Labor union leaders in San Francisco have recently entered a vigorous protest against the competition of cheap convict labor in Oregon. The Loewenberg-Goring Company pays 34 cents per hour for work performed in the stove foundry. Some of the men thus employed are short-term men, who scarcely become familiar with the work before they are discharged. Their labor, therefore, has but little value. Then, too, the average convict will not perform nearly so much work as the free man of similar ability. Nevertheless, the rate received is scarcely half what should be, according to the opinions of men who know something about the work performed. Superintendent Lee says that "at present convict labor does not compete to any great extent with free labor in this state, as most of our stoves and ranges come from St. Louis and Chicago. But when we have more people, and a market so that we can manufacture on a scale so as to compare with the East, it will become a serious question. The present contract was made in 1896, for a period of 10 years. Labor was very low then, and so was the price agreed upon. The question of changing to the work of making jute into wire bags has often been discussed. In January, 1901, I visited the prison at Walls Walls to investigate the subject. It would cost \$25,000 to install a good plant, and about \$50,000 are necessary to run it to advantage."

Geer on Convict Labor Competition. Concerning the question of convict labor, which union labor people are now agitating, Governor Geer says: "As to the advisability of employing the convicts at manufacturing stoves, and thus competing with free labor, I will say that I should be opposed to it if any other employment could be named that would not so compete. Everybody must admit that they should be employed, for two reasons: First, because no discipline could be kept without it, and, secondly, because the earning power of their labor would be contributed toward their own maintenance. Working on the public roads is the only employment I know of that would relieve their labor from competition with free men, but to make this effective and general would entail an expense that would easily pay free men to do the same work. The men who are employed in the shops in our prison belong to that class of which 'trustees' cannot be made. The number of guards which would be required to take care of a force of such convicts in Yamhill County, for example, day and night, together with other expenses, incident to being away from the prison, would entail an expense sufficient to hire free men to do the same work."

"I should certainly favor the employment of convicts on the public roads if some way could be devised to make it feasible, but since all efforts in that direction have so far proved unsuccessful, I see nothing better than to keep them employed as at present. Free men are working at every possible calling, and I think of nothing that can be made within the walls of a prison that would not compete with them in some manner. This is one of the unfortunate circumstances attending the management of convict labor, as at present employed, the return to the State Treasury from convict labor amounts to about \$1,000 per annum."

Employment on State Farm.

A farm is connected with the prison, and upon this as many men as possible are employed in producing vegetables and other supplies consumed at the prison. Such work as shoemaking, tailoring, etc., for the prison, is done by convict labor, with a view to making the institution as nearly self-supporting as possible. Superintendent Lee will advise the next Legislature to provide about 200 acres more land for the prison farm. As the convict who does not work is living in idleness at the expense of honest labor, it is apparent that the injustice would be greater than at present if the convicts were not employed at something that will yield returns.

Aside from punishment by confinement in the Penitentiary, the enforcement of rigid discipline, and employment at useful labor, the other means of accomplishing the reformation of the prisoners is through education. The prison is provided with a small library of good books, of all sorts. Donations of school text-books and the better class of literature are encouraged. Magazines are particularly desirable. The prisoners generally make use of the library, and thus their minds are turned in the right direction. Superintendent Lee has recommended the employment of an usher whose duty it should be to conduct visitors through the prison, and to conduct a night school for those prisoners who desired to attend it.

Religious exercises and lectures in the prison chapel are provided as frequently as convenient. The ministers and lecturers volunteer their services. Many of the prisoners profess to have been converted and doubtless some of them are, but the readiness with which some of them backslide when they are released indicate that they probably feigned conversion in order to secure temporary advantage. The value of religious and moral instruction is not to be underestimated, for, as Governor Geer says, "if such service is needed anywhere, it is among such men as are found in the Penitentiary. The sinners, and not the righteous, are the ones to be called to repentance."

The Merit System.

"As punishment increases with bad behavior, so it is diminished by good conduct. By the merit system a prisoner can win an appointment as a 'trustee,' whereby he is given work outside the prison walls and his term is shortened one-half. The opportunity to lighten the punishment by good behavior is probably one of the most effective means of securing quiet acquiescence in the rules and regulations of the prison and aids in the reformation of the criminal. Very few men who have been put at work outside the prison as trustees have ever attempted to escape, but of course the trustees are selected with care, and those who are likely to attempt to escape are kept inside.

Every prisoner, when discharged, is given a suit of citizen's clothes. Formerly it was the practice to give each prisoner \$5 in cash, but this has been discontinued for want of an appropriation. About as often as otherwise the money was squandered and was a detriment to the man who received it. A man can scarcely secure employment in a community where he is known to be an ex-convict, so if a man who has won the stripes wishes to get on his feet again he must go to some distant section of the country to begin. It might, perhaps, be of advantage for the prisoner to be furnished transportation to a certain distance in any direction, so that he could get beyond the shadow of the prison

FRANK INGRAM'S MISSION

HERE TO RAISE MONEY TO BUY ARTIFICIAL LEG. Sells Trinkets of Steel and Bone, Products of His Activity in the Penitentiary.



FRANK INGRAM, VICTIM OF DAVID MERRILL'S BULLET.

Superintendent Lee is a lover of peace, and since the law seemed to make the warden responsible for the safekeeping of the prisoners, he left the management more to the warden than he would have done otherwise. Superintendent Lee is already preparing to turn over the Penitentiary to his successor, who will be appointed by Governor Chamberlain. He is arranging to leave on hand a good quantity of supplies, and to leave all the affairs of the institution in good order. Mr. Lee is of course not a candidate for reappointment. During the recent campaign his position was equivocal, and he gave vigorous support to the Republican candidate for Governor. It is understood that a number of subordinate officials who, though Republicans, supported the Democratic candidate, are in hopes of holding over under the new administration.

THOUGH A HELL ON EARTH

Terrible Experience of a Washington Man in New South Wales.

The Oregonian is in receipt of a letter from Frederick Rock, a former resident of Coville County, Washington. Mr. Rock left for New South Wales in October of last year. He first went to Mathoura, N. S. W., but when his letter was written he had moved to Byron Bay. Mr. Rock in his letter gives a very interesting account of the damage done by the drought in New South Wales this year. His letter follows: Byron Bay, N. S. W., Australia, July 25. To the Editor:—I have traveled over about 100 miles in the interior of Australia, and on every hand I saw nothing but death and destruction of all animal life brought about by the terrible drought that has swept this country. People who are blessed with a plentiful supply of water have no idea of the utter misery and desolation that this drought has wrought. Thirty million sheep and hundreds of thousands of cattle and horses have perished since the last of January of this year. The country resembles a howling wilderness. Water is almost unobtainable. It is scarce as the almighty dollar, which I have exchanged many a time in the last three months for the precious fluid, and it was mighty poor water that I received. I baked bread for my faithful horse to eat, so as to keep him in good condition. My very life depended upon that faithful horse to pull me through that avenue of odium and death. If I had not been able to keep him in fair good health, you and my friends in America would never have known what became of me. At times the sun is so hot that it would destroy a piece of writing paper in three hours. I have been in many a tight place, but this is the tightest squeeze I have had since I was 21 days on a water-logged ship 42 years ago.

Declared to Be a Trust.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—The Master Plumbers' Association is declared to be a trust, operating in violation of the Missouri anti-trust law, in a petition filed here today in the Circuit Court by Louis R. Young, a local plumber, who alleges that his business has been ruined by members of the combine, who have refused to sell him supplies because he was not a member. Young asks \$20,000 damages in addition to the suit, a letter has been sent to the State Attorney-General, urging that the state bring proceedings to prevent the association from continuing in business in Kansas City.

FRANK INGRAM'S MISSION

Hampshire; Senator Kearns, of Utah, and Senator Millard, of Nebraska. Senator Gallinger's ancestors were Americans, and Senator Millard is the son of American parents who were living temporarily in Canada. About the only penalty attached to foreign birth is the ineligibility to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. It is only occasionally that this penalty has assumed a practical form. Citizens of foreign birth have from time to time been spoken of as good Presidential material, but the accident of birth. But no foreign-born citizen has so excelled his American contemporaries that a general regret has been expressed that he could not be President.

KICKS AT BEACH SERVICE

R. M. Wilbur Tells of Delays Suffered at Ilwaco.

Several persons whom an Oregonian reporter butted yesterday were waiting about the transportation service between North Beach and Astoria. When the O. R. & N. took charge we were told that all would be merry as a marriage bell, said R. M. Wilbur yesterday. "Outside of the service rendered by the Potter, the facilities are hardly better than they were before. The trains do not run on schedule time, and neither do the boats, and people who are trying to get home now are having a wretched time. This may be because there is too big a rush of people to get away, but it is also because transportation facilities are not sufficient for the travel. It has always been this way, and the O. R. & N. has not bettered conditions."

"On Monday last the steamer Nahcotta left two hours and a half at a cannery in order to load salmon. The boatload of passengers was kept waiting that long, and the trip across the bay consumed, in all, 48 hours. Would that jar you?" "Monday afternoon many people were left at Ilwaco just because there were not enough boats to transport them to Astoria. The Nahcotta has a license to carry only 100 people. The people knew this. They swarmed down to the Ilwaco wharf ahead of the train, in order to get on board first. When the train arrived, all the places on the boat were taken but half a dozen. One prominent Portland citizen who had to get to Portland right away paid a man on the boat \$5 for his place on board.

"Tuesday afternoon the people headed down to the wharf, as the night before. But the superintendent was foxy this time and wouldn't let them aboard. But they raised such a racket that he had to open the gangways."

"Although we were scheduled to get away from Ilwaco at 2 o'clock, we didn't get away until 4:30. The train was just an hour and a half in reaching Ilwaco. It is much like the transcontinental service of the O. R. & N. On that train were one carload of oysters, two boxcars of freight, two flatcars of lumber and two flatcars of baggage, and on the tail end were the regular passenger coaches. There were only three men to handle all this freight."

"Yes, sir; I wish to raise a good, big, stiff kick, and so do lots of other people, a combination of the Oregonian, Ilwaco, Astoria, and the people who know this. They swarmed down to the Ilwaco wharf ahead of the train, in order to get on board first. When the train arrived, all the places on the boat were taken but half a dozen. One prominent Portland citizen who had to get to Portland right away paid a man on the boat \$5 for his place on board."

ESCAPED FROM ECUADOR.

American Releases Himself From a Disagreeable Plight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—On the British steamship Colombia, Jackson Smith, an American resident of Guayaquil, Ecuador, who had made himself persona non grata with the Ecuadorian authorities, was enabled to escape from a disagreeable confinement in San Francisco dispatch to the Times. Smith was taken to Panama, whence he proceeded to New York.

ON VERGE OF STARVATION

Unless Something is Done for Navajos, Trouble May Follow.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27.—Sheriff Christensen, of San Juan County, Utah, today made a formal appeal to United States Senator Rawlins for the relief of the Navajo Indians, of Southern Utah, and the latter has telegraphed the situation to the Indian Commissioner at Washington. Sheriff Christensen confirms the reports that the Navajos are in a desperate condition, and predicts that unless immediate relief is given, serious results may follow.

"Thirty thousand Navajo Indians are actually at the verge of starvation in Southern Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona," said the Sheriff today. "Unless something is done to mitigate their condition soon, there will be an uprising that will result in a civil war. The Indians are practically without food, and winter is coming on. The deplorable state of affairs has been caused by nine years of drought. Year by year their herds have been thinned out, until now many of them have killed their last pony to feed their squaws and papooses. It has been impossible to raise corn, and some have become so desperate that the Indians have been driven to the last extremity."

Restored by an Old Decree.

BREST, France, Aug. 27.—The Sisters who recently were expelled from Landerneau discovered a decree, dated 1825, which removes them from the scope of the association law, and they have resumed possession of their school. A crowd of people assembled in the Sisters an ovation when they returned.

Canadians in the Senate.

San Francisco Bulletin. Before the death of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, there were but nine members of the Senate who were not American by birth, and the fact that four of these were Canadians indicates that the American people do not make much distinction between men born on the northern or southern side of the line between Canada and the United States. Probably comparatively few people out of Michigan knew that Senator McMillan was not a native of the United States. Probably, also, very few tolerably well-informed Americans can name offhand the three Canadians now in the Senate. They are, however, Senator Gallinger, of New

WANT NO MORE WEDDINGS WHY DO YOU SUBMIT TO A DAILY LIFE OF SUFFERING?

Paine's Celery Compound CURES Summer Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble. The tortures and evils of Summer dyspepsia and indigestion are experienced by thousands at this time. The dyspeptic train of evils may be enumerated as follows: Feelings of dizziness, languor, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, distension of the stomach, loss of flesh, difficulty breathing, and the action of the heart is seriously affected.

All forms of dyspepsia are quickly banished by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of this marvelous medicine allays the inflammation of the nerves centered about the stomach; it opens up the sewers of the body and removes all waste matter; it cleanses the blood; it makes new nerve fiber; it restores digestive power, and promotes bodily strength and activity. Mr. Fred Rose, Clarendon, Iowa, briefly writes of his happy experience with Paine's Celery Compound as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merit of Paine's Celery Compound. I can candidly and honestly say it is the best medicine in the world. Two years ago I was suffering from indigestion and the result was a swelling of the feet. I could hardly walk without help. I used two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and got better almost from the first dose, and have had no use for medicine since, was completely cured."

island, and to take their money with them; not to invest it there. Two instances are then cited of capitalists who were thus scared away from Cuba by what it terms the "absurd statements of the Consul." General Bragg is accused of predicting an entire revolution in Cuba, resulting in the insecurity of life and all vested interests in such an event. The article closes by saying: "An exposure that may mean something is threatened unless the Consul-General changes his ways."

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Editorial Note: For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a standard as American Gold. The Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

Street Shoes bearing this trade-mark have Waterproof Soles. Ask your dealers.

String & Garfield Co. Boston. Makers of fine shoes for all occasions. Illustrated catalogue.

BRAGG CASE IS RE-OPENED

Havana Paper Makes Serious Charges Against American Consul.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, Aug. 27.—Interest has again been aroused in the case of Consul-General Bragg at Havana. Late advice states that the Havana Post, the only American newspaper printed in Cuba, recently printed an article making a venomous attack on General Bragg, charging that instead of attending to his duties he is devoting a large part of his time to running down Cuba and the Cubans, and is trying to influence capitalists from the States to invest their money in the island. This attack appeared at a time when the Cuban public had ceased to refer to the Bragg incident, and had apparently forgotten the unpleasant affair.

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A POSITIVE CURE

For Inflammation of the Bladder and Disordered Urinary Organs. Cures quickly and Permanently the worst cases of Gonorrhoea and Catarrh, no matter how long standing, without the use of any drugs. Price \$1.00, or by mail, postpaid, \$1.25. 2 boxes, \$2.50. THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CO., BELLEVILLE, OHIO. LAUE-DAVIS DRUG CO., Portland, Or.

WINE of CARDUI FOR WOMEN

DISEASES OF MEN

And Their Certain Cure

There is a certain cure for these diseases without resorting to those unpleasant and painful methods still used by many, which aggravate, rather than give relief. With the same certainty as that of a perfect diagnosis, I adopt my special French treatment to the radical cure of Stricture, Prostatitis, Inflammation of the Bladder, Private Disorders, Varicocele, and all Genito-Urinary Diseases. It affords instant relief. I remove every vestige of disease without resorting to those painful processes usually employed and which do not give satisfaction. It is not reasonable to suppose that a man can exercise the essential functions while the urinary channels are blocked by stricture or other disease, which destroys the vital power and which becomes more aggravated under improper treatment. The disease of the sexual and bladder functions, and an early cure is always advisable.

EXAMINATIONS FREE

VARICOCELE

THE DISEASE.—An enlargement of the veins surrounding the spermatic cord, a twisted, knotted, worm-like or swollen appearance of the scrotum. THE CAUSE.—Sometimes self-pollution, but often blows, falls, strains, excessive horseback or bicycle-riding. THE EFFECT.—At times a dull, heavy, dragging pain in small of back, extending down through into the parts, low spirits, weakness of body and brain, nervous debility, partial or complete loss of sexual power and often failure of general health.

Let me explain to you my process of treating this. You will then see and feel why I have cured, to stay cured, more than 100 cases of VARICOCELE during the past 10 months. My process is a new one, and is the only one from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Swelling and redness quickly subside. The pools of stagnant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assumes their normal condition. The normal blood flow, indications of disease and weakness vanish completely and forever, and in their stead comes the pride, the power, and the pleasures of perfect health and restored manhood.

I also cure to stay cured forever, Stricture, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Impotency and all associate diseases and weaknesses of men. To these maladies alone I have earnestly devoted my whole professional life. My home treatment by correspondence is always successful. My counsel is free and strictly confidential, and I give each patient a legal contract in writing to be held for my promise. Address

J. H. KESSLER, M. D., Cor. Yamhill and Second, Portland, Or.

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