WESTERN

NUMBER

#### CHEER HIS WORDS

Hermann Given Great Ovation at Salem.

CHALLENGES HIS ACCUSERS

Senator Fulton Captures His Audience With Reference to President Roosevelt-Comparison of the Principles of Two Parties.

(Continued from First Page.)

ing all provided for, and work can be maintained at the expense of the recent emergency appropriation of \$1,000,000 in-tended for restoration and maintenance of channels established or made by the Government, which is the case of the chan-

One of the elements which make Oregon the rich and prosperous state she is is her commerce. Her waterway communications within her own bounds and thence upon the high seas with all portions of the world give her an advantage and a prestige in her commercial relations which few states prospers. The tendtions which few states possess. The tend-ency of trade now is to seek deeper chan-nels. The larger the ship, the greater the freight capacity and the greater the profit both to the carrier and to the experien both to the carrier and to the exporter The small-draft ship cannot compete with the larger-draft ship. The cry at all points of shipping in the world is now for deeper water. Oregon has many har-bors which demand the most liberal aid in this direction. The Columbia River in this direction. The Columbia lives should have a 25-foot depth on the bar, and this depth should be continued to the wharves of Portland. The commerce demands it. Coos Bay, Tillamook Bay and Yaquina Bay likewise require the genaid of the Government. The com-tributary to these bays speaks for The Siuslaw, the Umpqua and the Coquille Rivers have shown a remarkable increase, as have all the others, within the past five years. The Nehalem, the Nestucca and the mouth of the Rogue River have now such interests established as should invite the attention of Congress to the facilities for shipping. Our delegations in Congress have devoted much attention to all those localities in former years, and secured appropriations for most of them. Very much has been done along the inland waterways, and none deserves so much consideration as the Upper Wil-lamette River as far as Eugene City, with the Yambill to McMinnville. In many es the hanks have fallen into the channel, new bars have formed, and a system of rectification, fetty work and bar-removal should be especially estimat-ed for. The people should never cease to value the waterway communication and to remember that combination and un-reasonable freight carriage is never possible so long as the waterways of the country are open, free and improved,

If elected I shall continue to aid my col-leagues in every way for the improve-ment of the waterways of the state. Owing to the many millions of dollars for waterways still unexpended, the leaders of Congress thought it best that no river and harbor bill be passed in the session just closed, and only an emergency appropriation was passed; but in the De-cember session a large appropriation will be made for general river and harbor im-provements. Oregon was not placed on that committee in the last session, as the speaker concluded, that as Oregon had hear represented upon that committee for speaker concluded, that as Oregon had been represented upon that committee for so many years and that the State of Washington had never had a member upon it, such recognition should be given one of its members. Before his appointment, however, he assured me that he should labor with us for Oregon as though it were for the State of Washington. We are close personal friends and we can work together. Oregon's future was never before so encouraging and inviting. Abunfant capital is seeking our state. New mines are being opened, mills are being constructed on a large scale, railways are holdings in timber lands have been ac-quired, with a view to the manufacture and transportation of lumber; extensive orchards are planted and our fruits seek shipment to the European markets, hop-fields are enlarged, and great areas are opened to agriculture and livestock and to the dairy. We are now the largest hopgrowing state, and we are great in our wheat exports and in our fisheries. A new spirit everywhere pervades the state. Now, then, let us look for the marketplaces for the sale of our rapidly increas-

The Panama Canal, that dream of the centuries, is now to be an established undertaking, to add enormous commerce and wealth to the Pacific as well as to the Atlantic, and we shall be the greatest bene-ficiary of the future great market of the

The Lewis and Clark Exposition. The proposed Lewis and Clark Exposi-

tion, which is to commemorate a historic event dear to the people of Old Oregon, and close to the hearts of all American citizens, has already done much to advertise all parts of Oregon, and when that great Exposition shall be held next May it will prove to be one of the greatest aids ever devised for the permanent future and substantial recognition of our state.

Importance of June Election.

when our state is heard from in No-vember it will not count so much in comparison with the great votes of the Eastern states. Others will claim greater recognition. In June, however, our voices will alone be heard as it is the first state election preceding the active Presidential campaign. It will be the first popular expression from the state as to public feeling for choice of President. Its moral effect will be far-reaching wherever there may be any hesitation or wavering in the lines. It will implie renewed confidences. We therefore owe it, not only standard-bearer for the chief magistry to emphasize our choice in the strong-est manner possible, and that will be by the largest Republican majority in lune. It is to our interest as a people that we do this, as in the ascendancy of Republican principles we must depend for a continuance of our prosperity in

To President Roosevelt we owe first a debt of gratitude for his personal as well as official exertions in behalf our state's great undertaking of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. He outlined the purpose of his great mes-sage to the Nation and recommended Congress to be liberal in its aid. This.

the state and Nation.

swored their arguments, and thus it was that invaluable assistance of from him and the battle was won. now him and the battle was won. We now have the first opportunity from the whole people in the most emphatic way of expressing our recognition for his kindly aid. A small majority in June as it is heralded to him will be a sorry answer. Oregonians are proud of their state. They are also a broad-gauge and appreciative people. Then again we, as a part of the American people, owe much to President Roosevelt for his services to his country. It required courage as well as understanding to interfere in the af-

fairs of the two great corporations who were making the test as to whether the people had the power to supervise and limit the authority of these powerful bodies to impose terms upon the domestic conveying trade between the states and their restraint to legitimate competition of transportation. The de-cision of the Supreme Court in the merer case upholds the contention of the Government, redounds to the credit of President Roosevelt, his influence and energetic action in the celebrated arbitration of the local strikes, was of in-estimable service, and for the first time brought labor and capital into closer relations. His prompt action in the final determination of the Panama mail determination of the Panama canal, conveying to our Nation the absolute control and jurisdiction of the zone paralleling the entire route between the two oceans and the right to commence immediate construction, is a notable achievement. The dream of the centuries will now be consummated and the permanent destiny of the Pacific Coast commence and the control of offic Coast commence and the control o the future activities upon that great ocean assured. By this act the two principles upon which the Monroe Doc-trine is based obtain added support, but when in addition to this we remember the President actively in favor of an increase of the American Navy, by which this Nation is now to be raised which this Nation is now to be raised from a fifth grade among the naval powers to a second rate, being only excelled by Great Britain, we deeply admire and give credit to the foresight, the firmness and the patriotic real of such a character. Then let us remember his fidelity to a sound financial policy and to the protection of American industries by the maintenance of the tried American tariff, which guards so

effectively the blessed home market and the interests of the American wageearner and American labor. Let the old soldiers of the country remember, too, that of the numerous private pension bills passed by Con-gress, no veto message has come from the pen of Theodore Roosevelt to clouthe hope of the old veterans. In con-trast to this we do not forget the 524 pension vetoes in the Presidential term of Grover Cleveland. The President of Grover Cleveland. In Proceedings of the Process is only a question of a short time now when land roads among the people as well as water roads will receive direct recognition and financial aid from the General Government in conjunction with the state. Let us then determine to cast a vote in June as shall do honor to our state and show to the great party of progress and to its matchles leader that Oregon is proud of them all

tried American tariff, which guards so

Personal Matters. At this place in my remarks and be At this place in my results and a tribing of proceeding to the great political questions it may now be proper that I refer to some lying misrepresentations by a Democratic newspaper in Portland, made during my absence while performing my the people and being now on the ground, I here and now deny, defy and denounce the base and false assertions and insinuations it has made as to any single wrongful act in my official relations to the Government. What adds to the vin-dictiveness which prompts such publica-tion is the fact that the same lying and year ago, and to which I then replied in each of the many speeches I delivered at that time throughout my district, and which was followed by my triumphant election to Congress. The course pursued by that paper was then intended, as it is now, to divert attention from the real political issues, even though it must resort to its favorite weapons-mudslinging

degradation and defamation.

Reference is first made by it to lands entered by me in 1872, 32 years ago, while I was the Receiver of the Roseburg Land constructed on a large scale, railways are in contemplation and under way, new lands, which had been subject to entry by the public for many years before, and no attempt to purchase the same, as they were not lands of value for settlement. Payment was made according to law and the regulations were complied with, and being found regular by the General Land Office, they were patented 22 years ago. But it is said that this entry was wrongful because the statute prohibits "the of-ficials, clerks and employes in the General Land Office from directly or indirectly purchasing or becoming interested in the purchase of any of the public lands." These are the words of the law. At that time it had never been held that officers of the local Land Office in the public land states and territories could be said even remotely, to be officers "in the General Land Office," which office is a bureau established by law at the seat of the Gov-ernment at Washington City, and which has its own roll of "officers, clerks and employes" there in the bureau, or General Land Office. The Commissioner, Assist-ant Commissioner and chief clerk are at the head of the roll, and then follow over 400 clerks and employes. Local land offi-cers in the Western Land Offices entered lands without objection, as did some of my predecessors in the Roseburg Land Office, and such entries were approved and patented. It was not until June 31. 1900, or 28 years after the date of my en-tries, that it was then held by the Sec-retary of the Interior on a case on appeal The importance of our state election cannot be too strongly impressed upon us. It means now more than a state or Congressional election. It takes in its keepe or influences the election of a President of the United States. The November issue will be largely setting been previously recognized by the department, where was the wrong in the enpartment, where was the wrong in the enpartment, where was the wrong in the enpartment.

the same paper, in its unacrupulous way, assuming a wrong in the case of the land entry, then asserts that my removal followed because of gich act. This falsehood is exposed in the first instance by the fact that my retirement was solely and concededly the result of the election of a Senator whose election I had one of a Senator whose election I had opposed, in favor of his opponent, to whom I owed my appointment, and when he was defeated, many of his friends and active supporters, like myself, were displaced and the offices filled by the friends and supporters of the Senator who was elect-This verified my record of that time and no fair and honorable paper would recklessly have made such publication, when correct information was at hand. Hon. Wilson Bowlby, Collector of Internal Revenue; Hon. L. H. Wakefield, Post-master of Portland, and Hon. Alamson Hinman, Collector of Customs at Astoria, now residing in honored old age at Forest Grove, were among those who went out as I did and for the same reason. This ends

the second lie.

Then it is asserted that as Commissioner, I expedited, or hurried to patent five homestead entries of one Robert five homestead entries of one Robert Simpson and four others named with him, and that these five patents were issued within 13 days after their approval when other claims were required to walt the usual time for action, and therefore I was favoring a conspiracy and an unlawful act

1991, and patents were not issued by the General Land Office until November 30, 1991, or about four months after approval. Not only this but 21 other entries, in no wise connected with these named by the Portland parts and before the connected with these named by the Portland paper, and being the claims of honest entrymen, made at the same office in the same months, and some on the same day, and approved at the same time and all transmitted to the General Land Office together were all patented on the same day—November 20, 1901. The Simpson proof, made and approved June 22, was patented with all the rest on November 20, 1962, and was like all the Portland paper, and being the claims of November 20, 1901, and was like all the rest in the General Land Office at Washrest in the General Land Office at Wash-ington months before patenting. Thus it is seen that no basis exists for the lying assertion made and as future proof the records of these cases are open to in-spection quite near home, in the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Or., with the record from the General Land Office as to the time of patent issuance. So much for the third die

for the third lie.
Either from stupidity or wanton reck-lessness the paper ignores the fact that the General Land Office only acts on origthe General Land Office only acts on orig-inal entries which are approved and trans-mitted by the local land office. If per-jured or forged proof is found in the case, it cannot be there by any act or omission of the General Land Office. How, then, can a Commissioner be a party to a wrong unless he proposes to patent an entry, which, as it comes from the local land office, discloses some evidence of the fraud, or where the evidence is furnished by some sources to the General Land Ofby some sources to the General Land Of-fice before patent issues? It is not con-tended in any of these entries that any such showing was there before the Gen-eral Land Office. How, then, could the Commissioner be held accountable? The local land officers make the first inspec-tion of all entries, and even when they reach the General Land Office the Com-missioner does not see them. It is im-possible for him to examine the thousands of such entries or to consider any of the of such entries or to consider any of the details, unless specially called to his attention. The entries with all papers in every case go direct to the appropriate division and, there being considered, are initiated by the officials who make the examination, and thence proceed to the patent division, if found correct.

It is not often that a case, if found regular is expedited or taken out of its

ular, is expedited or taken out of its regular order for patenting, but when this is done it is only upon a satisfactory showing of the hardship which necessitates such a course, and in the case of a corporation, I cannot recall during my Commissionership of a single case being expedited. As to patents being issued to these bodies, they were imued no faster than the current work justified and never preferred over any other entries, entitled by the business to earlier consideration. The poorest settler received this attention when his case was reached in its order, so far as it was controlled by me, as Com-

The insinuation as to the Hyde and Ber son cases is equally as base and malicious as others made. As a matter of fact, it was I who initiated the investigation into these cases as soon as complaint reached me, and on my own motion I directed the suspension of every entry which bore their names or either of them, and such entries remain suspended to this day. Furthermore, the very law under which these entries were acquired—the forestry lieu land law—has been vigorously fought by me in my annual reports for several years and in urgent protest before com-mittees of Congress, with a view to pre-vent a railroad company with a grant of thousands or hundreds of thousands of acres of worthless or arid lands in a forest reserve, or a sawmill company owning lands in such reserve after having taken the timber off and then be allowed to urrender such valueless lands to the vernment, and to select, as indemnity, Government, and to select, as indemnity, the most valuable timber lands of the West. I denounced the law which per-mitted this to be done, and upon my late election to Congress, one of the first bills I introduced was that for the modification of the law so as to prohibit the selec-tion of other lands, except of approxi-mately the same value as those surren-

mately the same value as those surren-dered, in the reserve.

From my seat in the House of Repre-sentatives, as the debates of the last sea-sion will show, I condemned the law and urged the action for its amendment. In the next session I hope for success. I have no sympathy for grafters or vio-laters of the law and no sympathy for the law that allows them. In the crea-tion of several large reserves it is known tion of several large reserves it is known that I excluded all odd selections of rall-road companies, when large bodies of such lands were found within the limits of a proposed reserve. Was this the conduct of one in the interest of conspirators large land grabbers, or scrippers? My constant care was so to enforce the public land laws that no frauds should be practiced if they could be prevented. I chal-lenge any man to point his finger to a single entry ever approved by me contain-ing a known irregularity or taint of fraud. As to my standing before the of-fice after six years' service, I may be pardoned for quoting from some personal testimonials sent me as I was retiring from the Commissionership one being from the chief and oldest of the two law examiners of the General Land Office, who with the two clerks passed upon most all cases before the office. This examiner has been in service there for at least S years, and he says: "Having served in office during your service as Commissioner of the General Land Office, now nearly six years, and now on the eye of retiring from official position here, trust to assure you of my appreciation of your kindness and consideration to me as one of your subordinates.

From my observation I have regarded you as one of the most painstaking, laborious and honorable public officers under whom it has been my lot to serve. I feel that in retiring from this bureau you will carry with you the respect and best wishes of all those who have served with you, together with the full consciousness that you have served faithfully in every way, to advance the interests and welfare of the country."

This examiner, who is Hon. J. V. Wright. was at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and a member of Con-gress from that state before the war, and gress from that state before the war, and voted for the admission of Oregon into the Union, and during the war was a Confederate officer. As much of my service as Commissioner was under Hon. Cornelius N. Bilss, of New York, when he was Secretary of the Interior, I do quote from a personal letter written me by him after my retirement, in which he said:
"Your loval and devoted attention to "Your loyal and devoted attention to the duties of your office was always an inspiration and an encouragement to me, and I have always been ready and glad to acknowledge the valuable aid received

Mr. Bliss is now an officer of the National Republican Committee, and it is re-ported is the choice of President Roose-velt for the chairmanship to succeed Senster Hanna and to manage the coming campaign, but his health did not permit.

I have in my possession numerous kindly indorsements on the same line from many distinguished men of the Nation who had before me while I was Commis-

Referring now for the last time to my relationship with the present Secretary of the Interior. I repeat again that upon many matters affecting the administration of the land laws we were not in harmony, and he so expressed himself, and these are the differences that led to my retirement. The Secretary, however, I observe, adopts the same view I have held, as to creating no more reserves until Congress affords relief as against the abuses now practiced under existing legislation. My

wish that no efforts will be spared by the Republican party everywhere, and indeed by all good citizens, to make his election sure in November, for the make of the country, for good government and for liberty and good citizenship everywhere. In the last season of Congress he proved himself the special friend of Oregon in more ways than one, but more than all in the great undertaking of our people for a successful anniversary of the memorable journey of Lewis and Clark and for such an exposition of the industrial products of the Pacific Northwest as will do honor not alone to the child Oregon but to the mother Oregon—Old Oregon and its wast area West of the Rocky Mountains.

The President has been exceeding kind to all of our delegation and to their measures. And of the bills which I succeeded in passing through Congress—and more of

ures. And of the bills which I succeeded in passing through Congress—and more of my bills passed and becahoe laws in the last season than in any one session in my previous Congressional service—not one received the President's disapproval. As to the attacks to which I now reply, it may be said, with truth, and with regret, that no public man is exempt from this class of hyena journalism. It is a trait which belongs to the unscrupulous. We all remember how the immortal Limcoln was pursued by them in the sad hour of his life and charged with scandalous offenses, and so of Grant and McKinley and others of the country's illustrious men, not forgetting the kindly-hearted and mourned Mark Hanna, and others of lesser note but of character and motive which should have saved them from these curs. Finally, as I can recall no other of the Finally, as I can recall no other of the publications of the paper containing its criticisms, its falsehoods and its malevolences, I dismiss from further reply its lying gang, whether they be hired tools, agents or principals, and I defy them in their contemptible work.

The Political Issues. In asking ourselves the question as to which of the two leading parties of the Nation can best and most safely administer the affairs of the state and the Nation, we judge them not so much by what they affirm as by what they perform. We need not go back far to establish a basis for accurate judgment. The last 30 years. for accurate judgment. The last 20 years afford sufficient history for study, with an occasional side light to 1880. Since then, occasional side light to 1890. Since then, with two terms only as exceptions, the country has condemned the Democratic party. At times it found it absolutely dangerous to the credit of the Nation and constants a more than the constants of the constants of the credit of the Nation and constantly a menace to its prosperity. Of late years its difficulty is in defining itself.

It is without a principle upon which to unite. Its platform of policies does not survive more than one political campaign. The difficulty is increased by the number of fads and isms which tor-ment it. It is constantly trying to ment it. It is constantly trying to save itself. It lacks the courage to ad-mit the logic of events and to conform its tenets to real conditions. The result is that it is always in the rea Not keeping abreast of the times, it is in doubt as to the best course to pur-sue, and its predictions are as misleading as its dogmas. Many of the party have turned back and by forced marches have overtaken the Repub-lican party and have united with it, as they were constantly being led by im-practicable leaders into troublesome places and humiliation. Perhaps more than all, their tendencies to oppose any and everything done or proposed by the more cautious, safe and thoughtful Republican party is much to blame, and yet, strange to say, they invariably encamp on the same ground and hoist the same banner and culogize the same chieftains which met their but recent opposition and criticism and denunciation. The party's lack of bustness, foresight and executive ability in Governmental affairs when in power one of the grievous objections made by the country. This is evidenced in their adoption of fiscal policies, un-American, impracticable and subvers-ive of the ends necessary to the maintenance of the credit of the Nation and tenance of the credit of the Nation and to the prosperity of the people. Its proof is in the experience of every Democratic administration during the past 44 years. Under President Buchanan this was the condition. The Treasury was depleted of its surplus, a fearful deficit was the rule, money was scarce, interest high, industrial operations in the factory, upon the farm, in the field, on land and on water, were practically suspended and water, were practically suspended and business was prostrated. A loan to replenish the Treasury was necessary, but this could not all be secured in ou own country, and 12 per cent interest per annum was offered, and at this and a less figure an amount was secured from foreign and American moneylenders.

The Contrast of Parties.

The sad condition of the country is ersely recorded in Mr. Buchanan's own message to Congress. When, after a long lapse of years, the Democrats under Cleveland returned to power, almost precisely the same conditions returned, in the face of previous strong, resourceful and successful administra-tion under Republican rule. What had been garnered under the

policies of the Republican party into the Treasury and what had represented a prosperous people with a wonder-ful industrial development and material wealth as a result of such policies, soon disappeared from the smiling Nation when the paralytic grasp of Democracy once again chilled and unnerved and blasted the splendid growth accomp-lished. In a test of four years there was a fearful deficit in the Treasury of \$155.864. It was bankrupt. A bond loan—the old expedient—was resorted to, and \$262.000.000 was negotiated upon the payment of 5 per cent for ten years for a part and 4 per cent interest for 30 years for the balance. Mr. Cleveland could do no better. Where confidence is impaired there is always an extra charge for risk and insurance, and confidence is never high with the experimental theories of Democracy in charge of the complicated machinery of a great Government like ours. The expenditures exceeded the receipts, and this in a time of profound peace. This is a bad sign in any business man, and is a bad sign in any ousness man, and it is the same in a government. We were buying more than we were selling. Another bad sign. In searching for the germ of this disease we find it to be free trade, or what is more mildly termed, "tariff for revenue only." In eight months of that experience in 1895 our imports had increased to 181, 523,000. our imports had increased to \$61,529,000 -more than in the same months in the previous year, while our exports to foreign countries for the same period were \$21,514,000 less than for the same period before. In other words, we bought more from the foreign market, the foreign workshops and factories, and we, of course, sold less to that market. We were told if the Nation would only go back to a tariff for revenue only, what grand results would follow. First among them would be that we would conquer the markets of the world. Because, as under a lower tariff, we could sell, we would soon do the conquering act, but unfortunately for this promise, as the figures just were \$21,514,000 less than for the same for this promise, as the figures just given show, the markets of the world were rapidly conquering us. Another sign of the disease is an in-

Another sign of the disease is an increase always of the material debt, which promptly occurred in this administration. The cash reserve decreased, another sign of the disease, and then quickly followed the bond insue, and less money was in circulation. Whenever lack of confidence steals upon the Nation or in a community or with an individual, the money in circulation is the first to have an engagement or important busi-

WESTERN NUMBER

# THE JUNE

This is one of the happy inspirations of the year, an entire number given up to Western subjects by Western writers. Eleven brilliant short stories, notable groups of poems, and special articles focus in the June Century every trans-Alleghany State and Territory from Ohio to California and from the Canadian line to the Gulf, both writer and subject in nearly every instance being connected

with the same State. Prominent among those who have helped to make the number are:

David R. Francis lames Whitcomb Riley Jack London Ernest Thompson Seton Ellis Parker Butler

beautiful color pictures.

John Hay Miriam Michelson Irwin Russell Archer B. Hulbert William Allen White Grace King

Ray Stannard Baker Octave Thanet Hamlin Garland Alice MacGowan Mrs. Booth Tarkington Joaquin Miller

Among the more serious Western topics are: The World's Fair, Mormonism, Ranching, Prospecting, Irrigation, Pacific Trade, Agriculture, Forestry, Abraham Lincoln, etc., etc. A more timely feature could not be imagined; a more interesting number would be difficult to produce. It is not a World's Fair issue, but it could be appropriately presented to the Fair as a notable exhibit of Western development. Besides a wealth of handsome black-and-white illustrations, including two by

Ex-President Cleveland contributes a timely article

Castaigne on the signing of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, there are four

New York.

on Forestry. THE CENTURY CO.

is in full force when panics and strikes appear, and when Coxey armies march along the deserted highways or board the moving trains, which in those times have ample room. This is a correct di-agnosis of the disease known as the "tariff for revenue only." What is, however, most amazing is that with all of this schooling and suffering and des-peration, and with the causes always producing the same effects, there should still be a party that hankers and yearns after more repetitions of the same experience. They are as fool-ish as Thempson's colt crossing the river to get a drink. In contrast with this history of constant failures Democratic administrations, look

The Republican Record.

With old Ben Harrison and the Republ can party in power a vigorous broadgauge policy at once asserted itself. New life was infused into all the languishing en-terprises and the confidence and money returned from their safe retreats. Th foreigner did less work and the Ameri-can did more. The traffic wall was raised, and the great home markets, greater than all our international commerce by 13 times over, began to sell more to its own people, while at the same time it was selling more of its congested surplus to the foreign market. Credit revived with the increase of business and of money and of circulation of that money. Ben Harri-son soon found a Treasury supply and then he paid off and redeemed \$296,000,000 of bonds. In the same picture it is Cleve land borrowing money and issuing 2003, 000,000 in bonds, while under Harrison it i Received we sold more than we bought. Under the first three Presidents we have had a surplus and paid off our debts, chanan, we had a deficiency and increase our debts and bond issues. Any natio that for any length of time buys mor than it sells will have a deficit. Demo cratic administrations do this, and there ore, while they have deficits, the Repub ilcan always have surpluses, because under their American policies we sell more than we buy, and that brings a surplus. Note that almost incredible statement in our history of the four years of McKinley having a greater net value of balance of trade in our favor than the Nation ever saw in all the 107 years of its history before that. This is due to protection to our home market and home labor. The acquiring of future markets for the increasing surplus is now the allfor the increasing surplus is now the all-important question. The time is near at hand when this relief must come, other-wise, we must diminish our production, which will decrease labor, lessen wages, and impede our progress. We must find more people to consume our surplus stuff. We look for those people among the mil-lions of human beings in the Orient. On the People Court the great companied. the Pacific Coast the great commercial battle of the 20th century must be fought. The United States has the advantage over all the other nations in such a contest. We have a greater frontage on the Pacific than any other nation, while our transoceanic chain is even greater than that of Great Britain, our close rival.

Other nations must cross several oceans to reach the market, while we cross but We have already advanced on our conquest. With one of our outposts we have pushed our lines until we are within 600 miles of the gates of China. Our frontage on the Pacific Ocean faces nearly onehalf the population of the world. The immediate necessity for seeking new mar-kets is apparent. In 1890, only 28 years hence, it is estimated that our population will be 150,000,000. Can we conceive of the enormous productive capacity of such a people or of the surplus they will annually produce? No state is so vitally interest ed in this extension of the American mar ket as Oregon, and none so near the fu-ture market place. Let us then the more uphold and encourage the present party in power in its sturdy and constant ef-forts for the opening of the Orient to our

surplus products. Already gratifying strides have been made as the increasing shipments from our ports amply attest. Two years before we acquired the Philippines. England supplied one-third of their imports, including cotton goods. This trade is now rapidly coming to the Americans, and so of China, Japan and the further East.

Increased Markets.

Two years ago the balance of trade in our favor was \$414,000,000. We sold more than we bought to this extent, or an amount in one year exceeding all the gold and silver mined in all the earth during that year. What shall we do to maintain the vital question of the American people To maintain this market and to secure the fereign market means to maintain and to increase present prosperity. The Repub-lican party will work this problem out. Give it a chance and it will do it. Our solution is in the continuation of the Re publican party in power.

Favors the Protection of Labor.

Mr. Hermann then took up the labor question, and asserted that all effective laws for the recognition and protection of of theif, was a striking commendation of one money for the seemed that these five patents were issued within 13 days after their approval when feer of defeat from the great undertaking was in damper of of defeat from the Eastern economiets, who, having received Government aid in millions of money from their numerous expositions, could not understand why like aid should be extended so far west as the Pacific shores. The President, however, appealed to the chief objectors and analysis of the seemed to the chief objectors and analysis of the seemed striking commendation. Simpson and four others named with him, against the abuses now practiced under existing legislation. My associations with our great President, have been most corporate that these five patents were issued within 13 days after their approval when other claims were required to wait the great undertaking was in dampered to wait the great undertaking was in dampered to wait the great the great undertaking was in dampered to wait the second of the second for the second form the claims were required to wait the great their approval when other claims were required to wait the second form the second form

disputes. The Bureau of Labor now created is a good beginning in that direction He believes in protecting capital and labor alike. They are twin factors in the great industrial battle, and should be treated justly, considerately and liberally. The Justy, considerately and insensity. The American people were never before so ready to pay for the labor it wants, and never before gave such opportunities for labor as now. Today it is two jobs for one man. While under the tariff-for-revenue regime it was two men for one job. Deposits of American workingmen in the savings banks of the country would more than exceed the worth of ten of the greatest corporations of the world, and leave a good balance over.

Oppose Trusts.

Mr. Hermann gave much attention to trusts. The first platform in denunciation of trusts was that on which President Benjamin Harrison was nominated and elected. The first bill in Congress, re-deeming the party pledge after that elec-tion, was Senate bill No. 1, known as the "anti-trust bill," and it legislated against all combinations in restraint of trade. It passed both houses and was signed by President Harrison. Mr. Hermann further asserted that the trust in restraint of trade is a menace to our free Govern-ment. It encourages overcapitalization, discriminates in prices to destroy competi-tion, depresses individual energy, and it is the shield of unbridled monopoly, and should be dealt with in firmness, courage and expedition. The present Administra-tion has made a record for earnest en-forcement of the law which commends it to all just-minded men. The suits against the great merger, the beef trust, the sait trust, and others, and the successful results thus far achieved, all evidence the determination of the Administration to dispose of this trust question finally and effectively under the law. The people are aroused, and will tolerate no delay, pre-text or hindrances to heroic treatment.

Great Questions Concern the Country In conclusion Mr. Hermann stated the great questions concerned the countr now a world power, and with responsi bilities more extensive than it ever bad before. Where does the opposition stand on all these questions? How will it deal with them? Who knows? How about free silver, reciprocity, the Philippines, the currency question and arbitration? Are they for free trade or for protection? We know where they stood two years ago. But where do they stand now? The country would not indorse their reinsplace has a propagate to the country would not indorse their reinsplace has a propagate to the country would not indorse their reinsplace to the country would not indorse their reinsplace to the country would not in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly reinsplace. indorse their principles last year and why should it indorse them now? If "16 you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If "Imperialism" was a good campaign cry in 1800, why is it not a good cry in 1804? If it was wrong to hold the Philip-pines four years ago, is it not equally wrong to hold them now? Let us have an answer. There never was a when this country was thriving as when this country was thriving as There never was a time now under Republican policies. Why, then, should we ask for a change of the political principles and policies of those who new represent us in Congress? President Roosevelt once said: "The best law ever made, administered by those who are hostile to it, and who mean to break it down, cannot be wholly effective, may be wholly ineffective."

Let Well Enough Alone.

Mr. Hesnann expressed the opinion that the people of this district were not ready for such a change, and many Dem-ocrats, as well as Republicans, would prefer that present conditions remain, and believe that a Representative to be of most benefit to Oregon at the present time should be in harmony with the party of the majority in its aims and objects to and for the exercise of extended innces for all the people of the state.

Posse on Trail of Murderer.

BOONE, Is., May M.-A Sheriff's poss with a brace of bloodhounds, is search with a brace of bloodhounds, is search-ing for the assailant of Curtis Glipin, aged M, who is lying at the point of death from a bullet through the lungs, fired by a strange man, who lay in wait in Glipin's barn for his victim. The cause of the assault is not known. Gi member of a prominent family.

Odell Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 24.-Governor Odell sailed for Europe today on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Gover-nor said he was taking the trip for rest, and would return on the same vessel so that he would be in Europe about

Oregon Day at the Fair.

June 7 has been named as selling date for World's Fair tickets to St. Louis and Chicago, account dedication of the Ore-gon building at the Exposition, Get fickets and berth reservations at the O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington streets.

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