

SELLING MAKES REPLY TO BOURNE

Republican Nominee for Senator Denies Violation Charges.

GOVERNMENT FRANK USED

In Primary Campaign Bourne Distributed, at Expense of People, Literature in Support of Own Candidacy, Says Answer.

Ben Selling, Republican direct primary nominee for United States Senator, yesterday issued a reply to the statement of Senator Bourne, addressed to the voters of the state in support of his independent candidacy for re-election. In his statement, Senator Bourne's chief complaint was the charge that Mr. Selling in the primary nominating election had violated the spirit and the letter of the corrupt practices act in obtaining the Senatorial nomination.

In his reply, Mr. Selling vehemently denies the insinuation of Senator Bourne that he violated the corrupt practices act in any particular in the primary campaign.

At the same time, Mr. Selling points out that in the same campaign, Mr. Bourne, being then a candidate for the Republican nomination, distributed through the mails under a Government frank, at the expense of the people, literature in support of his candidacy that would have cost the ordinary citizen more than \$10,000 in postage.

Aldrich Measures Favored.

But Mr. Selling does not stop with this disclosure. He again takes Senator Bourne to task for his insinuation that he violated the corrupt practices act in support of his independent candidacy for re-election. He shows that Bourne invariably voted with Aldrich on all questions arising during the consideration of the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure when it was before the Senate.

Taking up the subject of reclamation projects, so important to many sections of the state, Mr. Selling calls attention to the fact that Oregon is the only one of nine Western and Pacific Coast states that has not received its proper share of the reclamation fund. In this connection Mr. Selling shows that although Oregon contributed nearly \$10,000,000 to the reclamation fund, the state received only about \$4,000,000 in return, while other states received amounts far in excess of their contributions to the fund.

Standard Oil Relations Shown.

Mr. Selling incidentally charges Senator Bourne with failing to prevent the repeal two years ago of that section of the reclamation act which made possible a just distribution of the reclamation fund among the states contributing thereto. Mr. Selling further shows that appropriations granted this state from this fund were more than one year before Mr. Bourne qualified as a member of the Senate in March, 1907.

Mr. Selling also pays attention to the fact that Mr. Bourne became intermediary for the Standard Oil Company, within one year after he entered the United States Senate, and at the very time the oil company was undertaking to escape prosecution by the Government authorities for violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The allegations of Mr. Selling in this regard are supported by letters from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Bourne, clearly showing the relation between the Oregon Senator at Washington and the Rockefeller interests.

In concluding his reply, Mr. Selling charges Senator Bourne with violating the direct primary law, of which he has been an avowed supporter. The reply of Mr. Selling follows:

"Senator Bourne in his statement to the voters charges me with having obtained the Republican nomination for United States Senator unfairly, through violation of the letter and spirit of the corrupt practices act. He also complains that the character of campaign conducted by me 'nullifies any obligation of the citizen to abide by the result of the primary election.' But he does not specify any instance in which the corrupt practices act was violated by me.

"Probably the basis of his insinuation was the fact that, prior to the formal announcement of my candidacy, I sent generally throughout the state letters to the effect that I was expressing from them as to the representation Oregon was receiving from its senator. The response was so overwhelming against the retention of Senator Bourne and so general in urging me to oppose him for the nomination that I became a candidate and was successful in the primary election.

"I want it distinctly and positively understood that every letter and piece of campaign literature sent out by me or in my behalf in the primary campaign was carried by a postage stamp which was bought and paid for, and that my campaign in this and in every other respect was carried out in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the corrupt practices act.

"At the same time, more than 370,000 pieces of mail were sent out by Senator Bourne under a Government frank. The average weight of his letters would have cost a private citizen 4 cents postage on each, or a total of \$150,000. Senator Bourne did not have to pay or account for this, yet he complains of a violation of the corrupt practices act. He sent his letters and printed matter free.

"Every voter helped pay for Senator Bourne's campaign and he flooded the state with literature commending himself and his official record. Now he says he had no publicity and complains about my consulting with the voters and says it was against the corrupt practices act for me to refer the matter to the people, through the mails. Evidently his mail must have been misdirected.

Support Given Aldrich.
"The character of the campaign conducted by me and of which Senator Bourne complains consisted chiefly of calling the attention of the voters to his attitude and votes on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, in which he consistently voted with Aldrich to maintain the present high tariff. He voted with Aldrich on every tariff measure. He was absent more than 70 times. Senator Bourne voted insistently and consistently to maintain the present high tariff on cotton and cotton goods, neither of which is produced here, possibly for the protection of his New England cotton mills.

date and was rejected. In that election he received 25,621 votes out of a total Republican vote of 70,104.

"Senator Bourne was also a candidate before the Progressive party state convention for its endorsement and nomination and was again defeated. He now appears as an independent candidate. In doing so he repudiates the direct primary law, of which he has been the avowed champion. He refuses to abide by the verdict of the Republican voters of the state expressed in the primaries. He ignores the decision of the Progressive party in state convention.

"The present 'call from the people' was obtained by an inspired committee through the employment of professional petition circulators who were compensated 5 cents for each voter's signature. Responding to this 'voluntary' call, Senator Bourne says: 'Technically I am again a candidate, but not of my own initiative or volition.' I would like to repeat that when Senator Bourne was a positive candidate and not a technical candidate, a vast majority of the Republican voters in passing on his candidacy decided overwhelmingly for his retirement. Incidentally, preceding the primaries, when Senator Bourne was a positive candidate, he repeatedly informed the voters, 'you are on trial, not I.' Now he asks them to set aside their verdict.

Oregon Loses Share of Fund.
"Senator Bourne takes to himself credit of having passed on \$79,863.13, 193.54 in appropriations. According to the Senator's own claim as to appropriations obtained by him for Oregon, this state has obtained less than one four-hundredth part of this total. In this connection, however, Senator Bourne makes no reference to the fact that either through neglect or inattention, he lost to Oregon its fair and just share of the reclamation fund, amounting to several million dollars.

"Oregon is the only one of nine Western and Pacific Coast states that has received from the reclamation fund less than it has contributed to that fund from the sale of public lands. The sale of public lands in this state, all of which went into the reclamation fund, since it was established ten years ago, including an estimate by the department for the fiscal year 1911, aggregated \$9,721,773.15. The total allotments made this state from this fund in the same length of time was \$4,178,390.27.

"From the same source, Idaho contributed to the reclamation fund only \$4,581,544.79, or less than Oregon received, and received from that fund for reclamation projects the enormous sum of \$11,222,864.82. The State of Washington received for reclamation projects \$1,200,000 in excess of what it paid. Its public land sales aggregated \$6,089,208.91, while it received from the reclamation fund \$7,324,497.82.

Two Allotments Made.

"The allotments made to Oregon were for the Umatilla and Klamath projects. The records of the reclamation fund show that both of these projects were authorized and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the original allotments made on the estimated cost of each more than a year before Senator Bourne took his seat in the United States Senate in March, 1907. The Klamath project was approved May 15, 1905. On the same date, an allotment of \$4,400,000 was made, with \$1,000,000 immediately available. The Umatilla project, carrying an allotment of \$1,000,000, was approved December 4, 1905.

"The platform of Senator Bourne is an ideal one, to which any high-minded American citizen can subscribe, but the worth of platforms and promises can only be estimated by past performance. Any man's title to progressive rests upon his actions. The Congressional Record will ever show that Senator Bourne did not vote for a repeal of the tariff downward as demanded by the people of Oregon.

"Included in the platform announced by Senator Bourne is the declaration, 'I will stand for the wage scale paid operatives in Senator Bourne's cotton-mills the standard he would recommend for the making of good citizens?'

Standard Oil Incident Ignored.

"There also is another interesting omission from Senator Bourne's statement to the voters. He fails to mention the fact that he was the recognized intermediary of the Standard Oil Company at the time it was threatened with prosecution by the Federal authorities for violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

"It was then that on several occasions he accompanied Mr. Archibald, of Standard Oil fame, to the White House and Oyster Bay, Senator Bourne's activities on behalf of the Standard Oil Company finally were terminated on the personal request of Roosevelt that he cease his attempts to interfere in behalf of the corporation.

"The relations between Senator Bourne and the Standard Oil Company are reliably exposed in two letters written by Roosevelt to Mr. Bourne in 1904, following Bourne's entrance to the Senate, in which Roosevelt refused to recognize the Oregon Senator as the representative of the oil company. Those letters follow:

"Sagamore Hill, Feb. 23, 1905.—My Dear Senator: I am sorry I could not see you today, but I do not like to see any one on Sunday on business if it can be avoided.

"As to what you told me the other evening about the Standard Oil people, do remember that, while any proposition they make will be considered in an entirely frank and honorable spirit, yet these proposals must be conditioned upon absolute candor to the law, and must be laid in detail before the Attorney General and Frank B. Kellogg before they are given any consideration.

PROMINENT CITIZEN DIES AT EAST SIDE HOME.



Ray Vaughn Byers.
Ray Vaughn Byers, a prominent resident of the East Side, died at his home, 585 Tolman avenue, October 9, after an illness of four weeks with typhoid fever. Mr. Byers was born in Cedar Rapids, Ia., 25 years ago. He was married only four months ago, and is survived by his widow and mother. He had been in the employ of Haradon & Son for some years. He was captain of the Midway Volunteer Hose Company and a prominent member of the Hawthorne Presbyterian Church. His funeral will be held from Holman's undertaking parlors, 414 Commercial street, at Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. and A. M., of which lodge he was a member.

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RIVER WORK IS VITAL

COLUMBIA PROJECT IS DISCUSSED BY MCKUSKER.

Big Crowd Hears Independent Republican Candidate for Congress Defines His Stand.

Before a large audience of business men and laboring men at St. Johns last night, Thomas McKusker, independent Republican candidate for Representative in Congress from this district, gave the reasons why he should be elected to represent Multnomah County in the National House of Representatives.

Mr. McKusker dwelt upon the importance of the opening of the Columbia River into British Columbia, which, he said, would make Portland the most important city on the Pacific Coast. The improvement of the Upper Columbia, coupled with the completion of the Panama Canal, explained Mr. McKusker, were developments that would unquestionably redound to the supremacy of Portland as a shipping point. He urged that the shippers should give their support to the Open River Transportation Company as a preliminary to encouraging and justifying appropriate appropriations by Congress for improvement work.

"With the growth of the country and the expansion of Portland," said Mr. McKusker, "St. Johns is admirably located for docks, warehouses and terminals and is destined to prosper in proportion to that growth and development."

"I am strongly in favor of the development of the coal fields of Alaska under Government supervision and am unalterably opposed to the leasing system, which eventually would develop into a monopoly.

"I have been studying the farmers'

credit system of Europe and believe that a similar plan could be worked out in this country. The farmer is the bone and sinew of this country and, unless he prospers, the balance of the country suffers. I also believe that the money going into the postal savings banks should be used for the benefit of the farmer as well as for the wage-earner and small home-builder, who is unable to secure loans and is therefore forced into the hands of the loan shark."

Referring to the pending suit of the Government against the Oregon & California Railroad Company for the forfeiture of its title to lands included in the grant and remaining unsold, Mr. McKusker called particular attention to the fact that the suit was not to compel the railroad company to sell the land but to forfeit its holdings to the Government. In event the Government wins the suit, said Mr. McKusker, and the land eventually reverts to the Government, the property so recovered would be added to the public domain and would be disposed of as Congress might see fit.

Mr. McKusker warned anyone from advancing money for filing on land included in the grant involved in the litigation. He pronounced as a fraud the practice of lawyers and others in inducing prospective settlers to advance filing fees for the reason that they were acquiring no legal right to the land.

"Anyone who contemplates filing on these lands should consult the United States District Attorney and ascertain just what rights, if any, would accrue to him by that action," explained Mr. McKusker. "If the land included in the grant should be forfeited to the Government, it should be transferred to the state. The revenue derived from the sale of the land should go to the state for the improvement of its rivers, harbors and public highways."

Shields Speaks at Eugene.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Before a big audience in the Court-

house last evening, Charles H. Shields, of Portland, delivered an address in opposition to the single tax measure to be voted upon in Oregon at the November election. P. D. Gilbert, Mayor of Albany, presided at the meeting and introduced Mr. Shields.

MUNLY IS THE MAN

M. G. Munly Should Be Elected as Representative in Congress

Judge Munly's Honesty, Loyalty and Ability Cannot Be Impatched

Judge Munly has resided in Portland for 30 years and has been prominently identified with many matters of great public interest, and never has the slightest reproach been cast upon his character for honesty and good morals. He was born in Pennsylvania, and at the early age of 11 years went to work in the coal mines, meaning to obtain an education. His character for determination and perseverance of purpose became evident at this time, for by means of his own unaided work and endeavors he gained an education and moved to Portland 20 years ago, and has remained here ever since.

practicing his profession, and has served with ability and distinction as Deputy City Attorney of the City of Portland, then as Circuit Judge of this county, and is now a School Director. His services in securing the building of the Broadway Bridge against a most powerful and influential opposition were so important and conspicuous that he has come to be known as the "Father of the Broadway Bridge." What a man has done in the best criterion as to what he will do, so we point to Judge Munly's record and claim, without fear of successful contradiction, that in him the people of this district can be absolutely sure of those qualities, honesty, loyalty and ability.

MUNLY IS THE MAN

MUNLY FOR CONGRESS CLUB, BY E. B. SEABROOK, PRES. (Paid Adv.)

Healthy Old Age Is What Dr. Hartman Advocates

See here, young man, I heard you complaining the other day of being nervous, sleepless, brain-fagged, and the like. And you're a young man, hardly in the zenith of your life, complaining of such things! And this is very common, too. You are not the only one. Probably three out of four of the young men of today have just such symptoms as you describe. What does it mean?

Look at me. I am eighty-two years old. Sound as a nut. Tough as hickory. Do not know what it is to be tired. While I cannot do as much physical work as I used to when a young man, I can do a great deal. Probably twice as much as the average young man of today.

What has kept me so strong and well? I will tell you. I do not use tobacco. I do not use alcoholic stimulants. I do not use tea or coffee habitually. I go to bed early. I get up early. I am always doing something; something that occupies my body and mind. I love to work. I take a cold water towel bath every morning. Winter and summer. It is these things that have kept me well and strong. You can be just as well and strong as I am if you would do as I do.

You may ask, do I never get sick. Have I never had occasion to take medicine at all? Yes, I have got sick. Sometimes I feel a little touch of climatic trouble, like cold, malaria, slight catarrhal symptoms, but my only medicine is Peruna. I always keep a bottle of Peruna in the house. I keep a bottle of Peruna on my desk in my office. Once in a while I take some. I do not take it habitually. Take it only when I feel a little out of order. Or, a swallow will perhaps be all that will be necessary, but it is always handy by.

It is a sorry sight to see the young men of today begin to peter out physically when they ought to be in the glory of their manhood and the height of their vigor. Eat plain food. Live frugally. Give up all weakening habits. Live as God intended you to live. Take Peruna when you do not feel as well as usual.

If you want me to I will send you a book which will tell you a great many more things about yourself and about matters that may be of great value to you. Enclose a two-cent stamp for postage and the book will be sent in a plain wrapper and you will not be troubled with any follow-up letters or advertisements.

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