

OREGON MAN WRITES LETTER

T. W. Davenport Expresses Himself on the Matter of the Assembly.

T. W. Davenport, one of the well known pioneers of Oregon and father of Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, has written a letter as forceful as one of his son's pictures, in which he condemns the Assembly and its nominees. In an open letter to Geo. H. Burnett, one of the Assembly nominees for Supreme Judge, Mr. Davenport says:

SILVERTON, Ore., August 20.—Honorable George H. Burnett—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th inst. at hand and before beginning my answer to it I must correct one error in your understanding of my letter to Judge McGinn. It was not an open letter until the judge made it so, merely a private one, and I had no thought of its being published. Still, I shall not blame Judge McGinn, neither do I deplore the publication of it. There is nothing in it that I am ashamed of and although I did approve of his condemnation of your candidacy for Justice of the Supreme Court, it was not from any personal ill will towards you—far from it—but for the reason that you are generally understood to be opposed to the scheme of popular government adopted with such surprising unanimity by the people of Oregon.

If I had had any doubts as to your position concerning the Oregon plan of promoting a government by the people, I would have written you a letter of inquiry, but the evidence came to me from so many sources that I deemed such an inquiry superfluous.

Commended by Reactionaries.

You say: "If you condemn me merely because more than 1,200 men coming from all parts of the State unanimously spoke favorably of me as being fit for a Judge of the Supreme Court, without the least solicitation on my part from beginning to end, then I must regretfully lose your support."

That the assembly of 1,200 reactionaries coming from all parts of the State unanimously spoke well of you as being fit for a Judge of the Supreme Court, and that you did not protest the nomination they gave you, was gall and wormwood to me, for I had all along, during the late insurrection of the political bosses, hoped that you would be found standing undismayed shoulder to shoulder among Lincoln's plain people.

Yes, surely, Judge, I regret the necessity of parting company with you, but I do not see how it can be helped, unless one of us can be satisfied to abnegate his political principles for the sake of agreement. And such a course, I know would be unworthy of a man deemed fit by 1,200 reactionaries, to be Judge of the Supreme Court, and equally inconsistent for a private citizen who would be true to his principles on all occasions.

Reasons for Opposition.

Evidently you do not place my opposition of election upon proper ground, for you say in your letter: "If you know of anything derogatory to my ability or integrity as a Judge or as a private citizen or of any reason which would foretell of corruption, bias or incompetency on my part, if I should be promoted to the Supreme Court, it is your duty to inform the people about it; for I am persuaded that they are going to choose their public servants for substantial fitness and not upon the mere caprice of whether men speak well of a candidate at a public meeting or whether they recommend him by their written petition. We should not sacrifice substance for form nor strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Let me reassure you that my opposition to you does not arise from any want of ability or integrity on your part or from any fear of corruptibility, and I presume that Judge McGinn would give the same assurance. The opposition does, however, arise from your unfitness to judge of the constitutionality of a system of laws which you consider to be a departure from our Republican system of government, and in the language of Judge George, unconstitutional. That you are firm, unalterable and incorruptible, is all the more reason why we should not select you to decide our case.

Shall the Bosses Rule.

I am sure that you as a lawyer and judge, would, under like circumstances challenge a juryman for cause. You must remember, Judge, that there is a mighty issue before the American people just now, whether we shall be governed by the political

bosses and their allies, the trusts and other great moneyed corporations, or whether we shall rid ourselves of such perverting go-betweens, as we have done in Oregon, for the general interests.

The question is far greater than is involved in any tariff schedule, greater than any difference which has divided the people since the subsidence of the Rebellion and the questions growing out of it. In fact, this question of whether there shall be boss rule in the interest of corporate wealth or the rule of the people to establish justice as the national constitution promised as its chief purpose, has really disrupted both of the old political parties.

No Chance For Argument.

There is no dispute as to this point. Why, sir, do you know that the members of that unprecedentedly great assembly of 1,200 that nominated you without your solicitation, are almost to a man opposed to our present system, and that its members and their backers, though claiming to be Republicans, will vote for no Republican nominated at the general primary unless he is a reactionary? What does this prove but that the old issues are obsolete?

President Taft is also opposed to our method of reaching a government of the people by the people and has threatened to do the unheard of thing of keeping States out of the union, unless they stand upon his political platform. And all under the plea that States adopting such vagaries as we have here are not republican in form.

You say, Judge, that it is my duty to tell the people "If I know of any reason which would foretell corruption, bias or incompetency on my part," and I have done it in this letter which I shall publish. Also, I say here that it is your duty as a citizen and as an aspirant to high and most responsible office, that you make a plain and unsophisticated statement of your present day political principles, and especially as to your wholehearted acceptance of the distinctive items of the Oregon system.

Example Set by Lincoln.

"When Lincoln ran for the Legislature in Illinois the first time, and before the people had become acquainted with him, he made a speech to his constituents, telling them of his political principles, and he said it was their right and duty to know all about their representatives.

When the word Democrat had a certain meaning as respects political issues and the word Whig embodied certain political beliefs, there was not so much need for a personal declaration by the candidates, but now when the partisan name is no guide to a candidate's opinions, it is absolutely essential for every candidate to declare what he stands for. And especially is it desirable this year, when individuals and party factions are inclined to play falsely with the voters. Every candidate for every office should be required to make a plain and unequivocal statement of his faith and purpose and every honest man who has any proper regard for his civic obligations will do so without a challenge from the people. And it may be set down as a probable fact that every one who refuses or neglects to do so is actuated by an ulterior purpose that he is ashamed or afraid to declare to the electorate. The old adage that "everything is fair in politics" has no proper place in the people's government.

The other matters treated of in your letter are relatively unimportant for the recommendations bestowed upon a candidate whether by lawyers, doctors, churches, granges, etc., are not in the name and by the authority of a political party claiming service from a partisan.

I trust you will see the propriety of pardoning me for the liberty I have taken to print extracts from the letter you intended to be private, but I could not avoid it very well and stand fair with both yourself and the public as to revelations contained in my intentionally private letter to Judge McGinn. I would not have you or the people of Oregon believe that I am prompted by any other motive than a very strong and controlling desire to give our Oregon system a fair trial, and with 50 years' experience with the boss system as a means for promoting the general welfare, fresh in our memory, we should be able to judge correctly.

Of course, it is not expected that the holders of privilege will be favorably disposed to a government by the people from whom they have been exorbitating until the habit has become clothed with the sanctity of a vested right and which they defend with as much plausibility as though it were a law of nature. But their exactions have become too onerous to be borne and the people in every State are rising in revolt against them. And it is now as it always has been, no reform is possible without the voice and verdict of the common people.

Though I may oppose you for the

WATKINS ON THE ASSEMBLY

Local Lawyer Gives His Views Regarding the Republican Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: I do not know your position on Statement No. 1, but with your permission I would like to make a few suggestions along these lines:

Statement No. 1 pertains to candidates to the State Legislature and is as follows: "I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of peoples' votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference."

My friend, do you believe in that doctrine? Do you believe that the United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people?

Do you believe that the people should elect United States Senators direct instead of the Legislature? If you do, then stand by Statement No. One and stand by it hard: Not that Statement No. One allows you to elect United States Senators directly, but it does indirectly; it permits you and I to express a preference; it permits us to have a say; it allows us to bind our representative in the Legislature morally, to support the person whom we select and he cannot in honor disregard our wishes.

Statement No. One is valuable as a means to an end, as a lever to bring about the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Then why not use it and it now for all it is worth?

The standpatters refuse to permit the constitution of the United States to be so amended as to allow us to vote directly for United States Senators; they thwart every move in that direction; they insist that Senators shall continue to be elected by the Legislatures and not by the people directly, and the reason for this is not hard to find: The Assembly faction of the Republican party in this State insist upon holding assemblies to suggest candidates for public office, but they would deny you and I the right to suggest United States Senators under Statement No. One. They boast that they are going to kill Statement No. One; they say in so many words that they are going to knife every candidate who endorses it and yet they claim to be Republicans and insist that you and I stand squarely by the nominations, meaning, of course, the nominations they have made or approve.

They consider that you and I haven't intelligence enough to select candidates for public office; they, of course, believe themselves eminently qualified and are perfectly willing to exercise these functions for us. In their view, we class along with the Filipinos and are incapable of self-government; that we need a protectorate, in which capacity they are perfectly willing to act, partly by reason of their greater intelligence and partly by reason of their divine right.

We are cordially invited to eliminate ourselves, to commit political suicide. Further, the Assembly faction claims that you and I can't be trusted to select candidates for public office and that they can be; that so far as we have gone we have made a sorry mess of it; that we have not selected the best men and, hence, ought to get off the earth; that before the time of the direct primary and Statement No. One, under the old convention system, every thing was lovely and the goose honked high.

They claim that we are responsible for Bourne, and we are. They say Bourne is a bad man, principally because he deadlocked a Legislature some time ago through the instrumentality of a harem; but you and I are not responsible for that Legislature nor its harem, if any there was, and the assembly people are, because the members of that Legislature were selected in the good old way; they fell against the evils they themselves brought about. If these things did exist in fact, then it is evident that those evils were on a level with the morals of some of the legislators at least, and that if Bourne did in fact resort to any such methods, he adopted that course which would most strongly and effectually appeal to those whose support he desired. Such arguments by the assembly brethren

reasons I have given, still I can assure you of my high regard. Yours as aforetime, T. W. DAVENPORT.

are neither logical nor ingenious and are proof positive, if true, that you and I ought to continue to take a hand, for no such orgies nor debauchery have been practiced since the adoption of the direct primary and Statement No. One. Again, it is said that we put our foot in the raisins when we selected Chamberlain. The writer is not responsible for the selection of that gentleman in any kind of a way, but none the less, the majority of the people of this State preferred him for Senator. That being true, it was right to elect him. Why not?

In this country a majority does or should rule; that is an American principle, and the minority must submit, or else our institutions would at once go glimmering. But the writer believes that the officers named by the people under the primary and Statement No. One as a rule, have been reasonably good and competent men and that they will favorably compare with the convention or legislative brand, past or present.

Possibly we have made mistakes; they were at least honest and not made through the lure of the dough-bag; they are our mistakes and we must suffer; they are easier to endure than if made by the other fellow. If we have erred, let us profit thereby and not throw up the sponge and take to the woods. For my part, I don't think much of the fellow who is too much of a poltroon to stand his ground and take what is justly coming to him, if anything.

Now, my friend, it is up to you and I: what are we going to do about it? If we vote for or with the assembly faction we vote away the privileges we now enjoy under Statement No. One and the primary; we vote to relegate ourselves to the penitentiary club, to the political dust bin; we vote ourselves down and out and turn over the whole political machinery to the Colonels, the Judges, the captains of industry and front citizens, to be run by them and their henchmen according to their own sweet will and advantage and to the disadvantage of you and I.

A vote for them is an admission on our part that their low estimate of our intelligence is well founded.

What are we going to do?

GEO. WATKINS.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The steamer Nann Smith sailed last night with a cargo of lumber from the C. A. Smith mill.

The schooner Churchill, which has been in port at North Bend, left today.

The steamer M. F. Plant will leave San Francisco for Coos Bay Wednesday.

The steamer Redondo leaves San Francisco for Coos Bay tomorrow.

The steam schooner Bandon, which has been at Bandon, arrived in Coos Bay this morning.

VALVOLINE OIL PROVES BIG WINNER.

E. K. Jones Receives Word That Noted Product Plays Big Part in Astoria Regatta.

E. K. Jones, the hustling Coos Bay agent for Valvoline Oil for which he has gained such a good market on the Bay to-day received the following self-explanatory telegram from its makers:

"Wolf II. won Coast Championship at Astoria Monday using Valvoline Motor Oil, defeating Paecer and Seattle Spirit."

Motor boat owners will understand the important part the lubricant plays in speed boats and will appreciate the benefit a high grade one like Valvoline is.

Fred Powers also used Valvoline when he won the handicap race.

Besides the motor boat oils, Mr. Jones' company is now turning out the best automobile oils on the market.

Phone I. S. Kaufman & Co. your Coal Order, \$4.50 PER TON.

Air Light Sunshine Cleanliness

in our factory, Costly Materials and Skill in Making are the conditions and ingredients that combine to make

Modern Sweets so perfect a Candy

"Patrons the Modern Dealer"

Modern Confectionery Co., Wrs., Portland, Oregon

FIRES CAN BE PREVENTED

(Continued from page 1.)

The expense of fighting fire and the loss from burning can in many cases be prevented by using the proper precautions."

FIGHT FIRE AT NIGHT.

Competent Authority Tells How to Deal With Forest Conflagrations. ROSEBURG, Ore., August 30.—

"While every man available is needed in Southern Oregon, the people in general have a queer idea regarding the forest fires," declares George Kelly, formerly of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company. "For 16 years I had to fight forest fires, and had charge of the patrol in our section of the State, and I am rather familiar with the business. Now, forest fires do not race along at a terrific speed, as is reported and supposed. I never saw a forest fire that moved more than three miles a day, and the only one that ever did move faster than that since the white men came to this country, was one in the State of Washington several years ago, when there was almost a hurricane to shove it along."

"The only time to fight a fire is at night. Between midnight and 3 A. M. the fire will go almost out. This is the time to attack it with hoes and shovels. During the day the only thing to do is to watch it burn. Everything is warm and dry, but along about midnight the damp night air checks the flames and then is the time to get busy—always fight a forest fire at night: never in the daytime. And it is almost impossible to stop a fire when it is climbing a hillside, but a fire rarely will burn down the side of a ridge, unless, of course, the sparks have been blown ahead and have started another fire. During the day about all fighters can do is pull down rotten stumps. Send men ahead with cross-cut saws and get down the old, dead trees, for they are responsible for spreading the fire."

"There isn't much danger of people being caught in a fire if they are anyway careful. They can almost always get out unless they are on a point which is surrounded by fire. For the past two or three weeks the fire has been burning in the Crater Lake country, yet it has not gone very far. It is spreading to the north, south and east, the front is widening but not rapidly. It is a good thing to have the soldiers on the ground, but neither the soldiers nor officers know how to fight forest fire, and even several hundred more troops would be useless unless they have experienced fire fighters to work under. If the soldiers turn to and work at night, and do their sleeping in the daytime, they should quickly have the fire under control. The more men the better, provided they have experienced men to direct them."

Light as a Feather

That's what you like to hear them say when they taste your bread and biscuits. Some times they are not as light and tasty as you would wish for. It isn't your fault. It's the flour you use, probably. Your baking will always be successful with Snow Drift Flour. It isn't a bleached flour. It's made from selected Northwestern grown Blue Stem Wheat. One sack from your grocer will convince you.

H. W. PAINTER
Agent, Marshfield, Oregon.

SNOW DRIFT FLOUR

WINDMILL FLOUR MILLS CO.

STEAMER BREAKWATER

Sails from Ainsworth Dock, Portland, at 8 P. M., every Tuesday.

Sails from Coos Bay every Saturday at service of time. Reservations will not be held later than Friday noon, unless tickets are purchased.

W. F. Miller, Agent. Phone Main 35-L

Pacific Monumental and Building Works

H. H. WILSON, Proprietor
MARSHFIELD, ORE.

All kinds of monumental work promptly and artistically executed. Call at our works on South Broadway.

Stafford's Ice Cream

That's the only kind of cream to handle — except chocolate cream — although the printer the other day left the word ice out of our advertisement. May be he thought it was such a hot proposition that it did not need ice.

Pure ice cream is good food. It is more than a mere dessert. It is one of the most nutritious foods, being easily digested, wholesome and very nourishing. Stafford's ice cream is an absolutely pure food product, no cheapening adulterant used whatsoever. Ice cream with Stafford's simply frozen cream sweetened and flavored.



TWO STORES
236 Front St.—146 Central Ave.

SKIN TROUBLES ON HOT DAYS.

Hot weather is hard on the skin. Perspiration irritates. "Sleeping" eczema is brought to the surface.

Rash, disfiguring pimples, try poison, bites, hives, prickly heat, these itch intolerably.

Now several good remedies are available, but nothing we think that compares with the gentle water-glycerin and thymol solution, known as D. D. D. Prescription. We have watched results with astonishment, the itch stopped, the skin cooled and refreshed, the eruption washed away.

Will you try a 25-cent bottle of D. D. D. Prescription.

For sale at Red Cross Drug Store, Marshfield, Oregon.

This Store

IS FOR THOSE WHO CARE ABOUT TABLE PROVISIONS—ABOUT THEIR PURITY, THEIR QUALITY AND THEIR COST.

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The Coos Bay Oil and Supply Company under the management of J. W. Flanagan will continue to handle the Union Oil Company's gasoline, distillate, benzine and coal oil at their oil house across the Bay to which place they have moved their office. Phone 302.