

# REPUBLICAN RALLY

(Continued from page 1)

author was a democrat, republican, populist, prohibitionist or—a Methodist.

"If a man should ask me why Governor Chamberlain should not be re-elected and I should reply what his being a democrat is a sufficient reason, I would cover the ground precisely. We do not need and should not have a democratic governor in a state which has a republican majority of 25,000. But in this campaign the democratic brethren, knowing they have no chance for success on their party name or record, are quite frisky in their claim that 'party lines should be disregarded and only men be voted for.' Very well, this will do, if the democrats will agree to break their party lines into smithereens and come over to us, not in a body, perhaps, but in even considerable number. But since there is every reason for them to disregard their party lines, and as most of them are Roosevelt men, anyway, and there is no reason why a republican should not support his party nominees, we will welcome them in unlimited numbers. Come on, brethren and let us make it unanimous. You deserted party lines in 1904 until Roosevelt carried the state by 43,000 majority, and if you will take your present diagnosis with sufficient liberality, the republican majority will be nearly equal to the entire vote of the state.

"And we will accept their yearning desire to vote for 'men.' What have they in the line of 'men' that will appeal to the common people in the matter of breaking their necks in a great rush toward the democratic band wagon? The only reason thus far given is found in the 'Great I Am' speeches of Governor Chamberlain in which it is claimed that about all the virtues known to man are clustered about his person and what principles of good government have been held in abeyance since the birth of primeval man are waiting for his providential advent in order that they might be put into tangible practice. Just what grudge the Almighty has had against preceding generations that the appearance of Chamberlain has been so exasperatingly delayed, will always remain a mystery. We, of this age, are alone to be congratulated upon this special act of divine favoritism.

"And yet, there are those who imagine that there were some really good things done by those who have preceded him in the state affairs of Oregon—thus showing how some people will 'become the unconscious tools of seductive hallucination.'

"It has now been fully two weeks since the governor began informing the people of the wonderful things he has done for them during his 'incumbency,' and in no instance that I now recall has he given any other state officer or even the state legislature, any credit, whatever for any good thing that may have been done. He has been the whole thing and it has not been even necessary to prove it—he freely admits the claim without equivocation. And yet, about the first thing he did after being sworn into office was to fully approve and sign a new law amending the assessment laws which made no provision for levying any taxes for the year 1904, either for state purposes or by any county court for county purposes. For this act of negligence in signing a bill without reading it, he was afterward compelled to call an extra session of the legislature, costing the tax payers several thousands dollars—these same tax payers whose votes he now so earnestly claims on the ground that only his colleagues and the state legislature make mistakes. But he never, No, never.

"I intend to examine some of his pre-

posterous claims as he sets them forth in his bombastic speeches in such vainglorious terms from day to day. In his speech at La Grande, he fell into his usual vein of self-eulogy, and declared that when the last session of the legislature passed the million dollar appropriation bill he 'sent them word they had gone too far' and that they had better leave off the emergency clause so the people could 'referendum' it. But if he had 'kept his oar out' the legislature would have passed the bill in time for the executive veto and the legislative body have trimmed it of its objectionable features. Instead of this, however, he claimed it was an improper measure and referred it to the people to be voted upon nearly two years afterward, and in the meantime the state's expenses are running on just the same and practically every dollar of that bill will have to be re-appropriated, no matter how the vote in June may be. And interest will have to be paid, besides. It will be an expensive piece of business for the people in any event which could have all been avoided if the governor had promptly vetoed the measure instead of maneuvering over to the people for political effect. In his defense the governor says it is not the mere amount in money but the principle the people should veto. But the question is, 'Why did not the governor veto the pernicious principle on the spot, instead of shirking it with all its attendant added expense, upon the shoulders of the people? Let the people not be fooled by such shallow pretense as this.

"Another instance of his promptly saving the state from impending misfortune is set forth in his declaration that 'as soon as I was elected I figured out a way to apply to Oregon the scheme of taxing the gross earnings of corporations and an inheritance tax.' Gracious, heavens! Why Secretary Dunbar had been working on this proposition for four years, in conjunction with myself, and had been recommending it to the legislature long before Chamberlain was even elected district attorney for Multnomah county. In my last message I strongly advocated both these measures, but we now have it, for political effect, (and to induce republicans to step out of their party lines, that 'as soon as I was elected I figured a way, etc.' What this great state would have done if Chamberlain had never left Mississippi, it would perhaps be impossible to conjecture. Mayhap a kind Providence would have taken pity on an unfortunate people and raised up some one else able to 'figure out' a scheme of salvation.

The governor further glorifies himself by saying that 'two suggestions' were made and adopted by the legislature, the corporation tax law and the tax on inheritances and these two have produced good results in three years we have collected three times as much revenue as in the four years of the previous administration.' This is true, but I modestly refer you to my last message to the legislature where you will find 'these two suggestions' as necessary to offset the increased appropriations demanded for the Lewis and Clark Fair. In fact, I am quite certain that bills had been already introduced providing for these 'two suggestions' even before my message was delivered, or Chamberlain was inaugurated. But what does that matter when a man has gotten under headway in the matter of 'figuring out a scheme' for political effect? It is the destruction of party lines we are after—'non partisan voting'—that is, on the part of republicans.

"But it would be difficult to mention all the preposterous claims which are drifting into the crafty governor's political net. Another I recall is included in an advertisement in a Salem paper of a few days ago, in which it is set forth that the governor's promises have been fulfilled, one of which is that 'he

promised a flat salary law, it passed and beginning in January, the fees of the secretary of state and state treasurer will be paid into the treasury, benefitting the tax payers about \$35,000 a year.' Now, there is no way of fully describing such an absurd claim as this save to characterize it as an instance of supreme gall. For two campaigns prior to Chamberlain's election the republicans of Oregon had declared in favor of a flat salary law, it was recommended by myself to the legislature before Chamberlain's inauguration, the bill was introduced by a republican and it was passed by a republican legislature, and every well informed man in Oregon knows that the record will show this. But, aside from that, the governor could not in a thousand years show where the sum of \$35,000 a year will be saved to the taxpayers of Oregon by this law, or even half that sum, although it is a good measure.

"It is significant, however, that the governor, while boastfully claiming whatever of good has come from the flat salary law neglected to say that the governor's salary has been increased sixteen per cent above what it is at present. But, perhaps, that is one of the good features of the law which he forgot to mention. A man cannot remember all these things as he goes along, but what about the 'saving to the tax payers'?

"With remarkable modesty, he also declares that he 'promised that the money in the irreducible school fund should be loaned and today it brings in about \$45,000 a year for the benefit of the school children of the state.' In his speech at La Grande he said 'I took the matter up with the other members of the board and told them that fund must be loaned out, and it was loaned out.' Sure! The Great I Am 'and the Lord said 'Let there be light, and there was light.' Once again, we are able to faintly conjecture what might have been the fate of this great commonwealth if Chamberlain in his youth had decided to move to California instead of to Oregon, although it should be remembered that in that event, our southern state would in all probability have escaped the recent earthquake disaster, for you will observe that in its travels northward that seismic disturbance lost its grip as soon as it crossed the Oregon line. It couldn't thrive in the domain of Chamberlain. It was a foreigner, and the democratic party balks at foreigners.

"But as to the lending of the school fund, what were the other two members of the state land board doing all this time? What did we elect Dunbar and Moore for? Why are the democrats trying at this time to elect a secretary of state and a treasurer? They would not be needed if Chamberlain should be elected governor, and their salaries, even though they be ever so flat as well be saved.

"But the facts are that during my administration times were exceedingly good and the sales of public lands were enormous, thus adding to the irreducible school fund. Every dollar of this fund that was applied for during that time was boldly loaned, where the security was sufficient, and Governor Chamberlain's uncalculated intimation that funds were withheld from borrowers desiring them for purposes of gain, does him no credit as a man wishing to be at all fair. This is, in fact, an intentional misrepresentation, wholly for political effect and I challenge him to name a single safe opportunity the state land board had to lend a dollar during my administration where it was refused.

"Merely to show how purposely misleading Chamberlain's claims for political effect are, I wish to say that in order that the loans of the school fund might not be confined to ordinary borrowers and that the increasing amounts might not remain in the treasury idle, a law was passed in the middle of my term two years before the advent of Chamberlain, even before his appearance had been included in the prophecies providing that the land board might invest the surplus funds in school or municipal bonds. This was in answer to suggestions by the board. The attorney-general decided, however, that under this law no money could be loaned for less than 6 per cent, and as school districts could get money at a cheaper rate, none was so loaned. In the report of the state land board, dated October 1, 1902, signed by myself and the two other members, and more than three months prior to the rise of Chamberlain, it is said, 'we would suggest and recommend that the law be amended, authorizing the board to invest in school bonds at five per cent, and requiring the authorities having the sales of such bonds to give the preference and right to take them.'

"A law was passed in accordance with this recommendation, and the ensuing loans have followed partly in consequence. And you can easily see that Governor Chamberlain had no more to do with it than had Paul Kruger. The other members of the board had been working on this proposition for two years, and success being at hand, Chamberlain comes in, says to the other members of the board 'this money must be

loaned' 'and it was loaned!' It only required a wave of the executive hand and the thing was done.

"School loans from the irreducible fund are on voluntary application by desiring borrowers. The state does not advertise for borrowers, and it will be observed that the governor does not mention how he got the borrowers for whose transactions with the state he is alone to be credited. This would, indeed, be interesting, but he leaves the interesting part of his claim to the imagination of his listeners. He merely said 'let there be light,' and there was light.

"There is another interesting phase of this non-partisan effort on the part of the Democrats. It will be remembered that the Governor says, in substance, that he went upon the streets and personally found men, though not before intending to do so, whom he persuaded to come to the state house and borrow three quarters of a million of dollars of the irreducible school fund, that would have been otherwise idle, etc. And he proceeds to say that this great feat of his shows the absolute necessity of having a democrat on the state land board—a 'non-partisan' board. But to insure a board of this kind it will be necessary to elect at least one republican and this, in turn, will necessitate the defeat of either the democratic candidate for state treasurer, Mr. Matlock, or the democratic candidate for secretary of state, Mr. Sroat. And the question is up to the governor, 'which of these gentlemen is to be selected by His Excellency for public slaughter at the polls and by democratic agreement?' The public interests demand a non-partisan board, you know, and of course the Democratic program is to sacrifice one of these gentlemen—a question that must be of special interest to both Mr. Matlock and to Mr. Sroat.

"In a sudden burst of confidence at LaGrande the governor confided to the people that he had reduced their taxes and, therefore, presumably, should be re-elected. I hope every voter understands that the amount of state taxes paid each year depends upon the appropriations made by the legislature and not by any hocus-pocus legerdemain the governor may lay claim to in the exigencies of a campaign. The amount levied this year for state purposes is \$625,000, to all intents and purposes, as much as at any time in the past, indeed, more, if we deduct the amounts which the state is now receiving from indirect sources, and for which Governor Chamberlain is no more to be credited than his predecessor or his present colleagues in the state government.

"In this connection it is pertinent to refer to the fact that under the administration of his predecessor, the private secretary of the governor received for his services the sum of \$1,800 a year and his stenographer \$1,200. But immediately upon the inauguration of Governor Chamberlain the salary of his secretary was raised to \$2,100, and that of his stenographer to \$1,800. And it is just as well to remember that salaries are never raised by the legislature unless it is asked for by interested parties. And somebody foots these bills.

"Permit me to puncture another bombastic claim to the effect that 'many reforms have been inaugurated at the state prison,' among which it is mentioned that 'prisoners, who, prior to that time, had been fed in their cells, are now fed in a common dining hall, all partaking of the same ration.' But his excellency neglected to add that that dining hall had been built during my administration and had not been used simply for the lack of funds to furnish it. This was at once supplied in ample quantity by the same legislature that raised the salaries of his private secretary and stenographer so that he could not only furnish the dining hall but had money for many other purposes which was not before available.

"As to the penitentiary, which is under the exclusive control of the governor, let me call your attention to the fact that under my administration the total expense of running that institution the first two years was \$95,800 and for the succeeding two years it was \$90,400. Under the first two years of Chamberlain's administration it was \$126,700, and under the last two he asked and there was appropriated the sum of \$110,000, in addition to the betterment fund, amounting in round numbers to nearly \$24,000 more—making \$134,000. The differences in these figures speak for themselves, and, as I remarked before, are paid by somebody,—probably by the tax payers.

"What is known as the 'betterment fund' is the money earned by the prisoners laboring in the stove foundry, which, during my administration and always before, had been turned into the general treasury and was not available for meeting any of the expenses of the penitentiary, whatever, but upon the accession of Chamberlain this was placed at his disposal for any purpose adjudged necessary at the prison. But in spite of this the expenses there have steadily increased beyond the ratio of increased

population. You see it is decidedly helpful to have these matters explained for you vote.

"And yet another bubble requires attention. In his opening speech the governor refers to the appropriation bill now under the referendum by the people and says it was clearly a violation of the constitutional provision which provides that laws making appropriations for the salaries of public officers and other current expenses of the state, shall contain no provision on any other subject. There, he would give the people an opportunity to call the referendum upon it. But this would have more weight if it were not for the fact that two years before that the legislature passed precisely such an appropriation and it contained the emergency clause declaring that the 'safety, health and public peace' demanded its immediate passage. Where was the governor's eagle eye at that great exigency in the welfare of the common people in whose interest two years later he rose up as on man and declared that he would die in the last ditch before he would permit a measly republican legislature to successfully engineer a conspiracy against the rights of the down-trodden taxpayers?

"Indeed, the appropriation bill of 1903 was much more objectionable in this respect than the one two years later and the unconstitutional provision that staggered the governor in 1903 was there in all its hideousness in 1903, yet he permitted it to become a law without the slightest outcry. Why, do you suppose? The referendum was then at hand and the bill contained the hated and loaded emergency clause that two years later caused a veritable panic in the executive office. Can it be that the approaching campaign, as he looked at that last of two 'clearly unconstitutional' bills, had anything to do with it? Certainly not. Who would be so base as to say so. Not I.

"But they cannot all be noticed. Some good work has been done along land matters, but such as would naturally be accomplished by any administration under like circumstances. The state land board consists of three members and each of the other two has done as much and in many instances more, than Governor Chamberlain in managing the vast landed interests of the state, but they being modest men do not cry out as to their very great accomplishments in the matter of performing their duties. At no time has the state been in the slightest danger of losing one acre of land or one dollar in money in any of its land transactions, notwithstanding all the outcry on the question.

"The Republicans should not be cajoled or deceived by these frantic efforts to get their votes in June. We have a good ticket from the candidate for United States senator down and it should receive the cheerful support of every member of the party. The special and specious effort to create a sentiment in favor of Chamberlain is being made to support the claim that Mr. Gearin is a 'Roosevelt democrat,' but everybody knows that during the next presidential campaign Mr. Gearin will be found supporting the democratic candidate. Mr. Bourne was nominated as fairly as any man on the ticket and his prodigious efforts during the primary campaign were along educational lines and in support of a principle that we have all been contending for during the past twenty years. We want the direct election of United States senators and we can get that principle permanently established in the public affairs of Oregon if every republican voter will remember his opportunity and avail himself of it when he enters his voting booth on the 4th of June.

"It is a time when the republican voters should cheerfully support the republican nominees, and while recognizing the many good qualities of our democratic fellow-citizens, to bear in mind that we registered as republicans because we believe in the principles of the republican party and that the artificial cry of 'no politics' and 'party lines should be eliminated' is manufactured for republican consumption only, and that the doctors who promulgate the diagnosis themselves utterly decline to take the prescribed remedy."

**CLATSOP REPUBLICAN ITINERARY.**  
The following is the itinerary of the republican speakers for the campaign in Clatsop county, as arranged by the county republican central committee yesterday:

LEWIS & CLARK—Speaking by county.

## For County Judge

**C. J. TRENCHARD**

Regular Nominee Democratic Party.

MOTTO:

Continuation of Good Road Work; Completion of Court House; and Upbuilding of Clatsop County.

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We have some very fancy Dill sour and sweet pickles. All kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables.

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ty candidates, Friday, May 25th.  
SVENSEN—Speaking by county candidates, Saturday, May 26th.  
HAMMOND—Speaking by Hon. Fred W. Mulkey, candidate for the federal senatorship, short term, and all county candidates, Monday, May 28th.  
WARRENTON—Speaking by Hon. Fred W. Mulkey and county candidates, Tuesday, May 29th.  
WESTPORT—Speaking by county candidates, Wednesday, May 30th.  
ASTORIA—James Withycombe, candidate for the governorship, and state and county candidates, Thursday, May 31st.  
UNIONTOWN—Speaking by county candidates, Saturday, June 2nd.

### PATRIOTIC PROGRAM.

This afternoon at 1:30 p. m. the pupils of the Adair school will render the following program:

- 1.—Columbia
- 2.—Salute to the Flag
- 3.—Gettysburg Address, Hilma Lindberg
- 4.—Battle of Blenheim, Anna Bue
- 5.—A Tear for the Comrade
- That's Gone, Girls, 5th A
- 6.—Bingen on the Rhine, H. Fredrickson
- 7.—Recitation by Boys of Rooms 6-7
- 8.—Opening the Campaign, A. Honkanen
- 9.—Instrumental solo, Ellen Peterson
- 10.—Grant at Appomattox, T. Thompson
- 11.—Flag Drill, Room 4
- 12.—Nation's Hymn, Lenore McGregor
- 13.—Inst. solo, K. Bue and Edith Smith
- 14.—My Mother's Songs, May Palmer
- 15.—Soldiers' Chorus, Girls, Room 7
- 16.—Since Mickey Got Kilt in the War, Julia Paldanius
- 17.—Our Nation's Flag, Room 4
- 18.—Boys in Blue Are Turning Gray, Girls, Room 6
- 19.—Uncle Sam's Reception, Drill, Room 5

### WEAK, WEARY WOMEN.

Learn the Cause of Daily Woes and End Them.

When the back aches and throbs. When the household is torture. When night brings no rest nor sleep. When urinary disorders set in. When the lot is a weary one. There is a way to escape these woes. Doan's Kidney Pills cure such ills. Mrs. Mary Dugmardner, of 424 Water street, Salem, Ore., says: "I have found Doan's Kidney Pills a remedy that is worthy of all confidence and am pleased to endorse them so that other sufferers from kidney complaint may know how to get relief. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills and several members of our family have used them with the most gratifying results. I took them myself for a tired aching back and a dragging down feeling that comes from irregular and deranged kidneys. The results were of the best. The aching and soreness was banished and the kidneys were rendered normal. My health became better in every way."

Plenty more proof like this from Astoria people. Call at Charles Rogers' drug store and ask what his customers report.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

### Fortunate Missourians.

"When I was a druggist, of Livonia, Mo.," writes T. J. Dwyer, now of Grayville, Mo., "three of my customers were permanently cured of consumption by Dr. King's New Discovery, and are well and strong today. One was trying to sell his property and move to Arizona, but after using New Discovery a short time he found it unnecessary to do so. I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as the most wonderful medicine in existence." Surest Cough and Cold cure and Throat and Lung healer. Guaranteed by Charles Rogers, druggist, 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

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