

PEOPLE FIRST, LAST, ALWAYS

(Continued from Page Four.)

800,000 to \$10,000,000 yearly on the lumber shipped from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, more than enough to pay interest on the total cost of the Panama canal.

Such threatened calamity to one of the great industries of the country may soon threaten others.

The act should require all railroads not only to file schedules of their proposed rates with the interstate commerce commission, as is now done, but in addition the consent of the commission should be a necessary prerequisite to putting the rates in force. How otherwise is the shipper to be protected?

Since that address was delivered, Senator Fulton has introduced a bill to carry the suggestion into effect, and it ought to pass without question.

Again, when the trans-Mississippi congress was in session in Oklahoma, I wired the congress advocating the passage of a resolution along the same lines, and it was adopted. I do not mean to claim that my efforts brought about the accomplishment of this resolution, but I mention it to show the interest I have always felt in this subject and to declare my position at this time—that I still maintain the opinion that the interstate commerce commission act ought to be amended in the respect herein mentioned, and that I will endeavor to bring about such amendment in case of my election.

The great transcontinental railroads are entitled to a reasonable compensation for the traffic handled by them, but the public are vitally interested and ought to be permitted to have a hearing before any increase is made in the rates which affect the commerce of the whole people.

Eligibility of Common Carriers.

A law should be passed by congress to protect employees of interstate railroads and a bill having this for its object was passed by congress on the recommendation of the president; but its constitutionality successfully assailed. There is nothing to prevent an amendment to make the bill conform to the decision of the supreme court of the United States, and congress ought to hasten to pass a law for its object the protection of railway employees. As evidence of my belief in this doctrine, I have to call attention to the fact that in my message to the legislature of Oregon in 1905 I recommended a bill for the protection of railway employees, and the bill as recommended by me to the legislature was passed without amendment, and is now a law of this state which entitles national as well as state protection, and there is no reason why it should longer be denied them.

Regarding Labor.

In this connection I deem it proper to say that I favor the eight-hour day. It is a well-known fact that in many instances of labor employees are compelled to work the greater part of the 24 hours, and this in many cases where are entrusted to them the lives and property of our citizens, and no man can, for any length of time, retain his health and vigor, either physically or mentally, where this condition exists. For the protection of both life and property, and the perpetuation of that higher civilization which must prevail in this country, laws must be framed to accomplish this result against the avarice of those who assume the right to dictate the terms of employment in this country. Laws must be framed to protect the law relating to injunctions, too, ought to be modified so as to prevent the issuing of writs of injunction in industrial disputes except after notice to the defendants and a full hearing had. In addition to that, a trial ought to be permitted to determine the rights of the litigants before a judge other than the one who issued the writ, and permission ought to be given in all cases to have a jury trial where the alleged contempt is committed outside of the presence of the court.

The people of any race are entitled to equal protection of the laws while they are residing in the United States under any law or treaty, but Asiatic immigration should be prohibited by treaty or statute. The rights of our people demands this, for the United States cannot afford to admit to her shores a people who cannot be permitted to associate with our population, and whose presence is likely to raise a race question which will involve the country in international controversies. But aside from that the laboring people of the country, and particularly those of the west, are most vitally interested, are entitled to be protected against the cheaper labor of the oriental countries. In the determination of this question we have the right to act for self-preservation and the perpetuity of our institutions. It is not a question of sentiment, but a question of the life and liberty of our citizens. Already our country is flooded with unemployed, unskilled immigrants of an undesirable class of laborers such as those to whom I refer, unless steps are taken to prevent them coming to our shores; if an official published in the dispatches of the month at the expense of the country, but after a canvass of the country by the Metropolitan Press, it is stated that in 25 cities there were 99,732 out of employment. These unemployed are made up of skilled and unskilled laborers, citizens of the United States who are entitled to be protected against the cheaper labor of the oriental countries. It is not a question of sentiment, but a question of the life and liberty of our citizens. Already our country is flooded with unemployed, unskilled immigrants of an undesirable class of laborers such as those to whom I refer, unless steps are taken to prevent them coming to our shores; if an official published in the dispatches of the month at the expense of the country, but after a canvass of the country by the Metropolitan Press, it is stated that in 25 cities there were 99,732 out of employment. These unemployed are made up of skilled and unskilled laborers, citizens of the United States who are entitled to be protected against the cheaper labor of the oriental countries.

Tariff Revision.

A demand has gone up from the people of this country for a revision of the tariff in the miscellaneous articles in the Republican party who are now candidates for the presidential nomination, and who have heretofore maintained that there ought to be no modification of any tariff legislation, have begun to refer to the tariff as a question to be taken up in favor of postponing action until the next congress, some have appointed a commission to investigate and make report on the subject; but all now unite in insisting upon some sort of revision in the tariff. I am in favor of the revision in the tariff, but if I read the signs of the times aright, this revision must be made at the earliest possible moment, and all articles entering into competition with articles controlled by a tariff should be placed upon the free list, and material reduction made in the tariff upon the necessities of life.

An incident has recently happened in congress which will do more to call the attention of the people to the inequities of some of the features of the present tariff than anything that has happened for years. Seven hundred and seventy-four newspapers met in New York on April 15th at the instigation of the Associated Press. They adopted and forwarded to the president and to congress an address asking for immediate relief from the exactions of the paper trust, made possible by the high duty on wood pulp and print paper. Instead of acting promptly upon this address and granting relief, they indignantly demanded an attempt to be made to withdraw the tariff on wood pulp and print paper, and to allow the present condition to continue for an indefinite time. The great newspapers of the country appropriate the outrage that is being committed against the press of the country, and they will be heard in case action on their petition is ignored. The proposed whitewash is to be applied by means of the usual program of appointing a committee to investigate, but predict that the editorial writers of the country will not stand for any such proceeding, and will either compel congress to repeal from its contemplated purpose or drive them out of place and power.

Duties on Paper.

A prominent Republican paper a few days ago had this to say on the subject: "Twenty bills or more were introduced in the house of representatives early in the session to reduce the duties on paper and pulp which are the basis of the trust extortions. Not one of these bills has been reported. They have been smothered in the committee. Why did this happen? If the duty does not affect the price of paper, then that price would not be altered by repealing the duty; the repeal would do nothing, while on the other hand its failure to produce results would beautifully demonstrate that Mr. Cannon knows the exact truth and tells it. Would not the experiment be worth while in order to add to his glory as a statesman and prophet? He says the repeal of the duty would accomplish nothing. If it would accomplish nothing, it would harm nothing. Why not repeal it just to show that he is right? If it should happen to show that he is wrong, the only sufferer would be the paper trust, which has planned to add \$6,000,000 to the price of paper this year, while every publisher and reader in the country would be benefited.

May, the farmers who use roofing paper would save \$2,000,000 which the trust has planned to squeeze out of them while those who write letters would save more than \$2,000,000. Is not the experiment worth trying, since according to Mr. Cannon, "it can do no harm" and since according to everybody else it is likely to do so much good? Numerous instances of this kind in justice might be cited, but it is needless to dwell on them. In the words of Lincoln, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." They are coming to a realization of the fact that inequalities in the present tariff system have replaced the commercial and industrial interests of the country in the hands of a few men, as was shown by La Follette the other day of less than 100 men in the United States. They are coming to a realization, too, that the tariff policy is responsible for the trusts and that fight them as we will, they continue to grow and flourish under an unwise tariff policy, and the best way to abolish the trust is to apply the knife at the source of the trouble.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

The time has come when the question of the conservation of the natural resources of the country has become a burning one. The laws have been so lax in their terms and so easy of violation that it has been possible for the avaricious greed of individuals and corporations to acquire vast bodies of timber, coal and other mineral lands of the country which by right belonged to the common people. Vast water powers have been appropriated sufficient to have generated heat and light for millions of people. These too should have been preserved for generations yet unborn. There are yet unexplored resources of some of these, and it ought to be the purpose of the national and state governments to preserve them against the avaricious greed of those who would sacrifice the future welfare of the country and destroy our civilization for the purpose of private aggrandizement.

Income Tax.

The fairest system of taxation is a well regulated income tax law. Congress at one time did pass such a law, but it was vetoed by the president by the vote of a vacillating judge. If congress has not the power to pass such a law (although the supreme court has held that congress has the power) a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States should be submitted to the people for their adoption, so that legislation may be had on this subject.

Banking.

I favor the establishment of a postal savings bank, and believe that a guarantee fund should be provided by the national banks of the country under appropriate legislation to secure the money of depositors in these banks. Under a postal savings bank system the money of depositors in these banks are secured, and there is no reason why a reserve fund should not be created by a light tax levied from time to time sufficient to meet the demands of depositors in cases of failure. Under a postal savings bank system with proper regulations and restrictions, these safeguards would not be necessary, because the government of the United States would practically be the paymaster.

Education.

The government owes it to the old soldiers, who risked their lives for its preservation, to see that they are properly cared for in their declining years, to that end I favor liberal appropriations for the veterans, not only of the civil war, but of the Mexican and Spanish wars, as well as the old soldiers who participated in the early Indian wars of the west. The claims of these veterans have already too long ignored.

Partisanship.

I trust I may be pardoned if I say that I have had some experience in public life which would in a measure fit me for service in the United States senate, and which I think ought to weigh some with the voters in the coming election. As executive of this state I have had to come in close contact with all laws affecting the reclamation of public lands, forest preservation and the conservation of our natural resources. I have attended a number of the sessions of the National Irrigation congress, a body of men com-

posed of distinguished citizens from every state of the union, and at one time I was president of this distinguished body. I have also attended and addressed the Trans-Mississippi congress in Washington city in December, 1905, and with a number of my fellow-citizens appeared before the appropriations committee of the house of representatives to aid Senators Geary and Fulton in obtaining the large appropriation which was obtained for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. I had the honor to represent these same commercial bodies at the inland waterways convention held at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1906, and accompanied the president, the governors of most of the states of the union and other distinguished gentlemen down the Mississippi river on that occasion.

I had the honor of being called in consultation with members of the Inland Waterways convention and others at Sacramento in 1907, when plans were formulated for the convening of a congress for consideration of the natural resources of the country, and in all of these conventions and meetings I have become acquainted with men of large affairs and business of great importance, not only to the people of Oregon, but to the United States as a whole. I think the knowledge thus acquired and the acquaintances thus formed ought to be considered by the people of the state in determining as to the capacity of the candidates for the United States senate in the coming election.

I refer to these things because the question of experience in public affairs ought to have something to do with the fitness of a candidate for the senate. I am not a politician, and I do not desire to discuss this question, and not one of party fealty, ought to weigh the most. I am a citizen, and I am interested in the welfare of the people, and I am able to cover everything in a brief address. Let me conclude by saying that there is very little difference between the two great parties of today. In 1904 Bryan and his followers were denounced as radicals. The fact is, Bryan was in advance of his day. The very things that made Bryan a radical are the very policies which in his attempts to carry out have made Roosevelt popular. To that extent Roosevelt and the great masses who believe in him are just as much Democrats and radicals as are Bryan and his followers.

The question has often been asked, "What is a Democrat?" It might with equal propriety be asked, "What is a Republican?" Is the president a Republican? Or are those Republicans who in congress have opposed all of his policies? If he is, they cannot be if they are, he is not. The fact is, the president, in carrying out these policies which have made him popular with the people today, has received his most active and cordial support from Democrats, and from men of the type of La Follette and other so-called "radicals" in the senate. There may be a time when some great issue will divide the people of this country into two distinct political parties, but they are not so divided now. The people now are arrayed on the one side against predatory wealth on the other, and the battle is to be fought with ballots, not bullets; by law, not by revolution. The masses are under the leadership of men like the president, Bryan, La Follette, Johnson and Folk and others who might be named. The manufacturers of wealth are under the leadership of such men as Aldrich and Platt and others of their kind.

Democrats who believe in a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and Republicans alike, who are in the same doctrine, are engaged in the same struggle, and it matters not whether they be Democrat or Republican; they place principles above party, and country above every other consideration. I promise you that if elected to represent you in the senate of the United States it will be the effort of my life to serve the people who have honored me, feeling that in serving them best I serve my country best, and it matters not to me under whose banner I fight, so long as I stand for those principles which are best calculated to continue this as the greatest country on the face of the earth.

Nominations Accepted.

(Special Dispatch to the Journal.)

Astoria, Or., April 29.—A. E. Miller of Seaside, has filed his acceptance of the Republican and Democratic nomination for the office of constable, Tim Cocoran has filed his acceptance of the Republican nomination for constable at Jewell.

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at very GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—The styles are exclusive and we promise you GENUINE BARGAINS as follows:

- \$10.50 Coats \$7.85 SALE PRICE
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- 25 feet Conduit, 3/4-inch\$3.00
- 25 feet Superior, 1/2-inch\$3.25
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Nozzle Free with every 50-foot length of garden hose.

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- 1/2 gallon, regular \$1.35; special97c
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- 1/2 pint, regular 25c; special17c

Have It Charged

Don't hesitate to ask for credit. Remember about 90 per cent of the country's business is done on credit. Business would stop without it. If you want anything in our store don't wait another minute. Come right in and select what you want. If you are a well-meaning person, in good standing, we will gladly give you credit. We want you to open a monthly account with us.

IF YOUR EYES

Have been irritated by wrong glasses, advised by some incompetent shop clerk, optician, or perhaps by a traveling peddler, who cares only to sell you the glasses, regardless of their after effect, you should lose no time in consulting a reliable optician. Our optician is thoroughly competent.

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Woodlark Rose Spray has no superior. It's sure death to Asparagus Beetles, Cherry Slugs, Currant worms and all leaf-eating insects. For use on Rose bushes, House plants, Vines, Fruit trees, etc.

- Pint bottle25c
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- Spray Pumps65c
- 1 qt. Rose Spray and pump for\$1.00

Photographers Supplies Reduced

- Seeds, Nonhalation P'Ortho dry plates 6 1/2x8 1/2, regular \$2.10 dozen; special\$1.40
- 5x7 regular \$1.40; special97c
- 8x10 regular \$3.00; special\$2.45
- Buster Brown Camera, picture 2 1/4x3 1/4\$2.00
- Buster Brown Camera, No. 1, picture 2 1/4x3 1/4\$0.50

Printing and developing in Twenty-four Hours.

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I can positively convince you that there is no better investment on the present market than the one here offered. Think of it! Four billion feet of high-priced hardwood, merchantable timber, located on the Coast, accessible and easily logged, on good, wide, tidewater rivers.

The market for every foot of this vast tract is already established and the profits will be enormous. Ten million feet per year can be sold in the immediate vicinity of our plant. This one market guarantees a net profit of 30 per cent on the entire investment, and represents but a small proportion of our output.

This large tract of timber is located on the Pacific Coast, where we have the best shipping facilities to any port in the world available. The timber consists principally of the highest-priced woods used in the manufacture of pianos, hotel fixtures, shipbuilding, railroad and electric cars, house and office trimmings, furniture, and many other indispensable wood commodities.

The woods comprise MAHOGANY, LIGNUM VITAE, EBONY, CEDAR, ROSEWOOD, OAK, RUBBER, BALSAM COPOEBA, COCOABOLA. The net price of this valuable tract of timber is less than 20c PER THOUSAND FEET, and most of it finds a ready market at prices ranging from \$100 to \$400 per thousand.

The LIGNUM VITAE is in great demand, and marketable at more than \$1,000 per thousand feet. The Board of Directors of the Northwestern Exploration & Development Co., which controls this timber, has authorized me to sell a limited number of shares of its stock at 20c per share (par value \$1.00) for the purpose of installing a plant of sufficient size to meet the demands of the market.

I have on exhibition at my office samples of wood (highly polished), cut from this tract; also cruisers' reports and other data, which will convince at once the most skeptical of the wonderful money-making resources of this enterprise.

Call or write and secure subscription blanks. Do not delay, or you may miss the opportunity of a lifetime. I have received numerous requests for evening appointments from persons interested in this investment. During the balance of this week, my office will be open from 7:00 until 9:00 p. m.

GEO. W. WOODGLAS 318 WORCESTER BUILDING PORTLAND, OREGON