

VIRGINIA FOLLOWS OREGON'S LEAD

Battle Between Common People and the Interests for Supremacy.

By John E. Lathrop.
Herdon, Va., Aug. 21.—For the same reason that George E. Chamberlain was regarded as the progressive candidate for the Oregon governorship in 1902, progressives in this state are anxious for the election of Kent as governor of the Old Dominion. Kent men are acquainted with both states and their political issues, present and past, might detect somewhat less of desirability in Kent than there was in Chamberlain, but as to the principles involved in the Virginia situation presents a surprising replica of that which in 1902 developed an overthrow of existing political conditions in Oregon and brought into control—or partial control—an element which believes popular rule better than boss rule.

First—in Oregon the Republicans then retained secure in their tenure. In Virginia the Democrats have done the same. In Oregon this assured tenure resulted in abuses and debauchery. In Virginia it is the same. In Oregon boss rule gained away. In Virginia Boss Martin away.

Need of Cleaning Up Imperative.
Second—There has grown in Virginia as it grew in Oregon, a strong demand for cleaning the political stables. This demand in Virginia has attained a volume and intensity warranting attention by politicians. In Virginia now, as then in Oregon, machine politicians refuse to see the signs of the times; they found their faith according to their sort in the all potency of money and place in political fights.

Third—in Virginia now, as then in Oregon, the assured tenure of place has inevitably carried the dominant party into quarrels and bitterness of factional warfare, so that really there are three parties in Virginia—the Republican organization, the regular Martin Democracy and the Progressive Democracy headed by Tucker, who was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination. The Martin machine nominated Mann for governor. Kent heads the Republicans.

The nomination of Mann, creature of Boss Martin, divides the Virginia Democracy still further. The cry of independence of political thought in the Old Dominion invests the Republican nominee's candidacy with real interest, and makes him a genuine possibility. It is too early to make election prophecies; some say it always is too early to prophesy. But it is apparent that Virginia is on the eve of an upheaval such as has shaken Oregon, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

Boss Rule Unbearable.
Virginia boss ruled? Virginia, mother of presidents, creator of men who, in the early days of this republic, defied royalty and defended liberty? If one faithfully chronicle he must record here that Virginia is boss ruled, dominated, bossed, coarsely, brutally, dominated ruthlessly, selfishly, bossed by that which was in Oregon, which is in every commonwealth, which just passed a tariff bill here, which has a lobby at work in Georgia to defeat the income tax amendment to the federal constitution—commercialism and finance in politics.

Thomas Staples Martin, junior United States senator from Virginia, is the visible head of the machine, and in physiognomy, facial expression, political

methods, everything, he is the boss, advertising it wherever he goes. John Warwick Daniel, senior senator, fondly referred to by Virginians as "The Lion of Lynchburg," named as the battle of the Wilderness, eloquent, model sample of the best of the old stock of the old Virginia folk—John Daniel remains an attaché, but not controller of things political that be. He is to be re-elected, but will be, probably, because it is Virginia, and in Virginia precedent weighs overmuch.

Warfare Raging Over Country.
Virginia is passing through the same warfare which engaged Oregon in 1902, and has engaged that state ever since—a war between men and women, who regard the type of public service of more importance than the brand of party, and men who regard office as means to secure special privileges. It is the same warfare which is raging in this country over

it goes hard with old time Virginians to vote the Republican ticket. "To be a Democrat is better than to be a king," paraphrasing a certain saying of the Romans, has been the spirit of the old dominion folk. But the Virginia electorate is awakening to the fact that their loyalty to Democracy has been transmuted into political pelf by the interests, and that, if they would throw off boss rule, they must place good service above party pride, just as in Oregon the people discovered that their loyalty to the Republican party had been capitalized by the interests until the commonwealth was betrayed, too often, into the hands of the people's arch enemies.

TREASURY DECISION THAT HELPS FRISCO

(United Press Landed Wire.)
San Francisco, Aug. 21.—According to Collector of the Port Stratton, San Francisco will be greatly benefited by the ruling of the treasury department, which decided that only shipments from the Philippines coming direct can be admitted to the United States duty free. As San Francisco is the only direct port of entry, necessarily the shipments will be billed to this port and then transhipped, according to shipping men. Stratton said:

"There are only two direct lines from Manila to the United States, the Pacific Mail and the Togo-Klason. None can under any circumstances run direct to New York, where the bulk of the product of the Philippine Islands is expected to be landed. The decision denying free entry to products transshipped from the islands to the United States will serve to build up the commerce of San Francisco."

Virtually all of the products of the Philippines, rice excepted, were allowed to enter the United States free. Annually \$10,000 tons of sugar, 300,000 pounds of wrapper tobacco, 1,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco and 150,000,000 cigars are shipped from the Philippine ports. In addition there are numerous shipments of copra, hemp, fruits and imports of minor value.

TABOO LONG HAT PINS AT HANOVER

From the Hearst News Service.
Berlin, Aug. 21.—The abnormal dimensions of the hats used by ladies have moved the police of Hanover to issue the following edict: "For some time many people have been inconvenienced and even wounded, by hats. The police point out that persons using such pins contravene the law regarding safety on the public highway, and are consequently liable to prosecution. Furthermore, the penal code provides that persons so injured can claim compensation." In the interest of the ladies the police recommend them to discontinue using long hatpins.

The Kaiser has expressed a wish that soldiers of the German army should devote more time to football as a means

NEW MAN IN CENSUS BUREAU



Announcement was recently made of the appointment of William Franklin Willoughby of Alexandria, Va., at present secretary of state of Puerto Rico, as assistant director of the census bureau at a salary of \$5000 per annum.

Mr. Willoughby, who sailed immediately from San Juan for New York, called his acceptance. Mr. Willoughby has been in Puerto Rico since 1901, serving first as treasurer, then as secretary of state, and since 1907 has also been president of the executive council of the legislative assembly.

of increasing their agility. Instructions have been given that their gymnastic exercises shall be altered so as to include football playing.

A curious bigamy case is reported from Neustadt, on the Harard. The wife of a shoemaker named Braun suffered from a malady which was stated to be incurable. She was confined in an institution, and her husband obtained a divorce. After being married for six years the wife, contrary to all expectations, recovered from her illness and was set at liberty. The unfortunate shoemaker now finds himself compelled to seek another divorce, so that his first wife may resume her place near her children.

ALONE ON SUNDAYS, WIFE GETS DIVORCE

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Should a man devote Sundays to his wife? Mrs. Emma Louise Singleton argued in the affirmative; her husband, James Monroe Singleton, a bookkeeper, answered in the

negative, and this led to their estrangement. The wife obtained a divorce.

"A wife stays home all week, keeps house, mends her husband's clothes, gets the meals and is lonesome, and it is his duty to stay home on Sundays," said Mrs. Singleton.

"A married man struggles all week to provide a home for his wife, and he should have his Sundays to himself," insisted Singleton.

"We simply could not agree on that one question," she testified, "and that was the basis of our trouble."

New Churches on Coos Bay.

Marshfield, Or., Aug. 21.—A new Catholic church at North Bend, a new church at Marshfield, a parochial school and a residence for the priest in charge of the work are improvements planned here.

Record Price for Land.

Lakeview, Or., Aug. 21.—Six years ago T. H. Goodpasture, of Medford, purchased 80 acres of land near Central Point for \$3000. Thursday he sold one-half of it, or 40 acres, for an even \$10,000.

GERMAN FAMILIES MUST ECONOMIZE

Official Statistics Show Impossibility of Laying Up for a Rainy Day.

By Malcolm Clarke.
Berlin, Aug. 21.—How people of small means have to struggle for existence in modern Germany is illustrated by the remarkable figures just published by the imperial statistical office. A year ago the office caused 800 families in different parts of the empire to keep systematic accounts of their income and disbursements. Every family received an account book, in which it was requested to keep an itemized record of the money spent on food, clothing, fuel, medical attention, presents, education, amusements, etc.

A teacher and his wife, without children, whose income was \$735, contrived to save \$30. Another teacher and his wife spent \$355. Their deficit was caused by their spending \$135 for food and \$4 more for entertainment than the other teacher.

A cabinetmaker and his wife with one child 8 years of age, earned \$490 and lived on \$470. A painter's apprentice and his wife, also with a child of 5, earned \$380 and spent \$445.

Policeman in Prosperous Class.
A married policeman with two children of 10 and 15 had an income of \$500 and saved \$25, while a married clerk with two children aged 4 and 5 earned \$430 and ended the year with a deficit of \$57.50.

A widower with two children and one servant girl earned \$300 and spent \$310 more than his income. The family spent \$25 on sports, amusements and entertainment. A married couple with three children, the father being a brewery workman, earned \$440 and saved \$150. The family spent only \$187.50 on food.

The account books sent in by the various families reveal that in order to accomplish the above results the most Spartan economy was required. The statistics attract special interest in view of the new internal revenue taxes on various commodities which will shortly come into effect, making articles such as tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, coffee, tea, sugar, matches, beer, cognac, and gas mantles dearer.

TUG CODY BEATEN BY HEAVY SEAS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Port Stevens, Or., Aug. 21.—The tug Cody, owned by the Gray's Harbor Towing company, was forced to abandon an attempt to tow two scows, recently leased by that company from the Columbia Contract company from Portland to Gray's Harbor on account of heavy weather. The Cody left out Tuesday morning, encountering a stiff northwest wind, which greatly retarded her passage, but did no serious damage. On Wednesday, shortly after noon, a strong northwest gale kicked up a cross sea, which opened the deck seams of one of the barges until she became water logged.

Steel Grain Tanks.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Prescott, Wash., Aug. 21.—The North Pacific Mill company is erecting several big steel grain tanks for the storage of wheat at the local mill. Steel construction is being used to overcome danger of fire and loss by rotting.

SOCIETY AIMS TO SAVE LIVES

Envoy Will Study Life Saving Devices in United States and Canada.

London, Aug. 21.—Remarkable progress in the art of saving life from drowning has been made both in Europe and America since the foundation, 15 years ago, of the English Royal Life Saving society, which first organized this service to humanity. William Henry, the founder of this famous society, left England on August 5 on a missionary visit to the United States and Canada, and after visiting Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston and other Canadian cities, he will give lectures and illustrations of life saving in Buffalo, N. Y., and other places in the United States.

Mr. Henry is one of those enthusiasts whose zeal is infectious. Being in the happy position of financial independence, he devotes most of his time to his hobby—life saving—and under his direction the society has grown from a small band in 1893, when it was founded, to embrace more than 600 affiliated associations and clubs consisting of over 110,000 members.

The governing authorities of schools, colleges and universities in England have all come under his sway. He has visited nearly all the continental countries and has established kindred societies in Italy, Germany, Sweden, France and Finland. His methods of life saving are being taught in the Australian commonwealth, New Zealand, India, Malta, Egypt, the West Indies, and South America, and now he is off to the schools, colleges, and cities of the North American continent in search of converts and recruits.

As a swimmer Mr. Henry is famous not only throughout the United Kingdom, but also all over the continent of Europe. He was long distance champion of England in 1890, salt water champion in 1899, and won the life saving competition at the Olympic games in Paris in 1900. Besides these he has taken part in numerous international competitions, winning prizes in Austria, Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, Holland, Italy and Sweden, until today he is the possessor of more than 600 trophies won in swimming and life saving contests.

Every school in England which has a swimming club attached to it, teaches life saving as part of the curriculum. Examinations are held by the society and certificates granted; and the great progress made may be judged from the increase in the number of certificates awarded since these practical examinations were instituted. The figures are as follows:

Year 1892, number of certificates awarded: 1893, 207; 1897, 1174; 1900, 1889; 1901, 2029; 1903, 3519; 1904, 4177; 1905, 5140; 1906, 6326; 1907, 7149; 1908, 8555.

"My object in going to America," said Mr. Henry just before leaving London, "is to try and stimulate the heads of schools and colleges there to take up life saving and have it taught just as they teach the children to read and their young men Latin, etc. The importance of a knowledge of the best method of resuscitate an apparently drowned person ought to be clear to everybody."

"People get drowned in America just as they do in England; but hundreds of lives would be saved if would-be rescuers only knew how to go to work in every part of the world there are hundreds of abortive efforts at rescue every year. Frequently what would

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have been a single tragedy is turned into a double one through the absence of a little knowledge on the part of the would-be helper.

"Even a powerful swimmer takes a great risk when approaching in the water a person who is in danger of drowning. The latter is generally in a state of panic, and clutches at the swimmer. This often proves fatal. But if the man who has gone to the rescue knows his business the whole thing becomes perfectly safe and comparatively simple."

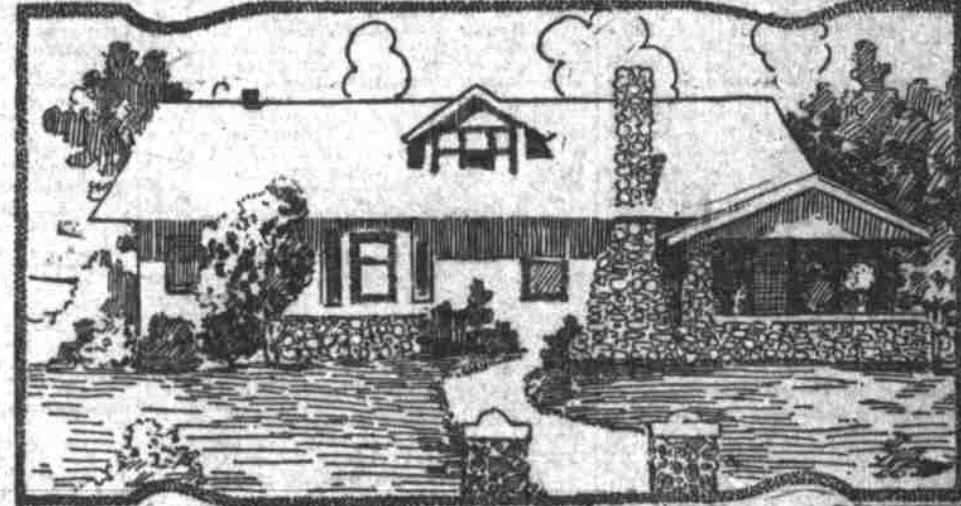
"The person who has been trained undertakes the work of rescue with a complete immunity from danger as if he were just having a swim for his own amusement. He has no fear of the drowning man's clutch, which is so often fatal for he has his guard just as the practiced wrestler has. The drowning man is completely at his mercy, so that the wildest flurry or most desperate embrace has no peril for the trained life saver."

"This self control and knowledge will never come to anyone by theory alone. The confidence and ability necessary can only be instilled by practice and experience. This is what our society gives; and my object in going to America is to demonstrate the ease with which people can be saved from drowning; and advocate that the art—if I may call it so—of life saving should be taught in the schools."



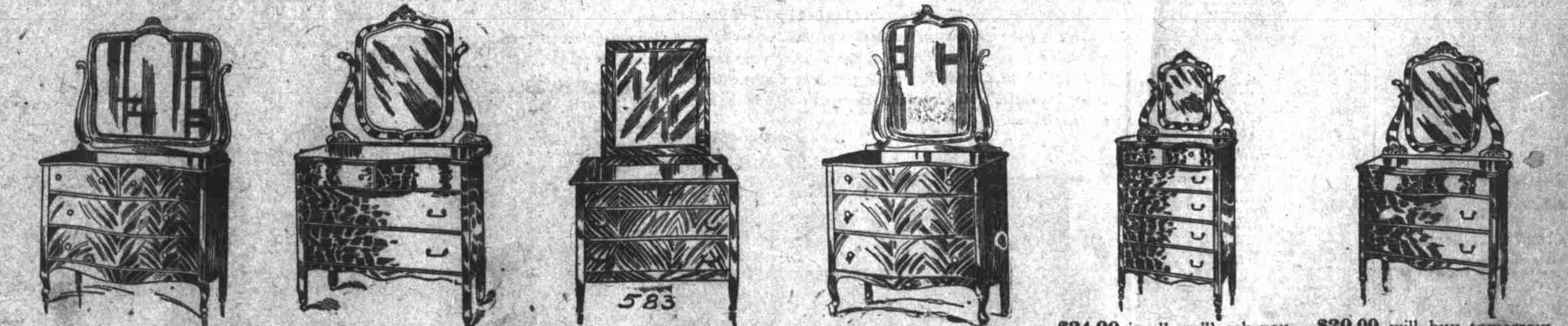
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\$25.00 will buy a quarter-sawn oak Dresser that will cost you any other week \$38. We can show you a variety of mission styles.

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