

## STATE WILL CARE FOR VICTIMS OF DREADED DISEASE

**Tuberculosis Sanatorium Will Be Opened at Salem Within Short Time; Arrangements Are Completed.**

Preparations for opening the Oregon State Tuberculosis sanatorium at Salem are complete. Soon the doors of the most completely equipped state maintained tuberculosis sanatorium in the United States will swing open with welcome and promise of cure to white plague sufferers throughout the state.

Dr. C. S. White, state health officer, acting for the state board of health is now sending broadcast bulletins giving information concerning the sanatorium. This bulletin reads in part:

"The sanatorium is located about five miles southeast of Salem. The altitude is about 400 feet above sea level. The buildings face the northwest and are protected from the south winds and rains by a wooded slope which secures protection from our prevailing winter winds. The buildings consist of a four story brick structure which serves as the administration building and also as the infirmary, and of other buildings constructed on the pavilion plan. These are essentially sleeping porches, with central rooms for toilet and bath purposes.

**Improvements Are Many.**

"These incorporate the latest desirable improvements for the open air treatment of tuberculosis. The institution is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Southern Pacific railroad station known as the Reform school. This is a flag station, and can well be used by visitors to the sanatorium, but patients should leave the train at Salem, where a carriage or cab can be secured. Patients should always await explicit directions as to the train on which to arrive, otherwise they may be to considerable expense and discomfort. Patients should not arrive at night nor on Sunday.

**The Object of the Sanatorium.**

"First—To provide treatment for incipient tuberculosis and restore to a life of usefulness persons so diseased, as well as to obviate the doubly dangerous advanced stages of the disease.

"Second—To act as an educational institution, for patients who come to us and through them to their families and the communities in which they live. Patients are taught the fundamental rules of right living, and necessary regime whereby they may hope to regain their lost health. They are taught how to avoid spreading the disease to others and how to prevent their own reinfection. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease, as much so as measles or scarlet fever. Each patient has taken the disease from some one so afflicted, and is generally a constant source of danger to those with whom he is associated unless he has been thoroughly instructed in the essentials of personal and public hygiene. Patients so informed if conscientious, may freely mingle with society without endangering anyone.

**Segregation One Object.**

"Third—To segregate those persons advanced in the disease and thus eliminate to that extent the danger of infecting their families and others with whom they associate.

"Fourth—To provide a home and proper care for those who may be unable to be properly cared for elsewhere. The greater good to be accomplished by the institution will be in the treatment of incipient cases, and as our beds are limited, it is required that as far as possible such patients be sent to us in preference to those far advanced in the disease. It is a mistake to send advanced cases here to die; they can be reasonably well cared for at home. Under the present law persons financially able to command treatment in private



**OLIVER M. HICKEY**

Anti-Assembly, Statement No. 1, Republican candidate for nomination for Representative.

**Proposed Legislation.**

**A Workmen's Compensation Law.**

**FEATURES**

- (1) Injured workmen to receive reasonable stipulated sum, fixed by law, according to nature of accident.
- (2) Funds provided:
  - (a) by employer,
  - (b) by employee, through compulsory industrial insurance.
- (3) Single liability.

**RESULTS**

- (1) Industry bears burden of accidents.
- (2) Prevent many industrial accidents.
- (3) Eliminate lawsuits.
- (4) Prompt and certain payment of liability.
- (5) Lessen antagonism engendered by litigation.

(Paid Adv.)

**CHICHESTER'S PILLS**

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Labeled Ask Your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist or by mail from CHICHESTER'S PILLS, 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Post-Office & Klipsch Signs

sanatorium are ineligible for care in this institution.

"Persons desiring admission should first send for a blank form of application which can also be secured from the county judge. This should be properly filled out by a licensed physician. It must then be presented to the county judge of the county in which the patient resides, who must certify that said patient has been a bona fide resident of Oregon for one year. This blank should then be mailed to the medical director of the sanatorium, and when a vacancy occurs will notify the applicant when to come to Salem. Furthermore, the patient must come properly supplied with the necessary clothing (see list), and must have all transportation charges paid, including the expense of \$2.50 to \$5, according to condition of patient, for hack fare from Salem to the sanatorium and there must be a guarantee that the return transportation charges will be provided, when patient is discharged from the institution. All patients admitted to the sanatorium shall subscribe to the rules and regulations of the institution.

**Stay for Six Months.**

"All patients shall be required to remain for six months unless otherwise provided by the superintendent. Patients who do not obey the rules and regulations and who do not manifest the proper interest in their own welfare may be discharged at any time, and are then ineligible for readmission. No applicant should come to Salem expecting admission until his application for admission has been accepted. He will then be notified when to come. To neglect this rule will lead to unnecessary expense on the part of the applicant, for he cannot be received until a vacancy has occurred and provision has been made for prior applicants.

"Patients who come to the sanatorium must be equipped with clean and warm clothing. Their teeth should have been examined and made to be in good condition. Requests for information concerning the institution or patients are to be sent to Dr. H. J. Clements, superintendent and medical director at Salem."

## PRINCIPAL FIGURE IN GORE CHARGES NAMED IN COURT

(Continued From Page One.)

Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas had left the stand, where he denied any connection with the contracts. He ended his testimony by declaring that he had known McMurray as an attorney of the Choctaws, but had always considered him "fair in his dealings and that he did not see that he had resorted to improper methods."

McMurray tonight gave out a statement denying that he ever offered McMurray a bribe of \$250,000 as testified.

**Pressure for Land Contracts.**

Chief McCurtain said his son-in-law, George Scott, approached him in regard to inducing the sale of a certain tract of land, but he refused to be drawn into the deal.

The witness showed the widespread movement that was on hand to have the McMurray contracts put through, by reading a telegram submitted to him in behalf of the Chickasaws. He said Scott asked him to sign the telegram and got as many of his people as possible to send similar messages.

The telegram follows: "Hon. Richard Adams, Bank Building, Washington, D. C.—At Chickasaw, I endorse your action relative to the matter of reopening the tribal rolls, and appreciate the attitude of the president. We desire that McMurray be recognized, the rolls to remain closed and all tribal property to be disposed of and the proceeds distributed."

**Gore and McGuire Kestle.**

The ill-feeling between McGuire and Gore was evident throughout the trial. McGuire by the senator late today, Gore was inquiring as to a telegram that McGuire received from Washington concerning Gore's action toward the public buildings bill, and asked what information it contained.

"The telegram itself is the best evidence," McGuire replied, hotly, "read the telegram."

Gore colored, and McGuire, quickly recovering himself, reached for the telegram and read it.

Gore is blind.

J. Miller Turner, a negro appointed to Liberty by President Grant, and now working in the interests of the "freedmen," was the last witness today.

The taking of evidence is closed here and the committee will go to McAlester, where the investigation will be resumed Monday.

From McAlester the committee will go to Sulphur Springs, and then to Oklahoma City.

**Why Indians Resort to Lawyers.**

Chief McCurtain, on taking the stand today, explained that when his son-in-law, George Scott, approached him he was given to understand that if he would sign a letter endorsing the sale of the lands he would be given a quarter interest in the contract. Although his share in this would have been \$250,000, the old chief said he refused to withdraw his letter protesting against the granting of the McMurray contracts or to sign one submitted to him endorsing the sale of the lands.

"The broken promises of the white man and the delays by congress have caused my people to lose faith in the officials, and have caused us to believe we should have lawyers to look after our affairs," McCurtain said when asked why the Indians did not handle their own affairs.

The developments of the afternoon came thick and fast. The elder McCurtain was called to the stand after his son had told of the \$250,000 offer made to him if he would withdraw his opposition to the contracts. McMurray told him, McCurtain testified, that he was more powerful in Washington than over before, and McCurtain, fearing McMurray would suddenly gather his forces together and force his bill through, said he would accept the offer. Some time later, however, he told McMurray that he would not accept the money.

**Terms of McCurtain's Offer.**

"The offer," said McCurtain, "was made in the Raleigh hotel in Washington. I was introduced to Colonel Cecil A. Lyon of the Texas representation committee, at the time, but he walked away and did not hear McMurray make the offer."

"I was to get \$25,000 only in the event that the secretary of the interior should approve the bill as then drawn. If the bill should be cut down, the \$25,000 was to be cut proportionately. There were then about 7,000,000 acres of unallotted land in the Choctaw nation, which was worth about \$750 an acre. McMurray was to get 10 per cent of the sale price which would have made his fee in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000."

**Cranger Accuses Hamon.**

Congressman Bird Cranger, who, according to Senator Gore's charges, Hamon named as being interested in the McMurray contracts, requested to be allowed to take the stand immediately after the noon adjournment, and after waiting for some time, on account

of Senator Gore's absence—Representative Cranger of Oklahoma, who alleges Hamon made him an offer, took the stand and endeavored to show that Hamon made an engagement to meet him at Lowell's, in Washington, one night last June.

Captain Mosaman, a Muskogee attorney, was called to strengthen Cranger's story and told of hearing Cranger's end of a telephone conversation, by which he understood Cranger was to meet "a man named Jake at Lowell's."

Cranger testified that Hamon did not show up at Lowell's, but he met him at Congressman McGuire's room at the Occidental hotel.

**McGuire Denies Any Interest.**

Senator Gore here returned and McGuire took the stand, denying that he had any connection with the McMurray contracts.

"When I heard that Senator Gore had involved me in the McMurray matter I introduced a resolution calling for an investigation," he said. "I have not been interested in the McMurray contracts directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely."

McGuire insisted that charges brought by Senator Gore might have grown out of political differences between him and the senator.

He said he did not believe a \$20,000,000 syndicate for the purchase of Indian lands existed, as Gore charged, and said that when he introduced bills for federal buildings in Oklahoma, Gore endeavored to discredit him by introducing bills to cut the appropriations.

He also told of a note for \$150 which he had indorsed for Webster Ballinger, an attorney, and said he understood that Gore had the note photographed and hoped to connect him with the McMurray contracts through this.

**Gore on the Stand.**

Gore took the stand to refute McGuire's testimony and mapped out his plan for the redrawing of the Oklahoma funds, at the same time denying that appropriations were cut in McGuire's district in an effort to discredit him.

Congressman Stevens engaged in a tiff with McGuire over an amendment submitted by the latter, providing that the president and the secretary of the interior should fix the fee to be charged by attorneys in the Indian land cases. McGuire asked Stevens if he was not willing to leave such a matter with the president and Stevens told him flatly "No."

"I don't believe in contracts and I don't believe the Indians need lawyers in these matters," he added.

McGuire believed his amendment was better than Gore's bill, but on cross-examination Gore endeavored to get him to admit that if the amendment had been passed it would have meant the president would have been forced to approve all Indian contracts, including McMurray's.

**Curtis Opposed McMurray.**

Senator Curtis of Kansas denied any connection with the McMurray contracts and even said he did not remember having met Hamon.

"I am a member of the committee on Indian affairs," said Curtis, "and am acquainted with McMurray and Senator Gore, but I have never met Hamon."

"I am not now, and never have been interested in the McMurray contracts," Curtis told of going to the White House with Vice President Sherman in response to a telephone call, and how he and Sherman advised the president against McMurray's contracts. They thought, Curtis said, that the commission called for was too high.

Curtis said he told the president that he knew McMurray as an attorney for the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians and believed he would be making a mistake to take a stand on the land matter.

At Gore's request, his statement, in which he said Hamon named Curtis as being interested in the McMurray contracts was read.

**SHERMAN MAY ASK SENATE NEXT WINTER FOR OFFICIAL O. K.**

(By the International News Service.)

Camp Craig, Big Moose Lake, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Vice President Sherman did not attempt to conceal today the gratification he felt over the emphatic and detailed denial yesterday of Jake Hamon at Muskogee, Okla., of a statement made in the course of the congressional committee's investigation of Senator Gore's charges that an effort was made by the Indian lobby at Washington to bribe him and that Hamon had said that the vice president was directly interested in the success of the McMurray contracts.

Sherman also reiterated his desire to be called as a witness before the committee, although he thinks his own denials are positive enough to clear his skirts of any alleged connection with the McMurray contracts. So earnest does he seem to be in the matter that some of his close friends here believe that should the investigating committee fail to subpoena him he will bring the subject to the official attention of the senate next winter and request that body to take appropriate action to vindicate the integrity of its presiding officer.

**Nothing to Add at This Time.**

"Now that Hamon has spoken so emphatically in complete denial of the derogatory statements he is alleged to have made against me," said the vice president, "I don't see that I should or could say anything else. I have nothing at this time to add to the statement I made yesterday."

Sherman emphasized the phrase, "at this time," as he is desirous of treating Senator Gore with charity. Sherman said:

"It must not be overlooked that according to the newspaper reports of Senator Gore's testimony, he did not say that Hamon or anybody else had told him personally that I was interested in the McMurray contracts. It appears that it was his brother, who also is his

## H. D. PATTON FOR STATE SENATOR

**Rising Young Politician of Salem Declares for Statement No. 1.**



Hal D. Patton.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Aug. 6.—Declaring his loyalty to the direct primary law and the right of the people to dictate the selection of United States senators through and by means of Statement No. 1, Hal D. Patton this afternoon filed his intention to be a candidate for state senator from Marion county. Mr. Patton is a business man of the Capital City and was in the lower house of the legislature in 1909, having been elected by the largest majority of the five representatives elected two years ago. He made his campaign on Statement No. 1 and voted for George E. Chamberlain for United States senator in compliance with his obligation.

"I have hesitated to enter the campaign for business reasons," said Mr. Patton today, "but after being besieged by numerous friends in different sections of the county I have consented to allow my name to go on the direct primary ballot and am in the race to win the election of 1910. He knows how to legislate in 1909, having been elected by the largest majority of the five representatives elected two years ago. He made his campaign on Statement No. 1 and voted for George E. Chamberlain for United States senator in compliance with his obligation."

"I am opposed to the assembly and believe in the direct primary law, and I want to see the law enforced without evasion or subterfuge. I shall go out upon the campaign strictly upon that issue. I believe the fight is one of principle rather than of men. I shall bring Statement No. 1 as I believe it to be right. I believe the people should have the right to express their preference in the election of United States senators."

Mr. Patton is a vigorous campaigner and an effective vote getter, as was demonstrated by his success in the election of 1908. He knows how to handle a campaign, and for years has been the most aggressive political worker in this county among the younger men. He is perhaps better known throughout the county than any other legislative candidate now before the people in this county, and will make a good run again this campaign.

Dr. W. S. Mott has signified his intention of being a candidate for state senator from this county in the Democratic primaries. He is unequivocally for Statement No. 1.

Lloyd T. Reynolds of Chemawa, assembly recommendation, has filed his declaration of intention to be a candidate for the lower house of the legislature, and so has Carl Abrams of Salem and Joseph G. Fontaine of Jefferson, both assembly recommendations.

secretary, who claimed that Hamon involved me in the transaction.

"Thus on this point Hamon has repudiated the senator, but the senator's brother. He appears also to have denied with equal emphasis the senator's solemn assertion upon his responsibility as a senator, that Hamon offered to bribe him. With this I have nothing to do. I know absolutely nothing of that."

"I am sorry, though, that Senator Gore, who seems to have received from his brother the alleged statement of Hamon reflecting upon my integrity, did not tell me about it before he made such use of my name at the investigation. More than a month has elapsed since he had come in possession of a report derogatory to me. I believe had our positions been reversed I should have told Gore what I had heard about him before I rushed into print with it."

"However," the vice president added cheerfully, "the good Lord hasn't made us all alike, and it is extremely hard for one man to put himself into another man's place."

## BARNEY OLDFIELD WINS SIX HOUR AUTO RACE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6.—Barney Oldfield, driving a Knox car, won the six-hour race at the Point Breeze track tonight, covering 261 miles. Morton, in a Kline car, was second with 245 miles.

Lane county man has an orchard of Gravenstein apple trees from which he expects to pick 30 boxes each.

## B. Altman & Co.

5TH AVENUE, 34TH AND 35TH STREETS, NEW YORK

WILL SHORTLY ISSUE THEIR CATALOGUE No. 102

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS.

A COPY OF WHICH WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST.

NOTICE—PREPAYMENT OF SHIPMENTS

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE NEW SHIPPING SERVICE, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PATRONS, DETAILS OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

## Money-Saving Opportunities

## MEN'S SUMMER SUITS SACRIFICED!!

See the wonderful bargains we are offering in Men's Summer Suits. From every standpoint they're the best values to be obtained in Portland. Built strictly of All-Wool fabrics in this season's cleverest pattern effects, and expertly tailored throughout. Made by Kuppenheimer, Peck & Co., Strouse & Bros. and the F. B. Q. Clothing Co.

**Prices Range from \$10 to \$26.65**



## Men's Trousers at Clearance Sale Prices

It is impossible to describe how great these values are. You should note the way they fit over the hips and the neat break over the instep. Go where you will you cannot find trousers of such fine quality and workmanship at prices anywhere near as low as we are now quoting. Investigate here tomorrow.

## Bargains in Men's Shirts

Here is a veritable Mecca for all the handsomest shirt patterns of the season. Let us show you the swiftest fads and fancies in good shirt making. Prices reduced as low as the lowest, but quality still rules here. Now is the time to buy.

\$1.50 Shirts NOW ..... \$1.15  
\$2.00 Shirts NOW ..... \$1.35

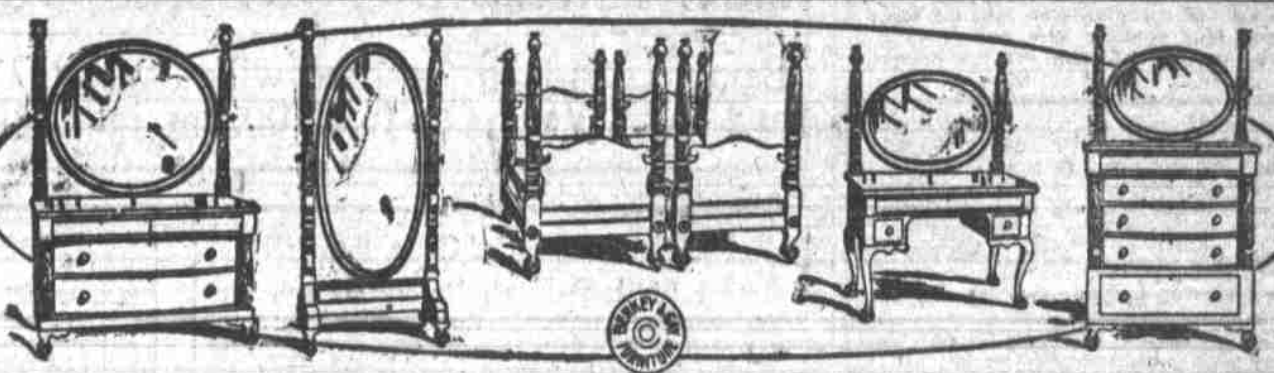
## Big Sale of Straw Hats

We're determined to make these Straw Hats go at a pace never before equaled by other dealers. Prices have been reduced to less than you would ordinarily have to pay for the cheapest grades.



## Salem Woolen Mills Clothing Co.

GRANT PHEGLEY Corner 4th and Alder Streets OUTFITTERS TO MEN and BOYS



## Four Poster Beds

At least one bed-room in the house should be furnished with a four poster.

A bed-room thus furnished breathes the spirit of colonial and early independence days, and is decidedly proper in any American home.

The suits shown us of Berkey & Gay manufacture; it could not be made better if its cost were twice what we ask for it, at a so good it will become an heirloom with any family that purchases it.

We are making a particularly fine showing of Berkey & Gay furniture for the bed-room, dining-room, and library in period and classic styles as well as.

## COLONIAL FURNITURE

Someone has said that Colonial Furniture is the kind that "fits into everyday life." Certainly it is that nothing could be more appropriate for the American home.

The British interpretation of "Colonial" makes no mistake, not only the furniture made prior to 1776 but applies it so design in regard to late as 1800.

Distinctive features are the carved columns, the clever feet, the pineapple finials and the ornamental brasses in appearance; it is massive and heavy. Made in rough mahogany and oak, any set conveys an impression of strength and rich simplicity.

## Berkey & Gay's Celebrated Flanders

You are invited to inspect it, whether you have any idea of purchasing or not.

## J. G. Mack & Co.

Fifth and Stark

Steady Situations Secured by a Journal Want Ad