

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, SHELDON F. SACKETT, Publishers  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor-Manager  
SHELDON F. SACKETT, Managing Editor

Member of the Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

Pacific Coast Advertising Representatives:  
Arthur W. Steyer, Inc., Portland, Security Bldg.  
San Francisco, Shuron, 209 S. W. 4th St.  
Eastern Advertising Representatives:  
Ford-Parsons-Steecher, Inc., New York, 271 Madison Ave.  
Chicago, 350 N. Michigan Ave.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as Second-Class Matter, Published every morning except Monday. Business office, 215 S. Commercial Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Mail Subscriptions Rates, in Advance, Within Oregon: Daily and Sunday, 1 Mo. \$9.00; 3 Mo. \$25.00; 6 Mo. \$45.00; 1 Year \$80.00. Elsewhere 50 cents per Mo. or \$5.00 for 1 year in advance.  
By City Carrier: 50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance. Per Copy 2 cents. On trains and News Stands 5 cents.

## Election Echoes from the State Press

This newspaper, which opposed Julius Meier, believes that it would be best for Oregon if his leadership were now accepted wholeheartedly, that instead of continuing to be in a separate political camp, with eyes open for nothing but wrong, that we who were against him forget all about politics, and turn our support and our activities to things which are certain to do far more good for Oregon than politics ever could.

Rare opportunity lies ahead of Julius Meier. He has behind him such a phalanx of supporters as any candidate could hardly hope for in such a hard-fought political campaign as that just ended. It is his own statement that he goes into office with no political promises to fulfill. He has undoubted business ability. Oregon has definite, tangible needs to which a business man may well turn his attention. If the next four years are devoted to constructive activities, Oregon may well benefit by his governorship. It is our hope that he may prove the man over half the voting electorate thinks him to be.—Eugene Register.

The storm is still raging, and all the results are not known, but there is no doubt that this demand for a change was evidenced to a greater or less extent everywhere; in this city and county, as well as in the country at large.

Those who have been through similar uprisings, and really understood the psychology of this one, are surprised that the casualties of those who weathered the hurricane were not greater.—Medford Mall Tribune.

The voice of the people has been heard. No longer will Oregon's Republican machine and its state committee hold to the belief that "anything" can be put over in a nomination. No longer will the state house crowd at Salem live under the apprehension that a Republican nomination is all that is needed to win an election. No longer will a state chairman nominate himself and then expect the voters to ratify his act.

The people are aroused. They have spoken in a decisive manner, and the echo of this election will penetrate into the hearts of old-timers held forth for years, and gradually put together a little political machine. The day of the machine is over. The Meier victory demonstrates that most emphatically.—Bruce Demas, Klamath Falls Herald.

Mr. Meier will bring to the governorship the attributes of a successful business man. His administration will open with an unusual degree of public support. No man in that position in like circumstances but would be deeply impressed by a sense of personal responsibility to the people. The Oregonian believes that Mr. Meier will give the best that is in him to the governorship of this state, and that his capabilities are of no mean order.—Portland Oregonian

Everywhere throughout the nation there was that unrest, that feeling of antagonism to the Hoover administration, that bespoke defeat for the party as a whole in the many elections over the country. While President Hoover and his predecessor Coolidge were stamping on behalf of Republican candidates, the propaganda bureau of the administration, headed by Senator Simeon D. Fess stalked over the land, white-washing the false moves made by their "bosses" in power.

But the laws of cause and effect prevailed. There was an utter absence of sentiment in behalf of the Hoover administration. If that administration today can claim any portion of victory, it is an empty victory. The country still lies under the heavy hand of depression. Jobless thousands still walk the streets. The farms of the country are desolate places. There isn't much wheat anywhere. Let us see now whether the great engineer who occupies the White House has learned his lesson. We shall await further developments with extreme interest.—Medford News.

The election of Mr. Meier means that the people of Oregon want a change in the attitude of the state government with regard to the problems of developing the state's water power. We have favored such a change. We supported Ed Bailey rather than Mr. Meier because we believed he had a sounder and more logical program for bringing such a change about. Bailey stood for the balancing of private and public ownership, making the private concern compete with the rates of the public utilities, making the public utilities alert to match the private concerns in efficiency—to our way of thinking the most powerful of all forms of regulation.

Mr. Meier stands pledged to two much more radical policies. He stands pledged first of all to abolishing the public service commission and substituting home rule in utility questions. He stands pledged to the development of complete public ownership as rapidly as possible. It ought to be pointed out in fairness to him that it is very doubtful if he will be able to bring either of these plans to early fruition. As he will not be able to make fundamental changes of state policy without the consent of the legislature.—Eugene Guard.

There is one real element of satisfaction that members of the republican party can derive from Meier's election. So far as the republican party is concerned there is less future menace in the present situation than there would have been had Bailey been successful. Meier is independent, he will strengthen no party fences. The parties, particularly the republican party, have four years in which to do a little house cleaning.

One fact stands out clearly as a result of the Meier election. This state does not like the convention system—the future of the direct primary is assured. Meiselman was an unpopular candidate. The committee had its opportunity to demonstrate whether or not a small group of men can lay aside political notions and meet and nominate the VERY BEST man in their party to represent that party. The committee picked the man of all prominent republicans who was perhaps the hardest to elect. The republican committee may not have another such chance in a good many years. Those who feared for the future of the direct primary system must surely be pleased by the results of yesterday's election.

Those who voted against Mr. Meier need have no great fear. Meier is a sensible man. Winning an election with its attendant ballyhoo and promises is one thing, and being governor of a great state for four years is quite another. It is more than likely that the sole reason Meier wishes to be governor is for the honor and glory of the office. It is also likely that having been elected he will be just as anxious to bring credit to his name from his term in office. Any man would be foolish indeed to do otherwise.—Roseburg News-Review.

Two factors entered into the upset in Oregon. First, and by a great measure, was the unprecedented use of money by the winner. Nothing like it was ever known here and it had a killing effect. No campaign was ever so well organized because the sinews of war were never before available.

The second influence was a protest vote. People were dissatisfied with conditions and when they are, the party in power always gets the blame. Voters are a queer lot. For instance, if Gov. Patterson had lived, he would unquestionably have been re-nominated and reelected. There would have been no hokey campaign, no independent candidate. Even as it is, those who said they "wanted a change in the state house gang," still have the larger part of the "gang" there.

And here is a prediction: If Meier is allowed to take the chair, those who voted for him are going to be the most disappointed people in the state. He has promised them everything and can deliver absolutely nothing. Not a single one of his promises will be carried into effect. They were political frog feathers, platform molasses on which to catch fly votes.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

The election of Julius Meier reveals the powerlessness of the private power interests longer to delude aroused and enlightened voters with false arguments and misleading statements. It maintains the people's privilege to make their own bargains with their hired utilities instead of yielding all authority to a pliant and complaisant public service commission. It declares for the common sense of thinking human beings instead of the silly "horse sense" of robot corporations.

The election of Julius Meier advertises the assinine folly of the pompous Morning Oregonian and its vassal newspapers throughout the state, who tried to thwart the expressed will of the voters, who thought that by much loud speaking they could make two and two seem like something more than four, who ticked a party label

# HEALTH

Today's Talk  
By R. S. Copeland, M. D.

Getting the right kind of sleep for the most part is a really great problem. With the complex lives we lead, simple habits of living are difficult to follow.



Our habits have much to do with our welfare. The ability to sleep well depends upon the physical and mental well being. If you have some physical disability, be it great or small, you may go sleepless for many nights. Broken sleep for a few days may fix the habit of not sleeping well. Fear, worry and great mental and emotional strains are responsible for thousands of cases of insomnia.

To have sound sleep the surroundings must be right. In the first place, if it is at all possible, every person should have a separate sleeping room. Peace and quiet come from such an arrangement.

You should have a wide and comfortable bed. Good springs should be used but not too soft a mattress. A mattress that allows the body to repose naturally is the sort of thing that promotes rest.

A glaring light of any sort will keep you awake. On this account the dull finished bed is better than the glittering metal one. It is well to have the bedroom furnished with dull finished furniture in general.

Shut out the glaring morning light by having dark window shades. A darkened room, with the minimum noise, is the ideal for sound sleep.

It is true that mental workers require more sleep than those who do physical work. In scientific tests upon college students it was shown that the feelings the day after are no sure sign of how beneficial sleep has been.

These tests did show that during the first part of the night the important, rebuilding process takes place. During the latter part of the night there is greater muscular relaxation. In the case of the student, who got but six hours sleep instead of the eight which normal persons usually require, it was found that full restoration of vigor did not occur.

With lack of sleep it was necessary to expend twice as much energy to accomplish the same amount of mental work. It is difficult for young people to learn to realize what habits are good or bad may mean in later life. Irregular habits of sleep very often lead to chronic wakefulness. We are free agents and can do as we please, but if we neglect our physical needs it is usually at the expense of our health. We may be very sure that the habits we form will haunt us or cheer us all through our lives.

Great mental or emotional strain or too exciting relaxation in the evening hours may drive away sleep. If the wheels in your head continue to turn after long hours of day-time mental work, try taking more muscular exercise. A brisk walk before bedtime stirs up circulation and makes for sound sleep. If you are not bodily tired, you will probably have a sleepless night.

Sometimes the quieting of the mind by the reading of an absorbing but not too exciting book causes mental relaxation. This suits in a stupor that brings on restful sleep.

The ideal way to sleep is to recline on one side, with the body upon a nonentity, draped it with ridiculous flatteries and tried to pass it off as a practicable, working exhibit of a prospective governor.—Portland Telegram.

The election of Julius Meier completes the tragically interrupted triumph of George W. Joseph. It says that free men still insist upon the right to voice their honest views regarding the public acts of their servants and believe that there is no sanctity in an elected judge that should grant him immunity from criticism.

The election of Julius Meier rebukes the rebuking conceit of a puny politician who used the prestige of his office as chairman of the Republican state committee to seize for himself the so-called "party" nomination for the governorship. It retires to his private condition of inconspicuous mediocrity a man who, in his selfish ambition, did not scruple to use the party organization as a bludgeon not only to attack opposing candidates, but to break up the very party he claimed to lead.

Having made such a signal failure properly to interpret the public mind at the beginning of the campaign we hesitate to try again at the end. And yet with the result before us and general conditions easily describable it is not so difficult to speak with some degree of accuracy.

Undoubtedly the important reason that made the people careless of how money was spent was the feeling that Meier was the representative of George Joseph and the inheritor of the Joseph tradition. Although only a third of the republican primary votes had been cast for Joseph, they made him the party candidate and apparently the people felt that fact should warrant his successor in the tradition of their support. Then there was the feeling that the Meiselman nomination, although made in a careful observance of the direct primary law, smacked of old-time machine politics.—Bend Bulletin.

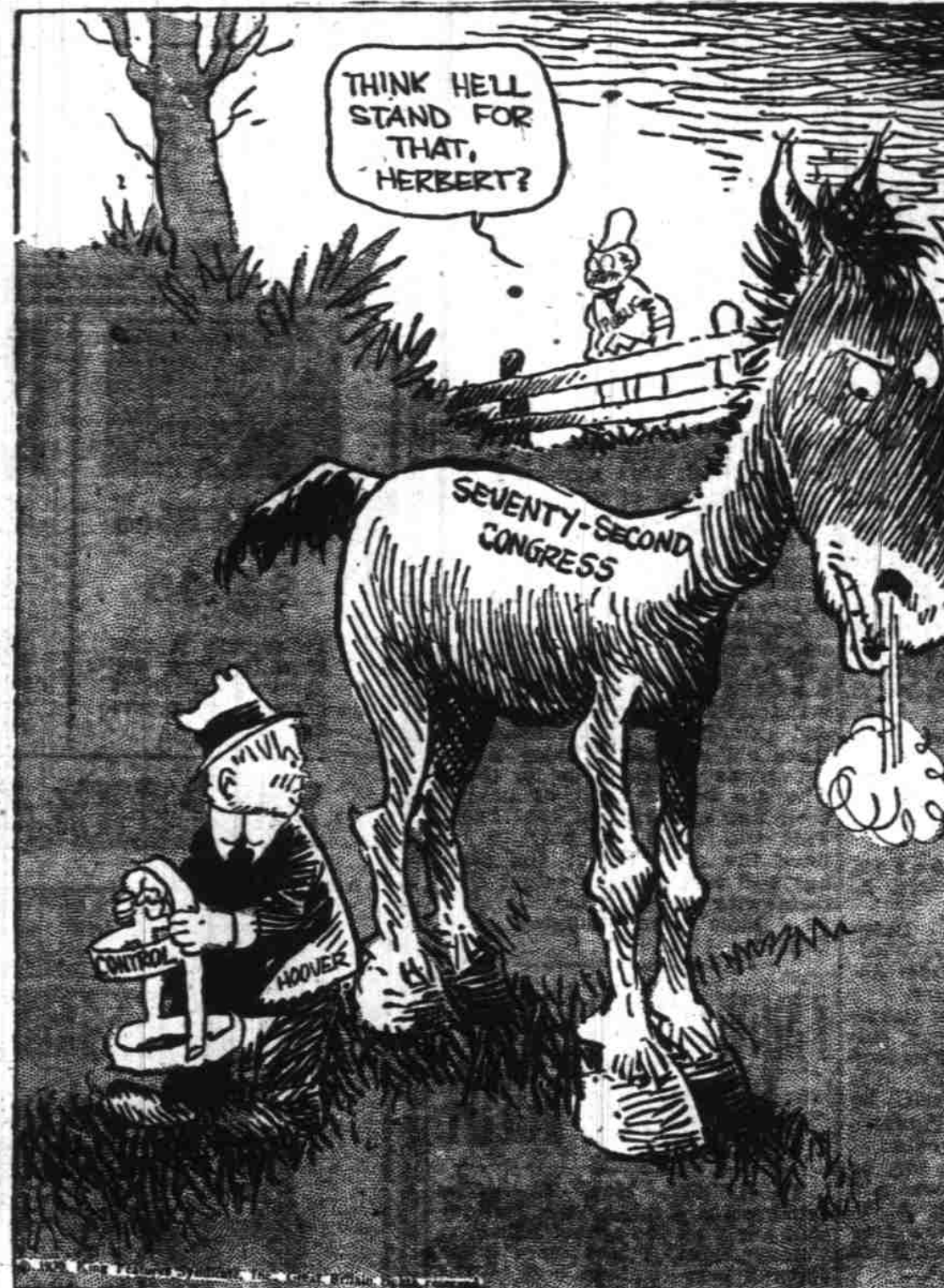
The new governor has a clear, unmistakable message from the people and they will look to him to make good his promises. He will stand or fall according to his ability to give the state a superior business administration. On the other hand, there is no mistaking the voice of the people that he be given the chance, and our democratic system, based upon the rule of the majority, should assure him a clear path unobstructed by prejudice and unhampered by the hurling of monkey wrenches.—Oregon City Enterprise.

Julius L. Meier is governor of Oregon, elected by the large group of people who are discontented with things as they are, and convinced that Meier is the man to bring about a change.

Julius Meier was elected because this discontented element concentrated on his candidacy. The conservative part of the Oregon electorate, disregarding party lines in some instances, was split between Phil Meiselman and Edward F. Bailey. Even combined, though, it would not have been sufficient to have elected either candidate.—The Dalles Chronicle.

The Meier victory was won by money power. Without his millions he would not have been a contender at all. The support of the three Portland evening papers, a support that put him over by side-show tactics, was secured by manipulation of his store advertising. Pressure was exerted upon everyone dependent in any way upon Meier and Frank for business patronage, an enormous weapon whose power is not conceived by the mass of people. Mr. Meier was elected upon a platform in which he does not believe and by the expenditure of money far in excess of that permitted by the state corrupt practices act. How this is going to be squared with the law we do not know. It really doesn't need to be for when big money goes after what it wants there usually "ain't no law." Nobody is going to try to keep him out of the governorship as Vane was kept out of the senate so far practical purposes we may consider the corrupt practices act repealed by popular acclamation. It's as hard to keep a millionaire out of office as it is to keep one in jail.—Baker Democrat-Herald.

# MAY NOT BE EASILY HALTERED



## "GIRL UNAFRAID" By GLADYS JOHNSTON

CHAPTER 42  
It was CRUELLY unexpected, that plunge of eyes into eyes. Confused in Ardeth's mind. Ken—really Ken—and he was holding a baby.

Ken's first instinctive movement had been to leave. But he remained there looking at her. "I didn't expect to see you, Ardeth. I was just passing. Just walking by."

"Won't you—come in?" The words seemed to come of their own volition. "I was too tired to go down to the country today with Tom." She spoke with an apparent effort. "Yesterday was awfully busy. And there was the window to dress."

"I saw you," he answered with the same unnatural calm. "And head continue to turn after long hours of day-time mental work, try taking more muscular exercise. A brisk walk before bedtime stirs up circulation and makes for sound sleep. If you are not bodily tired, you will probably have a sleepless night."

Sometimes the quieting of the mind by the reading of an absorbing but not too exciting book causes mental relaxation. This suits in a stupor that brings on restful sleep.

The ideal way to sleep is to recline on one side, with the body upon a nonentity, draped it with ridiculous flatteries and tried to pass it off as a practicable, working exhibit of a prospective governor.—Portland Telegram.

The election of Julius Meier completes the tragically interrupted triumph of George W. Joseph. It says that free men still insist upon the right to voice their honest views regarding the public acts of their servants and believe that there is no sanctity in an elected judge that should grant him immunity from criticism.

The election of Julius Meier rebukes the rebuking conceit of a puny politician who used the prestige of his office as chairman of the Republican state committee to seize for himself the so-called "party" nomination for the governorship. It retires to his private condition of inconspicuous mediocrity a man who, in his selfish ambition, did not scruple to use the party organization as a bludgeon not only to attack opposing candidates, but to break up the very party he claimed to lead.

Having made such a signal failure properly to interpret the public mind at the beginning of the campaign we hesitate to try again at the end. And yet with the result before us and general conditions easily describable it is not so difficult to speak with some degree of accuracy.

Undoubtedly the important reason that made the people careless of how money was spent was the feeling that Meier was the representative of George Joseph and the inheritor of the Joseph tradition. Although only a third of the republican primary votes had been cast for Joseph, they made him the party candidate and apparently the people felt that fact should warrant his successor in the tradition of their support. Then there was the feeling that the Meiselman nomination, although made in a careful observance of the direct primary law, smacked of old-time machine politics.—Bend Bulletin.

The new governor has a clear, unmistakable message from the people and they will look to him to make good his promises. He will stand or fall according to his ability to give the state a superior business administration. On the other hand, there is no mistaking the voice of the people that he be given the chance, and our democratic system, based upon the rule of the majority, should assure him a clear path unobstructed by prejudice and unhampered by the hurling of monkey wrenches.—Oregon City Enterprise.

Julius L. Meier is governor of Oregon, elected by the large group of people who are discontented with things as they are, and convinced that Meier is the man to bring about a change.

Julius Meier was elected because this discontented element concentrated on his candidacy. The conservative part of the Oregon electorate, disregarding party lines in some instances, was split between Phil Meiselman and Edward F. Bailey. Even combined, though, it would not have been sufficient to have elected either candidate.—The Dalles Chronicle.

The Meier victory was won by money power. Without his millions he would not have been a contender at all. The support of the three Portland evening papers, a support that put him over by side-show tactics, was secured by manipulation of his store advertising. Pressure was exerted upon everyone dependent in any way upon Meier and Frank for business patronage, an enormous weapon whose power is not conceived by the mass of people. Mr. Meier was elected upon a platform in which he does not believe and by the expenditure of money far in excess of that permitted by the state corrupt practices act. How this is going to be squared with the law we do not know. It really doesn't need to be for when big money goes after what it wants there usually "ain't no law." Nobody is going to try to keep him out of the governorship as Vane was kept out of the senate so far practical purposes we may consider the corrupt practices act repealed by popular acclamation. It's as hard to keep a millionaire out of office as it is to keep one in jail.—Baker Democrat-Herald.

# BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Correction and addenda:  
In the series on the first business concerns in what became Salem, a mistake was made as to the location of the third store. It was near the corner of what is now Commercial and trade streets, but not the corner where the water company's office now stands. It was near the corner north of that, where the Northwest cannery's office is.

In the early days, there was a brewery on each of those corners. Sam Adolph had his brewery where the water company's office is now. Maurice Klingler (afterwards Klingler & Beck) later had the principal brewery of this section on the corner where the Northwest cannery company's office is. Many present day old timers remember, with more or less pleasant thoughts, the Klingler & Beck establishment, and could tell you of the jovial "parties" staged there, especially in the hot afternoons and evenings in dry summers.

It was somewhat de trop to drop into the ordinary saloon in those times—there were all different classes of saloons, kept by different classes of men; from those who catered to the lowest grade to men who regarded their reputations for obeying the laws and observing the amenities of well regulated society. But the bar of Klingler & Beck, with Maurice Klingler the chief dispenser and entertainer, was different. It was not a saloon, or not regarded generally in that class. So the best men in Salem slaked their thirsts there, and foregathered to talk politics and swap stories, and partake of the generous free lunches that were served. Those were days that will never come again.

David Carter did not live long after he formed his partnership with Joe Holman to open the third store in Salem. On the Kilinger or Northwest cannery corner, July 1, 1849. The historians who mention him say he died that year or in 1850. A well known old timer who lived through those days in what became Salem says David Carter committed suicide, in a fit of dejection.

Joseph Holman carried on the business alone until 1853, until J. H. Moores came to the state, arriving in Portland in 1852 and coming on up to Salem in 1853, with the intention of opening up a store here. The town had been named Salem in 1850. After Mr. Moores had looked around and his intentions had become known, Mr. Holman approached him and proposed that he buy his store, instead of starting a new one, as he (Holman) wished to get into other lines of business. Mr. Moores protested that he had not sufficient means to take over such a large business; but Mr. Holman answered that he did not want money; he would take his notes. So the deal was arranged.

Mr. Moores had as a partner for about six months, R. B. Lamson, and later Lamson was succeeded by J. N. McDonald, a cousin of Mr. Moores. Mr. McDonald soon went back to his old home in Illinois, to marry and bring out his bride. He took sick and died of tropical fever off Acapulco in 1855. His widow brought his body out to Salem. She was met by members of the Moores family in Portland, and the funeral was here, and the interment in the I. O. O. F. cemetery, on the main road, and near the top of the hill, on the right as one enters, where the tombstone can be seen now.

J. H. Moores was prominent for many years in the affairs of the city and state. He was the father of A. N. Moores of Salem and the late C. B. Moores, long of Salem but later of Portland. I. R. Moores came to Oregon with his brother, J. H. Moores, and at first did surveying in Yamhill county. Later he was taken into partnership with his brother, and J. H. & I. R. Moores became a historic firm name in the Salem of a past generation.

They acquired the corner where the United States National bank, Pubh, and erected a small wooden building there for their business, and later replaced it with a brick, known as the Moores block until it was in turn replaced by the present bank building, some years ago.

For a long time, the store of J. H. & I. R. Moores was the principal one in Salem, the chief opposition one being owned by W. T. Griswold, who built the Griswold block opposite, now known as the Murphy block, southwest corner of Commercial and State streets.

Two deaths the past few days have removed men from life's stage here who will be sadly missed.  
(Continued on page 7)

## Yesterdays

Of Old Oregon  
Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read  
Nov. 7, 1905  
Large steam heater for the new high school building arrived and will be installed immediately.

Mrs. Watson Townsland and T. Coggeshall of West Branch, Iowa, arrived here for a visit with relatives and friends.

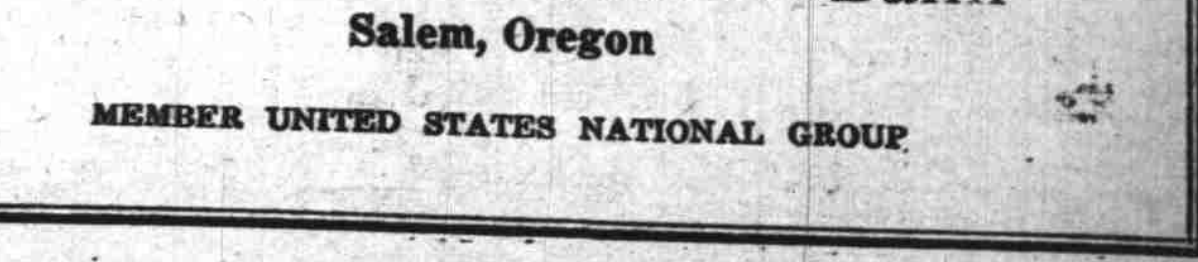
J. W. Sherwood, state commander of the Macabees, is here making arrangements for a grand meeting of the local tent.

The sheriff has reported that the 1904 tax roll still shows a delinquency of \$10,765.21. The sheriff has collected and turned over \$285,359.49.

Splendid improvements have been made on the Jefferson, Pringle, Rosedale, Asylum farm, Silverton, Brooks and Slough roads leading into Salem as result of the prize inducements offered by the county court for betterment of roads.

## TODAY'S PROBLEM...

If A can do a piece of work in 1-3 of a day, and B in 1/4 of a day, how long will it take both to do it? Answer tomorrow, Yesterday's answer: R, 818; S, 827; T, 818.



A mortgage loan plan to suit your needs  
Here at the United States National Bank we have a Mortgage Loan Plan designed to meet the needs of every residential property owner.  
proved city real estate on a monthly repayment basis.  
No brokerage or commission fees; low interest rates; Ask any officer for full information. No obligation incurred.  
These loans are made on im-  
The United States National Bank  
Salem, Oregon  
MEMBER UNITED STATES NATIONAL GROUP