

THE RECORDER

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... BY ...

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1904.

EDITORIAL

Next Monday is election, and the Salt River boat starts promptly.

Dear Sir: Petersburg comes the claim that the Japs have lost mastery of the sea, but it is difficult to determine what the Russians base their decision upon, as the Japs are still forging ahead, and the Russian forces are as steadily being defeated.

There has been heavy loss in the Japanese victories, but it is probable that were they to move slower and fortify and lay siege, that the fatality from disease would be greater than fatality in battle is under their present mode of warfare.

While the Mikado's forces evidently are moving with caution, their manner of campaign indicates that they believe procrastination is the thief of time and a detriment to great achievements.

The Japs are in the fight to win and believe that success must be well followed to win out.

Telegram: Bullet proof cloth is being experimented with for the Russian soldiers. What the soldiers of the Czar stand most in need of is a course in sprinting.

Telegram: Japan may have a plan to be recognized as a Christian nation. It is formulating a policy for a National religion, and has already organized a commission for the purpose of investigating the various creeds and denominations with the desire of selecting such doctrinal as seem most practical and suitable to the people of the land. It will be many years, however, before the millions of Japanese can be persuaded, even by edict, to adopt the beliefs of foreign nations and abandon the religious ideas which they have entertained for centuries.

—OOO—

We Ask Your Vote
For the Direct Primary Nominating Election
Law, No. 302 on the Official Ballot, for
the Following Reasons:

SIMILAR LAWS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of Mar. 17, 1904, concerning the operation of such a law in Minnesota, says: "The Primary Law has again more than vindicated itself, and proved its popularity. The assembly tickets are particularly satisfactory, and in the various aldermanic contests, the fittest men, all things considered, seem to have won."

The Primary Law stimulated the search for good candidates all over the city, and the result was a primary ticket composed largely of men whom the office had sought, unpledged and indebted to no one. Most of these men have been nominated. The machine politicians do not like this primary law, but they never have.

They fought it from the first and continue to sneer at it. But it must be judged by its results. Two years ago it redeemed the City Council from the clutches of the street railway company, and this year it has insured another honest assembly, and given the opportunity for a much more satisfactory Board of Aldermen than the present one. No special interest can manipulate the people. The people may make mistakes, but if they do they can correct them."

And the testimony is equally favorable from Baltimore, Md., Lincoln, Neb., and Grand Rapids and Detroit, Mich., as to the operation of their local nominating election laws.

It makes the people's vote the only power to nominate candidates for public office, and so destroys the party boss system. This is one of the greatest powers in our government, perhaps greater than the right to elect the officers from among the candidates after the nomination.

PROS & TWEELED said: "You may elect whichever candidates you please to office, if you will allow me to select the candidates."

The men who really govern are those in the great parties who can make or break candidates for nomination. So long as these bosses can nominate their friends for office, the government will be good FOR THE BOSSSES, no matter who is elected.

When the people nominate the candidates as well as elect the officers, the government will be good FOR THE PEOPLE, no matter who is elected.

Men have died for the right to cast the ballot, and surely the right to make the ballot is not less valuable or sacred than the right to vote it.

No man would think of having

delegates or conventions do his voting at the general election, and it is quite as important that he do his own voting at the nominating election.

The bill is endorsed by the state convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, by many Granges, by many of the Republican county conventions and by the Democratic state convention.

If you enact this law you will

choose your party candidates at a nominating election, and no combination of bosses will be able to name the candidates for your party, much less can they make a slate for both parties.

Besides the voluntary work on this proposed law by Judges A. F. Sears and T. A. McBride, Messrs. C. E. S. Wood, C. B. Moores, T. G. Greene, F. T. Griffith, C. E. Lockwood, R. W. Montague and W. S. U'Ren, we have paid \$190 to prominent lawyers who are not members of the league for their opinion and approval of the constitutionality of the bill in its present form.

It is not a partisan measure. Senator Mitchell, Governor Chamberlain and other broad-minded statesmen and politicians who are strong in an open contest before the people, favor this bill.

This nominating election will not cost half so much as the present system. The great parties each hold 33 county conventions of about 4000 delegates, who certainly do not spend less than an average of \$5 each also one state and two congressional conventions of about 800 delegates, who cannot spend less than an average of \$15 each or \$12,000; add to this the expense for friends of candidates attending the conventions, hall rent, etc., and the total legitimate expense cannot be less than \$40,000 for each great party. It is commonly believed that a man owns whatever he pays for. After the candidates and their friends have paid this \$40,000, besides campaign expenses, it is seen a miracle that any of them treat public office as a public trust, and not that a few should count the offices to be their private property. The proposed law will cost the voters of the state about 35 cents each every two years. But the power to make nominations must be worth more than it costs, for the politicians do not complain of the expense.

This bill is the natural and rational development of the Australian ballot law, and is drawn on the same principles. Nominations will be made by the highest number of votes just as the constitution requires in all elections.

"The relation of mining to the general industries of the country."

"The creation by government of an independent Department of Mines and Mining, whose secretary shall be a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States."

"The recodification of our mining laws."

"The permanent location of national headquarters for the American Mining Congress."

"The great benefits that will be derived by the nation from making the Lewis and Clark Fair in 1905 a great success."

These subjects are of national interest, and will be presented and discussed by gentlemen of great national reputation.

The question of a permanent location, national headquarters, American Mining Congress, is one that has already enlisted the active interest of several enterprising cities, especially that of the City of Denver, Colo. The Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club of said city having passed the following resolution:

COUNCIL:

Whereas — The American Mining Congress, incorporated under the laws of this state, has not at this time the necessary facilities for the transaction of its business, and

Whereas — It is desirable that the permanent home of the said Congress be located at Denver, Therefore be it

Resolved — That the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade hereby tenders an invitation to the said Congress to make its permanent headquarters in this city, and also tenders its best offices to the end that the permanent home of the Congress be located in Denver.

Signed:

THE DENVER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Attest: ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Secretary.

—OOO—

Triumphs of Modern Surgery

Wonderful things are done for the human body by surgery. Organs are taken out and scraped, and polished, and put back, or they may be removed entirely; bones are split; pipes take the place of diseased sections of veins; antiseptic dressings are applied to wounds, bruises, burns, and like injuries before inflammation sets in, which causes them to heal without maturation, and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic, and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also relieves the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home, and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering which such injuries entail. For sale by C. Y. Lowe, Druggist.

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY LADY OR

GENTLEMAN to manage business in this Com-

pany and holding tenancy for house of solid

financial credit. \$2,000 per month salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from

headquarters. Expenses entirely advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 608

Monroe Building, Chicago.

duction of hops, 1,600,000 pounds;

value of poultry and eggs, \$25,000;

value of livestock, \$24,000,000; value

of manufacturing output, \$2,000,000

a year; output of fisheries, \$3,000,000

a year; value of coal products,

\$3,000,000 a year; product of mines,

\$5,000,000 a year. Climate, irrigation,

education, scenery, and many other

topics of interest to settlers, investors,

and tourists, are fully treated.

Portland, the principal city of Oregon, is shown to have a population of 125,000 as against 821 in 1850. Its jobbing trade amounts to \$175,000,000

a year, and its manufactures to \$49,-

500,000. Since 1900, it has erected nearly

16 1/2 miles of electric street car lines, and

annually cuts 400,000,000 feet of lumber.

Its bank deposits amount to \$35,000,000.

Eight large steamships, aggregating 60,000 tons,

ply between its wharves and the Oriental ports.

One of the principal purposes of the Law

is to bring the United States and the Orient

into closer trade relations. If Asia and Oceania

would buy, for each inhabitant, as little as

one cent's worth of goods per day from Uncle Sam, the foreign exports of the United States would increase to the extent of \$4,-

000,000 per day, and \$1,50,000,000 per year.

Right will be bitter.

Those who are persistent in closing

their ears against the continual recom-

mendation of Dr. King's New Dis-

covery for Consumption, will have a

long and bitter fight with their trou-

bles, if not ended earlier by fatal ter-

mination. Read what T. R. Beale of

Bethel, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of con-

sipation. She took Dr. King's New

Discovery after everything else had

failed. Improvement came at once,

and four bottles entirely cured her."

Guaranteed by C. Y. Lowe, Druggist.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial lot

free.

—OOO—

More Positions Wanted.

Portland, Oregon, May 20, 1904.

The Seventh Annual Session of the American Mining Congress will convene in the City of Portland, Oregon, August 22d, and continue thereafter the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

During the holding of this assembly, there will be questions acted upon of vital importance to the general public, and among them will be:

"The relation of mining to the general industries of the country."

"The creation by government of an independent Department of Mines and Mining, whose secretary shall be a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States."

"The recodification of our mining laws."

"The permanent location of national

headquarters for the American

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