

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

Friday, July 6th, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This is the first presidential campaign that our Chinese brethren have taken an active interest in.

"Harrison and Protection" is the Chinese war cry. China is the oldest protection country on earth. It is the father of that policy.

The Chicago Staats Zeitung a republican paper has gone back on the party, and says: "But few German Republicans will, after this, stay true to the party."

The independent Only persistently insinuates that the Mills bill provides for no reduction on sugar. The truth is that the reduction on sugar amounts to about twice the amount of the reduction on wool.

The son-of-his-father idea didn't work well in New York last fall, but the republicans are to try the game over with the grandson of his grandfather, and the great grandson of his great grandfather this fall.

Our latest exchange is the National Domain, a new publication issued at Washington, D. C. It is replete with information useful to the home seeker and all those desirous of keeping posted on land litigation and the rulings of the Land Department. It is worth many times the subscription asked—\$1.50 a year—to any one interested in land matters. Subscribe for it.

The issue of the coming campaign will be whether the people shall have free whiskey and highly taxed clothing and food, or taxed whiskey and cheap clothing and food. The republicans fight for the former and the democrats for the latter, so that if a voter thinks the interests of the people call for free whiskey and dear clothing and food, he will vote the republican ticket, but if he thinks the interests of the great teeming mass of honest toilers of the country will be better subserved by having cheap clothing and food instead of free whiskey, he will vote the democratic ticket. This is the issue as made by the republicans themselves and voters must meet it.

TWO AMERICAN WORKMEN.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the man who has accumulated \$27,000,000 in eighteen years through the monopoly afforded him by protection, while he has cut the wages of his workmen down from time to time, is very happy at the nomination of Harrison and Morton. Jay Gould is also pleased with the nominations. These gentlemen are noted for the interest they take in American workmen and American industries. They love the poor man with all their hearts and wish to continue to show their love for him by continuing high tariff taxes in order that they may go on accumulating millions while the wages of the workmen continue to grow less as each year rolls around. Messrs. Gould, Carnegie & Company are royal speculators, who are benefited by high tariff taxes, and these are the gentlemen who are spending their "hard earned money" lavishly in order to defeat Cleveland and Thurman and tariff reform. Let them do it and the American farmer, mechanic and laborer will feel the halter draw.—E. O.

EMINENTLY CORRECT.

The editor of the Tacoma News, S. M. Pettingill, was for several years, and up to June, 1885, assistant editor of the Oregonian. Mr. Pettingill was closely associated with the republican machine in Oregon, and he knows pretty well what he is talking about, in the article quoted below:

The republican agents of the great protected interests, the monopolies, trusts and combines, are beginning to realize that they spent more money than was necessary in the Oregon election. They showed their hands too plainly. Reports coming from all parts of the state reveal the most lavish expenditure of money in the direct purchase of votes and in bribery of the men entrusted with the distribution of democratic ballots. It discloses the methods to be employed by the great protected interests in the presidential election throughout the country. There is a well-matured plan to break the back of tariff reform and millions of money are used in carrying it into effect. If the masses of the people have any regard for their own interests, the republican victory in Oregon will prove to be a Bull Run for the conspirators.

HARRISON'S RECORD.

The Presidential office of the United States is one of vast importance, and the character, qualifications and sentiment of any man aspiring to it cannot be too closely scrutinized. In fact it is the duty of every good citizen to investigate it carefully. The record of Harrison, the republican nominee, while in the senate, on the Chinese question, has caused widespread dissatisfaction. As it may not be known to many of our readers just what that record is, we give it below as fully as our space will allow. It is condensed from the San Francisco Examiner and is correct. Mr. Harrison may be honest in his convictions regarding the Chinese, but nine citizens out of every ten on the Pacific coast, who have experienced the effects of this Mongolian curse, will take issue with him. His idea of protection to American capitalists and owners of manufacturing, while giving over our laborers to the competition of hordes of leprous barbarians, is revolting to our people, and will be vehemently repudiated. Here is the record:

The record made by Mr. Harrison as a member of the United States Senate upon the question of Chinese immigration begins, according to the Congressional Record, with the introduction by the late Senator J. F. Miller, during the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, of his original bill restricting for twenty years the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States. The bill, after being referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by whom a number of amendments were suggested, came back in due time to the Senate, where the amendments in question were considered seriatim.

On that offered by Senator Hoar, proposing to admit "skilled" Chinese laborers, the vote stood 17 in favor and 27 against, Senator Harrison voting aye. (See Congressional Record, Vol. 1, part 1, page 1716.)

On Senator Hoar's amendment, providing for the admission of Chinese "artisans," the vote stood 19 ayes and 21 noes, Harrison voting aye. (Ibid. page 1717.)

On Senator Ingalls' motion to change the proposed period of restriction from twenty to ten years, the vote stood: Ayes, 20; noes, 21. Senator Harrison was absent, but Senator Maxey, with whom he was paired, announced that if present, he would have voted "aye." (Ibid. page 1722.)

When the bill was finally passed, which it did by a vote of 29 ayes to 15 noes, Harrison was again absent, and Senator Maxey again his "pair," announced that if present he would have voted against the bill. (Ibid., page 175.)

President Arthur vetoed the bill, and in the effort made in the Senate to pass it over the veto, which failed for want of a two-thirds majority, Senator Harrison's vote was one of the 21 noes cast against 29 ayes. (Ibid., page 2, 617.)

On the 25th of April, 1882, House bill 5,804, to restrain Chinese immigration, was favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Senator Miller. While the bill was before the committee a great number of amendments had been attached to it. The majority of these, being of comparatively little importance, were agreed to without discussion, when the bill came again before the Senate, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, but others of more moment were strenuously objected to by the California Senators, Miller and Farley. The first of these was a proposition to strike out Section 14 of the bill, which forbade any State or Federal court admitting Chinese to citizenship, and repealed all laws in conflict therewith. "I hope," said Mr. Farley, "that the amendment will not be adopted. At the time it was put in the first bill I know some distinguished Senators took the ground that there was no necessity for the provision, because the statute already provided for it. But notwithstanding that statute, the courts have gone on naturalizing Chinese."

The amendment was rejected in accordance with Mr. Farley's wish by a vote of 32 ayes to 26 noes. But among the twenty-six who did this much toward defeating one of the purposes of the bill was Senator Harrison.

The next amendment, which proposed to strike out section 15 of the bill, in which it was specified that the words "Chinese laborers" should be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining, was also objected to by the friends of the bill, who claimed that, without this amendment, all Chinese laborers could readily gain admission by simply claiming to be skilled artisans. Nevertheless, the opponents of the bill mustered sufficient strength to adopt the amendment by a majority of one vote—29 ayes to 28 noes—and among those who assisted was Senator Harrison.

The Senate then agreed to all the amendments in gross, except that striking out the anti-naturalization clause, already rejected, and the other defining the term "Chinese laborers," which Senator Morgan of Alabama reserved, and again moved to reject, supporting the motion in an eloquent speech. Before a vote was taken, however, the Senate adjourned. [See Congressional Record, vol. 13, part 4, pages 3264 to 3270 inclusive.]

On the following day, April 26, 1882, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (See Congressional Record, 47th session, vol. 13, part 4, page 3508,) the pending question being on concurring in the amendment made as in committee of the whole, striking out the fifteenth section of the bill defining the meaning of "Chinese laborers." No action was taken however, though there was an earnest and lengthy discussion, in which Senator Farley found himself compelled to defend the bill against the savage assaults of the Republican Senators

Edmunds, Dawes and Ingalls.

The next day, however, April 27, 1882, the question of endorsing the action of the committee of the whole in striking out the "skilled labor clause" again came up, and Senator Harrison (See Congressional Record, 47th session, vol. 13, part 4, page 3559) seized the opportunity to express his views.

On April 28th, after further discussion, the Senate refused to concur in the amendment striking out the "skilled labor" clause, though not for lack of Senator Harrison's vote, which formed one of the 20 ayes cast against 25 negatives.

HE WANTED TO ADMIT COOLIES. Senator Edmunds immediately offered an amendment to the clause providing that "Chinese laborers" should mean persons usually engaged in manual labor. This also failed of passage by a vote of 25 noes to 17 ayes, Senator Harrison's vote being, of course, among the latter.

Mr. Edmunds then moved another amendment, intended to defeat the purpose of the anti-naturalization clause, which also failed of adoption. Senator Harrison was one of the sixteen who voted in favor of it, against twenty-five negatives.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 32 to 15, Harrison's vote being among the latter. He also went out of his way to explain, during the progress of the vote, that if Senator Sewell, who was absent, had been present he would have voted in the negative.

If anything further were needed to make plain Mr. Harrison's position on the Chinese question, it could readily be found in his own expressed views as made public in an essay upon "The Chinese in America," read before the Indianapolis Literary Society, January 11, 1879. The Chicago Tribune, known all over the Union as one of the most stalwart exponents of the principles of the Republican party, in its issue of the 18th inst., gives the following account of the essay and the circumstances attending its reading:

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), June 17.—Senator Harrison's essay on "The Chinese in America" was read before the Indianapolis Literary Society January 11, 1879. Senator Harrison's logic, according to members of the club, was never more adroit than in that debate. Taking up the question as presented in the memorial of California to Congress for relief and protection, he argued to three conclusions:

First—That the prayer of the Californians was insincere.

Second—That Congress was powerless to grant it, even if disposed to do so.

Third—That if Congress had the right and authority it should not act, because in a cosmopolitan nation like that of the United States the Chinaman was as likely to become a good element as was any other race.

In arriving at the first conclusion it was argued that the hostility to Chinese had begun at the sand-lots, with Dennis Kearney as the leader. To recognize Kearney and bring into national notoriety an element which was led by agitators who were a worse people than the Chinese, Joaquin Miller's observations were used to wit: "That while noting as judge of a court in the Far West he had been called upon to punish ten white men of an equal population with the whites to whom he had punished one of these simple people who have no sin but industry and commit no offense but save their money and return to their native land."

The insincerity of the California appeal to Congress existed in the misthinking that Dennis and his sand-lot cohorts had become an element in politics which the party loved to recognize. Therefore, when Senators Farley and Miller brought Congress on the ground that the industries of the coast were about to be destroyed, it should be borne in mind that the Senators were merely doing a perfunctory duty to the men who gave them position.

The Senator's second point—that of the inability of Congress to act—was based on the position that the national honor required the maintenance of the treaty in full record with the friendly spirit of its promulgation. The treaty was an instrument of co-ordinate parts, and therefore China as well as the United States must first recognize the evil of the present state before any reform could be undertaken. China certainly had no such view of the case as that, and therefore unless our national integrity was to be surrendered in an act of abrogation Congress could do nothing. It would be as just and proper to declare that the Germans or Irish should not come to us, under the existing treaties with their powers, as to say that the Chinese should be barred. The rights of all were equal and must be respected with impartial integrity.

The arguments of the final conclusion which justified the original promulgation of the treaty were that America was the refuge of the down-trodden and all such should be admitted regardless of what might be the cost to those previously here. The Chinamen, it was held, would not stand before our civilization three generations. He would be admitted into our national life and society. The fragility of the Mongolian was held up as an argument to prove that the assimilation would be good because it would bring into our body politic an element which was lacking in a large degree. It had required three generations to assimilate the Spaniards and the rule was that it required as many to make a gentleman. The Chinaman would prove no less tractable than the Spaniard, and while the product at first might be crude his development was merely a matter of time.

When the Senate Committee presented its bill to restrict Chinese immigration Harrison opposed it. His name was not, however, recorded against the bill, and on that point the files of the Indianapolis Journal are explicit in putting the Senator in his true position. It appears in a special dispatch to the Journal from Washington that the Senator was out of the city when the vote was taken. In

order that the people at home who had heard the promulgation of his views might not think he had recanted or dodged the issue he took pains to tell the Journal's correspondent that a previous engagement had enforced him to go with the Soldier's Home committee to a distant point to take evidence. But while he had been unable to vote against the bill he had paired with one of its ardent advocates and had therefore contributed what he could to defeat it, though the bill passed. President Arthur vetoed the bill, and on subsequent ballots Harrison, being present, voted with the minority.

The workmen of Indiana have the Chinese record of Harrison at their tongues' ends, and there are only a few people in Indiana who do not work. The hostility to Harrison is consequently such that he dare not canvass certain portions of the State. During the last campaign the State Committee, through his ardent machine, kept him out of Fort Wayne, where the labor interests are extensive. When the Fort Wayne committeemen were asked if they wanted Harrison to speak in Allen county, he replied: "For God's sake keep him away. We are about to get 2,000 workmen's votes from the Democracy."

ENDORSES HIM.

The New York Chinese Weekly News contains the following editorial, which will command attention among American workmen. The translation is made by the editor, Wong Ching Foo:

"The Chinese Weekly News believes in principle always. It dares to advocate it. Therefore it is heart and soul for Ben Harrison. He believes as does the Weekly News, that this country is not only intended for the white and black sons of Ham, Shem and Japhet, but also for the yellow sons of Adam as well. Otherwise this would not be the America we know of."

"When the gods would destroy they first make mad." Was there ever a more insane declaration of principles than is contained in the Republican national platform? Do not let yourself be infected with the contagion. The handwriting is on the wall.

The San Francisco Post says: "Mr. Harrison voted and spoke against the laws to restrict Chinese immigration. It was his right to do so, and there is no doubt of his honesty in his course. But there is no division of opinion on this coast on the Chinese question, and no man who advocates the immigration of Chinese can ever get the vote of California, Oregon, or Nevada."

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To stockholders of the Union Milling Co.—You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Milling Company will be held at the office of B. Egan & Bro., in Union, Oregon, on the 14th day of August, 1888 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing three directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Union, Oregon, July 2, 1888. M. S. WARREN, Secretary.

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All county warrants presented and not paid will be redeemed up to September 25, 1888. Interest ceases June 30th, 1888. E. C. BRAINARD, Treasurer Union County, Oregon.

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