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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1900.

For President WM. McKinley, Of Ohio.

For Vice-President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Of New York.

For Presidential Electors. TILMAN FORD..... Marion County J. C. FULLERTON..... Douglas County W. J. FURNISH..... Umatilla County O. F. PAXTON..... Multnomah County

Let me make a suggestion for a Bryan campaign badge; a pair of ice tongs.

H. C. Tripp, who toured through Oregon two or three years ago as a temperance lecturer is now publishing a Bryan-Stevenson paper in Iowa. There is no place in the United States where he can do less damage than in Iowa, hence he can be safely left to himself.

The most complete Tariff Text Book ever published is the new edition of "Tariff Facts for Speakers and Students," Defender Document No. 9-250 pages, just out. Order by number only. Sent to any address for twenty-five cents. Address, American Protective Tariff League, 135 West 23d St., New York.

Judge Williams' reasoning on Filipino independence seems unanswerable. If we have a right to prescribe a stable form of government we certainly have a right to administer it. Again if it is the Filipino's right to renounce allegiance to the United States, have independence, then it is his right to form his own government, for that is one of the very prerogatives of independence. The democratic platform does not stand firmly before the attacks of logic.

All the trouble we have ever had in this state within the political parties has been occasioned by "packing the primaries." Every ticket nominated, uninfluenced except by the party, has received the united support of the organization, notwithstanding some of the candidates have not been favorites with every voter. But designing leaders have not always been able to withstand the temptation to colonize and introduce irresponsible persons from the opposite party. This has led to drafting primary laws. Up to this time no great success has been achieved. So far the laws have been in the direction of holding an election where both parties, on the same day and under the supervision of the same election board, ballot for the person whom the voter desires for his candidate. The one receiving the greatest number of votes is it. Recently the plan was tried in Minneapolis when municipal officers were to be nominated. The democrats voted for a republican for mayor, who was unpopular, nominated him and at the election he was snuffed under. It is said that the scheme as far as the remainder of the ticket was effected, was satisfactory. In the one office, however, the weakness of the idea is shown and at another election both parties can and probably will resort to the same trick, wherefore the "primary reform" will give the poorest material either party has for officials instead of the best.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S WORDS.

A few days ago Candidate Bryan made a speech in which he pretended to quote from Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural address, delivered in 1861. Mr. Robt. F. Bell, attorney, Portland, who is familiar with Pres. Lincoln's writings, in a letter published in the Oregonian, points out that Mr. Lincoln used no such language as that attributed to him by Bryan. The Roseburg Review attempts to break the terrible blow dealt by Mr. Bell in a paragraph which reads:

"The Oregonian is making a great ado over the allegations of one Robt. F. Bell that Wm. J. Bryan misquoted Abraham Lincoln at Chicago. The real trouble is, none of the Hanna crowd can stand before the searchlight of truth set forth in the words of the great commoner in behalf of the 'plain people.' The 'only paper' and all its puppets are but the ignominious tools of monopolistic greed, which Lincoln foresaw would attempt to take away not only the people's rights, but would destroy the very foundation principles of the government itself."

It will be noticed the Review does not question the truth of Mr. Bell's charge. No republican is attempting to discredit what Mr. Lincoln said, but it is the words which he did not say, but only just Bryan, that they refuse to use for a guide.

The political party that rejoices in the reverses of the troops of the troops over the country it purports to support is not to be trusted. Happily the democratic party has had but slight cause for celebrating Tagal victories.—Eugene Register.

THE BLACK CALAMITY.

"The big anthracite coal strike has given the prosperity howl of the Hanna campaign managers a severe and telling setback in the information it has disseminated to the general public. The coal trust which has been a creature of greed from first to last, and which has ever been one of the beneficiaries of an unrighteous tariff, has been paying its dependents the miserable average of about ninety cents per day, upon which a whole family must be supported, in these piping days of prosperity, and rainbow of universal contentment!"

The above composition is clipped from the Argus, and while it "disseminates information," it does not go quite far enough. The INDEPENDENT has been paying its dependents the statement that only 90 cents per day is the wage rate, but one statement was read where wages of \$1.49 was named. It is understood, however, that the grievance is not one of wages alone, but child labor is added. Boys, at least in some mines, are put to work at the tender age of 8 years. Long hours, too, come in for their share.

But more than these may be mentioned, anthracite coal may be handled by a trust, probably is, but it does not have tariff protection, for it is on the free list, (Tariff Act, 1897, free list paragraph 523.) And, by the way, that may account for low wages, for such is a characteristic of free trade in general. So the anthracite coal trust is in no wise due to a protective tariff. And thus do facts mar the theories of Bryan and his supporters.

THE TWO POLICIES.

The United States recognizes China as an independent nation—has done so since the beginning of difficulties there last spring. All intercourse with that nation has been on that theory. The European nations have followed the lead of our government up to now. Last week, however, Germany led off on a new tack and has been joined by Russia, France and Japan. The German idea demands the surrender for punishment of those Chinese leaders who fomented the mobs that killed the whites, before negotiations for peace shall be undertaken.

The United States is ready now to begin peace negotiations. Our government is willing to concede that China is a well disposed government, sovereign, able and willing to control its disorderly or criminal subjects. We do not excuse any crimes that have been committed nor do we propose that the criminals shall escape punishment, but we prefer that China shall pass sentence on its own assassins and execute its own decrees. The effect will be better on Chinese society. If the guilty are punished by the Germans or by the Allies collectively, the Chinese will not be deterred from again resorting to the assassin's weapons when the foreign power has retired. But if the Chinese authority inflicts punishment, the disorderly element will know that a powerful restraining hand is always present. The United States proposes to compel China by treaty to hunt out and bring those individuals to justice whereas Germany will have to hunt for them by cavalry detachments wherever they may hide in that great empire.

A British exponent of public opinion calls the American policy weak-kneed. Was Hay's note of July 3d weak-kneed? Was Chaffee weak-kneed or his soldiers who marched over burning sands or through slimy ditches. Was Col. Liscum of the 9th or the men who tasted death with him weak-kneed? In truth our government adopts policies of right, justice and propriety without thought of the condition of its knees. And in this instance Lord Salisbury chooses a policy identical with that of America.

THE THREE NOTES.

In June our government formulated a Chinese policy which was announced to the world in the celebrated dispatch of July 3. That led the way and being adopted by the powers secured the release of the Legationists. These secured the problem of exacting pledges for the future safety of foreigners confronted the allies. Germany lost by assassination of her minister. She is justly incensed. More than a money indemnity is expected to be demanded. The Germans in the first note demand the surrender to the allies of the Chinese officials responsible for the uprising and the assassination of Europeans before any negotiations are begun looking to the settlement of the Chinese question. The foreign office communicated with the State Department of the allies stating the demand. As has happened before our government is the first to reply, which document is in these words and of date Sept. 21:

"Sir:—In response to your inquiry of the 18th as to the attitude of the government of the United States in regard to the exemplary punishment of the notable leaders in the crimes committed in Peking against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement: The government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the utmost accountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as was stated in the government circular communication of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Peking, but in

many other parts of the empire, and their punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective action which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered, and as deterrent examples for the future, as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and thus rehabilitate herself before the world.

"Believing, thusly, and without abating in any wise its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition to entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government, to join in a demand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as, according to the determination of the powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of those wrongs. On the other hand, this government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Peking, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement.

"It is the purpose of this government at the earliest practicable moment to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the meantime to authorize its minister in Peking to enter forthwith in conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending negotiations with the powers, shall be assured."

About the same date China asked



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our government to instruct minister Conger or appoint a commission to at once begin negotiations for peace. Assistant Secretary Hill on the same day as he sent the above answered: "Memorandum in response to Mr. Wai's communication September 17, of a telegram from Prince Ching, dated Peking, September 8, 1900: The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese government and to the resumption of its authority in Peking, and to the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers and of China. To these ends the United States minister in Peking will be authorized to enter into negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as the representatives of the Chinese Emperor."

Yet a third note was written the same day, Sept. 21, and directed to Russia, which government had asked us three questions: Did we propose to withdraw our legation from Peking? Are the powers of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching sufficient, and are we prepared to commence negotiations for peace at once. The answer is: "1.—The government of the United States has not any present intention to withdraw its Legation from Peking. "2.—The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary power of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the primary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese government, and to the resumption of its authority at Peking, and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers and of China. "3.—To these ends the United States minister in Peking will be authorized to enter relations with Earl Li and Ching as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor."

These three notes bid fair to become as important as Mr. Hay's of July 3. It will be seen that the United States and Germany are far apart and it was thought that we might stand alone, but to the sur-

prise of all Europe the English government takes the American view. Russia, France and Japan are supposed to join Germany. If not then Germany proposes to go alone and declare war on China, and then that they do not at once deliver the five chief offenders for punishment. What the cleavage will be for later developments to disclose.

SPEECH OF

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Continued from First Page.

ries to us the right to govern these islands as we govern Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska.

Congress has power under the constitution to establish such rules and regulations as it deems expedient for the government of a territory, and besides article 9 of the treaty with Spain provides as to Porto Rico and the Philippines that "the civil rights and political status of their inhabitants shall be determined by Congress." Mr. Bryan, it will be remembered secured the adoption of this treaty.

I know of no reason why Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine Islands may not be well and wisely governed as territories as long as circumstances require. There is nothing in the constitution or the precedents of our history against it. Permitted to this point is the fact that the District of Columbia is governed by the commissioners appointed by the president and the Senate, and I believe Washington to be the best governed city in the United States. Here is a terrible example of imperialism where more than 250,000 American citizens at the Capital of our country are governed without "the consent of the governed."

Much is said about the trouble and expense of holding the Philippine Islands. All that we have worth anything has cost us trouble and expense. Our Revolutionary war was very expensive in blood and treasure; so was our war for the preservation of the Union. Our expansion from Plymouth Rock to the Pacific Ocean has been marked by the blood of those opposed to our progress. Civilization follows the battle and builds upon the ruins of its fallen foes. We are to meet our responsibilities and with a sword and a white cloth ex-

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more. I will ask our Bryanite friends if they are opposed to this? Our Army is made up of volunteer enlistments. There are no drafts or conscriptions here as there are in Europe. Our soldiers are citizens, as well as soldiers, and are just as careful of the rights of citizens as any other class of people. That our liberties are in danger from the little army we have, as compared with the immensity of our territory and population is one of the biggest humbugs of the day.

Imperialism and militarism are altogether conjectural and largely clap net, but the financial question is a real, practical question and goes down into the pockets of every business and laboring man in the United States. I must confess my surprise that some democrats who voted against Bryan in 1896, because he was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver 16 to 1, now propose to vote for him at the coming election though his views and purposes in this respect are wholly unchanged. This free silver policy, if possible, is more objectionable now than it was in 1896. Then there was universal and pecuniary distress and no policy could make things much worse than they were, but now there is universal prosperity; the approval or adoption of this free silver scheme by the election of Bryan will be a direct, and in my judgment, a disastrous blow to that prosperity. I understand these gentlemen to hold that as the Republican party has fixed the gold standard there is no danger of its disturbance by the election of Bryan. This is a hazardous assumption. Bryan has the credit of being a very determined man, and he was so determined to enforce his free silver policy that it was stated to the Kansas City convention as coming from him that he would not accept a nomination at his hands unless there was a specific declaration in its platform in favor of free silver 16 to 1. Does anybody believe that if Mr. Bryan becomes President he will give up this idol of his heart? Could he not justly say the people had declared for free silver in his

election? With all the power, patronage and influence of the administration in his hands is it probable that Mr. Bryan would be balked in this the supreme effort of his life? Continued on Fourth Page. STATE PRESS. Every democratic editor is hard at work trying to convince his readers that the 16 to 1 plank of the Kansas City platform doesn't mean anything. But he doesn't attempt to account for Mr. Bryan's persistency in forcing its adoption.—Astoria News. The following amusing incident occurred at one of the Bryan talking matches here in the West. When Billy had reached the pinnacle of his windy peroration, a little child became frightened and set up a lusty howl. Whereupon a stalwart sheepman patted the little fellow on the shoulder, saying: "Don't cry, baby; he ain't no president yet; no, not by a d—n a sight!"—Shaniko Leader. The West may be characterized as "wild" by our eastern cousins, but words do not occur with such frequency as among our more cultivated and conservative eastern relatives.—Piedmont Tribune. Giving due allowance to natural fondness for the location where they have long lived and labored, an outsider cannot but believe that the people of Galveston are acting unwisely in rebuilding their demolished city on the narrow sand spit which has proven so dangerous a site.—Daily Astorian.

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