

The Observer

MORO, OREGON.
FRIDAY, November 1, 1912

Personal Talk With You.

At any time when requested to do so, the paper will be discontinued. But we expect that all arrears will be paid before such request is made. It is easy to ask for a statement, which will be cheerfully rendered at any time.

HIS LIFE HUNG ON MOVE OF AN EYE

Hardest "Stunt" Ever Done by
Union Spy.

PLAYED DEAF MUTE PART.

Suspicious Confederate Officers Laid
Traps in Van For Clever Enemy.
Yelled "Look Out!" at Him, but He
Didn't Budge.

PROBABLY the hardest "stunt" ever done by a Union spy in the civil war was that performed by Sergeant William W. Jeffords of Company A, Thirty-third Pennsylvania, some of whose adventures were related in the New York Times. Grant himself sent Jeffords out with instructions to pose as a deaf mute, and it would not have been possible to devise a harder disguise.

Once, for instance, a Confederate officer taking his pedigree said casually, "Stand over here till I finish this." A sentence obviously designed to catch a pretended deaf mute would not have been so effective. "My knees did move slightly," said Jeffords afterward, but his face did not.

"Your hand is bloody," said a Confederate officer to him later on. It was, too, and the most natural thing in the world would have been to look at it, but Jeffords did not. Once a soldier suddenly turned on him and said: "Stub this Yankee. I'll kill him right here!"

Hoped to Startle Him.
And he and another Confederate actually drew their weapons on Jeffords. The whole thing was what the New York police would call a "frame-up"—that is to say, his hope was to betray Jeffords into a sudden snare, which would show not that he was a Federal spy, but that he was not a deaf mute. But up to the very moment the bayonets were pressed against his breast Jeffords gave no sign.

Once when he was thoroughly under suspicion he was taken into the tent of General E. Kirby Smith. All the people in the tent were general officers. One of them wrote a note to the supposed deaf mute.

"While I was writing an answer," said Jeffords afterward, "the man started and ejaculated, 'Look out!' I wonder now that my hand did not start involuntarily."

Ruse Did Not Succeed.
He did not "fall" for the ruse. The officers were as clever as he. They kept on talking about inconsequential



"WAS THIS YANKEE? I'LL KILL HIM RIGHT HERE!"

topics, and finally one of them near General Smith's elbow turned on him with a sudden question which should have seduced any man into an answer, but Jeffords did not reply, and he lived to get back to the Union army and at last become a colonel in it.

The simplest things were the hardest. For instance, once when Jeffords was enacting the part of a deaf mute, a Confederate spy buying a cake of soap from him asked the simple question: "How much is this?"

"Not one man in a hundred thousand could have heard such a question and failed to answer it. Jeffords controlled his muscles and stared his interrogator blankly in the face. If he had answered he would have been a dead man before dawn.

Work of Woman Spy.
One of the most effective of the Union spies was a woman, Miss Elizabeth L. Van Lew, who lived in Richmond during the war.

She did not confine herself to acting as Grant's and McClellan's spy. She aided in the escape of Union soldiers from Libby. Her resources were endless. In the prisons, where she was allowed to go freely because the Confederates believed her to be demoralized, she would take pity on some Federal officer and give him a book to read. In the book a passage would be underlined. That underlining meant the status of a question. When she returned next day to get the book it would be returned to her with another passage underlined in answer.

ANSWERING A VOTER

STATEMENTS WHICH ARE OF INTEREST IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

TARIFF REVISED DOWNWARD

Opposition to President Taft Stimulated by Magazines Which Were Made to Pay Additional Postage, and Thus Relieve the People's Additional Cost of Postal Service.

A Republican voter in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently addressed a letter to the headquarters of the Republican National committee in Chicago, in which he said:

"I have been a Republican all my life, and for 30 years have been voting nothing but a straight Republican ticket for president of the United States."

He does not say that he will do otherwise this year, for he believes President Taft to be honorable and worthy of the many honors that have come to him. He adds, however, that the Republican platform of 1908 called for a downward revision of the tariff and that this solemn pledge has not been kept. He also asserts that the large majority of the laborers in the world are foreigners instead of Americans, and are employed at starvation wages instead of being paid wages upon which people in this country can live decently. He further calls attention to the fact of a statement that English automobile manufacturers are forming a trust to compete with American companies that are said to be ruining the English market. In conclusion, he wants some information about the panic of 1907. The explanations and information desired by this Republican voter are so general in their character that the answer forwarded to him will certainly be of interest to other voters in every section of the country. The reply says:

Tariff Revised Downward.
"The past four years have indeed been most prosperous ones, with few industrial or other disturbances, and with conditions generally satisfactory. And, after all, is not the real test of any administration the conditions which exist in the country while it is in power?"

"It is doubtful if you could find a statement of Mr. Taft in which he said there had been no promise of a revision downward. His letter of acceptance states clearly that he did so construe the pledge of the platform in 1908. Furthermore, the tariff was revised downward. The impression to the contrary is due to three sources. One is the attack made upon the Payne law by the magazines which were prompted chiefly by the bitter resentment toward President Taft because he had recommended that the second class postage rate be advanced so that the magazines would come somewhere near paying the government what it cost to transport their editions. It costs the government now about \$60,000,000 a year to carry the magazines through the mails, and they pay in postage about \$10,000,000, leaving a clear subsidy of \$50,000,000 a year. The president suggested to congress that this was not a square deal toward the government, and the magazines determined to break him down."

Opposition to Taft Explained.
The reply further stated that the opposition to the metropolitan press to President Taft is due to the fact that he declined to put print paper on the free list, while the third source from which the people derive the impression that the Payne law shows revision upward instead of downward was the declaration by Mr. Champ Clark in his speech opposing the bill when it was before the house of representatives. Mr. Clark, speaking as a prophet and not as an historian said that the duties under the Payne bill would show an average increase of 1.71 per cent over the Dingley law. The letter continued:

"That statement went out to the country, and was accepted as a fact, when it was merely a guess. But the law has been in operation now for nearly three years, and we do not have to guess, because we know. And these are the facts shown by the books of the treasury department: 'Under the Dingley law 44.3 per cent of all imports were on the free list. Under the Payne law 51.3 per cent are free.

"Under the Dingley law the average duty on all dutiable imports was 25.5 per cent, while under the Payne law the average duty has been 20.1 per cent.

"In other words, the Payne law shows a reduction of 10 per cent below the Dingley law on dutiable goods, while on all goods imported it shows a reduction of 21 per cent. This is not prophecy, as Mr. Clark's statement was, it is history."

"Mr. Roosevelt, in a signed article in the Outlook, said: 'The Payne law is better than the one it succeeded, and very much better than the McKinley law.'"

Wool and Woolen Cloth.
Regarding wool, it is stated that the last Democratic wool schedule revision put the sheep growers out of business and closed up 90 per cent of the woolen factories. It is also stated that the average manufacturer's profit on the cloth which goes into the average suit of clothes is an average of 30 cents. This suit could not be saved by the purchaser of the suit if all of it were taken away from the mill men. The letter then continues:

"As to the situation at Lawrence, Mass., it is true that the mills are largely operated by foreigners; but so far from that being an argument against our tariff policy, it seems to me to be one in its favor, because the very presence of those foreigners—"

Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and correct that and the headaches will disappear. For sale by all dealers.

Wise and Prudent.
From the Denver, Col. Republican: President Taft's administration has not been one of talk and parade, of sensational assertion and show of authority. But it has been an administration of hard work in quiet and unobtrusive ways. He has said little. But he has done much. The rising tide of business prosperity testifies to the wisdom and prudence of his administration, and to the confidence which the business world has in his discretion.

If you have young children you have perhaps noticed that disorders of the stomach are the most common ailment. To correct this you will find Chamberlain's Tablets excellent. They are easy and pleasant to take, and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by all dealers.

evidence under conditions here are better than in other countries. The recent disturbances, you must have observed, do not grow out of any wage dispute, but without doubt are due solely to the anarchistic protest against the trial of two men charged with murder or some other violent crime. It may be that wages in these mills are lower than they should be, but I do not possibly see how a reduction in the duty which would necessarily reduce the profits of the mill owners, could result in advancing wages."

As to the tariff on automobiles, it is asserted that there is no evidence which shows that Americans pay higher prices for these machines here than would otherwise have to be paid. There is the liveliest competition among American automobile manufacturers, and the machines are sold strictly on their merits. As they are sold in America on a competition basis, there is no reason to complain if other makers are able also to compete with our countrymen. American goods find a big market abroad, as a rule, because they are better than foreign goods; not because they are cheaper.

An Important Difference.
In conclusion, the reply draws a contrast between the panic of 1907 and the panic of 1893, as follows:

"As to the panic of 1907, it cannot be properly charged to the Republican party, because it arose not through loss of confidence in measures, but through distrust of men. The panic of 1893 came because the country feared the result of Democratic measures, the tariff bill and others. The panic of 1907 came because the country lost confidence in some high financiers who were gambling on the country's prosperity in Wall Street. The proof of this is the fact that no act of Republican legislation was charged with responsibility for the panic, and no new legislation was demanded to cure it, except the emergency currency law, which was promptly passed."

PRAISE FOR MR. TAFT

EDITORIAL COMMENDATION OF HIS CHARACTER, HIS ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIS WISDOM.

ALL SECTIONS REPRESENTED

The President Eulogized Because He Is Wise, Honorable, Dignified, Courageous and Safe and His Triumphant Re-election Is Predicted.

From every section of the country comes editorial commendation of President Taft and of his administration. Quite a number of papers which, until recently, had remained independent, declared their conviction that only the continuance of present policies will ensure the stability and prosperity of the agricultural, industrial and financial interest of the nation. The president is receiving credit for his courageous votes of free trade tariff bills, for his efforts to secure economical administration of the government and for his success in improving social conditions through recommending and forcefully advocating legislation. A page could well be filled with extracts from editorial columns praising the president, but the following will suffice:

Friend of Old Soldiers.
From the Clay Center, Kan., Republican: The old soldier vote should help to elect its friend, William Howard Taft, signer of the Sherwood Pension bill, and son of Grant's secretary of war.

Where Mr. Taft Stands.
From the Wausau Record-Herald: Taft stands exactly where either of the great martyr presidents would have stood had they lived in his day and occupied his place. He stands for the perpetuation of the tried and proved American institutions, for the principle of protection to American labor, just laws and their impartial enforcement against rich and poor, high and low, alike. No president ever had higher ideals, better comprehension of the intricacies of government, or more courage in presenting his convictions to the public.

New Outlookers for Taft.
From the Clinton, Ill. Journal: As the Journal up to this point in the campaign has exercised its prerogative of expressing disinterested comment upon issues and candidates, so now, as an independent newspaper, it feels that the time is at hand and the opportunity is ripe to declare its policy on the issues of the day. From now on until November 5, therefore, the Journal will contribute its efforts to the success of the principles of the Republican platform and the re-election of William Howard Taft to the presidency. It is convinced that only the continuance of present policies will insure the stability and prosperity of the agricultural, industrial and financial interests of the nation, and it trembles for the future at the thought of the havoc and ruin which the success either of the Democratic party or of the misnamed "Progressive" party would mean.

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PRIMARY LAW REPUDIATED

People Should Insist That Candidates Abide by Results.

Does the direct primary law mean anything to Oregon voters? Do the people desire to reserve this law? Admittedly the only way to maintain and strengthen this popular law is to abide by its results.

Senator Bourne was defeated fairly and squarely for the Republican nomination for United States Senator by Ben Selling in the Republican primary election. Later Bourne was turned down by the state convention of the Progressive party when he sought that party's nomination.

In becoming an independent candidate, Bourne repudiates the direct primary law and asks the voters to ignore that repudiation by electing him. But we do not think the electors of this state will be parties to adjusting the direct primary law to meet the whims of Senator Bourne or any other disappointed office-seeker. The prevailing sentiment among voters is that since Bourne participated in the primary election, to be inconsistent and entirely unwarranted in seeking to defeat the result of the nominating election.

One Issue in Senatorial Contest.
In this campaign the voter should not allow himself to be confused by the literary contributions of Senator Bourne's publicity department. There is only one issue involved in the senatorial contest. It is plain and unmistakable. Senator Bourne, in becoming an independent candidate, has repudiated the direct primary law and asks the voters of the state to ignore his repudiation. Ben Selling, the direct primary nominee, stands for the strict observance of that law which he assisted to give to the people.

Shall the direct primary law be maintained in the election next month? Shall the voters, by electing Senator Bourne, ignore the repudiation of that law? A vote for Selling, the primary nominee, is a vote to that law.

When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a drug store's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years," says Enos Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., "and consider it the best on the market." For sale by all dealers.

Taft's Fight Is Your Fight

Do you remember the years 1893-4—the free soup houses, bank failures, thousands of men out of work and the bread line? Do you remember that at this time we had a Democratic President, Grover Cleveland?

Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, and his free trade doctrine will bring this condition on again and it is your duty to see that he is not elected. How can this calamity be prevented? Don't throw away your vote on Theodore Roosevelt, because it is utterly impossible for him to be elected and a vote for him is a vote for Wilson, as if he splits up the Republican party.

Can Wilson be prevented from being elected? Yes, there is but one way, put a cross on your ballot as follows:

(X) REPUBLICAN.

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County.

In the matter of the estate of Abel Erskine, deceased.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Abel Erskine, deceased, has filed with the clerk of the above entitled court his final report of the administration of said estate, and that Monday the 4th day of November, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., in the County Court room, in the city of Medford, Oregon, he will receive and answer all objections thereto, if any.

Dated at Medford, Oregon, this 24th day of October, 1912.

W. G. BRYANT, Administrator of the estate of Abel Erskine, deceased.

W. G. BRYANT, Attorney for Estate.

SUMMONS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County.

Nussamaker Sheep and Land Company, a corporation, Plaintiff.

Charles McAllister, Defendant.

To Charles McAllister, the above named Defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled court and cause, on or before six weeks from the date of first publication of this notice, to wit: On or before the 11th day of November, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., in the County Court room, in the city of Medford, Oregon, and to show cause why you should not be held to the payment of the sum of \$100.00, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the date of the first publication of this notice, and to the costs and disbursements of this action; that plaintiff will further take an order of the court for the sale of the real property attached in this cause, to wit: Lots 4 and 5 of section 6 T. 1 N. R. 10 E. W. 3, and lots 8 and 10 in block 3, lot 2, 3 and 5 in block 4, also lots 4, 5 and 6 in block 3, in the city of Medford, all said property being in Sherman County, state of Oregon, and the proceeds from the sale of such property be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment aforesaid.

This summons is published by order of Hon. D. B. Parker, Judge of the above entitled court, made on the 6th day of October, 1912, directing same to be published in the Observer, a weekly newspaper published at Medford, Sherman County, Oregon, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 11th day of October, 1912.

O. E. WOODSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Primary Foundation of Oregon System

In becoming an independent candidate to succeed himself, Senator Bourne has flatly repudiated the direct primary law. This measure is the very foundation of the Oregon system of which Bourne has been an avowed champion. But this is not the first time he has repudiated this established law of the people. Two years ago he openly urged Republicans to support the Democratic nominee for governor as against the Republican candidate who was regularly nominated under the direct primary. To Senator Bourne the direct primary is a sacred institution so long as it serves his selfish political ambitions. But when it fails to render that service, then he advises its repudiation.

Here is a woman who speaks from personal knowledge and long experience, viz., Mrs. P. H. Brogan, of Wilson, Pa., who says, "I know from experience that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is far superior to any other. For cough there is nothing that equals it." For sale by all dealers.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Isolated Tract.—Puro Land Sale, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, October 2, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provision of Act of Congress approved June 27th, 1906 (34 Stat., 517), pursuant to the application of Edward F. Sharp, Serial No. 00972, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$1.25 per acre, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 11th day of November, 1912, at this office, the following tract of land: Ely SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 1 S., R. 10 E., W. 3.

Any person claiming adversely the above described land is advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County.

Henry S. Baker, Plaintiff.

Madge Baker, Defendant.

To Madge Baker, the above named defendant, of the State of Oregon:

It is hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff in the within entitled cause, on or before the 11th day of November, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., in the County Court room, in the city of Medford, Oregon, and to show cause why you should not be held to the payment of the sum of \$100.00, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the date of the first publication of this notice, and to the costs and disbursements of this action; that plaintiff will further take an order of the court for the sale of the real property attached in this cause, to wit: Lots 4 and 5 of section 6 T. 1 N. R. 10 E. W. 3, and lots 8 and 10 in block 3, lot 2, 3 and 5 in block 4, also lots 4, 5 and 6 in block 3, in the city of Medford, all said property being in Sherman County, state of Oregon, and the proceeds from the sale of such property be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment aforesaid.

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O. E. WOODSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the command of a writ of execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Sherman, to me directed, dated the 15th day of October, 1912, in a suit between plaintiff, wherein J. B. Taylor is plaintiff, and Waco Warehouse Milling Company, a corporation, G. O. Porter, J. Reardon, G. O. Friday, W. A. Lindlaw, A. B. Potter, R. J. Upson, Stella E. Boardman, and Burt Boardman, her husband, and F. B. Fortner, the defendants, commanding me to sell the real property hereinafter described to satisfy a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said cause on the 24th day of October, 1912, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants above named, for the sum of three thousand and seventy-eight dollars (\$3,778.00) dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of October, 1912, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and three hundred and fifty (\$350.00) dollars, attorneys fee, and the costs and disbursements and carrying costs, I will on

Saturday, November 16th, 1912, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, in the Court House, in the city of Medford, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand all of the above named defendant's rights, title and interest in and to the hereinafter described real property; and, whereas, it is further ordered and decreed by the above named court that the proceeds of the sale of the real property hereinafter described to satisfy a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said cause on the 24th day of October, 1912, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants above named, for the sum of three thousand and seventy-eight dollars (\$3,778.00) dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of October, 1912, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and three hundred and fifty (\$350.00) dollars, attorneys fee, and the costs and disbursements and carrying costs, I will on

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