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DOOM OF MR. FURNISH.

A gentleman to whose statements full credence may be given returns from Eastern Oregon with an assertion that in the eastern end of Umatilla County sentiment is practically unanimous against W. J. Furnish. He says in that part of Umatilla County especially, Stephen A. Lowell is held in such esteem that his stand in objection to Mr. Furnish is representative of the people there. The same reports are received from other parts of Umatilla County in which Mr. Furnish makes his home. It is apparent that at least the issue of leadership between Mr. Furnish and Mr. Lowell in their county is squarely joined. The voters have not submitted to them the question as to whether intellectual endowments and the qualities that go to make statements should be in the ascendancy, or whether a man who represents solely efficiency of political machine organizations should win in the contest. The fight up there will be watched with intense interest throughout the state. There is no issue of Republicanism at stake in the matter, but it cannot be denied that the political future of W. J. Furnish is involved. If he fails to carry his own county, he will be a political nonentity in the future, and that he will fail to carry his own county is one of the few certainties of the present campaign. The hard writing on the wall and Mr. Furnish's doom has been pronounced.

REPUDIATION.

The Republican candidate for Governor, the Republican candidate for the United States Senate, the Republican newspapers, these all object to Mr. Chamberlain's strictures upon the practices that have grown prevalent of state officers taking amounts in excess of their constitutional salaries. It is puzzling to the average person, this peculiar attitude of the Republican managers and mouthpieces. The Republican platform, both of this and former years, pronounces for the reform, and yet this year all who are responsible for the conduct of the Republican campaign make strong protest against the reform. As to C. W. Fulton's reasons, they might not be difficult of discovery. He has F. I. Dunbar, the present Secretary of State, and the nominee for this year, as his protegee, and wants the salary snafu continued that Mr. Dunbar may not be separated from the \$2,000 per annum good thing that is his now. As to the newspapers, perhaps they have as justified themselves as to permit themselves to be muzzled and to express sentiments that any intelligent newspaper man in Oregon knows are foolish and sophistical. But as to the governor, Mr. Furnish, what reason can he assign for his hostility to the observance of the plainly expressed provisions of the organic law of the commonwealth? He offers Mr. Fulton as his Fides Achates, his foster-brother, his mouthpiece, his (ardon the figure) megaphone, his trumpet blast, and the avenue of escape for Furnish thought and sentiment takes positive ground against the salary reform and recognition of the plain law in that case made and provided. We can understand Fulton. We cannot understand Furnish. Is his mouthpiece out of tune?

AN 1894 PLEDGE RECALLED.

In 1894 the Republican party of Oregon in their state platform said: "In our state affairs we demand a closer scrutiny and economy in expenditures. We condemn the prodigality and extravagance of our past legislature, and we counsel our next legislative assembly to keep all appropriations within the limits of the most economical administration. The officials of the administrative departments of the state have become too expensive, and their expenses must be reduced. When the constitution fixes a salary, only the constitutional salary should be paid without additional emoluments." Eight years have elapsed since the Republicans of Oregon pledged salary reform, and during those eight years there has been no pretence of realizing the pledge of 1894. But, instead of progressing toward this desired end, we find the Republican state campaign conducted this year through newspapers and platform utterances in direct opposition to the salary reform which in 1894 was promised by the Republican party and which in this year made the main issue by the democracy. It is not likely that the voters of this state will ever more exercise forbearance and trust to the Republican leaders the care of state affairs. We have Mr.

Chamberlain and his associates standing bravely for the just reforms, which are conducted by good business judgment, and which are commanded by constitutional provisions.

There should be no difficulty on the part of the voters in determining his attitude.

HE HAD FROZEN ENOUGH.

A recent arrival from the East remarked, upon being questioned regarding his opinion of Oregon: "I have frozen long enough in the cold winters of the East. I propose to remain here where the winters are pleasant and not one-half the year is devoted to snow and freezing winds."

This man came to Oregon when the rains were falling and the often referred to moisture had made of the Willamette valley a dripping, soaked region. Yet he looked upon this country as one that met his requirements. He was content to purchase a home in this valley and spend the remainder of his days in what he considers a haven of rest from the wearying cold of the East. Beyond the Rocky mountains are thousands of people who are of the same mind with this Easterner who is here quoted. They have "frozen long enough" among the wintry snows of that portion of the continent. They long for winters during which the flowers bloom and the grass is green. They desire to leave blizzards behind, and flee to a land where spring and summer are present all the year round.

Many of them remain where they are, however, enduring the blasts of Old Boreas, neglecting to effect the change that would make for their good. And they remain where they are in many instances because they have no immediate occasion to look elsewhere for better conditions. It requires some definite object to jar them from their lethargy. Left alone, they might continue to freeze and live through those chilling months when skies are overcast with the gray of a cold region, for all of their days, and it is the business of Oregon to arouse them from this lethargy.

The truth concerning the Webfoot state told to them persistently will bring them westward by the thousands. The statement of mere fact suffices to attract them. Yet these statements are not made in any considerable degree. They learn little of Oregon.

As the Lewis and Clark Centennial approaches this defect should be corrected. Oregon should be presented to the people of the East as a country offering what that region desires, as lacking what that region possesses. And in proportion as the Easterner is attracted to come here to examine into this state's good points as a place in which to live, in that proportion will the visitors remain.

This man from the East is not alone in his sentiment that he has frozen long enough. Of his kind there are millions. Oregon needs them to develop her latent resources. They need Oregon to secure a more desirable place for homes. These two facts should and will operate to up-build the state through the immigration that will come from the frozen regions of the East.

CITIZENS, NOT ASSASSINS.

Shall President Roosevelt be discredited and Pacific expansion rebuked in order to help Joe Simon to assassinate some of his political enemies?—The Oregonian.

In the first place, to beat the Matthews ring is not to discredit President Roosevelt. Mr. Matthews here tries to use the President as a shield to protect his ring from public condemnation. The nerve of him! In the second place, Pacific expansion will not be rebuked by the defeat of the Matthews ticket. The people here will not so construe it. Nor will the people East so construe it. Everybody here knows that we have a scrap of our own in Oregon.

In the next place, Joe Simon is not in this fight. He is out of the running. It is true that some of his friends and some of his enemies will not support the Matthews ticket, but the real purpose is not to assassinate his or anybody's political enemies, but to prevent the success of ring methods that have disfranchised the Republican voters.

Assassinate is a pretty tough word. If you don't stand in with the ring, you are an assassin. That implies secret malice, a lying in wait, a stab in the dark. Those are not the methods of the Citizens' movement. They are open and above-board. They have put themselves on record at every stage of the controversy. They have made their charges from the house-tops. They have the courage of their convictions, and are before the people with the issues they represent. They are against the Matthews machine, and that is the long and short of it. They are not assassins.

But for ways that are dark and we hope for tricks that are vain, it is the Matthews ring that is peculiar. It will not meet the issue, because it cannot. It hides behind the skirts of the President. It says every day, "don't hit Jack, you might hurt Teddy."

We are not going to hurt the President, but we are going to hurt the Matthews machine. It is necessary for self-preservation. There are two ways by which the individual can exercise his political influence, one is by his vote, in his party councils and conventions; the other is by his vote at the polls. About one-half the republican voters in this county have been

excluded from representation in its convention. They have also been excluded from any voice on the Central Committee, which has charge and control of party affairs. The members of the committee from more than 20 precincts were named by persons who don't live in the precincts. The members so named belong to the minority who were beaten in those precincts. The prevailing sentiment of these precincts is voiceless in the conduct of the party.

But local party organization is the instrument through which the voters speak in the national councils. The voters, therefore, who are disfranchised in the local organization are equally deprived of representation in the national councils. They have all been put out of the party. They do not intend to stay out. They mean to get back into the party. But so long as Jack Matthews and his associates run the party, they can't get back. The only thing that is left, then, is to beat the machine.

That brings us to the only way left to the voters for relief—the ballot. The minority on the Republican convention exhausted every resource of conciliation and persuasion to be allowed some small recognition. It was denied with sneers. After the convention, the minority was pursued relentlessly. Insult was added to the injury.

Now we have the ballot. It is a beautiful weapon. It was made for just such occasions. It is shaped for use under the fifth rib. The machine now cries for mercy. But voters will be as proof against blandishments as they were against abuse. They know what the question is, and they will decide it. They don't believe in death-bed repentances.

THE STALWART SEARS.

D. W. Sears, of Independence, Polk County, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, is one of the stalwart citizens of Oregon. For nearly half a century he has been a resident of Oregon and has proven that he is entitled to be written down in history as one of the men who have been most efficient in developing the resources of his adopted commonwealth. Wherever Dave Sears is known he is respected; not only for his admirable attainments and personal character, but as well because he is intellectually endowed and possesses a clear mind. He is one of the pioneers of Oregon, who mentally and physically is today active in the affairs of the commonwealth. The voters can perform a valuable service to themselves by supporting Mr. Sears for the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Sears stands upon the platform for state salary reform, and will pledge himself to utilize every means within his power to effect the changes that are necessary to the enforcement of the constitutional provisions, which when recognized in the administration of state affairs, will effect so great a saving to the taxpayers of this state.

History repeats itself so accurately that it sometimes reads like prophecy. For example, the Oregonian of April 2, 1896, speaking of the identical people who conducted the convention this year, said of them: "The fact is, of course, that their whole ticket is already made up, and if they control the convention, it will go through without a break, check, or murmur. These gentlemen are not bunglers but artists; many of them with the experience and practice of twenty-five years to draw upon. Catch them with the conventions in their hands and no states! Well, hardly."

We should greatly regret if it should be assumed that the Citizens' movement is merely a personal fight against Jack Matthews and his associates. It is not so petty a controversy as that. It is a real public question in which all citizens are interested as citizens. It is true that on the other side, for a time, there was nothing but bitter personalities. However, the question is now clarified. The Citizens' ticket is moving steadfastly to victory.

We call the ticket the Matthews. We speak by the card. The same combination had a ticket in 1896, and the Oregonian of April 23, 1896, used this language: "It would be no more than right to call it the Matthews ticket, for Jack made the real fight for it." This ticket is a lineal descendant of that, and is entitled to the baptismal name given it by its present godmother.

Attention is called to the letter of Mr. Matthews to the postmasters of this state, printed yesterday. It calls for a clean violation of the civil service orders of the President. The federal brigade, also, is officious and offensive. Let it be understood that the President's attention will be called to these violations.

Really it is impossible to improve on the language of the Oregonian when it has a good subject. For instance, we would despair of ever saying the truth so neatly about this same Matthews combine as this from the Oregonian of May 25, 1898: "The members of this gang are simply the buccaners of politics."

The Oregonian plaintively asks: "Is a close little ring bigger than the whole state, or is one man bigger than the whole party?" Well, we should say not. But Mr. Matthews thinks otherwise, and the Oregonian seems to agree with him.

What follows is just as true now as it was May 14, 1896, when the Oregonian said: "The Federal office are a citadel

from which campaigns may be planned for capture of all the offices of the state, including those of important cities and counties. All this is in the Mitchell Republican program."

We are indebted to the Oregonian for expressing our views of the same "group" referred to in its editorial of May 15, 1896, in the following language: "The faction which was operating two years ago as Mitchell Republicans, and now as anti-Simon Republicans, consists of a group of professional politicians to whom principles are nothing, and whose inspiration is pursuit of personal and factional ends. Its members are the pirates of local politics. They have no principles."

FACTS IN THE CASE

Portland's Transport Business in Danger.

Is it not rather a dangerous proposition which the Oregonian still insists upon in which it says that Oregon would be disgraced and the proposed Exposition injured if Mr. Chamberlain, a democrat, should be Governor in 1907 if this is the position taken by all Scott-Matthews Republicans, which we do not believe, then it were well for all others to withdraw from connection with an enterprise which they can only damage. There was no intimation on the part of the Oregonian when the canvass for subscriptions was under way that the Exposition was laid on political lines to be developed at campaign time. No hint was published that Democratic affiliation was injurious and that success depended upon the election of such political candidates as Mr. Scott might have to offer to the independent voter. The intelligent editor of the morning paper goes still further. We shall suffer not only national disgrace, but pecuniary loss through national displeasure, should the Matthews ticket be repudiated. All the great transport business which we are enjoying will be taken from us. The immense contracts with which the administration favors Oregon merchants will come to an end. The consideration which Oregon, and especially Portland, is and has been receiving from the present national administration will be replaced by distrust, and bitter disappointment will change Hanna's love for our city, as so favorably demonstrated during the past few years, into displeasure. The Oregonian goes too far. It plays our whole community for fools, and especially our business men and shipping interests consistently turned down for Populist Washington and Democratic California. Where has government business, where have government favors been bestowed on the North Pacific? To Seattle? What has helped to make that city not only a formidable rival of Portland, but a shipping center of greater moment and of far more importance and general consideration throughout the world? Government patronage—given to a city which has voted consistently, Populism and Democracy, and withheld from Portland, always strongly Republican. The Oregonian makes the issue—let it support that issue if it can. What followed Democratic success in San Francisco? The pouring of \$5,000,000 into that city by the National government. What followed the inevitable Republican success in Oregon? Neglect, ridicule, belittlement and the damnation by the government of our port and our business facilities throughout the entire country.

Yet the Oregonian tells us we will get it worse if we dare defeat its ticket for the legislature. Day after day it dishes up to us what Hanna says, what Allison says, what Roosevelt says, as though the excitement of this campaign (quiet as we all know it to be here) was keeping Washington in a ferment and the Senate, the House of Representatives, the White House and all the departments in a perfect fever of anxiety. All the baseless arguments, all the foolish fakes that have ever been advanced or displayed in a political campaign are outdone and outclassed by the present absurdities of the Oregonian.

AND NEW YORK, TOO. New York put on a festive air from Harlem to the sea. The men all smiled, the ladies fair were bright and flirty. 'Twas plain along each busy street some great event was on, and so it was, all thronged to meet Great Scott of Oregon.

For from his lips they longed to hear the news of the campaign; To have his voice ally their fears that anarchy might reign; If fate should will the overthrow of Matthews and his lambs, And thus affect the trusts and send 'em Morgan seeking aims.

He stood upon the ferry boat as it approached the pier; In high hat and Prince Albert coat, and as cheer followed cheer. He stepped ashore, was quickly seized about on the shoulders stout Of Astor and Vanderbilt he turned him right about.

And bowing to the people with the grace of ancient days, He spoke in clear and earnest tones and this is what he said: "My friends let me assure you, and quiet your alarm. The election out in Oregon shall bring New York no harm. Go on, tend to your business, don't keep awake at nights, I've got a corps of writers that will keep all things at right. They'll not allow Joe Simon or Mr. Louis Cole To surrender up the Philippines, or put Teddy in a hole. Jack Matthews boldly stands on guard, 'gainst anything that hurts The peace of your fair city, so don't remove your shirts."

Loud, loud the cheers that followed these quieting remarks, The people sought their pleasures, their theaters and parks. The sun declined, the moon arose, the fearful strain was o'er. Oh noble words, oh noble Scott, sweet peace to this restore.

An Epigram. "Is there any difference between 'conomy' and 'stingy'?" "Oh, yes. Perps call an economical man stingy and a stingy man calls himself economical."—New York World.

HINTS TO WOMEN

SOFA CUSHIONS. Fashion in sofa cushions change with the seasons, just as styles in hats and gowns. Among the novelties in summer cushions are those of burrip, worked with raffa. This is a kind of fibre it is much used for exercises in weaving in schools which teach manual training.

BOUDOIR TIPS. Never brush or rub the eyebrows the wrong way. The habit of biting the lips, and especially of biting off detached portions of the skin, will spoil their color and texture. Rub a silk handkerchief gently but steadily over the face after washing it. Most of us eat too much meat and not enough vegetables and fruit.

A PRETTY FASHION. An English April bride set a pretty fashion by wearing natural flower jewelry. Besides the tians of orange blossoms in her hair, she had a necklace of the same flowers, a brooch of white heather and lily of the valley and bracelets of orange blossoms, with a corsage spray of all flowers mixed. The effect was very simple and charming, and for young brides such ornaments appear more suitable than elaborate gems.

MARINE OAK THE LATEST. The latest conceit in den furniture is "marine oak." Neat and cozy looking little cabinets, cases, closets, etc., are now being placed on the markets by the manufacturers of artistic furniture that are as close an imitation of the furniture of the cabins and forecastles of sailing vessels as it is possible to make them. They are made of the best oak, and stained with a pigment which the furniture men have lately discovered that gives the wood that peculiar yellowish color wrought by the damp sea air on oak furniture.

POTATO PUFFS. Ingredients: Two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of butter, two eggs, one cupful of cream, and salt and pepper to season. Beat the egg until light, and after melting the butter stir it into the eggs. Beat this mixture into the mashed potatoes; then add the cream and seasoning, and beat the whole until light. Grease popover pans or gem pans, and have each pan half full of the mixture. Bake the puff in a quick oven until brown, and remove them from the pans with a flexible knife to prevent their breaking. They should be served immediately upon being removed from the oven.

A BEWITCHING GREEN GOWN. Here is a pale, pale, green lining over which goes one thickness of chiffon of yet a fainter tint. Upon this is imposed clear yellow batiste, on which lace patterns are applied. The chiffon comes forward on the bust to form a full vest and is drawn into a high and a broad bias strip of golden green panne and pulled through the eyelets embroidered down the batiste fronts. There is lots of novelty in this waist, and what recommends these lace blouses is their adaptability to luncheon and afternoon at home and theatre costumes, when helped out by a plain velvet or corduroy skirt.

Strange Eastern Mud Storms.

Local scientists were deeply interested in the report of the mud shower which visited Jersey towns and cities along the Hudson. John Krom Rees, professor of astronomy in Columbia university, said mud showers usually were the result of cyclonic conditions. As he had not heard of any cyclonic disturbances in the present cases he was unable exactly to explain the cause of the mud storm. He suggested that it was the result of a mixture of a storm of dust whirled in the air by a strong wind, and an ordinary rain shower.

This explanation also was advanced by S. Alfred Mitchell, one of Prof. Rees' assistants in Columbia. He said further that the mud might be due to the collision of a rain cloud with meteors, but he doubted this, however. "Mud showers are possible," said Prof. Rees, "whenever a strong wind blows in such a cyclone fashion as to whirl up mud in one spot to deposit it later at another. Out west I have known of tornadoes to suck up mud, stones and sticks in a valley, and, carrying them over a hill, release them in a perfect hail of sticks and rocks and ud."

"It is the same sort of cyclone whirl that creates water sports at sea, and its action is further exemplified even in our city streets, where the wind whirle dust and papers high into the air. If we imagine a shower of rain falling through this dust, and so creating a shower of mud, we can easily see how, on a very much larger scale, this action would bring about results similar to those reported in this instance. Any cyclone action of this nature would be capable of producing a mud storm."

Meteorologists say mud rains are caused by the accumulation in the air over some certain locality of dust particles, gathered by the wind from arid regions and carried down by the drops of falling rain. These may be gathered in the vicinity of their precipitation or great distances away. Minute particles of both mineral and vegetable origin are ever present in the air. Balloonists have observed them at the greatest altitudes reached and observations show that they are carried thousands of miles.

The red fog of the African coast is well known. Red dust settles down on ships at sea at times so thickly that the rigging, spars and decks of a brick dust or cinnamon color.

Calling His Bluff. Wabash—I haven't seen any pretty girls since I came to St. Louis. Olive—Say, what's snawing you, old man? Just cast your optics across the street. Now, fess up, isn't that a pretty girl? Wabash—Couldn't be prettier, but I happen to know that she is a Chicago girl here on a visit.—Philadelphia Press.

Very Hopeless. First Physician—And you say his case is hopeless? Second Physician—It is, indeed. I have not been able to collect a dollar from him in the last year.—Denver Post.

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