

# THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Issued every Tuesday and Friday by the

STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

R. J. HENDRICKS, Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**—One year, in advance, \$1; Six months, in advance, 50 cents; Three months, in advance, 25 cents; \*One year, on time, \$1.25.

\*The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of our subscribers who have received it for a long time, and who have read it for a generation, have been asked to discontinue their subscriptions, and we have been notified to do so. All per-keep this notice standing at this place sons paying when subscribing, or pay-in the paper.

Senator Turner made a bombastic speech yesterday announcing his purpose to despair of his country if the Americans do not surrender to the Philippine insurgents, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. It is not exactly clear what country Mr. Turner considered his, but if he means the United States he may find reassurance in the fact that almost from its birth his country has thrived on the despair of such Americans as he.

Whatever may be said by political opponents about our representatives in both branches of Congress one thing may be said to their credit. They have commanded the respect of the Nation and have never made such fools of themselves as Senators Turner and Dubois, of our sister states, and caused us to be ashamed to look the world in the face on account of their ignorance and stupidity. It would seem that the experience of Washington and Idaho with Democracy and Populism would be sufficient to put these states forever in the Republican column.

If Congress cannot agree upon a route for the isthmian canal the money necessary to start the work should be appropriated and given to the President with the power to select a route and begin work upon it as soon as possible. The delay in the matter is simply at the instance of the transcontinental railroads and the people are tired of having the project held up. The President can be trusted to do the right thing and since Congress don't know what it wants it would be better to turn the whole subject over to him. He would be at work on a canal in short order if the project were put in his hands.

Kansas Populists are holding a convention for the purpose of getting the Democrats to fuse with them but this party don't seem as anxious to fuse as it did a few years ago when it endorsed almost all the principles of Populism in order to get such men as Bland, Watson, Jerry Simpson and Charley Towne to support their ticket. Now, since these professional reformers have gone into other business, the Democrats laugh at the broken remnant of Populism and spurn their prayer for participation in political spoils. Oregon Democrats at their recent meeting said in very emphatic terms that they have no further use for the populists and propose to "go it alone" in the future. Populism, the country over, after having been seduced by flattering promises, is now basely deserted and left an outcast.

Now and then a man is found who says "he would favor the renomination of Governor Geer but for the fact that Senator Simon is reported as favoring the same thing. The same man favor retaining the gold standard, but as does Senator Simon, then why not be consistent, withdraw support from the gold standard and take up the silver cause? It is noticeable, also, that the very men who cannot support Governor Geer, unless he notifies Simon's friends that they must oppose him, shouted themselves hoarse when Senator Mitchell accepted Democratic votes as the only means of getting back into the Senate. The Statesman is not now criticizing this fact, but refers to it only to remind our friends—the friends of Mr. Furnish—that it is possible to stand so straight as to lean over backwards.

## FOR A LOWER HOP RATE.

The Transcontinental Freight Bureau in session at Portland, will next week consider a petition from Pacific coast hop growers and dealers in the product for lower freight rates to the East. The petition has been signed by the most prominent dealers in Oregon, Washington and California, by leading growers, and by the hop growers' associations of the three states. A reduction of the freight rate from 2 to 1 1/2 cents is sought.

The rate of 1 1/2 cents was in force from 1895 up to the past market season. It was called an "emergency rate." One of its objects was to assist in rebuilding the hop industry on this coast. The petition argues that under a more favorable freight tariff the industry would develop rapidly and more than compensate the railroads for the concession, and that the industry requires the assistance which the lower rate

would give, inasmuch as it would enable coast growers to compete with districts more favorably located.

The petition avers that under present freight rates Pacific coast hops are under a handicap of 2 1/2 cents, compared with New York, in this way: The rate to Eastern seaboard points for New York hops is 1/2 cent per pound; the value of spot hops in New York is 1/4 cent per pound more than for hops three weeks from market, such as those of the Pacific coast; the freight rate to the Eastern seaboard from the Pacific coast is 2 cents.

If the Freight Bureau does not see its way clear to grant the lower rate on all shipments the petition asks that the 1 1/2 cent rate be allowed on carload shipments of not less than 12,000 pounds. The rate now in force extends to all shipments, even to those of a single bale.

The petition makes the strong argument that the Pacific coast is peculiarly adapted to hop culture, and that the output, with proper encouragement, may be doubled. The industry distributes to residents 75 per cent of the proceeds and operates toward making a prosperous community.

For the sake of the hop growers of the Willamette valley, we would like very much to see the petition granted. The extra half a cent a pound, as a matter of course, comes from the pockets of the growers. It discourages the industry to that extent, and to that extent it is a damage and detriment to its development, thus cutting down the total of freights to be offered to the railroads, now and in the future.

## REWARDS FOR MR. FURNISH.

The Evening Telegram has evidently gone politically insane, with but little hope of recovery. After affirming that Mr. Furnish would in all probability be the next Governor it asks why he should not be further honored by election to the United States Senate. This is all due him, it argues, as a reward for leaving the Democratic party in 1896, when so many others united with the Republicans to defeat Bryan. Is this all we are to give Mr. Furnish for deserting the Democratic party? How ungrateful we are to give him only these honors! Nothing less than the Vice Presidential nomination will relieve us of the charge of ingratitude. The high honor of Presidential Elector was given him in 1900, and now it is proposed to make him Governor with a string on the United States Senatorship whenever he may desire it. But this is plainly a very meagre reward for his distinguished services in 1896, when by his strenuous efforts his county only gave Bryan 1900 majority. Without the aid of Mr. Furnish it might have gone unanimously against us. We must reward Democratic leaders for deserting their standard liberally, or we will never make Republicanism a success. Mr. Furnish was the strongest enemy the Republican party ever had in Oregon. He fought it harder, he scored more points against it than any other Democrat ever did, and now, when he comes into our camp with the scalps of many a loyal Republican dangling at his belt, we offer to pay him off in such small things as the Presidential Electorship, the Governorship and Senatorial honors. Such a warrior as this is not to be lightly rewarded. We must do better by him or he may desert us, and what could we do if he should go back to the enemy?

Of course Mr. Scott and Governor Geer, who have stood up and battled for fifteen years for the gold standard, may be a little jealous of the preferment of Mr. Furnish. They have been in the hottest of the fight, and it is true, that if they had not stood in the breach when almost all others fled, there would have been no gold standard camp for Mr. Furnish to have gone to in 1896.

But these men are Republicans, they have always been Republicans, and need no reward—they will stand by the Republican banner if they are not even given honorable mention for their services; they must step down and out of the way for Mr. Furnish, as he majestically steps from Presidential Elector to Governor, from Governor to Senator, and from Senator on up until he has been sufficiently rewarded for leaving the Democratic party.

The Statesman would suggest that

Mr. Furnish refuse to accept anything more below the Vice Presidential nomination, and will therefore oppose the efforts of his friends to force upon him either the Governorship or Senatorial honors.

## THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

The revolution which has so long been predicted and expected in Spain seems about to be realized. The violence of the uprisings of the past few days portends much evil for the poor nation, that once was so strong as to resist the Reformation that swept over Europe in church affairs, and another in governmental affairs a little over a century ago, when London was at the mercy of a mob and France was enduring a reign of terror. Those who have given some attention to Spanish affairs say that the plan is to upset the reigning dynasty by a military government under the direction of Weyler, who seems to enjoy the confidence of the people. He will have at his back, in the struggle for the possession of the government, the army, and will no doubt be able to revolutionize affairs in short order. But the character of Weyler is not such as would suggest his success in an emergency of this kind. His rule would soon become more oppressive and tyrannical than the present regime.

The discontent of the people is very noticeable. This is due to the fact that a majority of them are republican in sentiment and out of sympathy with the present government. The government is in great financial straits and is compelled to retain in force the consumer's tax that has been so strongly opposed and is in a large measure the cause of the present difficulties. This is a tax levied upon all food excepting bread entering towns. The farmer cannot bring the products of his garden to market without first paying this tax which of course the consumers have to pay. The revenues from this scheme brings the nation \$13,000,000, while the towns get about \$10,000,000 from it. The Spanish property owners persistently avoid taxes and it is said that only 10 per cent of them are honest taxpayers. Education has long been neglected, and the percentage of illiteracy is very large.

It looks now as if the time would soon be ripe for Weyler's scheme to be put into operation. The government is having immense difficulty in putting down the uprisings and if the trouble spreads much more it will be helpless and a dictator will be demanded to restore order. Weyler will no doubt be in waiting to assume the government.

Spain needs now more than anything else a great man, intelligent and patriotic, to lead her discontented and unhappy people through the difficulties they now find about them. But no one has yet appeared who seems to have strength enough for the mighty task.

## PALMA SPEAKS.

Fifty Cuban girls are being educated as teachers, at the New Paltz, N. Y., normal school. They were addressed a few days ago by Gen. T. Estrada Palma, President-elect of Cuba, who told them that the true conception of education must take into account the highest moral principles; and these he summed up in the golden rule: Do not unto others what you would not that they should do unto you. Then he said:

"Here is where begins your sacred mission, my young country-women, your mission of making good citizens. The influence of woman is irresistible, and history teaches us that whenever she chooses to exert that influence its fruits are always blessed."

To the Americans present, Gen. Palma addressed a few words in English, saying: "The union that has been formed between the people of the two countries is not for the present alone, but will remain forever. My countrymen are about to show the world that we can make a republic a success, but we owe the opportunity, we owe all that we have and all that we expect to be, to the American Government."

## HOW MUCH CREDIT?

In speaking of the Right Hon. W. J. Furnish's conversion to the Republican party in 1896, the Telegram says:

"The Telegram confesses—or rather affirms—that it likes the man who breaks away—if he breaks in the right direction—and the people will find that out."

Mr. Furnish is entitled to a great deal of credit for "breaking away," but if this is so what must be said of the stalwart men who did not need to "break away" but were already there to receive him at that time? When he broke into the Republican camp he was received by those who needed no conversion with open arms, but he was received as a convert, not as an exhorter. There were thousands of men who left the Southern army during the war and broke into the Union ranks, but history does not record that it was ever seriously suggested that one of them should supersede General Grant, in directing the hosts who had worn the blue all along.

## SMALL POX IN THIS COUNTRY.

The spread of small-pox in the United States during the past two years has been so great that measures are being taken to, if possible, stamp out the loathsome disease. Last year

there were 11,000 cases of the disease reported, and 250 deaths resulted from it. The year before there were only 55 deaths from smallpox. The disease has had the strongest hold in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin. The number of cases and deaths resulting, during the two years in each state, is shown by the following table:

| State.          | Cases, 1900. | Deaths, 1900. | Cases, 1901. | Deaths, 1901. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| New York.....   | 82           | 11            | 225          | 25            |
| Pennsylvania... | 20           | 1             | 581          | 81            |
| New Jersey....  | 7            | 0             | 327          | 47            |
| Minnesota.....  | 425          | 2             | 1740         | 11            |
| Illinois.....   | 94           | 2             | 176          | 1             |
| Wisconsin.....  | 299          | 1             | 4257         | 23            |

The experience of these states in their efforts to stamp out the disease shows beyond all doubt the efficacy of vaccination. In some of the states vaccination is done by the authorities free, and every inducement is offered people to take advantage of this precaution.

One of the most disgraceful scenes that ever took place in the United States Senate was enacted yesterday. Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, were the actors in the high tragedy. Tillman has played the part of a bully for years, in the Senate, and the insults he has hurled upon his colleagues have been trying in the extreme, but yet this is no excuse for McLaurin provoking a quarrel with a villain like Tillman, when he knew it would end in a personal encounter. No one will question the truth of McLaurin's statement that provoked the assault, but all must condemn the propriety of such language on the floor of the Senate. These men have twice resigned their seats in the Senate; once they withdrew their resignations and the next time, the Governor refused to accept them. The Senate now has sufficient reason to take a hand in the quarrel and might very properly expel both of them, from a position neither is fit to fill.

## A SIMPLE PROBLEM.

Here is a simple problem in arithmetic every Republican should solve before he votes at the primaries:

If one Democratic leader costs the Republicans a Presidential electorship, the Governorship and the United States Senatorship, how long will it take to buy them all up at the same price?

It is quite apparent that the price is exorbitant, and that the Republican party cannot afford to lay in a very extensive stock at this rate. Bankruptcy would stare us in the face before we could pay more than two or three installments on the purchase.

The Portland Dispatch is tired of fusion, and insists upon the Democratic party putting up a straight ticket. It says: "The Dispatch hopes that the managers of the party in Multnomah county have realized the fact that the honest voter demands something else than office for his vote. If the Democrats of Multnomah will put up a straight ticket, barter with no faction—composed of men whose very name gives confidence to the people, and success may follow, while defeat is and a dishonorable one at that, a certainty of fusion. A fool will learn in time to give up a losing game. It is time the Democrats profited by their experience."

The failure to nominate T. T. Geer for re-election would be disaster of the gravest nature to the best interests of the state, and a blunder that would cost the Republican party dearly. The prospects for a sweeping Republican victory throughout the whole state were never brighter than at the present time, and petty spleen and personal feeling can well be sacrificed to make that victory sure.—Yaquina Bay News.

The recent debate in Congress on the oleomargarine bill recalls an epigrammatic sentence used by Senator Ingalls of Kansas years ago when the matter was under discussion in the Senate. He said: "I have never, to my knowledge, tasted oleomargarine, but I have stood in the presence of genuine butter with awe for its strength and reverence for its antiquity."

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the disease they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price 50c. per bottle.

## HARD LINES EITHER WAY.

A young woman, an instructor in one of the Eastern universities has decided to "go up her scholarly career" and go upon "the stage." Two more different lives than the one she has abandoned and the one she has taken up could hardly be imagined, but they have this in common—each is arduous and exacting to the last degree, and calculated to frazzle the nerves and weary the body of the young woman who practices either of them. If a teacher's life is a hard one, that of an actress is no less so, and unless the new aspirant for stage honors is a person of unusual talent she has hardly gained by the exchange in case of life or comfort.

## TOO GOOD TO LEAVE.

"If her husband abuses her why does she not go back to her father?" "She would, but her house is so elegantly furnished."—Indianapolis News.

# No Gas Bag In the True Flying Machine



By SIR HIRAM S. MAXIM, the World Famous Inventor



HERE are two factions of engineers interested in the possibilities of aerial navigation. They are the men who seek to solve the problem with apparatuses lighter than the air and whose researches are necessarily limited because such constructions are at the complete mercy of the wind, and then there are the men who believe that aerial navigation may be accomplished by apparatuses heavier than the air.

An ordinary balloon, which merely rises in the air and travels with the wind, is a simple apparatus, but an elongated balloon, provided with motive power, is delicate and fragile. As the apparatus is lighter than air, it does not have to be provided with any outside lifting apparatus, which is a necessary part of a true flying machine.

When a balloon is once in the air, the aeronaut can stop or start, go fast or slow and steer to the right or left without any danger of a sudden drop; BUT WITH A TRUE FLYING MACHINE THE LIFTING EFFECT MUST BE PRODUCED BY WINGS, BLADES OR AEROPLANES, which run over the air at a high speed and raise themselves and the machine by pressing the air downward. With such an apparatus a high speed of the planes or blades is necessary; otherwise no lifting effect is produced, and as the apparatus is much heavier than the air its natural tendency is always toward the earth, and any stoppage in the machinery must result in a fall.

THE DIFFICULTY IN PRODUCING A TRUE FLYING MACHINE IS INFINITELY GREATER THAN THAT ENCOUNTERED IN PRODUCING A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON. STILL I BELIEVE THAT THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON OF THE SANTOS-DUMONT TYPE WILL LEAD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRUE FLYING MACHINE IN WHICH THE GAS BAG WILL BE ELIMINATED.

There are many days in the year when the wind is blowing upward of twenty miles an hour at but a short distance above the earth. Admitting that a machine must travel through the air at a rate of thirty miles an hour in order not to be at the mercy of the wind, we should find that at such a speed 1,000 pounds of aeroplane would lift quite as much as 1,000 pounds of material in a balloon, and, moreover, the aeroplanes would require vastly less power to drive them through the air than the balloon, even admitting that a balloon could be made strong enough to stand a wind velocity of thirty miles an hour, which I doubt.

The new light petroleum and gasoline motors give off the power of a horse while having only the weight of a large barnyard fowl and the new frames of aluminium and magnesium have the tensile strength and stiffness of wrought iron. Thus the engineer has a light and powerful motor and a light and strong material quite unobtainable a few years ago.

With these it now becomes a comparatively easy matter to construct a true flying machine, AND I FEEL CERTAIN THAT SUCH MACHINES WILL MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE INSIDE OF THE NEXT DECADE.

# You Cannot Extirpate Ideas By Legislation



By JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder of New York



THINK we assume a little too much if we make the mistake of congratulating ourselves on the present state of our society and on our position in it. The aristocracy and nobility of France took the same position before the revolution in regard to what they called their rights. But was it not their lives which caused the revolution? The nobles amused themselves in luxury and wealth while the people starved. WHO WERE THE ANARCHISTS? THE PEOPLE OR THEY?

I recall a few years ago, during the period of depression, when thousands of men were without work, a meeting of workmen in Tompkins square, New York city. Four platforms had been built, and from each of them speakers were addressing the people on the rights of labor and suggesting methods for obtaining work for the unemployed. The audience crowded the square.

Suddenly a squad of policemen entered the square. They clubbed men, women and children indiscriminately. No attempt was made to arrest anybody because no law had been violated.

Now, suppose you had been clubbed just because you had been standing in the square listening to one of the speakers. On your way to the hospital to have your wounds dressed do you think that you could have been very ecstatic about the present government?

Anarchy is madness. Its theories are subversive of law and order. In practice they lead to murder and plunder, and no right thinking man can advocate them.

If we look back to the time following the assassination of President McKinley and the hectic excitement which prevailed then, we must confess that if ever anarchistic tendencies were expressed it was then.

One man—and he wore the garb that indicates the messenger of the Prince of Peace—even suggested that at the execution of Czolgoz all the power houses of the United States should be connected with the electric chair in order to make the execution a popular one.

IN OUR EFFORTS TO DEVISE LEGISLATION FOR REPRESSING ANARCHY THERE IS GRAVE DANGER THAT WE MAY GO TO THE OTHER EXTREME.

You cannot extirpate ideas by legislation. Laws never made men and women virtuous. Do not endeavor to repress an idea. If the idea is right, it will triumph, and the repressive methods will prove only so much fuel to feed the flame. When wrong, ideas die of themselves. IN DEALING WITH ANARCHY LET US REMEMBER THAT IF OUR GOVERNMENT IS FOUNDED ON RIGHTEOUSNESS THEN ANARCHY IS A CRAZE AND THIS CRAZE WILL PASS AS OTHER CRAZES HAVE IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.