

# THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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## MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- State Senator.**  
E. M. CROISSAN, of Salem.  
SQUIRE FARRAR, of Salem.
- Representatives.**  
FRANK DAVEY, of Salem.  
E. T. JUDD, of Aumsville.  
THOS. B. KAY, of Salem.  
A. M. LAFOLLETT, of Brooks.  
J. D. SIMMONS, of Monitor.
- Sheriff.**  
JOHN F. STEWIER, of Jefferson.  
Clerk.  
JOHN W. ROLAND, of Salem.  
Recorder.  
JOHN C. SIEGMUND, of Gervais.
- Treasurer.**  
W. Y. RICHARDSON, of Stayton.  
Commissioner.  
WM. MILEY, of Aurora.
- Assessor.**  
CHARLES LEMBUKE, of Butteville.  
Surveyor.  
BYRON B. HERRICK JR., of Turner.  
Coroner.  
A. M. CLOUGH, of Salem.  
Justice of the Peace.  
(Salem District)  
E. D. HORGAN, of Salem No. 1.  
Constable.  
GEORGE H. IRWIN, of Salem No. 2.

## GEN. MILES ON SPHERES OF DUTY.

N. Y. Sun: For some mysterious reason a letter written by Gen. Nelson A. Miles last January to Mr. Geo. F. Washburn of Boston has been given to the public—given out for publication not at Boston, but at Washington. In this letter Gen. Miles says: "I have not been and am not now a seeker for Presidential honors. My ambition has ever been to faithfully serve my country in whatever sphere duty may have dictated, and this will be my sole purpose in the future." We are not aware that there was either in January or in February, or that there is now in March, any special occasion for a public definition by Gen. Miles of his views on duty and ambition. Nor has the apprehension that Gen. Miles may decide to run for President, become so general as to call for any specific statement from him. Indeed, if Gen. Miles should see fit to declare himself an active candidate for nomination by one party or another in 1924, it is not likely that anybody would arise to object, or that a profound political situation would result from the announcement. In view of these undoubted facts, the apparent care which the Lieuten-

ant-General Commanding the Army has taken to avoid the formula which Gen. Sherman established for a declaration that was meant to be positive, will strike most of Gen. Miles' fellow citizens as moderately humorous.

## A WOMAN'S WAR

Ladies of high social position in the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, says the San Francisco Bulletin, have commenced a systematic agitation for the repeal of the law taxing the personal clothing of Americans returning from Europe. Republicans who bear in mind the effective electioneering of ladies to secure the repeal of the tin plate clause in the McKinley tariff admit the force of this movement. The anti-tin-plate tax agitation came from the wives of workingmen, while the agitation against the personal baggage tax comes from social leaders, but the inspiring influence is the same in both cases. The wives and daughters of workingmen objected to the increased cost of tinware, and the social leaders object to the increased cost of their clothes. The McKinley law taxing foreign tin plate has been justified by results. It transferred the tin plate industry from Wales to the United States, but the women brought about the repeal of the law before it had effected its avowed purpose.

There is one point of difference between the two agitations set in motion by women. The increase in the cost of tinware reached every household in the country, while the tax on the personal clothing of women only effects women who occasionally go to Europe, and of these, only those who can buy largely at reduced prices their costly clothing in European cities. It is not supposed that ladies who never expect to "do" Europe will take a very lively interest in the tinware of those who regard the European trip as an annual diversion. It is of little use to tell these social leaders of the tax burden that ladies bear who buy imported goods in the home market. These social leaders have made up their minds that the tax is unjust, and they propose to agitate until it is repealed.

## ABOUT THE FILIPINOS.

A few days ago David P. Barrows, chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes of the Philippine islands, gave testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines. He separated the

Filipinos into two elements, the cultivated class and the subordinate class, although the dominant cultured class is small—only about a dozen families in every town of a population of 10,000. The remainder have no education, no wealth, and are controlled economically by the upper class. For two years, he said, this latter class and the Americans labored under a great misapprehension of each other, but there was an understanding now. He agreed with Governor Taft that small garrisons quartered in the midst of the Filipinos hindered the life of the town and acted as an irritation to the natives. The upper class, he said, possessed an influence over the lower class that the United States authorities had been slow to appreciate.

Among this lower class, Mr. Barrows said, there is a strong desire for social betterment as evidenced by the sending of the children to school. In response to a question by Mr. Hale he described the masses as being uncultured and uneducated, closely following the directions and feelings of their leaders, whether in hostility to the authority of the United States or in the exhibition of a friendly spirit.

## FURNISH AND THE WHOLE TICKET.

The Statesman believed that the Republican State Convention was about to make a serious mistake if it failed to renominate Governor Geer, as a reward for his faithful services as chief executive and for the help he has rendered the party in the past, yet this will in no way lessen the sincerity of the support this paper will give the man nominated for the place.

We did not believe that Mr. Furnish was as strong a man as Governor Geer or a number of other available men, yet did we continue to hold to this opinion this fact would only tend to stimulate us to redouble our efforts in behalf of the success of the head of the ticket, and the whole ticket.

The suggestion of a Democratic Governor at this time cannot be entertaining for a moment, by any Republican who has the interests of the state at heart. The election of a Democrat would bring discredit to the name and injury to the interests of the state. For Oregon to go Democratic at a time when the state has so much at stake in the Oriental trade would be next to suicidal. It would in effect be saying to the East that we are not interested in the retention of the Philippines, and it would be considered as a rebuke to the Republican party of the country.

The people of Oregon cannot afford this. The Republicans of this state cannot afford it. They cannot at this time afford to do anything but loyally support the Republican ticket, especially the candidate for Governor.

A breach has been made in the Republican party in Multnomah county. The party cannot look to that county with confidence for assistance in carrying the ticket. This is another reason why the Republicans of the state generally should support the ticket with more enthusiasm than if there was certainty of a large majority to come out of that normally Republican stronghold.

## VERY LIKE A MARE'S NEST...

It looks as if Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, has found a mare's nest in that "secret report to the Danish Government" with reference to the sale of the islands to the United States, says the New York Herald.

If Mr. Richardson had read the Herald more carefully during the last four years he probably would have taken a less serious view of the matter. Uleis Gron, who returned in 1897, from a visit to Denmark and began an agitation for the purchase of the islands, was an agent, not of the government, but of an alleged committee of Danes who favored the project.

He tried to organize a corresponding committee of Americans and approached, among others, Mr. H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company. Unfounded rumors were set afloat that Mr. Gron represented the Danish Government, and these, together with Mr. Rogers' interest in the matter, gave rise to baseless sensational stories that the Standard Oil Company had a "job" to induce the Washington Government to take over the islands.

The outbreak of the Spanish war made Denmark unwilling to entertain the project. Two years ago W. von Christmas Dirkinck-Holmfeld, once a captain in the Danish navy, appeared here to carry on the scheme, but before returning to Denmark last year he was quoted as stating that Mr. Gron's interference had spoiled his negotiations.

Subsequently it seemed that the two honest brokers had become on friendly terms, but they seem to have fallen out again, since it is Mr. Gron who exposes the "secret report" to the Danish Government. This marvelous report looks wonderfully like an appeal made by an unaccredited broker for a round commission—an appeal based on the claim

that he prompted the sale in divers ways and particularly by the personal expenditure of large sums in mysterious ways, for which, of course, he could not be expected to give an itemized account, and of which even the mere mention must be kept secret!

However, it will do no harm to have the investigation. By consulting files of the newspapers the committee can materially lighten its labor.

## BORAX UNDER THE BAN.

The German Government has issued new meat inspection rules providing that after October 1, 1922, no meats in which boracic acid is used as a preservative shall be admitted into Germany. As home butchered meats do not need preservatives, the American packers hold that the new German regulation is levied against American meats.

For many years Germany has been restricting meat importations, and as she imports very little meat except from the United States, her action is construed as meant to cut off American competition against local German butchers. There are, however, two ends to all such international acts, and "retaliation" has been a common feature of our dealings with Germany on the meat question.

Therefore, the German chemists who pronounce boracic acid harmful are to be taken at their word, and foreign products containing it are to be prohibited from coming into the United States also. As this includes German sausage, the American packers expect to get even, to some extent, in this way.

It is something to have been a Republican during all the time of a long life. It is something to have been present at the birth of the party, and to have supported its principles during its struggles in its dark days and in the times of its triumphs. But it is also something to have come to its standards in its recent struggles and trials—to have upheld its hands when it had undertaken to prevent the blight of repudiation and a debased currency under Bryanism. Especially was this something in the case of a man who rallied to its standards in a Democratic county, where he had been in control of the party machinery of the Democrats; where, therefore, the breaking away from the old affiliations and the taking up of the new must have been done from motives of principle, and not for personal advantage. This was the case with Mr. Furnish, of Umatilla. He became a Republican then in obedience to the supreme call of duty, impelling men of his class (and there were many of them) to rally to the support of the party that stood for sound money and national honor. It was to their efforts and their votes that the country owed the victory for national honesty and credit. Without them Bryanism would have triumphed. Let these things not be forgotten, while remembering the services of those who have always been loyal and consistent Republicans.

A strike involving 35,000 miners of Virginia and West Virginia is a probability within a short time, according to Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America who has returned to national headquarters in Indianapolis. The national officers of the Mine Workers, however, will make an effort at once to secure a conference with the mine owners and operators looking to the adoption of a uniform wage scale and a recognition of the union. In the event the request for a conference is refused, as it is expected it will be, the men will probably be called out without further delay. The operators of the hard coal fields have declared that they will not meet with their workmen in convention to make a wage scale. The present scale grew out of the strike settlement something more than a year ago, and it expired on the first of this April. Unless there is a new scale agreement, the whole anthracite territory will probably become idle, for the union now contains practically all the mine workers.

Hon. J. N. Williamson's nomination in the Second Congressional district was what had been expected since the Multnomah primaries by candid observers. Mr. Williamson came to Multnomah county with a stronger following by far than Mr. Moody, and his nomination was assured, for the successful faction in Multnomah were not very friendly to Mr. Moody, but might have supported him had he been stronger in the other part of the district. Mr. Moody has made a good representative for the people in Congress. While not a brilliant speaker, his influence was felt in any measure he was interested in. Mr. Williamson has a splendid legislative record, is popular with the people, and will make a representative of the state may point to with pride. There is no question about his election.

Abba II, the Khedive of Egypt, is accused by those who have the ear of the Sultan at Constantinople, of being ambitious to found an independent kingdom on the banks of the Lower Nile. Correspondents who profess to be well informed, however, say that the young Khedive has no such idea, as he is well satisfied with British rule, under which Egypt was transformed from a condition of semi-barbarism and bankruptcy into a rapidly progressing and flourishing country. What he objects to is the

# "Go West,"

Ranch it and rough it and you'll soon get rid of that weak chest and that hacking cough. That is what the doctor said to a young married man with a wife and child to care for and a modest salary to support them on. He couldn't go West. Love and duty tied him to his desk in the city.



People don't have to travel to cure coughs or strengthen weak lungs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs, weakness, emaciation and all other forms of disease which if neglected or unskillfully treated terminate fatally in consumption. "I will write you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has done for me," says George H. Belcher, Esq., of Dorson, Pike County, Ky. "Thirteen years ago I was wounded by a ball passing through my lung. I have had a bad cough almost ever since, with shortness of breath, and it was very easy to take cold; the slightest change of weather would cause the cough to be so bad I would have to sit up in bed all night. Could not eat or sleep at times; all run down; could not work at all. A few months ago I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Have not used more than two bottles, and now can eat, sleep, and work, and I feel like a new man. I cannot find words to sufficiently recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, or tell the good it has done me."

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constant disposition of the Sultan to interfere with the management of his kingdom, and it is intimated that the British would not discourage a rebellion against the insolence of the Monlem, who is seeking to compel recognition of his authority by believers in the Koran all over the world.

Whatever may be the result of today's convention, all must admit that Governor Geer has made a strong showing in support of his claim for renomination. He has explained all charges of neglect or mismanagement to the satisfaction of all. No one for the past month has hoped to assail his administration successfully, and it is admitted all along the line that his management of the state's affairs have been free from serious error, and that he has made a most excellent chief executive. Governor Geer never was and probably never will be the choice of politicians. His success has always been achieved by reliance upon the support of the common people, and if he is not a victor in today's contest it will not be for the want of the support and good will of the people.

Republican should not entertain for an instant the thought of opposing W. J. Furnish, the regular nominee for Governor, at the polls. The disappointment of the people over the defeat of Governor Geer is the keenest ever felt by Marion county Republicans, who admire the former Governor for the splendid administration he has given the state. The Statesman shares this disappointment as much as it is possible for any one, but believes that it is Governor Geer's desire, and that his interest would be best served, by giving Mr. Furnish the support which he is entitled to by reason of his nomination. To do otherwise would be employing the tactics of Indians, and some of the Republicans of Multnomah county, which should not be recognized in civilized society.

The Honorable James K. Jones will not return to the Senate after the expiration of his present term, in obedience to the wish of the people of Arkansas expressed at the primaries a few days ago. Mr. Jones made an active campaign of his state, but the Democrats concluded they would rather have another man represent them in the national legislature. Jones very characteristically maintains that he is still in the fight, even though the returns indicate that he is overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Jones will now be able to give his whole attention to his interest in the cotton trust, in which he is said to be a heavy stockholder.

The Democrats of Marion county are not so ambitious for places on the county ticket as they were before the Republican nominations. They supposed a few weak places would be left in it, but the more they look at the ticket the stronger it appears, and their hope of defeating any part of it becomes correspondingly less. Stevier and Roland make a strong team to lead the county ticket, and it is safe to say they will receive the hearty support of not only the Republicans, but all the independent voters who vote more for fitness and efficiency in the man than according to party allegiance.

The agreement between England and Japan for preserving the integrity of the Chinese Empire is directly in line with the stand which the United States has maintained from the first. It was the firmness and excellent diplomacy of this country which procured for China the open door policy, and to it was largely due the condition of things which made this treaty possible. As a result China will doubtless be one of the most important

markets for products of the United States.

While England is struggling to put down the Boers, Japan to subdue the natives of Formosa, and the United States to pacify the Philippines, Mexico has trouble with a turbulent tribe of Indians called the Yaquis. They have been in the open rebellion for over two years and have taxed the resources of the government heavily to carry on the struggle. Recent reports indicate that the Mexicans are in a position to stamp out the trouble in a very short time.

The presence of a Shakespearean company in Kansas reminds the Kansas City Journal of a dramatic criticism once passed by a Kansas paper. "Mr. So-and-so played Hamlet in this town last night," said the paper. "And right now is the time to settle that Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. Let the graves of both be dug up and see which of the two turned over."

It seems that a citizens ticket will be put up against the Republicans in Multnomah county this year. Republicans who participate in such bad political methods as this should be branded as renegades, but if that were done, most of the Republicans of that county would bear the mark.

The Mobile Register remarks that Tom L. Johnson is said to be the political heir of Mr. Bryan. Some men are born to trouble, some make trouble and some have trouble coming to them.

The old Lincoln farm in the heart of Lincoln City, Spencer county, Ind., is to be sold for taxes. The mother of Abraham Lincoln is buried on the property.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A story is told of a farmer down in Multnomah county which is nearly a year old (the story). But it will soon be fresh again. He was out in his field repairing his pesky mower, which was out of order. A Portland man came past in an automobile. The farmer's curiosity was aroused, and he halted the city gentleman and inquired what he called his machine. He answered that it was an automobile. The city man then asked the farmer what he called his machine which he was endeavoring to repair. "It automobile, but it don't," was the answer.

W. F. ("Jack") Matthews, the new chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been abused as much as any other man in Oregon. He has been called all sorts of names and accused of all sorts of mean things, not to say crimes. A person outside the pale of politics, and unacquainted with the ways of politicians (not to say newspapers that are drawn into bitter political contests), might be led to think "Jack" Matthews is a very bad and corrupt man, if he did not investigate the character of the man, or find out from some one competent to know. It reminds the writer of the experience of a Salem man who attended a National Democratic Convention. From newspaper reports and cartoons he had come to look upon a Tammany man as a big, raw-boned, double fluted, red-shirted fellow, ready for a fight on any provocation. What was his surprise to see the Tammany delegates, when they marched into the Convention hall, the sleekest, best dressed, best groomed and finest appearing body of men within in the whole membership. So with "Jack" Matthews. He is a gentleman. There is nothing coarse about him. He is a bright man, and one of the most accomplished politicians and best organizers in the whole state. And he is honest. He is sympathetic and fair. He believes in fair play and square dealing. He abhors treachery and trickery. The reader of this paragraph may believe common report if he prefers, but the above statements about "Jack" Matthews are the truth. He has worked in politics with the best (and the worst) men Oregon ever had. He has worked with Joe Simon, Jim Lotan, J. N. Dolph, John Mitchell, H. W. Scott, Henry McGinn, Sol Hirsch, Jonathan Bourne, and all the rest who have been prominent in Oregon politics. He knows all the ins and outs of politics and politicians. Politics is his business, and he knows his business and has a way of attending to it strictly. The writer realizes that there will be mean things said about "Jack" Matthews in the coming campaign, as there have been mean things said about him during every campaign for a long time in Oregon, and often; by men he has befriended and helped into prominence and preferment. He has done the disagreeable work of politics, and he has taken the blame. He is a fighter, and abuse is the fortune of one who leads a strenuous life in the heavy work of conventions and elections. But there is no man in Portland who knows "Jack" Matthews who will not trust his word implicitly. There is no one who will call into question his honesty in executing the trusts reposed in him. He is not a rich man. On the contrary, he is poor. But those who know him best will not hesitate to trust him in financial matters. Such a man is the new chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and such a man will be found by any one who will investigate his character, and not take common report for authority.

Don't talk too much about the Republican candidate for Governor being a Democrat. Some of the best and most useful men in the Republican party, here in Salem, and all over the country, were Democrats on the same day that Mr. Furnish was last a Democrat, and ceased to be such on the same day he did—the date of the Chicago Convention of the yclept National Democratic party.

Every Mother Knows how hard it is to keep the children covered up at night. They will kick the quilts off and take cold. Do not give them medicines containing opium. Allen's Lung Balm, free from narcotic drugs, is never more useful than when it rids the children of cold and saves the mother's anxiety. It makes a friend of everyone who uses it.

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