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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 these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of those, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay \$1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor.
 W. J. FURNISH, of Umatilla County.
 Supreme Judge.
 H. S. BEAN, of Lane County.
 Secretary of State.
 F. I. DUNBAR, of Clatsop County.
 State Treasurer.
 C. S. MOORE, of Klamath County.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction.
 J. H. ACKERMAN, of Multnomah County.
 Attorney General.
 A. M. CRAWFORD, of Douglas County.
 State Printer.
 J. B. WHITNEY, of Linn County.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congressman.
 THOMAS H. TONGUE, of Hillsboro.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT TICKET.

For Joint Senator.
 WM. H. HOBSON, of Stayton.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator.
 E. M. CROISSAN, of Salem.
 Squire Farrar, of Salem.
 Representatives.
 FRANK DAVEY, of Salem.
 E. T. JUD, of Astoria.
 THOS. H. KAY, of Salem.
 A. M. LAFOLLETT, of Brooks.
 J. D. SIMMONS, of Monitor.
 Sheriff.
 JOHN E. STEIWER, 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 LEMBOCKE, 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.

"A SPECTACLE."

It is a spectacle. Mr. Simon poses at Washington as a Republican Senator and demands "recognition" from the Administration on this claim; yet he is the head and soul of a conspiracy in Oregon against the Republican party and its candidates, and through the relics of his dilapidated machine is working in a Democratic combination to make the Legislature Democratic and to elect a Democratic Governor and Democratic members of Congress. The movements and purposes of Mr. Simon, through his Portland machine, will be made known at Washington—indeed, are known there already.—Oregonian.

The Statesman fully concurs in the above view so vigorously expressed by the Oregonian and shares the feeling of shame that a member of the Senate elected as a Republican from this state should pursue a course that is bound to bring disaster and ruin to the party in Oregon. But there are others who are responsible with Simon for the sorry plight of Multnomah county politics, and John H. Mitchell is conspicuous among them.

Two years ago there was another spectacle. "Mr. Mitchell, who now poses at Washington as a Republican Senator and demands 'recognition' from the Administration on this claim; yet he WAS the head and soul of a conspiracy in Oregon against the Republican party and its candidates and through the relics of a dilapidated machine WAS working with the Democratic combination to make the Legislature Democratic."

Mr. Mitchell's scheme worked, and by the aid of Democratic votes he was able to defeat Mr. Corbett. Mr. Mitchell is as much, yea more, to blame for the revolt in Multnomah county than any other living man. It was he who taught the Republican factionists to revolt when they were not in the majority, and upon him must rest the blame and the shame of the sorry condition of Multnomah Republicans, as well as upon Simon, who seems to have become only an imitator of Mitchell's methods.

OUT OF PLACE.

The complaint of the Oregon press was loud a few weeks ago when one of our Senators left his post at Washington for a temporary visit to the state to look after his political interests. Senator Turner of Washington has been at home on a brief trip, but the press of

that state don't seem to take his absence to be of much moment to the interests of the state, as is indicated by the following from the North Yakima Republic:

"Senator Turner has returned to the national capital. Some citizens were inclined to criticize him for being absent from his post of duty for ten days when so many important questions were coming up for consideration in the Senate. We do not indorse their complaint. Mr. Turner represents no interest of the state in the Senate. When he speaks he invariably takes a position which his constituents do not indorse, and when he votes he votes contrary to their desires. So far as the Washington people are concerned, it is immaterial whether the Senator is at his post. So far as they are concerned he might as well be away from it constantly. On several important occasions in the last four years it would have been better if he had been absent."

Senator Turner professes himself to be a Democrat, at least he advocates the policies of that party, and finds himself out of harmony with every interest of his state, and so far as the good he can do his constituency he would as well be at home as at Washington. Turner is an accident in politics, but that don't help the state at all, which he represent or rather misrepresents in Congress. A Democratic Senator or Representative from Oregon or Washington is worse than useless in Congress and Oregon should take warning and not allow the possibility of sending a Democratic Senator from this state to occur, which would be possible if a Democratic Governor was elected. Oregon must also see that a Legislature is elected that will send a Republican to succeed Simon.

GOOD ADVISE.

Listen to this wall of woe from the Albany Democrat:

"It is the Republican party which is stealing the thunder of the Democrats and not the Democrats appropriating any Republican policies. Direct legislation, economy in administration, anti-trust, anti-imperialism, etc., are all Democratic doctrines and have been. Now the Republicans of Oregon are crying wolf and trying to slip in on our sheep pelt."

It is ridiculously silly of our esteemed contemporaries to imagine that because the Democratic party has exhausted its supply of thunder, that the Republicans have been stealing from them. Heretofore the Democrats have relied upon the virtues of free trade and free coinage of silver, and since these are no longer potent issues they are left with nothing to stand upon without borrowing some Republican principles. The Democratic party has about fulfilled its mission in Oregon according to the statement above quoted, and since Democrats believe in a scuttling policy they might sink the old Democratic craft and come over to the Republicans.

WENT BEGGING.

Our special despatch from the Democratic convention at Portland yesterday gave as the nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, "J. W. Wann, of Monmouth." Instead it was W. A. Wann, the well-known insurance agent of Eugene.—Eugene Guard.

What! an insurance agent for Superintendent of Public Instruction? With all due respect to the ability and versatility of the gentlemen who write insurance, the Statesman must confess that it can see no special qualification in their training or pursuit in life that would fit them, or any one of them, for an office purely educational in its nature—one where the chief qualification should be long experience in school room duties and a hearty sympathy with the teacher's work. It seems that that place on the Democratic ticket went begging at the convention, and that may account for an insurance man being named.

The Statesman wishes to be absolutely fair in its discussion of the candidates for the various offices from whom the public must make a selection of officials at the coming election. In commenting upon the candidacy of Mr. Wann, the Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the expression was given in yesterday's issue that he was an insurance agent by occupation, getting this idea from the Eugene Guard. Mr. Ackerman, the Republican nominee, points out our error and suggests that a correction be made in behalf of his opponent. According to Mr. Ackerman's statement, Mr. Wann is a teacher of many years' successful experience, and is only engaged in the insurance business temporarily. He has held an important position in the faculty of the State Normal School for a number of years, and is now away on a year's leave of absence for the benefit of his health. Mr. Ackerman speaks of his opponent as a gentleman and a teacher who has won popularity wherever he has gone.

This plank from the platform built by the Oregon Republicans has no uncertain tone. "In the war which President Roosevelt has inaugurated against the gigantic combinations of incorporated capital, he has the united support of the Republican party of Oregon."

The surrender of Malvar and the pacification of all the Northern Philippines is a terrible blow to the anti-imperialists of this country. They will now have to put their trust in the Sultan of Sulu and his Datto chiefs, upon whom seem to rest their hopes for the continuance of the struggle.

Legal Blanks: Statesman Job Office.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has made the plunge. After all the years of free trade he purposes to restore the corn laws. It is true he evades as far as he can the issue which his budget raises by speaking of the duties he proposes to put upon grain as "registration duties" and declaring they will not be in any way "protective duties," but the evasion will avail only those who wish to be fooled. The mass of the British people understand the situation. That much was shown by the fact that the tax on grain had hardly been announced in the Commons before extra editions of the papers were in the street and the newsboys were shouting "Tax on bread."

It was the tax on bread that in the old days led to the triumphs of the Cobdenites and the adoption of free trade. A return to the corn laws therefore would be a complete swing of the pendulum back to its old position. The duties on grain could not long stand alone, for protection must be comprehensive in order to be popular, and it is quite likely, therefore, that Great Britain is at the beginning of a resumption of a thorough protective system.

The proposed imposition of duties on grain is not unexpected. In fact, long before the war in South Africa there was a growing demand for protection to the British farming industry. The war with its attendant and heavy expenditure, has precipitated an issue that would have come sooner or later even had the empire remained at peace. In fact, of late years the farmer has had more or less sympathy from the manufacturer, for the markets of the kingdom are no longer secure for manufactured goods of home production any more than for home-grown grain.

It is announced that the Liberal leaders in the Commons hailed the announcement of the gain tax with pleasure, because it gives them an issue on which they can unite. Sir Vernon Harcourt was prompt to take it up and he applied it ingeniously by combining it with the war issue. "A tax upon the people's food," he said, "will bring home to them the lessons of the war." He went on to say that the passion for empire involved ruinous expenditures, which would have to be defrayed by the British taxpayer, and declared the bread tax would meet with overwhelming opposition from the country.

Harcourt's argument is a strong one, but it is doubtful whether the bread tax will benefit the Liberal party so much as he thinks. The British people, in fact, are by no means so sure of the gospel truth of free trade dogmas as they were a few years ago. They have been having a disastrous experience while protected industries like those of the United States and Germany have invaded British markets. Should the expectations of an early peace in the Transvaal be realized and the Conservatives have a chance to go to the country on the single issue of protection against free trade, it is by no means certain that they would be defeated even in most of the manufacturing districts, while they would be well nigh certain of sweeping victories in the counties.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

While science has been making rapid advancement in the discovery of truth in almost every line of human thought, great have been the results obtained from study and experiments made with criminals. The study is comparatively a recent one, but its accomplishments give promise of wonderful attainments for the betterment of mankind. The Elmira Reformatory in New York has done more in this line of investigation than any other institution in the world.

This reformatory, established in 1876 has become so noted for its treatment of young criminals that criminologists from all the civilized world go there to study its methods. To this institution are committed only young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who have been convicted of felonious offenses. From the time he enters its gates, the entire conscious life and conduct of the prisoner are under unceasing direction. There are no idle hours, no merely superficial occupations. He is awakened from sleep at morning, throughout all his waking hours he is held in the firm grasp of training, until at evening, from healthful weariness, he falls asleep again.

The inmates are divided into three grades, differing in the comfort of the cells, the quality of the food, and the personal privileges accorded the prisoner. The new arrival is assigned to the middle grade, after which he is reduced or promoted in grade by a system of marks or reports. Six months of perfect marks, together with satisfactory progress in the trade school, the school of letters and gymnastic and military training, entitle him to promotion to the highest grade, where six months more of perfect conduct and satisfactory improvement will win for him a conditional release, called a parole. A situation is secured for him by the reformatory, usually in the trade taught him there, and for six months he must write regularly to the Superintendent, and his letters must be countersigned by the agent of the reformatory at the place of his occupation. If he in any way violate the terms of his parole, he is returned to the reformatory and subjected to a still severer course of treatment.

But few there are who win their

freedom in a single year. The conditions on which their "marks" are to be earned are as severe, and the occasions of forfeiting them as slight, as the sternest disciplinarian could desire. For every forfeiture their time is extended; and for continuous malconduct, they are condemned to all the rigors of the lowest, or convict grade. This marking system gives the scientific criminologist a powerful hold over even the most desperate criminals. The most profligate will at length weary of shutting the door upon his own prospect of liberation; and will yield to any conditions, rather than longer persist. This is the crowning glory of the intermediate sentence. It brings no mechanical reform. The individual is called upon to work out his own moral reformation; to become the collaborator of the eminent specialists who direct him. The liberty promised him in recompense of his efforts in an incentive without equal, to bring forth his best endeavors to himself, reconstruct his habits and readjust his life to the requirements of civilization.

But there will always be a small class of moral imbeciles, and as soon as sufficient time has been granted to these to prove them incorrigible, they must be removed to life prisons and there compelled to work for their own support for the remainder of their lives. We must also except from reformatory treatment those crimes which are now punished by death or imprisonment for life. These are crimes which import such a deadly danger to society, that it can never restore to freedom the convict who has committed them. The danger of their repetition outweighs any possible evidence of reformation in their perpetrator.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

Mr. Raymond Robbins, who has made a study of the tramp problem in all the large cities of America and Europe, has been appointed Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House of Chicago and will attempt to handle the tramp question along scientific lines.

"The Municipal lodging house is to become a clearing house for the indigent," says Mr. Robbins in explaining his work. "I believe the indigent can and ought to be made to work and with this purpose in view I have mapped out a campaign by which I hope to rid Chicago of the tramp evil. Tramps can be divided into classes. Some are the result of industrial conditions; some are made tramps by drink, and others are degenerate from the conditions of their youth. The types must be handled on different lines, and my scheme is simple.

"When the men arrive their clothes will be thoroughly fumigated and each will be given a bath. In the morning a quarter of a loaf of bread and a cup of coffee will serve as breakfast and the lodgers will be asked facts concerning themselves—age, health, early associations, etc. Doctors will examine them to determine whether they are physically fit for work. Their statements will be investigated and if the men desire employment they will get it, as we have four firms that are ready to take them. They will be put on the streets if nothing better offers. We will give them lodging for four days, and then if they will not work they will be locked up as vagrants.

"We have the police station closed to the tramp now and we will try to close the barrel houses. This will bring the tramps to us for 'treatment.' We already have given work to 700 tramps. I intend to inform every chief of police in the country of what we are doing. Work is the cure for the tramp evil, and if other cities co-operate with us the tramp will soon cease to be."

While no doubt Mr. Robbins is over confident of what he will be able to accomplish, in the enthusiasm of his new undertaking, and that the tramp like the poor will be with us always, yet there is no question but a great field of work is before him in which much good can be accomplished and the tramp evil to a large extent abated. Such efforts as Chicago is now putting forth are worthy of the attention and encouragement of municipalities, and the experiment if successful, will no doubt be taken advantage of by other cities.

A PARTY CONTEST.

The campaign in which we are now engaged is not or should not be conducted along personal lines. The Statesman believes that the supremacy of Republican principles in Oregon is the first and most important question to be determined by the voters. The contest is not between men; it is between parties. If it were between men every act of their lives would be proper subjects for investigation and discussion. But the question presented has a political significance. The best man ever created should not be elected if he represented the Democratic party in this contest. If Oregon goes Democratic at this time it can only be construed as a disapproval of Republican policies. Oregon is one of the states most interested and benefited by Republican policies, and if we, the chief beneficiaries of the party's efforts, fly the track and go over to the enemy, it will be a serious blow to Republican policies from a quarter not expected.

Oregon interests demand imperative-

ly that the Republican party remain in power, and this is the question the voters will be called upon to settle at the polls.

The Statesman believes that the Republican ticket as a whole is far superior to that presented by the Democratic party, and if the battle were to be fought out on fitness alone the Republicans would come out victorious in every case. But as was said before, the contest is between parties, and the Statesman expects to do its part in fighting its battles along that line.

ISSUES NEEDED ALSO.

The New York World in discussing Senator Jones' defeat in Arkansas says that his loss is Democracy's gain, as this event will bring about new leadership in the party. "If this change," it says, "in the direction of the National Committee shall be accompanied with the restoration of David B. Hill to the leadership of the New York State Democracy, the poor old party that has been floundering leaderless through the Slough of Despond for the last six years, fed chiefly on west wind and rainbow dust, will have a mighty good chance to recover its footing and put up a hopeful fight for the control of the next House."

While no doubt leadership is very important, and that the Democratic party is sadly deficient in this respect is plain yet this is not Democracy's great need—she needs issues upon which to stand before the people and a settled policy that will command the confidence of the people of the country. The return of the Democratic party to power in the near future is not at all likely. The people must be given a chance to forget the recent history of the party, and that will require some time.

SMALL BUSINESS.

"The Salem Statesman argues that inasmuch as Senator Mitchell's friends made a coalition with Democrats in Multnomah county, two years ago a coalition of Senator Simon's friends with Democrats is justifiable now."

Oregonian, Sunday.

The Statesman did not argue that a coalition of Senator Simon's friends with Democrats is justifiable now. On the contrary, the Statesman argued that it is not justifiable, and that it is damnable. The person who wrote the above paragraph in the Oregonian knew this. In other words, he deliberately lied. Such perversion of facts is not worthy of the Oregonian in any part of that paper, and more especially in the editorial columns.

A law has recently been enacted in South Carolina which authorizes a special session of the Circuit Courts for the trial of persons accused of criminal assault. This law has already been invoked on one occasion and it answered its purpose admirably. The proceedings were dignified and orderly and the prisoner had every opportunity to put in his defense. The witnesses were called, the jury charged, the verdict rendered, and all between ten in the morning and sundown. If all the states of the Union would make similar provisions for the trial and punishment of such crimes the occasion of mobs and their disgraceful proceedings would be done away with. There can no longer be any excuse for lynchings when such a plain and simple remedy is at hand.

The announcement of Stephen A. Lowell that he will bolt the Republican nominee for Governor is characteristic of the man and not at all surprising to the people who know him. This will not be his first bolt, as he is in the habit of employing this kind of tactics when he fails in securing what he wants in a convention. Fortunately his following, if he has any at all, will be very small, and the general result will not be in the slightest degree affected by his move. Mr. Lowell was a candidate, it will be remembered, for the nomination for Governor, but failed to make any showing whatever in his race in Umatilla county against Mr. Furnish, who won the county convention by almost a unanimous vote. Now Mr. Lowell is bolting the ticket. He should go to Multnomah county to live—where such methods are approved.

There is no reason why the Republican ticket may not be elected by majorities from ten to twelve thousand. The normal majority is about ten thousand and it is believed that the large immigration to Oregon, mainly from Republican states, will bring up the majorities at least two thousand. At any rate, every man on the ticket will be elected and will have votes to spare by the thousand, but still every Republican voter should be at the polls and make the victory decisive and complete and lend all his efforts to that end.

If any Republican in Marion county is influenced by the factional fight in Multnomah and is determined to scratch a man on the Republican ticket because he belongs to one or the other or neither of the factions, let him think long and seriously before he takes the step. Let him look upon the result of this practice in Portland and the demoralizing effect it has brought upon the party. Marion county Republicans have a reputation for standing by the ticket, and they can't afford to turn Indian at this time. There is too much at stake. A Republican Legislature must be elected, and the state must be retained under Republican control.

THAT CHAPTER.

A chapter on Scott's Emulsion often holds a prominent position in the histories of weak children.

The gist of that chapter usually reads like this—"child weak, pale, thin, no appetite, fretful, weakness left over from grippe or other disease. Began small doses Scott's Emulsion three times a day after meals. No apparent change first week. Then appetite improved, then strength increased, then child more lively, slept better, a decided gain in weight, better color in the face."

And so it goes till the child is reported well and strong.

Sounds simple enough and it is simple—Scott's Emulsion is just what the weak child needs.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 405 Pearl St., N. Y.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

You will want to see the Sunday Statesman tomorrow. A great many good things in it.

Rev. R. G. Boscump, who was given as a practical joke a bundle of mining stocks, that afterwards netted him \$100,000, is probably by now the world's champion advocate of practical joking.—San Jose Mercury.

Canada is sending 2000 men to South Africa. Probably they will be needed to assist in the peace negotiations.

Joe Hirschberg, the Independence banker, may strike a "gusher," but he is not one himself.

Salem is to have another free rural delivery route—making nine in all. There will no doubt soon be an even dozen. The system has come to stay for all time.

The Chicago World's Fair Company still has \$450,000. The last lawsuit will now be disposed of, and the money will now be distributed among the 20,000 shareholders.

Butter is 32 cents a pound wholesale in New York. Why shouldn't Oregon's creameries grow in size and increase in numbers? Oregon can put down butter in New York at 2 cents a pound by fast freight in earload lots. And the natural advantages for producing butter in the Pacific Northwest count more than two cents a pound over any other section of the United States. "We have no earload lots to spare yet. But we will have after a while—we will have train load lots. But we will have first to supply a fast increasing home demand and the growing demand from Alaska, the islands of the Pacific, and the Orient."

You can size up a town by the advertising the merchants do, and you can size up the merchant. The retailer looking for a good town sizes up the ads in that paper. The customer looking for bargains does the same thing.—Exchange.

There was a good deal of politics in Salem yesterday. The Republican and Democratic county central committees had meetings, and the Socialists came together to fill a vacant place on their county ticket. One of the Statesman reporters thinks there was some prevarication practiced on him. They told him up at the Republican headquarters that committeemen had been in town from all the precincts in the county excepting South Salem, and that the report was that each one would give a Republican majority in June, and most of them increased majorities, with the exception of South Salem—and there is hope for that precinct. At the Democratic headquarters it was given out that the prospects for Democratic success in Marion county are most excellent; in fact, almost certain. The Democrats have not forgotten the ancient and Democratic art of claiming everything in sight—before the election.

She—Will you love me when I am old?
 He (cautiously)—Er—will you be a club president and a prominent woman's rights old woman?

The United States Army transport Thomas arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday last, carrying the remains of 245 soldiers who have died in the Philippines. They are brought for interment in their home land.

The man who advertises only once a year has no abiding place in the public memory. It is his rival who reaches the public every day, and whose statements are to be relied upon, who achieves the greatest measure of success.—Exchange.

LIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS.

"We are continually being misrepresented by the newspapers," said the late statesman.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum. "If the press was successful in its efforts to be absolutely accurate, some of us would never get into office."—Washington Star.

"What is your idea of a statesman?"
 "A statesman," said Farmer Corn-tassel, "is an officeholder who can quit thinking about quail on toast once in a while and remember the American eagle."—Exchange.

"Yes," said the philosophical person, "wealth brings its disappointments."

"After we lose it," quips in the materialistic man.—Judge.

"The difference between a mole and some human beings," said Uncle Eben, "is that the mole only digs once in a while, as when he does, it amounts to sumpin'."—Washington Star.