THE OREGON WEEKLY STATESMAN

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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 these, 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.
R. 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. R. WHITNEY, of Linn County.
U. S. Senator
T. T. GEER, of Marion 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. CROISAN, 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. 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 LEMBCKE, 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.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PHILIPINE TARIFF

Mr. Chamberlain advocates free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States. This is another question on which Mr. Chamberlain does not seem to be in entire accord with the party to which he belongs. When the bill was pending in the Senate, providing for a tariff to pay the expense of maintaining government in the Philippne Islands, it provided that 75 per cent of the Dingley duties should be levied upon Philippine products coming into the United States.

Senator Foraker, a Republican Senator from Ohio, proposed to amend the provision by striking out 75 and inserting 50, so that one proviso of the bill would read as follows:

"Provided, that upon all articles, the growth or product of the Philippine archipelago, coming into the United States from the Philippine archipelago, there shall be levied, collected and paid only 50 per cent of the rates of duty aforesaid."

On this amendment, four Democrats only voted for, while every other Democratic Senator present and voting voted "no." Among those voting against this were Senator Turner from Washington, Senators Heitfeld and Dubois from Idaho, Senator Rawlins of Utah, Senators Patterson and Teller of Colorado (every Democratic Senator west of the Missouri river). The fact that the bill provides for 75 per cent duty, instead of 50 per cent, depends largely upon the vote of Democratic Senators. A majority of the Republican Senators voted for the Foraker amendment. An overwhelming majority of the Democratic Senators voted against it, and it was lost.

An interesting question, however, might be proposed to Mr. Chamberlain. How would he maintain and pay the expenses of the this Government in the Philippine Islands now? Not at some future time, but at this time? The decision of the Supreme Court cut off revenues almost wholly. Ownership of property is unsettled. There is no system of assessment and taxation. The Philippine Islands know no such system of taxation as that by which the people of Oregon and other states and territories of the Union support their government. The only ones in vogue are remnants of the old Spanish system. Under that, revenue was raised largely by duties upon exports—a system which Mr. Chamberlain says he would not have the United States adopt in the Philippines. Property could not be collected. All of the revenue, every dollar of it, derived from tariff taxes in the Philippine Islands and upon Philippine goods, goes for the support of the Philippine government. The United States relinquishes the right that it exercises in all of its other territory of collecting internal revenue taxes. It relinquishes the right to receive custom duties and put them in the treasury of the United States.

Will Mr. Chamberlain outline a tax system that he would have us enforce now, and the methods that he would have us apply to pay the expense of the Philippine government? Or does he prefer that the people of the Philippine Islands should be exempt from all taxes, and that the expense of the government should be paid out of the Federal Treasury through the taxation of the people of the United States?

It is easy to find fault, Mr. Chamberlain.

It i seasy to criticise. Give us your ideas of constructive legislation on this subject. Several statesmen on both sides of the chamber at Washington would be glad to have some enlightment on this question.

LOOSELY JOINED CHINESE EMPIRE.

A striking example of how loosely the Chinese Empire is hung together is afforded by the fact that Sven Hedin, pursuing his explorations in the western part of the vast possessions over which Kwangsu is nominally ruler, did not even hear rumors of the events which were taking place in the Eastern part when the court fled and Pekin fell. China was engaged in a struggle with all the world, a struggle which threatened her very existenece as a Nation, and only a limited number of Chinese knew anything about it. Sungaria, Eastern Turkestan and Thibet were as little affected by the war in Chi-li and Manchuria as if it had been taking place in Honduras.

It would seem to be only a matter of tradition which keeps these dependencies part of the Chinese Empire, anyway; the Chinese authority is only nominal over them, they furnish no troops for its defense, and their trade with China proper is limited and uncertain. If the western part of the empire had risen to drive back the invaders; if the southern viceroys had not sat supinely by watching the struggle go on with indifferent eyes, there might have been another tale to tell of the allied expedition which dictated terms in the Forbidden City.

If China ever becomes a Nation so solidified that it will be as hard to dismember her as it is now to keep her together, she will indeed be a power to reckon with. But a Nation in which the taking of the capital city and the driving out of the ruler is only a local affair, not even known in nor heard of in three great provinces of the empire, presents an astonishing spectacle of impotency, and it is no wonder the Russian bear regards it as appointed by Providence to be gobbled up by him piecemeal.—New York Press.

OPENING OF CAMPAIGN.

The opening of the Marion county campaign yesterday gives renewed faith in the success of the whole Republican ticket at the polls next month. The Republicans are strongly fortified with facts and backed up with principles that are right, and they are able to present them forcibly and plainly. They have the best of the argument. They take the lead. The strength of their position and arguments is positive.

And then the Republican county and Legislative ticket is a good and strong one. There are no weak spots in the ticket. There is none to make excuses for. No candidate has a damming record. Each one is able to stand up and defend himself in a fair and manly way, and to speak out his sentiments and beliefs independently and openly. There are no collars. There are no bosses.

The report of the experts who have examined the books of the Marion county officials will help the campaign for the Republicans. It helps to prove that the Republicans of Marion county have carried out their party pledges to the people. The finances of Marion county have not been in as good condition as now for twenty years. The Republicans on the present campaign are pledging the taxpayers a reduction in the levy for the future. This can be safely done. Continued and further economy in expenditures, with the absence of any interest to pay, will enable this pledge to be redeemed. And of course it must and will be redeemed.

It is not at all likely that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this state for the initiative and referendum will be adopted at the polls next month, though both the Republican and Democratic platforms, and all other party platforms, have declared in favor of it. The reader will notice an article in another column making reference to the fact that a majority vote is "probably" required for the adoption of such an amendment. This is more than probable, in view of the reading of the Constitution on this point, as follows: "If a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution." A majority of the electors could certainly have no more liberal construction than the majority voting. This would not votes in all for the amendment. They will scarcely be given. There will be some votes against it. There will be more who will not vote at all on the amendment.

EYES ON OREGON ELECTION.

Political leaders of all parties in the year of a national or Congress election always keep close watch on the states that vote for state officers prior to the general election in November. This year the state of Oregon is classed as the straw that is to indicate the probable direction of the shifting winds of politics.

On June 2 Oregon is to elect a Governor for four years, a Legislature for two years and two members of Congress for two years each. This will be the first state election this year and the result is expected to indicate pretty clearly if there is any possibility of a revival of the Bryanized Democracy. The Democratic platform for the campaign now in progress is decidedly Populistic and there is no attempt at party reform or reorganization. The platform denounces the Dingley tariff without reserve, denounces all trusts, condemns expansion, demands the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and insists upon those good old Populist demands for the initiative and referendum. Populism was at one time very strong in the state, and is evidently still strong enough to dictate the party platform.

In 1896, Oregon was one of the close and doubtful states. It was carried by McKinley by a plurality of 2,000. In 1898, Geer, Republican, was elected Governor by a plurality of 10,000, and in 1900, McKinley carried the state by 13,000.

The Republican platform this year re-affirms the national platform of the party and approves the record of the party in nation and state. The Democratic party in platform re-affirms the Kansas City declaration without making any further demand for the free coinage of silver. Oregon has not been classed with the group of free silver states, but the present Democratic platform is as Populistic as Mr. Bryan could ask. The present Congressmen from the state are both Republicans. Reports from the state are to the effect that the Democrats have made denunciation of the policy of the present national administration their chief issue of the campaign, while the Republicans have defended it and made an issue of the great prosperity that has prevailed throughout the country since 1897.

The state is in excellent financial and industrial condition and the Republican leaders expect to carry it by a plurality larger than they had four years ago. The Democrats say that Democratic gains in Oregon would indicate a turn of the political tide and would revive the party in every section of the country. The fact that the election is to be held so early has caused both parties to make a hard fight. The results will be awaited with interest by politicians of all sections.—New York Evening Sun.

UTILIZATION OF A BY-PRODUCT.

The American Tar Company is the title of a company which has been organized in Whatcom, Wash., with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of extracting the by-products from fir, says an exchange. A plant will be erected at Fairhaven, Wash. The main building will be 300 feet long, besides other buildings. The officers of the company are: President, F. D. Wood; vice-president, D. H. DeCaw; secretary and general manager, L. P. White; chemist, Dr. C. B. Darwin.

The products which this company expect to produce from fir stumps, roots and pitch butts are tar, tar oil, creosote, pitch, rosin, turpentine, wood alcohol, acetates, dyes, charcoal and gas. The scope of the company's incorporation articles permit it to engage in the manufacture of dyes, establishment of chemical works, cooperage factory and wood-preserving plants. The crude products are obtained by submitting the fir to destructive distillation, by intense heat, and then refined for commercial purposes. The company claim that a net profit of $60 can be realized from the products produced from one cord of wood. It is claimed that 9000 cubic feet of gas can be generated from one cord of wood. The plan has a proposed maximum capacity of 50 cords of wood daily. This plant is the only one of its character in the United States and its successful operation will be watched with considerable interest. Some years ago a similar plant was in operation at Aberdeen, Wash., on a very small scale, and despite its crudeness, demonstrated that by-products of fir could be saved at a profit.

AGAINST OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Wann, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the most cheerful prevaricator who has appeared in the political arena for some time. He stood up before a large and intelligent audience of Democrats at the opera house Saturday afternoon and told them that each child before it could finish the public school must master 140 books. Nine books, so he said, must be mastered in the first year of the primary grade. Every patron of the schools knows how untrue this statement is without consulting the Course of Study to see what it prescribes. As a matter of are readers. The first year there are two little books used, Wheeler's Graded Primer and the First Reader. Mr. Wann asserted that there were nine books for each child to own and study, and that in order to finish this work the pupil injured its physical strength carrying the nine books to and from school, and that the study of all these nine books at home at night shattered their nerves and left them nervous wrecks. Every person who has any knowledge of our schools knows Mr. Wann spoke what is false, because he cannot find a single word in the Course that requires more than two books, only one of which is used at a time.

Mr. Wann thinks that reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic are all that the children should have in our public schools. He has never been engaged in the public school work; has taught in a normal school. He probably thinks that all children should complete their education in the high school or college, and it would look as if his scheme were to compel the country people to send away their children to these schools. The people in the country don't want history, geography, civil government, grammar, and physiology taken out of the Course. They rather want the Course extended, not reduced. They want the standard raised, not lowered. Mr. Wann's reforms (?) are evidently in the interest of the high schools and colleges, and to the utter ruin of our efficient system of public schools

THE VEGETARIAN HUSBAND.

As a rule, the vegetarians seem to be amiable and tolerant persons, against whom it would be wrong to quote the case of Nebuchadnezzar. They are enthusiastic, a good many of them. They would like to wean the meat eater from the error of his ways and teach him to eat what is good for him. This disposition indicates philanthropy rather than fanaticism. The vegetarians believe that their diet is good for man. They do right in trying to persuade him to take it. They want to lengthen the meat eater's years, save him from surfeits and indigestions, make him healthy and happy. Possessing as they think and as may be true enough, secret of keeping in good condition and of avoiding gross habits of feeding, they cannot but pity their less fortunate brothers and wish to save them. Yet their humane endeavors are without excess or violence. The vegetarian restaurants have no "pullers-in" and the meat eaters are allowed to go on their sanguinary way, not always without rebuke but usually without punishment.

One in a while there is an exception. An exchange cites the Cleveland case of Dennis against Dennis. Mrs. Dennis sued for a divorce from Ernest Dennis. She averred that her husband was not only a vegetarian, but wished to be the cause of vegetarianism in others. She didn't know until after the marriage that he was not carnivorous. She soon found out that he was very "set" in his notions of food. He wouldn't allow any meat to be brought into the house. The bride had to eat vegetarian dishes or go without eating altogether. It may have been her prejudice, her nervousness or her fault, but her husband's diet didn't agree with her. She dwindled, peaked and pined. She couldn't get enough to eat. She grew thin on the unsubstantial banquets which made her husband stout. He was increasing and she was decreasing. His stern missionary labors for the downfall of meat may have been sincere, but he forgot that crankism shouldn't begin at home. The table groaned with things which the woman couldn't or wouldn't, eat. She grew tired of chameleon's diet. She packed her trunks and left the vegetarian to commune with his vegetables.

The judge granted a decree. "In denying his wife the food which to her was a necessity of life, he was guilty of neglect," said the judge. The husband took this view of the matter or else he had rather lose a wife than modify his ardor for vegetarianism. He wrote a letter to the judge, asking that the separation asked for be given. But what shall be thought of the wisdom of the man who forces his notions of diet upon his wife? Would even patient Griselda have borne patiently the command to abstain from butcher's meat and live on greengrocer's stuff? Of the many queer fish that get married, and squabble about it at their leisure, the husband with a system of diet which he insists upon driving down the throat of the party of the second part is not the least queer.

HELP THE DAILIES.

The introduction of the rural free delivery system has had a wonderful effect on the circulation of daily newspapers. In my home—Washington county, Pa.—the results may be taken as a fair example. It adjoins Allegheny county on the south and no part of it is more than sixty miles from the city of Pittsburg. The area of the county is 889 square miles.

The rural delivery system was inaugurated in the county nearly four years ago, and two years ago a complete system was put into operation, with ninety-seven carriers and one wagon. These carriers serve an average of 100 families each, or more than 10,000 families. The superintendent of the service tells me that, when inspect- newspapers, and finds that every family takes from one to four dailies.

It is the exception where a daily newspaper fails to get into any house along a rural route. Very many farmers take two daily papers, a good many three, and the superintendent gave me the names of some who were the subscribers for four dailies. Comparatively few of these persons were readers of the daily newspapers before the introduction of the rural free delivery system.

I believe that the establishment of the rural free delivery system in Washington county has added from 10,000 to 15,000 to the circulation of the Pittsburg daily newspapers. It has also helped the daily newspapers of Wheeling, Philadelphia and New York, as the papers published in these cities have subscribers throughout the country.

The service has been established in a great many counties of the United States, and I presume the effect on daily newspaper circulation has been the same everywhere. It might be said that every new rural route means 100 new readers of the daily newspapers. This necessarily must have a great influence in the spreading of intelligence and the knowledge of the affairs of the day among the people of the rural districts. — Representative Acheson, of Pennsylvania.

The same thing is true of the effect of the operation of the system in Marion county. The Daily Statesman has scores of new subscribers on the routes, and the number is gradually and constantly increasing. We presume the same is true of other Oregon dailies circulating in this field, though the Statesman has the largest lists, owing in part to the fact that it reaches its subscribers on the routes on the day of publication.

VOLCANIC DUST AT JAMAICA.

A cablegram from Jamaica reports that volcanic dust began to fall on the island on Friday of last week. It was supposed to have come from Mont Pelee, in Martinique.

It is a little too early to ascertain what sky effects will follow the transport of dust from the raging Martinique and St. Vincent volcanoes, or whether the wonderful and world wide vivid sunsets of 1883 will now be rivalled. After the memorable eruption of Krakatoa, in the Straits of Sunda, near the close of August, 1883, red sunsets were soon observed at points several thousand miles from the volcano. In the second week of September they were witnessed at Aden, 3,750 miles from Krakatoa, and in November they reached New York. The whole western sky was in such a blaze of cardinal red along the Hudson valley that in some towns an alarm of fire was sounded.

It is doubtful whether equally conspicuous sky glows will now be observed in our latitude. But the dust from Pelee and Soufriere will probably be traceable to great distances and the study of its drift will be of great interest and value to meteorological science.

THE COAL STRIKE.

150,000 men out;
Average per day, $2
$300,000 per day;
Say, you miners,
Where's your common sense?
Don't you see
Where you'd be
If you struck
By working right along
And putting that money
Into a labor improvement fund,
Instead of striking the way you do
And dropping the whole wad?
You talk about the rich man
Oppressing you!
Rats!
Rot!
You've got
$9,000,000 to throw to the birds.
In 30 days.
Has anybody else got that much
To let go of?
Come off!
Brace up!
Have some savvey!
Go on strike for 30 days
At $300,000 a day.
And you'll have scads enough
To buy a half dozen Legislatures
And make laws
To suit yourselves.
Do you tumble?
You ought to be hit a lick
With a pick
In the thinker,
So you'd know something,
Are you on?
Of course you ain't;
Your'e off;
Away off.
See?
—W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

This may be applied, on a smaller scale, to the Portland strike in the building trades.

Sol. Lemery, son of the late Louis Lemery and a prosperous farmer from Umatilla county, has been in this section the past few days visiting his mother and the other members of the family. We acknowledge a friendly call. Mr. Lemery is an enthusiastic Republican and wore a Furnish button as do all this numerous family. He says an intimate business acquaintance of ten years enables him to speak good words for Mr. Furnish whom he likes as a thoroughly reliable, accommodating business man and an affable gentleman whom he designates as a "self-made man" who has accumulated honestly a just competency. Mr. Lemery has made many friends for the Republican candidate for Governor during his brief stay on French Prairie, because he is known as a reliable citizen that can be relied upon.—Gervais Star.

John A. Jeffreys is turning loose a great quantity of hot air on the can-

more and say less in a given time than any other man in Oregon. He might very appropriately be called "Windy John," as it describes his chief characteristic better than any other designation that could be attached to him. This expresses all there is to him. He has always been in office or wanted office, but he has nothing to show for himself but his record, which he will not refer to on the canvas. His hot air and pleasant smiles will not catch many votes this year, for there is a United States Senator to elect, and a vote for Jeffreys is a vote for the Democratic policies of the Nation. He will not be able to get far with this burden imposed upon him.

A curious story is told of Republican politics in Oregon to the effect that in that state no Republican Governor was ever re-elected, and that in fact no one was ever re-nominated. The unbroken practice of the party has been to seek a new candidate to lead it in a fight succeeding a Republican administration. We have not immediately at hand the data to show how far this policy has been successful, but there ought to be some advantages in it, as surely there are some disadvantages. The policy of always giving a Governor re-nomination has drawbacks, but there are times when its reversal would be welcome.—New Bedford, Mass., Standard.

E. M. Croisan seems to be quite able to defend his record as an official. He makes a convincing talk and supports it by facts that cannot be successfully controverted. Those who think that capital can be made of his official career are entitled to all the satisfaction they can get out of it. He will come out at the end stronger and will gain votes in nearly every precinct by reason of the fight that is being made upon him. It looks now as if he would have the other fellows explaining before the campaign has progressed very far. This will be interesting, as a sort of mystery hangs over some of the opposition that has aroused the curiosity of the public.

Although it is not intended for the purpose, the order of Mr. Harriman reducing passenger fares in Oregon over the lines of the Southern Pacific to three cents a mile will take the wind out of the sails of some of the Democratic brethren on the present campaign. The order is in pursuance of the plan of Mr. Harriman to build up and develop the country tributary to the lines of railroad in Oregon under his control, and incidentally to augment and improve the business of these railroad lines, now and for all time. It is an act in accordance with cool, far seeing busines policy.

There seems to be an upheaval among the members of the faculty of the University of Oregon, at Eugene. these things frequently happen in the best regulated families and can't be helped. There is but little profit for men associated in a work remaining together if they cannot work in peace and harmony.

The voluntary reduction of railroad fare from four to three cents a mile over the lines of the Southern Pacific in Oregon is an act that speaks well for that company's management. The reduction will take place immediately and will have the effect of greatly augmenting the possenger traffic all along the line.

The letter written to Mr. Wann, candidate on the Democratic ticket for Superintendent of Public Instruction, by Prof. E. T. Moores, school superintendent for Marion county, is a plain and pertinent one, and it deserves a candid answer. Mr. Wann has put himself in position to be charged with uttering a falsehood, and he should clear up the matter if he can.

There is a broad field of labor for the newly organized Civic League. There is much to be done, and the laborers unfortunately are often few. Salem's best people are interested in it, and that it will accomplish much good goes without saying.