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The Statesman has been published for nearly fifty years, and it has many subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these objects 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 our subscription 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

SOMETIMES FOOD AND SOME
TIMES POISON.

The Astorian is quite sure that the Mays law is a dead letter, because Mr. Fulton was not on the official ballot as a candidate for U. S. Senator. But who is to blame for his conspicuous absence in the matter? Does he believe in the direct election of Senators? If so, will the Astorian, as his spokesman, inform the people of Oregon why he withheld his name from them as a candidate for the Senate, with the opportunity created largely by himself, and, having scouted the law, now presents himself as a candidate in the same old and discredited way?

The people themselves would like to know why they were thus slighted by men who now are trying to dominate the Legislature by the same methods that have in the past been the crying evil of the times?

The Astorian is very much concerned lest there be some indication of a friendly feeling toward Governor Geer on the part of the Democrats. It belongs to the contingent of insurgent newspapers proposing to induce the Legislature, if possible, to trample under foot the popular vote, and in its blind hunt in support of the undertaking, goes so far as to question Geer's Republicanism. And all this in the face of the fact that Mr. Geer was battling for the gold standard when Mr. Fulton was publicly declaring that what this country wanted was a speedy adoption of the silver standard of Mexico, and was citing Mexico as an example for the United States to follow.

Mr. Fulton was one of the men who had to be converted from his errors on the money question by the gold standard speeches of men like Mr. Geer.

But the Astorian says: "For years Mr. Fulton has worked for other candidates for the Senate, and placed John H. Mitchell in his present position." Indeed! Then what effect in "placing him in his present position" did the votes of about a dozen Democrats have? The Statesman feels very kindly to Mr. Mitchell and to his friends, but when Mr. Fulton held the joint convention for twenty minutes after

it possible that he could have known that the tally sheet had already recorded the votes of a dozen Democrats? Could he have known it? Perish the thought! Democratic sympathy or support, never unless —

MAKING THEM AMERICANS.

The Hebrew is naturally a good citizen. The Hebrews of America are doing everything possible to Americanize the Jewish immigrants. Their effort is systematic. It is in line with their mode of their standard of life. If our troubles were centered alone in the Jewish immigrant, we would not have to bother much with the immigration question. Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance in New York, has prepared a Yiddish pamphlet, which will be distributed among Jewish immigrants upon their landing at Ellis Island, for the purpose of familiarizing them with the institutions, conditions and methods of their new home. The geography, resources and form of Government of the United States are explained in the first chapter. The religion, or rather the absence of a state of religion, is described, and the stranger is congratulated on his freedom to enjoy his own opinion in this respect. The differences between the Russian and the American school system is pointed out. There are chapters on industries, including the factory system, life in large cities and in the country, and a very strong chapter on the damages of the town, dance halls, pines, dens of various kinds, fake doctors, palmists and fortune tellers are described, and the immigrant is taught not to allow himself to be victimized.

It is amusing to read in the papers that certain persons are preparing "headquarters" in Portland, and that the same ones have secured certain "headquarters" in Salem to be used in the furtherance of their senatorial candidacies. Some of these men are the identical statesmen who, two years ago, with uplifted hands and eloquent voices, proclaimed that what we need-

vote for Senator, so that the intriguing so common around "headquarters" would be impossible. The toiling masses were to be given a chance to settle these matters, and the necessity its constitutional limit had expired, issued was a law providing for a popular vote without "headquarters" would be sent a-glimmering. The law was passed, but when the time came no one of these aspiring statesmen had the courage to go before the voters under the very law, the advocacy of which brought forth so much eloquence in praise of the common people. "Headquarters" are still needed. "The people be d—d."

The Statesman notices a growing solicitude on the part of the people of Oregon over the question of the protection of the right to vote for Senator by direct ballot. As the time approaches for the assembling of the Legislature, they realize more strongly that there is a principle at stake, and that it is in danger of being violated at the first trial. It is dangerous business, this proposal to disregard the mandate of the people. The member of the Legislature who is thinking of lending himself to the scheme of violation would better think twice, or a hundred times, before casting his vote.

The insurgent papers get hysterical when a Democrat hints that the Republicans not only should keep faith with their own law providing for a popular vote for Senator, but should keep faith with the people as well. Some of these very Republicans grew very hysterical, also, when during the session two years ago the Democrats began to announce that their votes should be cast for Mitchell—hysterical with joy. But the very hysterics of some men are hysterical!

Time flies. The remainder of the debt of Willamette University should be paid before the New Year is many days older. It is an important matter.

The United States had a string on Hawaii, even before the cable was laid.

Today or tomorrow will take place the formal opening of the first trans-oceanic wireless telegraph station on the soil of the United States. The message that will mark this event will be flashed through the air by Marconi, the inventor, to King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy. It will be "Greeting to your Royal Highness, from faithful subject, Marconi." The station from which the message will go is at South Wellfleet, Massachusetts, whose plant has been tested and found in proper condition for the business required of it. The power is applied to it by a 75-horse-power dynamo, and the apparatus throws a spark as large as one's fist and as long. The sending of a message by this new process sounds like the discharge of a rapid-fire gun. It will require a force of millions of volts—the largest voltage ever yet obtained in an electrical current.

A brief history of wireless telegraph

from its very inception sixty years ago, to the present actual communications will be of interest in this connection:

1842—Professor Morse sent signals across the Susquehanna river without metallic connection of any sort by means of wires stretched along the banks.

1850—September, James Lindsay, of Dundee, read a paper before the British Association stating that if wires were run along the coast of America and Britain and charged by batteries he could send messages from Britain to America.

1864—December 8, Clerk Maxwell defined at the Royal Society the other waves to a certain extent and showed that wireless telegraphy would be possible by means of the electro-magnetic waves, the velocity of which he concluded was the same as that of light, a conclusion which has subsequently been proved correct.

1879—Prof. D. Hughes found that a microphone in connection with the telephone produced sounds in the latter when the microphone was at a distance of several feet from coils through which a current was passing.

1885—Sir William Preece, of the General postoffice of London, sent currents between two insulated squares of wire, each side measuring 440 yards, and the squares were a quarter of a mile apart.

1886—Sir William Preece also sent signals between two parallel telegraph wires four and a half miles apart.

1887—Professor Hertz discovered that when a discharge was made from a Leyden jar across an air gap sparks would also pass across a gap in a circle or square of wire held away from the jar. The discovery showed that the ether waves steamed out from the spark gap in every direction.

1889—Sir Oliver Lodge obtained his first successful signaling results carried out with what he termed the syntonic currents, the coherer principle forming a part of the experiment.

1890—November 24, The first notice of the coherer invented by Professor Branley appeared in Comptes Rendus, the coherer consisting of metal filings.

1892—Sir William Preece established regular communication between Flattholm, an island fort in the Bristol channel, and Lavernock, on the Welsh coast, three and a third miles distant.

1894—Dr. Rubeau and Professor Reubens signaled across the Wampanoag, at Potsdam, a distance of three miles, using a base line 550 feet long. The message was passed by means of earth currents.

1897—Mr. Marconi sent signals from Lavernock to Flattholm and introduced the high wire or aerial.

1898—Mr. Marconi's wireless system having been reported on favorably by Sir William Preece, it was established between the Royal yacht Osborne and Osborne house.

1899—Professor Braun took out patents abroad in connection with wireless telegraphy.

1899—Professor Chunder Bhose read a paper before the British Royal Society on the action of coherers.

1901—December, "S" signals received by Mr. Marconi at Hospital Point, New Foundland, from Cornwall.

1902—February, The Philadelphia remained in communication with the Marconi station at Poldhu for a distance of 1,550 miles.

1902—December, Actual wireless telegraph communication establish-

ed between Cape Breton, Canada, and Cornwall, England; dispatches being sent by the Governor General of Canada to King Edward, to the King of Italy and to the London Times.

CERTAINLY, LOAD IT ONTO THE GOVERNOR.

The Astoria News, in seeking a justification for a revolt against the popular vote for Senator, says:

"Of course the candidacy of Governor Geer on the Republican ticket is not to be considered. He has made an able Governor."

"He is a man of versatile talent. He is a man of resources and may sometime win the honor. But it will be when he has atoned for the defeat of Mr. Furnish, the nominee of his own party."

Certainly. Of course, for instance, the fact that Union county, which gave the Republican state ticket over one hundred majority, but went in favor of Chamberlain by 700 majority, did so because the Governor was up there instructing the people to vote for Chamberlain.

Union county is one of the three counties in the state that voted against the Governor for Senator, yet the fact that Chamberlain carried it by such an immense majority is due to the Governor's powerful influence in a county he could not carry himself! What was the matter with Furnish that he could not carry Union county, or Umatilla? Did Geer do it? Why, sure.

The mistake of the State Convention must "be atoned for," and since it was under Geer's control, he is the man who must do the atoning.

Clatsop county gave Secretary Dunbar over 900 majority and Treasurer Moore over 600, but gave Furnish only 106! The question is, who is going to "atone" for the sin of Clatsop county? If the home county of Fulton and the Astoria newspapers had given Furnish only half the majority it did even Treasurer Moore, not counting Dunbar, he would have been elected Governor.

Verily, Fulton should not cast a longing eye toward the U. S. Senate, not this time. "He is an able man. He is a man of versatile talent. He is a man of resources and may sometime win the honor, but it will be when he has atoned for the defeat of Mr. Furnish."

The trouble with Fulton is that he has as much "atoning" to do as Geer has, and has no popular vote besides.

It should not be forgotten that Clatsop county, which gave the rest of the Republican state ticket over 600 majority, only went for Furnish by 106. If that county had given the Republican candidate even half the majority it did the rest of the state candidates, he would have been elected Governor by 200 majority. In view of the fact that his own county slaughtered the Republican candidate for Governor and is more than responsible for Chamberlain's election, and that he has only 150 of the popular votes for U. S. Senator, while Governor Geer has 45,000, Fulton's candidacy "is not worth considering."

The Statesman feels very kindly toward Mr. Fulton, but before he wins the Senatorship he must "atone" for

Clatsop county's slump and for his disregard of the peoples' rights in the matter of submitting his name to them at the last election. It will be found in the long run that the "people are worth considering."

The insurgent press are trying to persuade the members of the Legislature that the peoples' vote for Senator was a farce and that the Mays law shall not be respected. It is proposed to ignore the law by not voting for the "highest candidate" when that candidate's name is presented to the Legislature. Then why comply with that feature of the law which provides that the presiding officers shall announce to the separate houses the name of the highest candidate? What is the use of announcing the name at all if it is not to be voted for? And why, then, in pursuance of the same line of revolutionary procedure, should the Secretary of State transmit the vote to the presiding officers at all? Be consistent, gentlemen. You are warned that you are advising the Legislature to play with fire, and it may prove a dangerous game. Why not suppress the popular vote in the office of the Secretary of State? Will you advise trying it? Why not?

If it is to be "the people be d—d" anyway, and if they didn't know what they were doing, anyway, and if the Mays law is only a farce, anyway, and if it is to be a cinch game of combined bosses, why announce the result of the popular vote to the Legislature? If the popular vote is to be strangled after it is allowed to rise to its feet, why not strangle it while it is yet a-born-in? Who will be the first insurgent editor to suggest this complete way of showing his contempt of the people for not voting as they were expected.

The Oregonian is worried because the state has made some lieh land selections that have not been approved at Washington. Of course no selection by a state can be rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office unless there is fraud intended by the state authorities. Of course such a thing never happened under any former Governor or in any other state. Of course no selections made by Governor Lord or Governor Penoyer were ever rejected at Washington. No, never.

Loyalty to home institutions—home manufactures, home tradesmen, home mechanics, home banks, home stores, and home men—is the practical principle which builds up cities, makes prosperity, gives force and strength to public demands and brings respect from outside people with whom we come in contact. That is the spirit which has made Seattle the great city which it is acknowledged to be. Stand for home against all comers.

As was predicted, the hop market is looking up, and it is likely to continue to look up until all the bales left in the hands of the growers are bought up—and the last of them will probably go at as high as 20 cents. The consumers will have to pay about that figure to the dealers for their large holdings, or even a higher figure.

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Our \$10.00	\$12.00	LINES NOW REDUCED TO	\$ 7.00
Our 10.00	11.00 12.00	" " "	7.50
Our 11.00	12.00 12.50	" " "	8.00
Our 12.50	13.00	" " "	8.50
Our 12.00	12.50	" " "	9.00
Our 15.00		" " "	9.50
Our 12.00	13.00 14.00 15.00	" " "	10.00

Our \$14.00, \$16.00	LINES NOW REDUCED TO	\$11.00
Our 15.00	" " "	12.00
Our 16.00 17.00 18.00	" " "	12.50
Our 16.50	" " "	13.00
Our 17.00 18.00 20.00	" " "	14.00
Our 17.00 17.50 20.00	" " "	15.00

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