

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty 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 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 subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the paper for the full term. 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



REPUBLICAN TICKET

STATE.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
F. A. MOORE.

For State Food and Dairy Commissioner,
J. W. BAILEY.

For Presidential Electors,
J. N. HART.

JAS. A. FEE.

GRANT B. DIMICK.

A. C. HOUGH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Member Congress—First District,
BINGER HERMANN.

Second District,
J. N. WILLIAMSON.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Judges,
GEO. H. BURNETT, of Marion.

B. L. EDDY, of Tillamook.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN H. McNARY, of Marion.

MARION COUNTY TICKET.

County Judge—John H. Scott.

Sheriff—W. J. Culver.

Clerk—John W. Roland.

Assessor—Fred J. Rice.

Treasurer—W. Y. Richardson.

Recorder—John C. Siegmund.

School Supt.—E. J. Moores.

Commissioner—I. C. Needham.

Surveyor—B. B. Herrick.

Coroner—A. M. Clough.

Representatives—Jos. Calvert, Hubbard;

J. G. Graham and T. B. Kay, Sa-

lem; John Richie, Scotts Mills; Jesse

H. Settemier, Woodburn.

COMMITTEEMEN.

Chairman State Central Committee—

Frank C. Baker, Portland.

Chairman Congressional Central Com-

mittee—Walter L. Toose, Woodburn.

Member State Central Committee—

Hal D. Patton, Salem.

Chairman County Central Committee—

Chas. A. Murphy, Salem.

For Justice of the Peace—

H. H. TURNER.

For Constable,

ROBT. O. DONALDSON.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Of all the legal holidays now recog-

nized and observed by the Americans

people, none commemorates a more no-

ble purpose than that which actuated

the volunteers in the Union Army be-

tween the years 1861 and 1865. The

life of the greatest nation on earth,

and that especial one which stood out

alone for the greatest freedom of man-

kind consistent with good government,

was attacked for that very fact.

As one man, with no object in view

other than to guarantee that the "gov-

ernment of the people and for the peo-

ple and by the people might not perish

from the earth," the volunteers came

from every Northern state and for four

years the very continent was shaken

by the tread of contending forces while

lives were sacrificed in defense of a

great principle in a manner never be-

fore known in human history.

This was done unselfishly, patrioti-

cally and without compensation, prac-

tically, save as it resulted in the pres-

ervation of that government founded

by the Revolutionary Fathers after a

similar struggle and for a similar pur-

pose. Upon the great sacrifices made

by the Boys in Blue in 1861 and '5

rests today in a constitutional govern-

ment which is light of the world and

the hope of mankind. For it all we are

under lasting obligation to those who today constitute the Grand Army of the Republic. They represent the survivors of the grandest volunteer organization that ever assembled for any purpose since the beginning of time and no badge stands for more that should be held sacred by every American citizen than the little bronze button which distinguishes the Grand Army man. All honor to the remaining few who annually remember their dead comrades by appropriate ceremonies and call to mind the great crisis in the history of the Great Republic. Every patriotic citizen should appropriate observe Memorial Day in remembrance of the great and decisive combat which cemented the states in an "indissoluble union."

A CONTEST THAT NEVER DOWNS.

On the 6th of June the people of Union county will take a popular vote on the relocation of the county seat. For more than thirty years this question has been one of burning interest in that county and scarcely an election has been held within that time that has not seen some candidate slaughtered at the polls for no other reason than that his attitude was considered for or against a re-submission of the county seat question.

Republican candidates of first-class qualifications have been sent up Salt Creek in Republican years, while Democratic candidates have bitten the dust of unmerited defeat during Democratic years because their geographic locations rendered them objects of local suspicion as to this most important of all questions. If President Roosevelt should in a most indifferent manner remark that Union is an especially ideal place for the county seat of Union county, the Republican candidates for electors this fall would not receive a single vote in any of the La Grande precincts. And the people of Union are the victims of the same inoperable disease.

Way back in 1872, the Legislature passed an act of re-location, providing that five towns, La Grande, Union, Cove, Summerville and Island City should be voted for, and that if no candidate should receive a majority vote, then the two receiving the highest votes should enter as candidates at a subsequent election. At that time La Grande was the county seat and had been since the creation of the county some ten years before.

Of course, a spirited contest ensued and public meetings were held all over the county. The writer recalls attending one of these meetings in a school house in the old "Iowa" settlement where he made his first attempt to address a public assemblage. As might have been expected, of the five candidates no one received a majority, but La Grande and Union were declared to have been the two highest.

But a temporary hitch occurred here. When the postoffice of Cove was established it was officially and locally called "Forest Cove," but on account of the frequent confusion arising from the similarity of its name with that of Forest Grove, the word "Forest" had been dropped by the department at Washington but a few years prior to the county seat contest. But many of the old settlers still called it Forest Cove. So, when the vote was canvassed it was declared that while La Grande undoubtedly had the highest vote, Union had 275, Cove 272 and "Forest Cove" 6.

Of course, everybody knew that these six votes were intended for Cove, and that if they had been counted as those who cast them intended, it would have placed Cove as the contestant with La Grande, but the legal advantage it gave was not to be thrust aside, so Union entered the lists against La Grande and won the fight.

But it might have been otherwise. Several prominent citizens of the Cove proposed to carry the question into the courts, and the writer was commissioned to apply to Hon. J. H. Lasater, formerly of Salem, but then residing in Walla Walla, for an opinion as to the legal rights of the Cove in the manner in which the votes had been counted, but his answer, while giving some encouragement, freely admitted the possibility of defeat, so the matter was dropped and the Cove vote was almost unanimously given to the support of Union at the ensuing election.

The six men who had voted for "Forest Cove" were old timers, living in High Valley and publicly stated frequently that they had voted without remembering that the name had been officially changed. If they had voted for "Cove," as they intended, the general opinion was that it would have won the prize and for the past thirty years would have been—in hot water.

As it was, La Grande seriously contemplated instituting a contest over the result, but the Union authorities committed what the La Grande people called a "rape" at the time, and went in the "dead of night" and carted all the records to Union in a lumber wagon—if a thing can be carted in a wagon—spilling valuable documents at intervals the entire distance, so the matter was dropped.

But the war has never ceased. The voters of La Grande of both parties have knifed good men living in Union, frequently defeating them, while Union has as often repaid in kind. At the last regular session of the Legislature a bill was passed re-submitting

the question to the people, but Union attacked the constitutionality of the law on the ground that the provision for a court house at La Grande in case it won, rendered the entire act nugatory, since the county was already in debt beyond the constitutional limit. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and decided in favor of Union. At the special session last December, however, another act was passed providing for a submission of the question upon petition of 60 per cent of the voters of the county, with no mention of public buildings, but La Grande must get 60 per cent of the voters if it wins the prize. That town has already bonded itself to furnish the necessary public buildings practically without cost to the county.

While this question has been one of unpleasant domestic turmoil in Union county for a generation, even outsiders could wish that it might be brought to a successful termination that would mean permanency. Union is one of the prettiest little cities in Oregon, situated at the point on Catherine creek where that beautiful mountain stream first enters Grand Ronde valley, fresh from the snows of the Eagle Creek mountains, has a splendid water power, is in the midst of a very fertile country and it would seem the county seat should be left there, more especially since La Grande, on account of its favored railroad business and other advantages, stands in no need of the benefits that might accrue to it from the change.

Presented in this light to the average La Grander, he admits it and will even add that he has had nothing to do with the present agitation, and affects a kind of indifferent surprise that the question is coming up at this time! But it is coming just the same. The nine lives of the traditional cat are not to be compared in the matter of tenacity with that of the ordinary county seat fight, especially that in Union county which began thirty years ago.

THE "ARGUMENT" IS NOT SO BAD—REMEMBERING.

"With fine weather for crops, logging in full swing, merchants busy, everybody pleased over the future outlook for Lane county, ought to be sufficient to inspire a rousing Republican victory all along the line at the polls in June," Eugene Register. What do intelligent voters of Lane county think of this brilliant "argument,"—Portland Journal.

The Statesman has no sort of doubt that the voters of Lane county will regard this argument as being convincing, recalling the reasons urged by the Democrats during the hard times a few years ago demanding the displacement of the Republicans.

If lower prices for farm produce of all kinds ever before prevailed or if there was ever before a more helplessly paralyzed market for anything that anybody had to sell, no historian ever took the pains to record it. And what a prolonged and distressing howl went up from our Democratic brothers as to the alleged cause of it all!

From the Democratic standpoint there was but one explanation for the business stagnation that pinched everybody. "The vicious financial policy of the Republican party." "The accused gold standard." "Republican legislation on financial policies that were maintained by the 'apostasy' of President Cleveland, was the only accepted reason for the universal industrial depression."

So, if Republicans were compelled to stand under the accusation of responsibility for the hard times, the "argument" of the Eugene Register for Republican success on account of "busy merchants and a promising business outlook," should be unquestionably accepted by the Democrats as logic of the highest order. If Republicans should be roasted for unfavorable conditions, please be consistent and fair enough to graciously concede them the credit for busy merchants and busier workmen in every direction.

Coxey's army is keeping off the grass these times without any urging.

THE "PLAIN DUTY" OF REPUBLICANS.

There is the soundest of good sense in the claim that every friend of President Roosevelt should go to the polls on election day and vote the Republican ticket. And he should vote for all of it. The reason for this lies in the fact that every state in the Union will be looking with undisguised interest to the expression of public sentiment which Oregon may give at that time. It will be regarded as an indication of the standing of President Roosevelt in the minds of our people—of the popularity, or otherwise, of his administration.

Let no Republican be mistaken in this view of the situation. A large majority is greatly to be preferred in June to one in November, because it will be vastly more important. If Oregon should give President Roosevelt 500 majority in November it would do him and the party as much good as would 20,000, but a majority in June of but 500 would go far toward defeating the Republican National ticket in November, and nobody knows this better than the Democratic party. Even from a National standpoint the June election in Oregon will be by far more important than that following in November.

Since Mr. Hermann and Mr. Williamson are candidates for Congress where

National policies are formulated, they should receive every Republican vote in Oregon in June, as bearing heavily on the result in November. Whatever their combined majorities may be below 20,000 will merely indicate the extent of Republican apathy and failure to discharge an important public duty. Republicans should be thoroughly awake to their present obligation.

A GOOD LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing for printing party tickets on the official ballot in groups in order that if a voter desired to vote a straight ticket he could do so by merely marking a cross at the top of the group and one cross would be sufficient to indicate his approval of the entire ticket. The change was in the interest of the voter, making it less of a Chinese puzzle to "fish out" the names of his preferred candidates as well as saving time in the election booth.

The Statesman has heretofore pointed out the unfairness of the present law which provides for printing the names of all the candidates for any one office in a group and arranged alphabetically, that candidate whose name begins with the letter nearest the top of the alphabet having a decided advantage in the arrangement, for which there has been offered no legitimate justification.

The proposed change, decidedly in the interest of fairness to candidates and manifestly lessening the confusion of many voters, was vetoed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature. There was no excuse for this veto save that in a state heavily Republican the per cent of mistakes made by voters while undertaking to solve the riddle presented by a ballot containing from seventy-five to two hundred names, arranged confessedly so he may vote for all his party candidates without taking time to hunt them out, will necessarily come largely from Republican voters.

A sample of this unfairness was shown in the defeat of Judge Hewitt six years ago by Judge Boise, merely and solely because the instructions on the ballot said "vote for two," and the first two names, Boise and Burnett, received the majority vote. There was no objection of any kind to Judge Hewitt urged by any Republican, but for the reason that Judge Boise's father's name began with a "B," and Judge Hewitt's father was less fortunate, the former was elected district judge under our system of arranging the official ballot.

And with that tendency to espouse the wrong side of a public question which uniformly characterizes the Democratic party, that organization is actually undertaking to make a party question of the Governor's veto of this very meritorious bill. Some of the Democratic papers are even insisting that voters inquire as to how Republican candidates who have been renominated voted on the bill! Surely, if any one thing should commend a candidate to the average voter it would be the proof that he supported a law with so much merit and common sense as this vetoed measure contained.

The Statesman calls attention to the matter at this time in order that voters may be reminded of the necessity of looking at the names of candidates carefully, and when the ballot says "vote for two" or "vote for five," do not vote for the first two or five, necessarily, but scan the names carefully and mark the Republican candidates wherever they may be found.

The mere accident of birth should give no candidate a preference on the official ballot, no matter what party he represents.

WORMY.

The Portland Journal, which, by the way, is a very readable paper, is possessed with the idea, apparently, that it is opposed to the re-election of Mr. Hermann, and its hallucination goes to the extent of believing that there are reasons for its opposition.

Mr. Hermann has been constantly before the people of this district for more than twenty years. No man is better known to its voters than he. He was an appreciated veteran long years before the Journal had been conceived. After all these years of public service he was nominated last month by acclamation. After a very spirited struggle before the people all opposition vanished even before the contest came on. The Republicans of the first district are not rascals. They are not only a bunch of first class men, averaging fully up to the standard reached in any other district in the United States, and by any other party, intellectually, but they are as careful of their reputation, politically, as—well, as the Portland Journal, itself.

The Republicans of this district know Mr. Hermann quite as well as the Journal does, knew him the day they unanimously renominated him as well as the Journal did or does, and better than anybody knows the Journal, much as our esteemed contemporary is—esteemed. But in a late issue of that paper it suggests how Mr. Hermann "might save himself."

Passing over the fact that Mr. Hermann is on quite as safe ground as that occupied by the Journal itself, it is amusing to read the suggestion that Mr. Hermann might "save himself" if he would "get a certificate of character

from the President." But who has asked such a certificate save an occasional Democrat? Who is worrying about the relations existing between the President and Mr. Hermann except a Democrat here and there who will vote for Mr. Veatch and would do so even if the President should come to Oregon and personally take the stump for Hermann?

Will the Journal say it would oppose Veatch and support Hermann if a statement should be secured from the President saying he would prefer Hermann's election to that of Veatch? If that would not cause it to transfer its support to Hermann, will it admit, then, that it is dealing daily in a lot of extremely thin hot air?

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

Memorial Day was appropriately observed in Salem on May 30, 1888, which is recorded in the Statesman as being "a very hot day and exceedingly dusty roads made the march to the Odd Fellows' cemetery a very arduous journey." Co's. A. B. and I. O. N. G. marched to the cemetery with Col. T. C. Smith and staff, Co. B. Capt. Lovell, commanding, Co. I. Capt. Gesner commanding and Co. A. Capt. Wrightman commanding, followed by Sedgwick Post and Indian students.

Adjutant Byars read the general orders. Post Commander Z. M. Parvin made a short and patriotic address, which was followed by prayer by Chaplain J. W. Crawford. Mr. Parvin again spoke and was followed by a song by the choir, "There is Rest in the Shade of the Trees."

Major Thomas Bell, of Dallas, delivered a "short but eloquent tribute to the noble dead," after which "bouquets of beautiful flowers were deposited on the graves of the fallen heroes."

In the evening exercises were held in Reed's Opera House at which "a splendid audience was present, the ladies predominating." Captain Woodruff, U. S. A., of Vancouver, was the orator, being introduced by W. N. Ladue. The exercises consisted of remarks by Prof. Parvin, song by the choir, "Wrap the Flag Around Me, Boys," by Miss Anna Parmenter and choir, "Sleeping for the Flag," and the reading of a poem by J. N. Brown.

"With the singing of 'America,' the vast throng dispersed, all blessing the glorious Stars and Stripes."

ALWAYS SADLY IMPRESSIVE.

The ceremonies attending the Grand Army services yesterday were very impressive, as they always are to those who appreciate what Memorial Day stands for and what the great struggle in '61-5 signified to the Government of the United States. Forty years ago this summer witnessed a crisis in the progress of the war that weighed heavily on the heart of every loyal citizen and even the steadfast courage of President Lincoln was shaken at times as the tide of battle wavered between the contending armies.

It was only the heroism of such men as formed the Grand Army line yesterday, loyal and persistent under the most disheartening surroundings, that finally brought victory to the Union cause and faith throughout the world in the stability of a free government. A feeling of gratitude for this result of the great contest that "tried men's souls," must have dominated every heart yesterday as the grizzled veterans again marched in line to the music of half-forgotten marches, sadly, and almost regretfully, recalling the hardships and carnage of camp life and battlefield after the lapse of four eventful decades in the history of the Government they served so well in the days when its continual existence was a question trembling in a balance so uncertain as the fortunes of war.

One of the most picturesque state buildings at the St. Louis Exposition is that of Tennessee which is an exact reproduction of the "Hermitage," the old home of Andrew Jackson. It is furnished with the same household goods used by the famous statesman President and many other articles used by him and which are extremely valuable on account of their historic associations.

In Tennessee there is what is known as the "Ladies' Hermitage Association," which has charge of the old homestead and by whose courtesy these valuable relics will adorn the Tennessee building during the Exposition for edification of tens of thousands who will call to see them. But one of the most interesting features of the Tennessee building is the fact that it will be presided over by the granddaughter of General Jackson. Mrs. Rachel Jackson-Lawrence. To be sure General Jackson had no children, but he adopted a son, named him after himself, and Mrs. Lawrence is his daughter. She was born at the Hermitage in 1832, while Jackson was President, and spent most of her time as a baby at the White House. In 1853 she married Dr. J. M. Lawrence, and has since lived within one mile of the Jackson homestead, devoting her time to her children and her other home interests. It was the unanimous wish of the people of Nashville that Mrs. Lawrence take charge of the Tennessee building and she has reluctantly done so, but her doing so has added to the pleasure of a visit to the reproduced "Hermitage."

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