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BY HOFER BROTHERS.

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WM. J. BRYAN

He Deems a Great Army Unnecessary and Unwise.

It Will Take Producers From Shop and Field and Make Them Consumers.

In his annual message sent to congress, December 5, 1898, President McKinley made the following recommendations in favor of a permanent increase in the standing army:

The importance of legislation for a permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest, and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question but that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none to many to meet the necessities of the situation.

It is strange that this request for so large an increase in the permanent army should be asked of a peace-loving people just at a time when the Czar of Russia is urging the nations of the world to join in a reduction of military establishments. But strange as it may seem, the President not only request it, but Republican leaders in Congress seem inclined to grant the request.

Progress in Europe; retrogression in the United States.

In the old world "the currents of destiny" seem to be running in the direction of relief to the people from military burdens. Shall they run in an opposite direction here?

During the recent campaign people were urged to support the party in power until the "fruits of victory" could be made secure. Is the first fruit of victory to be realized in the transfer of a large body of men from the field and workshop to camps and barracks—from the ranks of the wealth-producers to the ranks of the tax-consumers? Such a transfer will lessen the nation's wealth-producing power and at the same time exact a larger annual tribute from those who toil.

Any unnecessary increase in the regular army is open to several objections, among which may be mentioned the following:

First—It increases taxes, and thus does an injustice to those who contribute to the support of the government.

Second—It tends to place force above reason in the structure of our government.

Third—It lessens the nation's dependence upon its citizen soldiery—the sheet-anchor of a republic's defense.

No one objects to the maintenance of a regular army sufficient in strength to maintain law and order in time of peace and to form the nucleus of such an army as may be required when the military establishment is placed on a war footing; but the taxpayers are justified in entering a vigorous protest against excessive appropriations for military purposes.

It is not surprising that the protest is most vigorous from the manner, because under our system of taxation the bulk of our Federal revenues is collected from import duties and internal revenue taxes upon liquors and tobaccos, all of which bear most heavily upon the poor. Import duties are collected upon articles used by the people, and the people do not use articles taxed in proportion to their income.

For instance, a man with an income of $100,000 does not eat or wear or use a hundred times as much of the articles taxed as the average man with an income of $1,000. The people with small incomes, therefore, pay, as a rule, a larger percentage of their incomes to support the Federal Government than the people with large incomes. The same is true of internal revenue taxes, collected upon liquors and tobaccos. Men do not use liquor and tobacco in proportion to their incomes. Thus it will be seen that our Federal taxes are, in effect, an income tax—not only an income tax but a graded income tax, and heaviest in proportion upon the smallest incomes.

If we could supply a part of our necessary revenues from a direct income tax the burdens of a large army would be more equitably borne; but according to a decision of the Supreme Court, the income of an individual is more sacred than the individual, because a citizen can be drafted in time of danger, while his income cannot be taxed either in peace or war.

The army is the impersonation of force. It does not deliberate, it acts; it does not decide, it executes; it does not reason, it shoots.

Militarism is the very antithesis of democracy; they do not grow in the same soil; they do not draw their nourishment from the same source. In an army orders come down from the commander to the soldier, and the soldier obeys. In a republic, mandates issue from the sovereign power, and the public servant gives heed.

If anyone doubts the demoralizing results which follow the use of force, even when the force is justified by necessity, let him behold the change which has taken place in the views of many of our people during the last few months, and then estimate, if he can, the far-reaching effect which a large increase in the permanent army would have upon the thoughts, purposes and character of our people.

Our government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and its strength from the people themselves. We cannot afford to weaken the government's reliance upon the people by cultivating the idea that all the work of war must be done by professional soldiers. The citizens a safer law keeper, when he may be called upon to assist in the enforcement of law, and legislation is more likely to be just when the government relies largely upon volunteers, because support is surest when the government is so beneficent that each citizen is willing to die to preserve its blessing to posterity. The readiness with which the American people have always responded to their country's call is a guarantee as to the future.

I have suggested some of the reasons (not all, by any means), why the regular army should not be increased, unless such an increase be actually necessary. I now ask whether there is any such necessity for increasing that branch of our army, which is held for service in the United States? There may, from time to time, be need of small additions to man our fortifications, but what is there in the domestic situation to justify to excuse the demand for more soldiers?

An army of occupation for service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is made necessary by the conditions growing out of the war.

But such an army is temporary in character, and should not be made a pretext for an increase of 200 per cent in our standing army.

The president assures us, in his last message, that the only purpose our government has in taking possession of Cuba is to assist the Cubans in establishing a stable government. When that is accomplished our troops are to be withdrawn.

The number needed in the Philippines will depend largely upon the course pursued by the government in regard to those islands. It will require fewer soldiers and less time to give self-government to the inhabitants of the Philippines than it will be to give them a military government or a "carpet-bag" government.

Since our standing army was sufficient for all domestic purposes prior to the war and since there is much uncertainty in regard to army occupation, it would seem the part of wisdom to separate the two branches of service and make provision at once for the latter, leaving the friends and and opponents of a large standing army to settle the question after the volunteers are mustered out.

Most of the volunteers have no taste for military life. They left peaceful pursuits and enlisted, at a great sacrifice to themselves and their relatives, because their country needed them. Now that the war is over they desire to return home, and their desire should be gratified at the earliest possible moment. They were willing to fight when fighting was necessary; they were ready to lay down their arms as soon as hostilities ceased. If an attempt be made to secure a large increase in the army at home, merely because of a temporary need for an insular army, a prolonged Congressional debate is inevitable.

Is it fair to keep volunteers in the services while this question is being disposed of?

Unless the Republican leaders desire to hold the volunteers as hostages to compel congress to consent to a large army, they ought to be willing to postpone the consideration of the regular army bill and accept a substitute authorizing the president to recruit any army of occupation for service outside of the United States. The soldiers can be enlisted for two or three years, and before their term expires the nation's policy will be defined and the conditions so settled that provision can be made for the future with more intelligence.

In recruiting the army of occupation, opportunity should be given for the re-enlistment of such volunteers as desire to continue in service. And, I may add, that it will encourage re-enlistment if a company or battalion, formed from a volunteer regiment, is allowed to select its officers from among the members of the regiment.

The pay of enlisted men serving in the army of occupation should be considerably increased over the present rate to compensate for the greater risk to health incurred in the islands.

When the time arrives for the deliberate consideration of the permanent military establishment, it will be found safer and more economical to provide a complete modern equipment for the State militia, to gather with liberal appropriations for annual encampments, than to increase the regular army. Soldiers in the regular service are withdrawn from productive labor and must be supported the year around, while the members of the State militia receive military training without abandoning civil pursuits, and without becoming a pecuniary burden to either State or nation.

To recapitulate: There is no immediate necessity for the consideration of the proposition to permanently increase the military establishment. There is immediate necessity for the relief of the volunteers.

Let the army of occupation be recruited at once; let the size of the regular army be determined after the volunteers have been released.

The people are united in a desire to muster out the volunteers; they are divided in opinion in regard to the regular army. Let each question be decided upon its merits.

When Lady Marie Wortley Montague visited the household of the Sultan, she wrote home to England that the ladies of the harem were smothered with laughter to discover that her ladyship wore an inner vest of steel and whalebone, tight, impenetrable and stifling, in other words, a corset. The ladies of the harem would no doubt have been equally astonished, though perhaps not disposed to laughter, had they known that the women of western nations, through false ideas of delicacy, suffer in silence untold agony, and sometimes death, through neglect of their health in a womanly way. Women, who suffer in this way shrink from the embarrassing examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the majority of physicians. If they only knew it, there is no necessity for these ordeals. An eminent and skilful physician long since discovered a remedy that women may use in the privacy of their own homes. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the feminine organism, giving it strength, vigor and elasticity. It stops all debilitating drains. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics and invigorators for women. Thousands of women who were weak, sickly, petulant and despondent invalids are to-day happy and healthy as the result of the use of this wonderful medicine. Good druggists do not advise substitutes for this incomparable remedy.

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CURRENT NEWS.

The trade of Santiago is already showing a surprising growth under the American administration. General Wood has submitted a report to the war department, in which he states that the policy of nondiscriminative intercourse extended to the vessels of all nations in Santiago province has greatly facilitated the re-establishment of commercial relations and has been one of the chief features in the restoration of comparative prosperity in commerce, industry and agriculture.

Outward cargoes of sugar and other products are being gradually found for shipping, but exportations from the mines of the province have contributed the bulk of the exports.

"The fact," says General Wood, "that the mines were put into operation at an early date after the capitulation of Santiago was important in that the employment of large numbers of natives during a critical period was stimulated by the facilities for shipping ores.

The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has received from collector of Customs at Havana Colonel Lasker H. Bliss, under date of December 29, 1898 in his report.

Colonel Bliss says that the first serious embarrassment he met with on taking charge of the custom-house at Havana was caused by the fact that the Spaniards had removed nearly everything except the bare walls and floors. His first official step was to obtain a full list of employes in the custom-house, their salaries and nationality, and next information as to their general character and reputation for integrity.

Colonel Bliss says that, as was to be expected, the several places in the custom house when he assumed charge were chiefly held by Spaniards the total number employed being 239 The problem that confronts him, he says, is how to repair a house from foundation to roof without a material disturbance of its occupants and without interfering with their daily business. Under this condition, he remarks, he cannot of course begin by tearing the house down.

The London Times, commenting editorially upon Lord Cromer's declarations to the Soudanese sheike at Omdurman, says:

"They constitute the plainest assertion of British sovereignty rights in the Soudan yet made."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The speech means a protection, and will be so interpreted in the Continent."

The Standard says: "Omense will perhaps be taken at Constantinople at the conspicuous omission of the sultan's name, but it would be sheer perveality to complicate matters by a formal recognition of an influence which has forever ceased to have any validity in fact or moral right."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip has come to his home in Chicago to rest and recuperate from the attack of typhoid fever which kept him in St. Augustine for over a week. On his way to Chicago, Mr. Vanderlip stopped one day in Washington to make his report to the president as special commissioner to Porto Rico.

Mr. Vanderlip left for Porto Rico on November 20, to inquire into the currency and customs problems by the annexation of the island. He was delayed on his return journey by illness, but is now convalescent and expects to regain his strength rapidly.

"The currency of Porto Rico consists of silver and bank paper," said Mr. Vanderlip. "The silver amounts to something less than 5,500,000 pesos, the Spanish soldiers having carried a considerable porportion of the currency of the island away with them.

"Of the paper issued by the two bank, there is oustanding a little over $1,000,000. All the paper will be retired. I have recommended the valuation of the peso at 90 cents. Owing to the restricted amount of the coinage, the peso is worth considerably more than bullion of the same weight. At the custom-house two pesos are accepted for $1 in duties.

The people are delighted to be Americans, and there is every prospect for our new possession. Whatever mineral wealth there is, is wholly undeveloped, and the agricultural possibilities are apparently boundless. Only a portion of the land is under cultivation.

"There are no water works, sewers, electric-light plants, nor electric railways. There is a good field for electric roads throughout the island. With the exception of the military road, there is no road of any kind in Porto Rico.

"The franchise-seekers and promoters in general who rushed to the island almost before the American troops were landed, have begun to give place to a more solid and promising class. Undoubtedly capital will begin to seek investment there soon. There is no field for a man without capital, owing to the high price of land."

A petition has been filed before congress by the Rev. James H. Ross, in behalf of the Home Missionary Societies of the Evangelical Protestants of the United States, opposing the reopening of the Indian contract school question as urged by Cardinal Gibbons and the archbishops of the Catholic church. The petition asks congress to adhere to its announced nonsectarian appropriation policy, and concludes.

We not only protest against reopening question of sectarain appropriations, now closed by congressional action, but we petition that the general government now adopt a definite, permanent and uniform principle in accord with the spirit of the United States constitution for advancing education among the Indians on the basis of the American free common school system, in order that there shall be no departure from the American principle of keeping separate and distinct the functions of church and state."

In view of the fact that communication between the states and the Yukon district is necessarily slow and irregular, the postmaster-general has ordered that all letters addressed to parties in the Yukon district held for postage where mailed, shall be held at the mailing office for 90 days before being forwarded to the dead letter office. This will give addressees an opportunity to forward deficit postage. The steamboat "railway post-office" service between Seattle, Wash. and Dyea, Alaska, a distance of 1403 miles, heretofore temporary, has been established as a permanent route.

News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon river steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in the spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places and can scarcely escape being wrecked. The Robert Kerr, of the Moran fleet, is stuck fast on a bar 50 miles below Circle City. The fine steamer Arnold, of the Alaskan Exploration Company's fleet, was caught by the ice while fast on a bar some 30 miles below Forty Mile.

A crack boat of the Empire line, the Seattle, is stuck 12 miles below Circle City. She is on a bar and ice was jammed up all around her. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast in dangerous positions.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

TODAY'S MARKET.

PORTLAND Jan. 7. —Wheat valley 61; Walla Walla, 58c.
Flour—Portland, $3.20; Superfine $2.5 per bbl.
Oats—White 42@43c.
Hay—$8@10 per ton.
Hops—14@17c; old crop 6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@14c; Eastern Oregon, 8@11c.
Millstuff—Bran, $14; shorts, $15 @ $15 50.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.00 turkeys, live, 13@14c.
Eggs—Oregon, 20@22½c per doz.
Hides—Green, salted 60 lbs, 8@8½c. under 60 lbs, 6½@7c; sheep pelts, 15@20c.
Onions—75c@$1 per sack.
Butter—Best dairy, 25@30c; fancy creamery, 50c@60c per roll.
Potatoes, 65@75c per sack.
Hogs—Heavy, $4.75.
Mutton—Weathers 3½c; dressed, 7c
Beef—Steers, $3.25@3.50; cows, $2.50 @2.75 dressed, 5@6.

SALEM MARKET.

Wheat—49.
Oats—35c.
Hay—Baled, wheat, $6.50@$7.
Flour—In wholesale lots, $3.00; retail $3.60.
Millstuff—Bran $12½ without and $13½ with sacks; shorts—$13½@14 per ton without sacks.
Hogs—dressed, 5c.
Live cattle—2½@3c.
Sheep—Live, $2.50@$3.
Veal—5@5.
Butter—Dairy 20c; creamery 25c.
Wool—Best, 15c. Mohair 25c
Hops—Best 16@17c.
Eggs—20c in cash.
Poultry—Chickens, 7c; turkeys, live, 10@12c.
Farm smoked meats—Bacon, 8½c ham, 10c shoulder, 6@7c.
Potatoes—30c.
Apples—30c.

Stubborn COLDS

A stubborn cold is easily taken; it sticks to some people all winter and very often develops into bronchitis or consumption. You should cure a cold promptly by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This celebrated remedy is acknowledged to be most efficient and reliable for all affections of the throat and lungs. It cures a cold at once.

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HOFER BROS.

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LaGrippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. It's specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Sheperd, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Eden, Md., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Stone's Drug store.

ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY WILL stop a cough at any time, and will cure the worst cold in twelve hours, or money refunded. 25c 50c. Lunn & Brooks, druggists.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are relieved and cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of imitations Stone's Drug Store.

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Leaves Independence.....9 a. m.
Leaves Salem.....10 a. m.
Leaves Newberg.....12:00
Arrive Portland.....4:00

UP—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leaves Portland.....6 a. m.
Leaves Newberg.....10:30 a. m.
Leaves Salem.....3:00 p. m.
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