

## Reasons Why Republicans Will Not Vote for Furnish

**M**R. FURNISH has been born into the Republican party too recently to merit the support of old-line Republicans. He is open to the charge of swift conversion for revenue. He has had no legislative experience, has no ability as a campaigner; the party honored him sufficiently when it made him presidential elector, and now that he has forced himself onto the ticket behind the barricade of his barrel, it owes itself the duty of turning him down, to save its reputation. He was never known as a Democrat, but as an officeholder, and he became a Republican only to keep in the same relation to public affairs.

There is great objection to Mr. Furnish on account of having downed a good man for nomination. It is always an ungracious and unwise thing to do, but he has done it, and done it simply because he wanted the office. Mr. Furnish wanted to be governor, and proceeded to invest some money in carrying the primaries to get the nomination. It was not politics even of the second order to do that. The Jack Matthews combination had to have a candidate for governor who would put up money to carry Multnomah county, and he did it. That is not denied. He got what he went after, as others have done. It was politics, but it was not wise or great politics. At present there is no criminal statute against it.

The greatest reason why Republicans should not vote for Mr. Furnish is because he is ignorant or indifferent to conditions that alarm the taxpayers in general. He has not said a word, and does not seem to have thought about the actual conditions in which the state finds itself. He has no protests to utter against the rapid increase of official expenses, at the constant raises of state taxes. It is conceded that ten mills ought to be the limit of city taxes. But the state has risen pretty close to that limit, and it has been pointed out to him, and he has nothing to say. In his speeches he utters mere horse-laugh platitudes about standing on the Republican state platform, which is not very energetic on the salary question or against fees and perquisites. Mr. Furnish may not know that the Republican platform in 1894 declared against fees and perquisites and in favor of constitutional salaries. Platform talk is cheap, and he must take the people for cheap guys, to tell them he stands on the platform when they ask him what are you going to do about a robbery of the taxpayer of \$200,000 in the four years of your administration. The fact that Mr. Furnish wants to be a business governor ought to thrill him and the people at the opportunity to bring about an honest and more business-like order of affairs. So far the thrills along this line have been marked by their entire absence.

Mr. Furnish is not only as silent as an oyster about a better order of affairs in our state finances and revenues, but he is silent about the management of the public lands and the school lands. He talks about being "A BUSINESS MANAGER FOR THE STATE," but is content to say he will put in his time and exhaust his energies on the state institutions. He may be able to effect some saving on the payrolls, or the clothing, or the bills of fare at the various institutions. But what a hypocrisy that would be, to cut off a few pennies on the payroll of someone working at \$30 a month, and let a gigantic graft that amounts to thirty or fifty thousand a year stand untouched. He may say, I will do all these things in good time, but would it not be proper to say something about it on the campaign? Are all the great virtues of so great and good a business man to be concealed from the taxpayer, and is the taxpayer to be surprised like a child with a toy when good Mr. Furnish is safely landed for four years in the governor's office, and surrounded by a political push that is known only for its recklessness, ignorance and rapacity? Under the circumstances the taxpayer may reasonably conclude that Mr. Furnish has no intention of even keeping the Republican state platform on salary reform, or public lands, or anything else. So far as Republicans are concerned he has no just claim on their votes.

## Trying to Choke off the Fight on the Merger

**J**AMES J. HILL, president of the Northern Securities Company and the Great Northern Railway Company, has been in Washington the past week, and has been in conference with Senator Hanna and other leading men in the party.

Hill is alarmed at the threatened action against the railroad interests in which he is interested in the states where the welfare is of vital interest in connection with the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

A dispatch stating that Western states intended

to wage a vigorous warfare against the merger alarmed Hill, and he is now trying to head off adverse state legislation by inducing the administration to withdraw its suits and indicate a way in which the railroads can work in harmony, and at the same time not violate either the Sherman anti-trust law or the interstate commerce law.

"What do you want?" Hanna is represented as having asked at a conference with Hill.

"I want this government prosecution to stop, if possible," Hill replied, adding: "If in order to stop it

no option, but must enforce the laws as he finds them.

It is also reported that Postmaster-General Payne sided with the president, and argues that no matter what the financial interests of the country may do in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt, he has the mass of people with him in his fight against the trusts, and they will stick by him, even if the moneyed men of the country desert the party.

Governor Odell is personally in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt in 1904. At Charleston, South

## Man Who Would Talk to the United States Senate in His Shirt Sleeves



TILMON FORD IN ACTION  
(From Life by Ed Payne the Salem Sketch Artist.)

**A**S THE Republicans turned down their only farmer candidate for governor it is interesting to note who will lead as an orator who will have a little pull with the hay-seeds. There seems to be a great scarcity of speech-makers and the party is being raked with a fine-tooth comb to find speakers to go out and whoop it up for the banker who was nominated. One of the southern states has a Tillman and Oregon has her Tilmon Ford and he is about the only prominent man left to pull Furnish out of the mire of defeat that threatens to overwhelm him and probably will in spite of all that can be done. Tilmon Ford is a whole circus by himself on the stump. He seldom takes a case in court, but when he does get into action before a jury something has to come—he is about the only lawyer in Oregon who gets sufficiently interested in a case to perspire profusely. In THE JOURNAL's skillful cartoon you can see the perspiration rolling off him as he is laying down the law and the facts to a jury of farmers. In the legislature Ford was against the Eastern Oregon asylum bill and when it got into the supreme court a lot of the Eastern Oregon politicians came down with a sack to get Ford to take their case. He dumbfounded them by telling them he could not argue for the constitutionality of a law he had voted against on that very ground as a law-maker. Ford once took a case for a settler who filed on some land that a lot of fraudulent claimants had filed on. He dug up the facts that they had got waiters and chambermaids to do the filing and paid them to sign papers as claimants without ever seeing the land, and he knocked out the titles to about 150 quarter sections on a mere demurrer for the settler who paid him ten dollars.

the Northern Pacific Securities Company must alter its scheme of procedure, that will be done; but at any cost, there must be a halt."

Mr. Hill then it is understood, proceeded to state that the "financial interests" which contributed so heavily toward the Republican campaign funds in 1896 and again in 1900 would think twice before contributing again, unless the president consented to meet them half way in an effort to restore peace and harmony.

A short time ago Hill is said to have made open threats that his railroad interests in Minnesota would go after Governor Van Sant, and eternally blast that gentleman's future political chances. It is reported that he is now saying similar things against other governors.

The talk with Hanna resulted in a gathering at the latter's house of President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Payne. Ostensibly it was nothing but three friends taking breakfast together, but really it was a meeting to talk over the situation as outlined by Hill.

It is understood also that Senator Hanna advised moderation, and suggested that Hill's statement of the threatened enmity of the financial interests should be considered from the standpoint of practical politics.

It is understood that the president told Senator Hanna he had already studied the case from all points of view, and had come to the conclusion that he had

In these days of the sans-culotte breech-clout leadership of the Republican party in Oregon it is refreshing to see one man go to the front and help save the wreck of the state ticket who at least has his own bed to sleep on and has a lot of property and in some way represents the tax paying elements. It has been stated that the whole Republican legislative ticket of the Jack Matthews faction in Multnomah county don't pay \$15 taxes. A man like Ford who owns several farms and can stand up and call his soul his own jerks a little respectability into the fight, for he isn't trailing Banker Furnish for what there is in it. He will say a good deal for Direct Legislation and while he will not hurt Furnish's feelings in any way he will say something for primary reform being a necessity in a state where nominations have got to be mostly a matter of who has the longest sack—at least for important offices that so far Ford has never been willing to buy.

Til Ford as an orator would not be classed with the theatrical dude spell-binders and is as likely to appear on the platform with his collar off as on. But he is a picturesque vote-getter in a campaign and it is among the possibilities that he may be the next senator from Oregon, although his name is not yet before the people. If they elect one in the old way and all the sack-holders fail to make it there is one man who will go in without any sack although he can buy or sell most of the candidates. While out for McKinley on the last canvass he was in Eastern Oregon and looked up a number of pure-bred bucks for his sheep herds in Marion county. During the day he would put in his time in the corrals and pens and round up by night at the speaking place, get some boy to steer him to the hall and sometimes go on the stage in a long dusty duster, his hair and whiskers full of alfalfa and sheep droppings on his shoes, his trousers rolled up and his eyes full of alkali, looking more like a cattle puncher than a presidential elector. But when he got peeled off and fully into action on the great national issues some of the fine ladies in the front seats would wake up and wonder who it was spouting yard-wide and all-wool Republicanism until there wasn't any more calls for the band and they forgot their Florida water bottles.

That is Til Ford in action on a national campaign. He has some curious ideas of gratitude for a politician. Once a friend did him a great favor when he was a boy. The man died and Tilmon went to his funeral. Now whenever the anniversary of that man's funeral comes around Til hires the best livery rig in town, puts on a suit of clothes he wears for that occasion and a silk plug hat he never wears on any other, and drives to the cemetery at a slow pace as if it was the funeral all over again. Til Ford is an old bachelor but he has his sentimental spots and loves the children of some of his friends almost as much as if they were his own. He has helped more than one young man onto his feet, but few of his benefactors ever come to public notice. One of his hobbies is wheat raising and it is said he can figure the cost of a crop to a cent, including the time spent by the reenter gossiping in the fence corners, and he can take a drive to one of his farms nearly every day in the week and not drive to the same one twice.

Carolina, last week one of the exposition officials said that "if we are to have a Republican president and President Roosevelt cannot be nominated, Governor Odell is the man for the place. At a luncheon in the Woman's building, he was referred to as "a possible president of the United States." Governor Odell said that he ardently hoped to be a delegate to the convention that would nominate President Roosevelt for reelection.

As has been expected the city canvass as made by the school census shows a largely increased population in Sacramento over the figures returned as a result of the federal census taken two years ago. The federal census gave the population at that time as 29,282, while the canvass just completed by the school census marshals shows the population to be 32,747—an increase of 3465.

J. P. Morgan's syndicate will have a fine melon to divide on the flotation of the big shipping trust, whether J. P. takes the members in on his \$12,500,000 fee for services in organizing the trust or not.

Count Boni De Castellane has been elected to the French Chamber of Deputies. They must be hard up for campaign material over in France.

## State Printing Graft On Its Last Legs

**A**NY OF the state papers have copied THE JOURNAL's exposure of the state printing extravagance and all confess that facts have been made public that were never known before.

All three state platforms demand that the state printer be put on a salary—and still there are quibblers who pretend that the state constitution stands in the way.

The state labor convention has declared the true attitude that the state should occupy in the matter—the state should own the printing office, or else the state work should be done in commercial offices.

Few people understand that now the state printing office is owned by a private citizen who leases the plant to the state printer. The people elect a state printer, but he becomes merely the lessee of a private party who owns the state printing office and gets his share of the proceeds.

THE JOURNAL charged that this private state printing office was kept in the state house and that the state furnished light and fuel and water and janitor care free of all expense to the owner, and that he did not even pay taxes on the same.

Below will be found official proof of the facts as stated by Mr. Frank C. Baker, himself, the owner of the state printing plant. We reprint Mr. Baker's letter to the Dayton, Ore., Weekly Herald of April 25:—

PORTLAND, Ore., April 18, 1902.

EDITOR HERALD: I notice in "Brother Hofer's Journal" an excerpt from your paper on the "State Printing Office Graft;" and while I have no disposition at present to occupy much of your space in explaining the true status of the state printing department, yet I am constrained to make reply to just two sentences in your rather unfriendly criticism—namely:

"At present the state printing office is owned by Frank C. Baker, ex-state printer. It is kept free of rent in the state house."

Any one reading the above would have a perfect right to presume that your favor making the state printer pay rent to the state for the privilege he enjoys in the capitol in the matter of rooms, lights, fuel and water. Now, let us see whether or not the state printer has any warrant of law for being in the capitol, and by what authority. Section 2954, Hill's Code, says: "The state printer shall have and keep open a printing office at the seat of government of the state, supplied with material with which to perform the duties of his office, and shall be prepared to do all the work that may be required of him in pursuance of law." And your attention, Mr. Conway, is further directed to page 682 of Senate Journal of 1899, as follows:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 12.—Whereas the joint committee of the legislature appointed to examine the accounts of the state printer has approved the action of Hon. R. P. Earhart and Hon. Geo. H. McBride, while acting as secretary of state, in providing suitable rooms and other conveniences in the capitol building for the state printing office; and whereas the establishment of such office in the capitol has promoted the convenience of the legislature while in session and of the several state departments during the recess thereof, therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the House Concurring—That the action of secretary of state, as custodian of the state capitol in providing said rooms and lights, fuel and water for the state printing office is hereby approved, and the secretary of state is instructed to continue the same."

Now the next sentence—namely, "The presses shake the walls." The presses stand upon solid brick foundations, built from the ground up to a level with the floor. No part of the presses touch the floor, being independent of the building.

And in this connection let me quote a sentence from Brother "Hofer's Journal"—to wit: "By what right and authority is a part of the state house used for a printing office?" In reply to his question, his attention is respectfully called to above section of Hill's Code, and to the above resolution, and let me add especially that a Democratic senator introduced the said resolution in the senate, and that not a single vote was registered against it, and that when the resolution reached the house, a Democratic member moved that the house concur in the adoption of the resolution, and it was concurred in without opposition.

You will perceive that I have not entered into discussion of the merits of the state printing office question, but simply have submitted some facts.

FRANK C. BAKER.

The plain undisputed facts about the state printing office are that it has cost the state as follows for the past four years:

Appropriations for the years 1899-1900	\$75,205.04
Appropriations for the years 1901-1902	61,260.27
Items from other funds for printing and expense	16,444.82

Grand total for state printing office for four years	\$153,010.13
The above expense to the state for the printing	