

# GUARD WHO CAN SHOOT

## Bill Hayden Makes Six Bullseyes at the Pen

### Now He Is a Full-Fledged Employee at the Penitentiary--Record in Second Oregon Regiment

Salem; Putting six bullets into the bullseye of a target secured for William Hayden a position as wall guard at the state penitentiary. "Bill" Hayden, as he is commonly known, is a Polk county farmer, and a son of the pioneer lawyer and legislator, "Old Ben" Hayden. "Bill" recently leased his hop yard, and, having nothing else to do, sought a position at the penitentiary. He consulted two prominent politicians in Salem, and asked them to use their influence with the administration in his behalf. He was advised that merit would count for more than influence, and it was suggested to him that he ask the superintendent of the prison to give him a test on marksmanship.

Hayden accepted the advice, and went out to the prison. "Bill" has "roughed it" a good deal in his time, and is perhaps not as prepossessing in his appearance as he might be. The superintendent, nevertheless, thought the request a reasonable one, and turned Hayden over to Warden McPherson. The target was placed in position 100 yards away, and Hayden was given a prison rifle, with which he was not familiar. Scarcely taking aim Hayden pumped three bullets into the bullseye. Thinking that his record was merely a "run of luck," the warden changed the target, when Hayden repeated the accomplishment. "You may report for duty tomorrow morning," was the only comment the superintendent made after the warden had made his report.

Hayden has handled a rifle ever since he was a small boy, shooting squirrels and birds gave him the skill he could not have gained in any other way. He will be remembered by several hundred members of the Second Oregon as "Hell Roaring Bill" during the campaign in the Philippines, where he served as a member of that regiment.

When Tracy and Merrill were surrounded in the woods near Gervais a year ago, Hayden and several others were determined to plunge into the woods and bring out the desperadoes, or die in the attempt. Sheriff Durbin would not let them go, and in disgust Hayden shouldered his rifle and walked to Salem. He went back on his farm, and paid no more attention to Tracy and Merrill.

Hayden has been assigned to duty as a night guard on the wall. It may be presumed that having seen an exhibition of the guard's skill with the rifle, and knowing something of his "style," Warden McPherson will not try to repeat his feat of going over the wall at night to test the vigilance of the guards.

#### Wants the Referendum on All.

Portland, April 29.—(To the Editor)—I have noticed with a great deal of interest the able articles recently published in your columns by W. C. Cowgill, of Baker City, upon the subjects for referendum to the people at the next general election of the laws passed by the last legislature, appropriating money of the people to build a portage railroad at The Dalles, imposing a pro rata capital stock tax on every form of incorporated business in the state, striking particularly at those who are endeavoring to develop our wonderful natural resources in minerals, and the law which takes away from the poor man and laborer his right of exemption under present statutes from taxation and execution of \$300 worth of his tools and household goods.

I am especially struck by the injustice of that law which takes from us mining men \$165,000 to build that much-talked-of portage road. Every business man and every engineer who has examined the situation knows that it will take at least a half million dollars to build the road and terminal docks, equip it for operation, to say nothing of a fund to run it from one legislature to another.

As a business proposition it is absolutely silly. The question of Columbia river transportation is one for the national government to solve, and it has already done so by appropriating \$4,000,000 and ordering its engineers to begin work immediately upon a canal and locks between Celilo and The Dalles, which is the only true and

feasible method of bringing about cheap water transportation, and which proposition the railroad company has already offered to assist the government in bringing to a successful issue.

I am very glad to see the petitions for referendum of these matters being circulated all over the city, and have assisted in spreading the information as far as possible. I find that the workmen and middle classes have awakened to the situation, and are signing all of these petitions.

L. Y. KEADY.

#### Ordered to Move.

The city authorities have ordered the encampment of Louisiana gypsies to move on, and this forenoon the whole outfit, of about 10 wagons, formed a motley procession to the south, bound for San Francisco. They were not a gaudy aggregation. The old were toothless, the young ones cross-eyed and the children ragged and unkempt. They eat their provisions in the most primitive manner, tearing a loaf of bread with claws like wildcats, and eating bananas with the peel on, etc.

#### Tonsorial Prosperity.

Ernest Anderson today installed five hydraulic barber chairs in his "Model" shop, on Commercial street. They cost \$70 apiece, and show signs of spring prosperity, and the President and his cabinet can each get a pneumatic, hydraulic, aromatic shave on the international scale when they arrive in the city, although any customer will not be charged any more than the President, and will get just as good a shave.

Ike Smith is out with the blackest face a white man ever had. The discoloration runs down below his collar, and he doesn't wear the latest style of neckties, either. His face is awful black. You might think he had been having a 40-round ring fight with Champion Jeffreys, but his face is too black for that. The ace of spades ain't in it at all for black compared with Ike's face. You wouldn't have thought anything could be so black. Oh, my! but it's black—fast black, too. And Ike thinks if The Times will tell how it happened, it will relieve him of much explanation. He undertook to cross a cattle guard a short distance below town, and he fell. His arms went between the cross pieces, but his head didn't. He struck his head and breast, and received such injuries as rendered it necessary to have a physician after he reached home. There is a suspicion, however, from his appearance, that when he fell he was rendered insensible, and that, probably before he regained consciousness, the train came along and ran over him.—Corvallis Times.

#### naming the Cheetah in India.

The cheetah is tied in all directions, principally from a thick grummet of rope around his loins, while a hood fitted over his head effectually blinds him. He is fastened on a strong cot bedstead, and the keepers and their wives and families reduce him to submission by starving him and keeping him awake. His head is made to face the village street, and for an hour at a time several times a day his keepers make pretended rushes at him and wave cloths, staves and other articles in his face. He is talked to continually, and women's tongues are believed to be the most effective antisoporifics. No created being could resist the effects of hunger, want of sleep and feminine scolding, and the poor cheetah becomes piously, abjectly tame.—Beast and Man in India.

#### Tunnel Disasters.

The prairie dog that had started out to see the world was taking in the sights in a neighboring village inhabited by his own species.

"Well," he said as he backed hastily out of a subterranean dwelling that a rattlesnake had pre-empted, "I see they have the same tunnel problem to solve here that they have in other cities."—Chicago Tribune.

#### A Platform Speaker.

"That man," remarked Smithers, "makes a hundred speeches from the platform every day."

"Some great political leader!" asked Smithers.

"No," replied Smithers, "street car conductor. He says, 'Move up forward, please!' every time any one gets on his car."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

#### The Advantage of Waiting.

Her Father—But my boy, surely you are too young to marry Aurelia. How old are you?

Her Sutter—One and twenty, sir.

Her Father—And she is twenty-seven—too great a disparity. Why not wait half a dozen years? Then you'll be twenty-seven and she'll probably be just about the same age as you.

#### A Sage Conclusion.

Uncle Reuben says: "Arfer arguin' fur forty y'ars dat de whale couldn't possibly have swallered Jener and makin' three or four enemas a y'ar ober it I has come to de conclusion dat my belief, one way or de odder, wouldn't affect de past 2 cents' worth. I have simply wasted a heap o' breath fur nothin'!"—Detroit Free Press.

Laborers at Fort Riley, Kan., have uncovered remains of Indians and numerous relics.

# HERMANN CAMPAIGN OPENS

## County Committee to Be Called

### Hermann Declines Offer of Joint Debate

County Chairman J. W. Culver has decided to call the Republican county central committee together and take steps for getting out the Republican vote of Marion county. He has been awaiting the return of Congressional Committeeman E. P. McCormack from Eastern Oregon, and if he does not return in a day or two, will proceed with the county organization.

Reports of disaffection are growing smaller and the returns from different parts of the county indicate that Hermann will get the usual Republican vote, with a few exceptions, and some Democrats. Some precincts, where he is personally acquainted, will give him almost a solid vote.

Democratic leaders are expecting Candidate Reames in town any day, when there is to be a general awakening along Democratic lines. They hope to carry a big vote among the young men on account of the popularity of their candidate with the young men and Native Sons. Speeches from both candidates are earnestly awaited by their followers.

#### Final Answer to White.

The following answer was given to the second proposition of the Democrats for a joint debate between Hermann and Reames:

"Eugene, Or., April 29.—Sam White, Chairman Democratic Congressional Committee—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 28th inst., kindly offering to accommodate yourself to the convenience of Mr. Hermann for the purpose of a joint debate between himself and Hon. A. E. Reames, and replying will say that promises and plans of Hon. Mr. Hermann already made will occupy him to the very utmost moment from now to election day, and for this reason, as stated in my former note on this matter, it would be impossible for Mr. Hermann to find time for a joint debate. Thanking you for your kind suggestion, I am very sincerely yours, T. F. HARRIS, Chairman of the Republican Committee."

The executive committee on the reception of the President held a meeting at the police court room, and discussed the program, as far as it has been arranged. Another meeting will be held Monday afternoon.

## President Speaks on Expansion

(Continued from First Page.)

real though these claims were until made good by conquest, settlement and diplomacy, they still serve to give the impression that the earliest westward movements of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing national boundaries.

Where Expansion Began. But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, stretching westward to the Pacific, which in that day was known as Louisiana. This immense region was admittedly the territory of a foreign power, of a European kingdom. None of our people had ever laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we acquired it we made evident once for all that consciously and of set purpose we had embarked on a career of expansion, that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who

risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position among the great powers of the earth. As is so often the case in nature, the law of development of a living organism showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wisdom of the wisest.

This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the Constitution and the outbreak of the Civil War. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them; but the greatest feat of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who, with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot, or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

#### Freedom With Strength.

NEVER BEFORE HAD THE WORLD SEEN THE KIND OF NATIONAL EXPANSION WHICH GAVE OUR PEOPLE ALL THAT PART OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT LYING WEST OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES; THE GREATEST LANDMARK IN WHICH WAS THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

When our forefathers joined to call into being this Nation, they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had always proved well nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all-important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented. The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient times and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when as a nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent.

#### Compared to Greece.

The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother state, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity. In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary, and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtor for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent empires arose on its outskirts, the Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city rose to absolute dominion over all the peoples of Italy and then expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, road-builders, and administrators stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell; so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

#### New States Created.

The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the Republic first formulated the constitution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new States to the original Thirteen. Excellent people in the East viewed this initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Exactly as during the colon-

ial period many good people in the mother country thought it highly important that settlers should be kept out of the Ohio Valley in the interest of the fur companies, so after we had become a Nation many good people on the Atlantic coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the Nation. THESE GOOD PEOPLE SHOOK THEIR HEADS OVER THE FORMATION OF STATES IN THE FERTILE OHIO VALLEY WHICH NOW FORMS PART OF THE HEART OF OUR NATION; AND THEY DECLARED THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WHEN THROUGH THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE WE ACQUIRED NEARLY HALF OF WHAT IS NOW THAT SAME REPUBLIC'S PRESENT TERRITORY. Nor was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and far seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation which is entering upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils which daunt all save the most stout-hearted.

#### Territories and States.

We expended by carving the wilderness into Territories and out of these Territories building new States when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase a portion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to statehood, although a century has elapsed—although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the nineteenth century that we were able to build up state after state, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original thirteen States—each owing the same absolute fealty to the Union of all the States which each of the original thirteen States also owes—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the Union which is possessed by any other State whether of the original thirteen or not.

#### An American Idea.

This process now seems to us part of the natural order of things, but it was wholly unknown until our own people devised it. It seems to us a mere matter of course, a matter of elementary right and justice, that in the deliberations of the national representative bodies the representatives of a State which came into the Union but yesterday stand on a footing of exact and entire equality with those of the Commonwealths whose sons once signed the Declaration of Independence. But this way of looking at the matter is purely modern, and its origin purely American. When Washington during his Presidency saw new States come into the Union on a footing of complete equality with the old, every European nation which had colonies still administered them as dependencies, and every other mother country treated the colonist not as a self-governing equal but as a subject.

THE PROCESS WHICH WE BEGAN HAS SINCE BEEN FOLLOWED BY ALL THE GREAT PEOPLES WHO ARE CAPABLE OF BOTH EXPANSION AND OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, AND NOW THE WORLD ACCEPTS IT AS THE NATURAL PROCESS, AS THE RULE; BUT A CENTURY AND A QUARTER AGO IT WAS NOT MERELY EXCEPTIONAL; IT WAS UNKNOWN.

This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana Purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by a process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of Western Europe.

#### Pioneers Good People.

The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and masterful character of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restless energy these statesmen gave expression and direction, whom they followed rather time.

than led. The history of the Purchase is an epitome of the history of our people. Within its limits we have gradually built State after State until now they times over surpass in wealth, in population, and in manly development, the original thirteen States. In the Continental Congress the people of these States have themselves mighty in war with fellow man, and mighty in peace to tame the rugged wilderness, could not thus have compassed the forest and the prairie, and the desert, had they not possessed the great fighting qualities which enable them to overcome the forces of hostile and hostile nature. On the other hand, they could not have won their conquest had they not possessed the qualities of self-restraint, of acting in combination with fellows, the power of yielding to the law and of building orderly civilization. Courage and hardihood are indispensable to a people; but the people who possess no other can never rise to the scale either of power or of culture. Great peoples must add to the governmental qualities which come only when fully recognize their duties to another and to the whole world, and are able to join in feats of constructive statesmanship and of honest and effective administration.

#### Still Need Pioneer Virtues.

The old pioneer days are with their roughness and their ship, their incredible toil and wild half-savage romance, are needed for the pioneer virtues the same as ever. The peculiar conditions have vanished, the manliness and stalwartness of the frontiersmen can be ever freer scope under the conditions surrounding the complex business of the present day. In the region acquired for our people the Presidency of Jefferson, the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, the material social progress has been so alike for well and for woe as to bear the hardens common to the same east and west of the Mississippi in the new States and exactly the same qualities required for their successful acquisition.

We meet here today to mark a great event, an event marks an era in statesmanship less than in pioneering. It is that we should pay our homage to our words; but we must in honor our words good by deeds. We every right to take a just pride in great deeds of our forefathers; we show ourselves unworthy to their descendants if we make them did an excuse for our own inactivity instead of an incentive to effort to show ourselves worthy of them. In the administration of city, state, and nation, the management of our home life and the conduct of our business and our relations, we are bound to show the same high and fine qualities of character under penalty of seeing the heart of our civilization while the body still lives.

#### Must Be Fertile in Resources.

We justly pride ourselves on our marvelous material progress and such prosperity must be ordered to establish a foundation which a higher life can be built unless we do in very fact build a higher life thereon. The prosperity itself will go for nothing little. Now in 1903, in the conditions, we must meet the spirit shown by the men who in 1803 and in the subsequent years gained, explored, conquered, and filled this vast territory, then a now filled with thriving and growing states.

The old days were great to the men who lived in them; the new days great by showing the same qualities. We must have courage and resolution, upon the source; we must insist upon strong virtue virtues; and we must not let us less upon the qualities of self-restraint, self-mastery, guard for the rights of others, must show our abhorrence of brutality, and corruption, in and in private life alike. If we short in any of these qualities shall measurably fail; and if we believe we surely shall, we believe these qualities in the future even greater degree than in the then in the century now beginning shall make of this Republic a freest and most orderly, nation ever come forth from the world.

### THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE