

Better Goods

Lower Prices

J. L. STOCKTON



NEW KID GLOVES

Long and Short

A full stock of high grade kid gloves in all the desirable shades

\$1 to \$4



New Umbrellas

30c to \$10

Another big shipment of rain sticks just arrived. We certainly lead all Salem for umbrella selling. Because they are right.

Ladies' 50 inch Black Coats
\$4.48Children's Long Coats
\$1.9847 Short Coats for Ladies
HALF PRICE

The line composes covert cloths, silks, broadcloths, novelties, etc.

MISSSES' TEDDY COATS

in leather brown gray and red--REDUCED THIS WEEK

OUR DRESS GOODS SECTION

50c Novelty and plain suitings embracing all shades in Albatross, Batiste, Serge, Alapaca, Henrietta and Mixed Goods. Most of our 50c goods are just such as you pay 75c for in some stores. 50c

Plaid Silk Waistings

Exclusive patterns. Only one of each kind. We buy them this way because we know every lady wants a style of her own.

Highest Grade Black Silks
18 to 36 inches Wide

Infants' Dresses

A new supply of little white dresses just arrived. We marked them way below what they should bring just to introduce the new department.

J. L. STOCKTON

Striving to Please

Determined to Undersell

THE CHINESE AND THE PHILIPPINES

That the world-renowned trick of bargaining for "as much land as a cow-hide will go around" and then cutting the skin into narrow strips and making a long rope of it, was known not only at the founding of ancient Carthage and the settlement of the Dutch in the state of New York, but was played by the Spaniards in establishing the city of Manila, is only one of the interesting traditions recorded by Dr. Bethold Laufer in a paper just published by the Smithsonian institution. Entitled "The Relation of the Chinese to the Philippines Islands," the account is based upon a study of original official Chinese documents, which contain much material relative to the early history of the Philippines hitherto unpublished in any but the Chinese language. Philippine historians, so far as is known, have without exception to the present time gained their information from early Spanish sources.

In connection with the founding of Manila, the tradition recorded in the official annals of the Ming dynasty is translated by Dr. Laufer as follows: "The Spanish Franks surpassed the people of Luzon in strength, and for a long time interchanged commerce with them. When they perceived that the country was weak and could be occupied, they bestowed rich presents on the king and demanded a plot of land as big as an ox-hide for building houses and living there. The king did not suspect any trickery, and assented. These men thereupon cut the hide of an ox into narrow strips, pieced these together until they extended the length of a thousand fathoms, and in this way encompassed the whole land of Luzon, which they then claimed, in accordance with their agreement. The king was exceedingly taken aback, but as he had already given his promise, there was no way out of it but to yield to their demand. Thus these men obtained the land, erected houses, and built a city, there they planted fire arms and safe guarded it against the attacks of highwaymen. Finally they took advantage of the king's unpreparedness, came upon him unawares, killed him and his people, and took their country, the name of which was thenceforth Luzon-Spanish-Franks."

The date of the appearance of the Spaniards in Philippine waters is here given as 1573, eighty-one years after the discovery of America and 34 years before the first settlement by the English at Jamestown.

This account of Philippine history is a narrative of embassies and quarrels, of voyages of discovery and massacres by natives and others. As early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, 250 years before the Spaniards came to the Orient, the Chinese knew about Spain. A member of the imperial family at this time, collector of customs at an important Chinese port, wrote a book upon information gained from Indian, Persian, Assyrian and Arabian merchants, in which he described Spain and Portugal. The island of Luzon, of course, was known to them long before the Spaniards reached the Orient and while America was ruled by the ancestors of the Indians. Not until 1372, however, says the historian, did the first embassy from the Philippines arrive in China with tribute, but this fact points to a long commercial intercourse between the two peoples.

Here is a thirteenth century Chinese description of what has been recognized as several of the Philippine islands, one of them probably Luzon:

"On each island lives a different tribe. Each tribe consists of about a thousand families. As soon as a foreign ship comes in sight, the natives approach it to barter. They live in rush huts. As there are no springs in the mountains, the women carry two or three jugs at the same time on their heads, in which they fetch water from the springs in the plain, and with this load they ascend the mountains as easily as if they were walking on level ground. In the most hidden valleys live people called Hal-tan (Negritos). They are of small stature, have round brown eyes and frizzled hair, and their teeth shine between their lips. They live up in the top of trees, where they dwell in families of from three to five individuals. Crawling through the thickets of the forests, they shoot from ambush at passers-by; wherefore they are much dreaded; but if a porcelain cup is thrown toward them they

rush on it, shouting with joy, and escape with their spoil."

Perhaps a still earlier official mention of Filipinos, says Dr. Laufer, is the following:

"Near the Formosans is the land of the Pi-sia-ye (Visaya), whose language is not understood. They go naked, and from the way they stare, one would say they are like other people. In the latter part of the twelfth century, the chief of that country daringly took some hundreds of his men and appeared in the Bay of Fuhkien province. In several villages they committed outrages and murder. In their plundering they looked chiefly for iron implements, spoons, and chop-sticks. When people shut their doors, they desisted, and only cut off the rings of the door knobs. When spoons and chop-sticks were thrown to them, they stopped to gather them. When they saw a rider clad in iron, they struggled among themselves to cut off his armor, then joining forces, they slew him mercilessly. In close combat they availed themselves of spears, to which a rope of more than a hundred feet in length was attached, with which to handle the weapon, for they save their iron and do not recklessly throw it aside. They had no boats or oars, but rafts made of bamboo poles tied together. Hurriedly they carried these off jointly, set them afloat, and disappeared."



JOHN DREW.

Popular actor, who has begun an engagement in New York in the latest London success, "My Wife."

The interesting story of a big voyage of discovery into the Indian ocean, many times more stupendous than the trip of Columbus, is told as follows:

"In 1407 Chango-ho undertook a memorable expedition, accompanied by a fleet of 62 large ships, carrying 27,800 soldiers; and on his crusades repeated several times in the space of about 30 years, he visited a number of countries in the Indian ocean as far as the Arabian gulf, and obtained the nominal allegiance of their rulers."

"Then Vasco de Gama had not yet navigated around the Cape of Good Hope; no European sail had yet been visible on the Pacific and Indian oceans, of which the Chinese and the Arabs were the unrestricted masters and the only representatives of an immense trade. It therefore seems not impossible that in that great age of maritime discoveries the enterprising emperor had set his eyes Philippine-ward and had won a temporary nominal suzerainty over the native tribes of Luzon."

Reference is made to a daring plan conceived by the Spanish governor of the Philippines in the latter part of the sixteenth century to capture and govern the whole of China. Another governor in 1593, by cruel treatment of the Chinese in the island, brought on a revolt which resulted in his assassination. To this Spanish treatment Dr. Laufer partly attributes the policy of the Chinese in the following centuries to exclude as far as possible all foreigners from their shores. "Indeed, if we would fully grasp the innermost causes of the Boxer rebellion," he says, "we must go back to the history of the relations of the Spaniard to the Chinese in the Philippines."

Very early in the seventeenth century, an historic expedition in search of an island of gold in the Philippine group, according to the Chinese documents, was mistaken by the Spaniards and natives as an invasion of their territory. In the resulting

battles 25,000 were killed, and the golden island was still unfounded.

From the time of this disastrous expedition to the present century, the story is one of a continual series of massacres and resettlements. Beginning after the first big massacre, the later history is summarized by Dr. Laufer as follows:

"Nevertheless the Chinese appeared again, and their settlement was again tolerated. However great the hatred of the Spaniards and the Filipinos toward them was, they were conscious of the fact that without Chinese trade and industry the Philippines could not exist. Since



HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

Harvard professor and learned psychologist, who has invented the so called truth compelling machines to determine whether persons accused of crime speak the truth.

the seventeenth century the Philippines have been in decadence, owing to the decline of Spanish power. The consequence was that Manila lost its attractions for the big Chinese capitalists, who preferred to invest their money in the flourishing Dutch colonies, and that after the second half of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Chinese immigrants came from the lowest classes of the coast population of Kuangtung and Fuhkien—"poor devils," whose capital was made up of diligence and thrift only. In 1709 the Chinese were banished from Manila under the pretext that they were carrying off the public wealth; but they did not hesitate to come back again. In the course of the eighteenth century they settled down also in the smaller places on the island of Luzon. In 1747 a royal order for their final expulsion arrived from Madrid, the execution of which was suspended. When the British in 1762 captured Manila and demanded the surrender of the islands, the Chinese all joined the English. The governor, Senor Anda, then gave the order "All Chinese on the island to be hanged," which was conscientiously carried into effect. Many Chinese retreated with the English after they had returned Manila to the Spaniards on the conclusion of peace. Nevertheless the Chinese district was populated again during the next few years, though orders were issued from Madrid not to tolerate any settlement of Chinese at Manila. This, like all subsequent ordinances of Spain, was entirely futile in checking Chinese immigration, which continued, in fact, until the end of Spanish rule on the islands."

To complete his study Dr. Laufer has gathered together from Chinese sources much material of interest to the student of the physical man and his customs. He has also gathered data concerning methods and articles of trade between the Chinese and the Filipinos.



GOOD BREAD AND GOOD BUTTER

make the best food for children as they do for "grown ups." But bread as well as butter is an article of food requiring the closest scrutiny as to its quality, as there is lots of it unfit to eat. But no fault just or otherwise can be found with Ullom's bread. Thoroughly nutritious and palatable it makes friends everywhere it is used. Try it.

CAPITOL BAKERY, C. Ullom, Prop. Phone 329.

Grand Opera House

JOHN F. CORDRAY, Mgr.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9

THE BIG FUN SHOW.

Uncle Josh Perkins

Sings, Dances and Comedians. An Everlasting Success. See Uncle Josh at the County Fair. Watch for the big parade of the Grand Band. Price—50c, 35c 25c. Box office open Wednesday at 9 a. m.

KLINGER-GRAND THEATRE

WEEK COMMENCING OCTOBER 7

Don't fail to see

"The Rosells"

ARTHUR AND DAISY In their "Silly Kid" turn. New pictures and illustrated songs. Two performances nightly.

10c and 20c

X-RAYS

A Berlin tradesman offers his son as a husband to the woman (single of course) who will collect the largest number of coupons issued by his business house. The girl who gets a man who will submit to be peddled out that way can be certain that her prize husband is only a chamois.

David Francis is about as well qualified for the presidency of the United States as a tumblebug to manage a perfumery shop.

Governor Hughes has emphatically

ly stated he will not accept the nomination for vice-president. He has kindly insinuated that if urged he would accept the presidency. This is real kind of the governor, but still, while everybody recognizes the fact that Hughes is a big man, no one lost any sleep through worrying over his possible refusal to accept the nomination.

And now the Democratic politicians are boozing ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, for the nomination for the presidency. Francis is a dude. He has traveled all over Europe, but never saw the Pacific coast. He parts his hair in the middle, and would run like molasses in cold weather.

Alexander Suver, a well-to-do farmer of Suver, Polk county, fell from a Portland street car yesterday, while the car was running at full speed. His skull was fractured, and it is thought there is no chance for his recovery.

The Eugene Register says: "It's a pity this beautiful weather can't be used in paving our streets." Don't complain brother, weather is the poorest material for street paving ever tried. Salem has used it for a long time, but is trying bitulithic now.

A hunter near Hillsdale a short time ago took a small child for a China pheasant, and took a shot at it sitting. The fact that he missed indicates he was one of the Portland hunters.

Salem Postoffice Thriving.

The report of Postmaster Farrar for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending September 30 shows that the business of the Salem postoffice has increased 19 per cent over that of the corresponding quarter last year.

To Be Whole Hog.

New York, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Berlin states that Assistant Secretary Bacon will be appointed ambassador to Germany, Mr. Tower having asked to be relieved.

SILVERTON

SUNDAY

CLOSING

Case Has Been Turned Over to the District Attorney

The case of the State vs. C. N. Matlock, on a warrant sworn out by J. E. Hosmer, charging violation of the Sunday saloon law at Silvertown, was heard today before Justice Webster, and the defendant was held to the grand jury on his own recognizance. It seems that City Marshal McMillan, of Silvertown, refused to arrest the defendant, because the city council refused to give him instructions to go ahead and enforce the Sunday law, so Hosmer brought the case to Salem. Marshal A. G. McMillan said he really had no evidence of any Sunday transactions against Matlock. Some of the most prominent citizens of Silvertown were witnesses in the case—M. J. Van Valkenberg, Lou Adams, Jefferson Reed, Julius Wolf, etc. George G. Bingham appeared for the defendant, and the matter will be threshed out again before the grand jury, unless dismissed by District Attorney McNary for want of evidence.

Mutiny on Road to Siberia.

Tobolsk, Siberia, Oct. 8.—A gang of convicts being escorted here from Tyumen, Eastern Siberia, attacked its guards yesterday and wounded six of them. The guards fired on the convicts, 22 of whom were killed. Eleven of the prisoners escaped with rifles, which they had taken from the members of the escort in the hand-to-hand fight which followed the outbreak.

CASITORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.