

## The Evening Statesman

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and is by far the best report published in Walla Walla.

## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER



NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.  
..Copy of change of advertisement must be delivered to the business of. No by the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. to insure insertion in the issue of even date.

## WEATHER.

Tonight partly cloudy, cooler Sunday fair.

## LOCAL LEVITES KNOW BETTER.

The Levites hereabouts realize that they were badly licked last Monday and they have not yet mustered up enough courage to whistle as they scurry through their political graveyard, but from far-a-way Whatcom is heard the faint notes of a Revellie blown by a faithful camp follower of the machine who endeavors to make the bruised and mangled Levites believe that their crushing defeat was in fact a glorious victory, and that it is McBride and not Ankeny whose harp is now hanging on the willows while he rends the air with mournful lamentations and like Rachel refuses to be comforted.

But this absent mental science treatment will hardly prove effective. The chief fight made by the opponents of the machine in this city was upon Frank Kees, who voted and worked against the railroad commission bill advocated by Governor McBride and endorsed by the republican state platform. In order to save Kees the railroad lobby sent to his aid George Stevenson, Madge, Scooby and Link Davis, but all the encouragement and more substantial things that they brought to the aid of the machine ticket did not save their favorite from an overwhelming defeat. Governor McBride cared little about the majority fight, but he was interested in seeing Representative Kees rebuked for repudiating the pledge made by his party to the people. The result is only a forewarning of the political fate that is in store for every eastern Washington member of the legislature who voted with the railroad lobby against the desires and the interests of the people of this section of the state. On this side of the Cascades the people regardless of party lines support Governor McBride in his fight against the corrupt lobby and in his advocacy of just regulation and equitable taxation of corporations, and they have reached the point where they will no longer tolerate any trifling or treachery on the part of the men elected to represent them in the legislature. If the doubting Thomas who blows the Revellie for the machine over in Whatcom would visit this section of the state he would soon discover that his view of the political situation has been entirely perverted by his prejudices and that he did not know what he was blowing about.

## THE POOR FARM FOLLY.

The county commissioners have received the proposition to build a poorhouse, and they will soon make a trip to Portland to make a study of plans. Shortly before the election last fall the old board of commissioners, only one of whom is a member of the present board, were considering this proposition, but when the Statesman opposed it as a costly piece of extrava-

gance they made haste to deny that it had ever been seriously contemplated. The Statesman predicted then that the project would be revived soon after the election and this prophecy has come true.

The objection to the building of a poorhouse at a cost of anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000 are just as well-grounded now as they were last fall. The average number of paupers kept by the county under contract does not exceed half a dozen. There are now only five. The contract price for the keeping of these people is now \$2160, and with some extras that are allowed the total cost does not exceed \$2400.

If a poor farm were conducted by the county, a superintendent would be employed at a salary of probably \$1200 a year. He would require an assistant at not less than \$75 a month, or \$900 a year. Then it would be only a matter of a short time when the cry for political patronage would lead to the creation of the position of farmer at say \$900 a year. Here would be a total of \$3,000 a year in salaries—\$600 more than the entire cost of keeping the county poor under the contract system. Besides, if a poor house were built at an ultimate cost of not less than \$15,000, the chairman of the board last year favoring the expenditure of not less than \$18,000—the interest on the capital invested at 6 per cent would be \$900 a year, and the insurance on the building would be \$50 or \$60 a year more. In addition there would be the cost of furnishing the building and wages to be paid chambermaids, nurses, etc.

As soon as it became generally known throughout the northwest that Walla Walla county had provided a palatial poor house for indigent persons, this city would become a mecca for the lame, the halt, the decrepit and the blind from far and near, and the cost of keeping the poor would soon be multiplied many fold. It is safe to say that within three years after the building of the county home, the expenses of maintaining the institution would reach \$5000 a year and the cost would increase year by year.

This is no calamity dream. This county twelve or fifteen years ago tried the poor farm experiment and it proved a costly one. The salaries of the superintendent and assistants exceeded the present cost of keeping the poor under the contract system. The present system has proven eminently satisfactory. A recent investigation by the commissioners proved that the inmates of the home are well cared for by Contractor Hunt, being sumptuously fed three times a day on fare much better than the average workman can afford. In fact there is danger that the publication of the appetizing menu provided at Mr. Hunt's hotel may advertise the institution so well that weary Willies will flock hither from all directions to enjoy its generous spread.

The hope of having gardening and farm work done on the county farm by inmates of the home would prove a disappointment unless the added attractions would draw to the home a harder and sturdier class of inmates than those now on the roll. The present force is composed of decrepit, childish old people who are almost as helpless as babies. A more commodious and more attractive home owned by the county would only increase the number of helpless inmates. Men able to do the work of farm hands have no business in the poor house.

The more the proposition to build a poor house and to operate a county poor farm is considered the greater the folly appears, and the wonder is that a board of commissioners composed of men of good business judgment in their private affairs would ever think of it for a moment. Walla Walla county is not like some of the thickly populated counties in the effete east where the number of paupers in proportion to the population is far greater than in this prosperous community, filled with a thrifty and prudent population. For that reason there is not the need of a poor farm that exists in eastern communities.

The Statesman believes that the county commissioners are making a serious mistake and that they would prove their wisdom by abandoning the project.

## TRUTH ABOUT GENERAL WOOD.

Although Brigadier General Leonard Wood served with reasonable distinction in the brief war with Spain, and later proved himself a competent

administrator in Cuba, there is good ground for objection to his promotion to the rank of major general over the heads of older and better soldiers.

This attitude may be taken without the slightest disparagement of General Wood's claims upon his country. The vast majority of Americans doubtless believe that this officer has already been most generously rewarded. When he went to the front as colonel of the Rough Rider regiment, of which President Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel, he was practically unknown as an army officer. He had been an army surgeon, and not by any means has he yet demonstrated a military genius justifying the tremendous preference shown him by the president during the past two years.

General Wood's promotion will be at the expense of army officers whose service to their country out-classes his almost beyond computation. He is a young man. Within a few years he will be the senior major general of the army, and he does not reach the retiring age until 1924. In the event of war, General Wood is not fitted, either by experience or natural military ability to command the United States forces. His chief claim for extraordinary promotion has always been that he is the warm personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt. The country is being asked to pay rather a big price for the fact that President Roosevelt and General Wood are close personal friends.

## LATEST PHASE OF IOWAISM.

That the republican machine is alive to its opportunities is indicated by the quick adaptation of the machine newspapers to the peculiar exigencies of tariff politics. Without a readily subservient press the machine would find itself in a far worse situation as a result of the course which Iowaism has taken.

In the first place, the machine was not prepared for the Iowa uprising. The sensational bolt of Speaker Henderson, the vigorous campaign of the revisionists and the consequent sudden rallying of republican sentiment demoralized the defenders of privileged monopoly. At first even the machine papers were nonplused, and it was some time before they got their bearings. The Iowa idea received its first advertisement in the republican and democratic press alike.

Then the machine papers boldly stood pat. Previously there had been scarcely a paper in the United States to take that position; there had been no occasion to do so, no uprising to combat. The machine had had nothing worse to fear than "revision" by the friends of protection," certainly not very dangerous; and the policy of protection organs had been not to fight this proposition, but rather to let the question die of silence. If it would. Before the Iowa idea caused a crystallization of sentiment, as it were, there was practically no discord in the republican press of the country upon the tariff question—indeed there was very little discussion of the tariff save by way of laudation and occasional "prosperity" sermons.

All at once the Iowa idea set the people to thinking. There was nothing specially startling in the idea itself; it was simply a recognition from the republican standpoint of evils in the Dingley bill.

Then began the machine's work upon the politicians who were likely to be won over to the idea, either because swayed by the people's wishes or through considerations of good politics; and while the machine's direct energies were thus occupied it set the newspapers vigorously working upon the people.

Now that the politicians have succumbed, only the people remain to be conquered. Obviously the best way to subdue them is not to convince them that the idea is dead—for that would bring up the question as to how and by whom and in whose behalf it was killed—but to convince them that the idea never existed at all.

## INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLINESS.

"So long as the English and American flags stand together," said Lord Beresford, "though all the rest of the world were leagued against us, we could smile."

With the vice admiral talking in this vein and Mr. Choate suggesting a statue of Queen Victoria for Washington city, friendliness between England and the United States seems to be soaring almost to the sentimental stage.

King Edward addressing the Honorable Artillery Company, which is about to visit America, said in the presence of Admiral Cotton and other American officers: "I am glad to think your visit will help to cement the friendship that exists between Great Britain and America, as that is

a matter to which I attach the greatest importance."

With Germany, too, America's friendship appears to be considerably heightened. The Venezuelan incident has left no bad taste in the mouth of either country. Indeed there was no reason why it should have done so. As the incident recedes into the past the course of both countries is more clearly understood. The post-mortem, so to speak, reveals none of the discreditable motives which a too hasty press ascribed to Germany. Motives may not be divined, but must be deduced from overt acts. On the whole the Venezuelan incident, unless it should be brought freshly to mind by ructions or diplomatic misunderstandings concerning other matters—and the event is not probable—may be looked upon as an evil turned to good account in promoting the most desirable relationship between the empire and ourselves; stimulating interest and demonstrating good faith.

International relations have generally improved within the past quarter of a year. Friendship for Russia in England is on the increase. Although the anti-Russian sentiment is manifest as of old in certain circles, the English people as a whole have corrected many of the false impressions entertained of the Russian people, while the Czar's recent action extending the liberties of his subjects has tended to remove prejudice against the government. The chief aspect in which Russia at the present time appears to Britain and Europe, aside from the aspect of aggressiveness in Manchuria, is that of improved and improving industry and material and governmental conditions.

King Edward's late journey on the Continent and the return visit of President Loubet to London have contributed to promote an era in which international peace is a something more real and tangible than perhaps at any time within modern history; and this despite the fact that the great powers are considering grave problems among ourselves.

Industrial development, the rapid extension of commercial interchange among the nations, and the signal advancement of the principle of arbitration are three characteristic features of the present peace era; and while these tendencies and conditions continue to safeguard it it is reasonable to assume that the world's peace will be safe against momentous disturbances.

## MAY BE A LIAR AND MURDERER.

Officers Think Hiding Place of Smith Is Found.

Tacoma.—Sheriff Denholm and his deputies believe they have discovered the spot at which Murderer Smith has been passing his nights for a week past. It is a meadow surrounding the residence of J. M. Junette, at Pike and Center streets. Wednesday the grass was cut and a lair was found where some man has been sleeping for a week or ten days. The grass had been pulled up and piled together, making a soft mattress for one to sleep upon, while a lot of loose grass piled around was evidently used for a covering. The Junette family also believe that Smith has been sleeping there.

The place affords an excellent hiding place in the night time, and as bushy timber reaches down to the edge of the meadow no difficulty would be experienced by a fugitive in escaping observation by crawling through the long grass to the timber, where he could so hide that not even an eagle's eye could follow him. As soon as the Junettes discovered the lair they telephoned the sheriff and he sent out deputies to investigate.

## Sees the Murderer.

A Mrs. Kettleman, who lives near Mr. Junette's home, believes she saw Smith Wednesday evening. The man answered the description of the murderer and was walking in a furtive manner across a common towards a patch of scrub, which he entered and disappeared. A farmer living near Center street who keeps a number of cows, says that one of his cows has been milked regularly once a day for a week. The pasture in which the cows graze is grown up with scrubby timber, and he believes that Smith has been milking his cow.

Sheriff Denholm and his deputies are working under cover, telling their plans to no one and concealing as far as possible their search for the man. But it is known that several deputies are constantly in the field in the vicinity of South Tacoma, where Smith is in hiding. The police department is also on the lookout, the mounted police being specially vigilant in hunting for traces of the man and investigating reports. The residents along Center street and vicinity, where Smith has been seen a number of times in the past two days, are in a state of high nervous tension, fearing some depredation and not knowing upon whom the calamity will fall. Women and children will not venture out after night, and are very watchful during the day.

## May Be Insane Man.

Word was received from the Steill-OASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought bears the signature of Dr. H. Fletcher

acom tsylum that an inmate of that institution escaped Sunday and has not been seen since. Some suggest that the man who appeared at the Brown residence may have been the crazy man from the asylum. Sheriff Denholm, however, believes otherwise. Mrs. Brown's description of her visitor tallies exactly with the description given by the Centralia people of Smith makes Sheriff Brown feel positive of the man's identity.

Hurry for the Statesman coupons; you can get the prize.

## FOR THE WIRELESS.

Station to Be Established at Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, Wash.—Mr. A. L. New, representing the Pacific Wireless Telegraph company of Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city for the purpose of installing a station at this place for a wireless system, which will have its headquarters at either Seattle or Tacoma. It has not been definitely decided which city will be chosen. Work on the station at this place will commence next week, the location having been selected.

Maj. G. H. Penrose, constructing quartermaster here, has been very active in bringing the matter to the attention of the government, with the result that in all probability a station will be established at Fort Casey, thus greatly facilitating the transaction of business in his department here.

Collector C. W. Ide will tomorrow forward a proposition to Washington recommending the establishment of a station at Roche harbor or Friday harbor, and another aboard a revenue cutter. There is thought to be little doubt that his recommendation will be adopted. It was the intention to have the headquarters established first, but matters came up which made it necessary to commence at this end of the line. The company will eventually establish a station at Cape Flattery, and points along the Alaska coast to Nome, but not at present.

This company has in operation at present a system between San Pedro and Santa Catalina island, off the southern California coast, a distance of thirty-three miles.

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Be sure and clip the coupons in the Statesman.

Read the ads in the Statesman.

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Time Schedule—Walla Walla:

No. 7 Arrives from Spokane and departs for Pendleton and the east ..... 4:00 p.m.  
No. 8 Arrives from Pendleton and the east and departs for Spokane and the Palouse country ..... 10:00 a.m.  
No. 43 Leaves for Portland and Spokane via Walla Walla ..... 10:15 p.m.  
No. 44 Arrives from Portland and Spokane via Walla Walla ..... 2:55 a.m.  
No. 41 Leaves for Pendleton (except Sunday) 10:00 a.m.  
No. 42 Arrives from Pendleton (except Sunday) ..... 9:15 p.m.  
No. 55 Arrives from Dayton 6:00 p.m.  
No. 56 Leaves for Dayton, 7:30 a.m.  
No. 45 Leaves for Walla Walla, 3:00 p.m.  
No. 46 Arrives from Walla Walla ..... 6:30 p.m.

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No. 6 Mixed for Pasco and all N. P. points ..... 8:00 p.m.  
No. 1 Passenger leaves for Dayton, Walla Walla and way points at 11:00 a.m.  
No. 5 Mixed for Dixie, Walla Walla and Dayton ..... 4:30 p.m.  
No. 8 Mixed (Sundays only) for Eureka Flat points ..... 7:45 a.m.

ARRIVE AT WALLA WALLA  
No. 1 Passenger from Pasco, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Spokane and East ..... 10:45 a.m.  
No. 2 Passenger from Dayton, Walla Walla and way stations ..... 10:30 p.m.  
No. 5 Mixed from Pasco and Northern Pacific points ..... 11:15 a.m.  
No. 6 Mixed from Dayton Walla Walla and way points ..... 9:30 a.m.  
No. 7 Mixed (Sundays only) from Eureka Flat points ..... 4:10 p.m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between Walla Walla and Pasco are straight passenger trains and carry first sleeper.

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