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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of those, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue our criticism only when a time is to do so. All persons paying in advance, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay \$1.25 a year, in case they do not. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



DUTY OF SELF-CONFIDENCE.

The following from the San Francisco Bulletin is well worth the space for reproduction and the time for reading:

"The man who is sure of himself is safe in any company. Self-confidence is of inestimable service to a man throughout life, for it gives him initiative and enterprise, which are at the bottom of all great success. Timidity, distrust of one's own powers, the thought of failure, are unmanly. The man who is bashful when walking into a parlor will appear more like a clown than a gentleman. The man whose knees knock together and whose voice shakes when he addresses a convention will be heard with some measure of contempt. The man who goes into any project as into a tub of cold water, one too at a time, with many grimaces and withdrawals, will never make it go. But the man who, first having weighed a project well and studied it from all sides, plunges boldly into it, as a strong swimmer into the flood tide, and makes straight for his goal without hesitation, or looking back is the man who, ten chances to one, will succeed.

"Fortune has no favors for the coward or the backward. Fortune requires that she be courted and that her suitors come forward boldly and declare their intentions. The man who fears to propose to a woman lest she dismiss him will wait and dally and hang around until a reader fellow puts it to the touch to win or lose it all, and wins, most likely, thereby cutting out his predestinating rival. Women-like boldness in a lover. They forgive a man more easily for going too far than for not using all the rope they are willing to give him. They like a masterful man; and the masterful man is the successful man in love as in war, politics, business, society and all the affairs of life.

"Therefore, rely on yourself. Remember that you have flesh and blood and brains just as good as other men's. Think that what other men have done you can do. Put on a brave front. Wear the air of confidence, even when you are inwardly fearful of the event of your enterprise. Do not be too frank and straightforward with the world. It is a mistake to confess your secret fears and failings to the public. One must do a little bluffing, now and then, to win the bet. Have impudence. Take chances. Remember that more than half the world is shamming and canting and that a large number of the people about you are false alarms and pretenders, more intent on avoiding exposure than exposing you.

"Go ahead, do what you wish to do, do it boldly, and if you make a mistake your very self-consciousness will repair it and smooth it over. Don't make a habit of apologizing, for most people do not know of your fault until you beg pardon for it. Don't efface yourself. Demand your rights and a little more. Never sit in a dark corner. Never let other people manage an affair in which you are interested. And never let another man usurp the credit for your work. Above all, be positive. Do something rather than nothing. Don't wait for honors and rewards to drop into your lap while you are sitting down."

My Lungs

"La grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said 'consumption.' I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was promptly cured."
A. K. Randies, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime aids the Cherry Pectoral greatly in breaking up a cold.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



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A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL. B., PRINCIPAL

FAILURES AT THIRTY-FOUR.

Congressman Loud is reported as justifying the small salaries paid letter carriers on the ground that at the age of 34, when many of them become carriers, life has been a practical failure. This means, of course, that at the age of 34 these men had not achieved a position in the business world more remunerative than the small salary paid the lowest salaried letter carrier. The assumption in that speech is that a man of good habits at that age may be properly classed among the failures. Unless a man inherits money or business position he has little chance to accumulate money in the first thirteen years of his majority. If he begins at the bottom of any calling, he may adopt he works several years for wages which for the first ten years barely support him. At 30 or thereabouts the right kind of men begin to think of getting married. A good many do marry on about \$60 a month, a not unreasonable thing to do, if there is a prospect of an increase of income. One can see, therefore, how at the age of 34 a man may not have succeeded in laying by an amount of money that would enable him to make much of a showing on the tax list. "But," insists a writer in an exchange, "these men are not failures, and it is unjust to class them as such. Some of our most successful professional and business men had nothing at 34—that is, nothing but experience. The age, however, is one at which a man of family would regard permanence of occupation as of greater value than a few dollars' increase in income. The United States, like other Governments, compensates for low salaries by promise of permanence of employment. But there is no excuse for a Government which is in a constant state of concern as to what to do with its surplus revenue for keeping any class of its employees on salaries insufficient for the comfortable support of a family. The letter carrier is to a degree a conspicuous citizen. There is an easy limit to the economy he can practice. He must reside in a respectable neighborhood, clothe his family comfortably and in other ways meet the responsibilities of citizenship."

\$125,000,000 FOR CITY TRANSPORTATION.

New York is about to have \$125,000,000 spent on the improvement of its transportation system. The rapid transit subway under construction will cost \$36,000,000; the projected tunnel under North river, \$50,000,000; the rapid transit tunnel under East river, \$10,000,000; the new East river bridge, \$12,000,000, and \$17,000,000 is to be used on the equipment of railroad lines with electricity and similar work.

This statement includes only expenditures for improvements now being made and for those projected. It takes no account of the \$17,000,000 expended on the Brooklyn bridge, or the millions invested in the construction of existing elevated and surface railways.

Reports show that the ferry boats and railroads carry every year 800,000,000 persons to and from the business districts of the city, and that the passenger traffic is rapidly increasing. Under a settled municipal policy, the most comprehensive improvements of a transportation system ever undertaken in any city are being pushed forward in New York to accommodate the increasing traffic.

The municipality is spending \$36,000,000 in subways and other permanent improvements, and the various railway companies are ready to spend some \$90,000,000 more on tunnels, bridges, and surface lines.

AN IRRIGATED EMPIRE.

The speakers at the opening of the tenth annual Irrigation Congress in Colorado Springs, Colo., may well be excused for the exultant tone of their addresses and the enthusiasm which they aroused, because the gathering this year was in the nature of a celebration of a victory achieved at Washington during the last session of Congress.

For nine years the Irrigation Congress has met and made plans looking to national aid in the work of reclaiming arid lands and opening them to settlement, but not until President Roosevelt, in his message of December, 1901, advocated the passage of a law which would nationalize the movement, and urged prompt and decisive action upon Congress, was there any real hope for success.

Congress acted promptly and decisively by sending to the President for his approval a bill authorizing the proceeds from the sale of public lands to be used for the promotion of irrigation in the states wherein they are

sold. This measure not only affords a handsome revenue for the work, but removes it from local jurisdiction, and makes it a part of the business of the National Government.

Appreciation of the boon thus conferred upon the West was evident in every address delivered at the meeting, but perhaps the best expression of it is to be found in the address of President Walsh of the Congress, who cheerfully laid the credit where it belonged.

"There could have been no substantial success at this early day had we not been extremely fortunate in the character of our public men at Washington. First and foremost, our grateful acknowledgments are due to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. * * * With all due regard to his other achievements and the importance of other subjects, both domestic and foreign, I do not hesitate to say, when the history of President Roosevelt's first administration shall be written, the passage of the national irrigation act will be found to be the peculiar glory of his statesmanship."

Commenting on this matter, the Chicago Inter Ocean says: "There is much to be done before the fruits of the victory for irrigation can be gathered. As was pointed out to the Congress, the work of peopling the reclaimed land is to be accomplished yet. The Government sells land to the settler at its actual cost, but the settler must move himself, his family, and his implements from the East before he can take up a farm. It will be months, too, before a crop can be secured. That this difficulty may be overcome, it is urged that colonization societies be formed to aid the settlers.

"Private benevolence, in other words, will have to be called upon to supplement the work of the Government, and there is little doubt that the propaganda of the Irrigation Congress along this line will meet with success when the philanthropists of the country realize what they may accomplish by moving families from the congested districts of the East into the irrigated country.

"Not all will need aid, but many will, and those who seek it should not be turned away."

WHIPPING AS A PUNISHMENT.

William A. Pinkerton, head of the great detective bureau, in a recent interview in Chicago, among other things, made the following declaration:

"The most dangerous criminal in the world is the one who invades the house where you and your family are asleep. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will kill you if you wake up or make any outcry. He will take no chances of capture. I have always contended that that class of crime, as well as the 'hold-up' that comes up with a pistol and either kills or robs you, there cannot be too severe a punishment. I think we should have a public whipping post in Illinois, just as they have it in Delaware. Some years ago a party of swell criminals, with silk hats and kid gloves, went down to Wilmington and attempted to rob a bank. They broke into the cashier's house to get the keys and tied up all the members of the family except a negro servant. She crawled under a bed, but left her feet sticking out. They grabbed her by the feet, but she managed to jerk away and ran out of the house and down the street screaming 'Murder!' 'Watch!' and as a consequence those fellows were surrounded and gathered in.

They were tried and sentenced to ten years at hard labor, several hours in the pillory and forty lashes on the bare back. The whole criminal world was tremendously excited and exclaimed, 'Why, you ain't a-going to whip Big Frank' and Joe Kilrain and the other fellow (whoever he was)! It can't be possible they are going to do that! But they did it, all the same, and they put it on good and plenty. Every time they laid the whip on their backs they cut the skin and the blood ran down in streams. Then they put them in the stocks, where everybody could look at them. Since then there has been but one bank robbed in Delaware, and you don't hear of any safe burglaries or house robberies down there. Why? Because the crooks are afraid of the punishment. They keep clear of Delaware. They would rather go to prison for ten years than be whipped once, and they take no chances. It would reduce crime 25 per cent. in Chicago if we could have the whipping post. The police force might be reduced one-third.

I do not know what the outcome of this tramp question is going to be. It is a very serious question, and one that has got to be taken up with a very heavy hand, because year after year they get bolder, and, as I said be-

TARIFF ON COAL, AND OTHER THINGS.

"Things are not what they seem," in the domain of tariff laws and their enforcement, as well as in many other matters. The following from the Oregonian of Wednesday last, October 8th, furnishes a case in point:

Columbus, Wash., Oct. 6.—(To the Editor.)—1.

What is the tariff on coal?

2. If the tariff were taken off coal would the effect be to prevent the coal famine threatened by the strike in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, which President Roosevelt has attempted to settle?

3. If the removal of the tariff would have this effect, is it proper to say that suffering among the 'shivering poor' on account of a coal famine is due to tariff laws?

Anthracite coal is on the free list and tariffs cannot be made with a view to special occasions like the strike.

The last paragraph is the answer of the Oregonian to the questions of the man at Columbus, Wash.

Anthracite coal is on the free list, but it is not free. This statement sounds strange, and it needs an explanation. We quote the paragraph under the free list referring to anthracite coal, as follows:

523. Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this Act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.

Now let us turn to the paragraph affecting the duty on coal, as follows:

415. Coal, bituminous, AND ALL COAL CONTAINING LESS THAN NINETY-TWO PER CENTUM OF FIXED CARBON, and shale, sixty-seven cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, fifteen cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; Provided, that on all coal imported into the United States, which is afterwards used for fuel on board vessels propelled by steam and engaged in trade with foreign countries, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and which are registered under the laws of the United States, a drawback shall be allowed equal to the duty imposed by law upon such coal, and shall be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: coke twenty per centum ad valorem.

The milk in the coconut is this language: "And all coal containing less than ninety-two per centum of fixed carbon."

All the coal in the world, mined in commercial quantities, contains less than ninety-two per centum of fixed carbon, excepting an occasional ton of it in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania.

A very good quality of anthracite coal is mined and used in Japan, and some of it has come, and probably still comes, to our Pacific coast ports. But it cannot be admitted free of duty, though anthracite coal is on the free list. The same is true of the anthracite coal mined in Wales. It must all pay a duty of sixty-seven cents a ton, the same as bituminous coal.

Probably only one Congressman understood this when the Dingley tariff bill was being considered. The Congressman representing the anthracite district of Pennsylvania understood it. He knew he was not voting for free anthracite coal, although anthracite coal was on the free list.

The Statesman wishes to call especial attention to this matter for several reasons, chief among them being a desire to refer to the fact that the tariff is a dangerous thing to fool with. It should not be tampered with excepting by experts in the administration of tariff laws—and honest experts. Any one else will leave loop-holes. The average Congressman is a good business man. But he has not studied along these lines. His view is necessarily superficial. One it is easy to lead him to do the opposite thing from what he intended, as in the case of placing anthracite coal on the free list, and at the same time putting a duty on it of sixty-seven cents a ton—all by the same vote.

Take another case. There is a duty on hides, or there is supposed to be, for the benefit of the farmers and the cattle men of the country. The paragraph reads:

437. Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

But skins are on the free list, the paragraph being as follows:

664. Skins of all kinds, raw (excepting sheep skins with the wool on), and hides not especially provided for in this Act.

Now, what is a hide, and what is a skin? There's the rub. When does a calf, with a skip, become a cow, with a hide? The administration of the law in this case must be a matter of promulgation, and the promulgation may be disputed by the importers and dealers, and then it may be a question for the courts, being carried clear up to the United States Supreme Court.

The promulgation now is, or was up to a short time ago, that everything weighing over twenty-five pounds, green or twelve pounds, dry, is a hide. If the hide weighs twenty-five pounds, or under, if green, it is a skin. If twelve pounds, or under, if dry, it is a skin. Now all the cattle of Mexico and of Central and South America, or nearly all the cattle, are reared. Their hides therefore are small, and they come in free as skins. This suits the tanners and shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts. They put some seven millions of dollars each year into their pockets, on account of the kindness of former Secretary of the Treasury Gage to them, in sustaining this promulgation, though it is clearly wrong and unjust to the farmers and cattle raisers. But they look at the law and see the duty and think they are protected. The tanners and shoe manufacturers know better. They are careful to fortify themselves. They are looking out for the seven millions of dollars a year. Only a bagatelle, but they need it in their business, and to spend in jaunting trips in Europe.

Take another case. It will be noted from the last quotation above that the wool on sheep skins is excepted from the free list. But "shearlings" are free. That is the skins from sheep but recently sheared. Here is a contradiction. So there is another promulgation, and all wool on shearlings averaging more than an inch in length is made dutiable. The matter rests largely with the persons making the examinations.

Hundreds of other cases might be cited, and there are often as high as three thousand cases upon appeal in the New York Custom House alone.

It is one thing to pass a law. It is another thing to administer it. The friends of protection, in order to be sure of securing for themselves their rights, must have friends of protection in office—from Secretary of the Treasury down to Examiner. They must have honest men in office

fore, let anybody attempt to interfere with them in their work and they will shoot him down. My remedy would be the whipping post. I have been criticised for that statement, but strong abuses require strong remedies. Delaware is the only place I know of where the whipping post is used, and there is less crime there than elsewhere.

President Palma, of Cuba, has sent his first veto message to the Cuban Congress. He sent his secretary along with it to explain what ought to be done with the vetoed bill to make it shapely. The secretary explained, and the leader of the House of Deputies

And there must be no tariff changes by other than experts, and honest experts. There are some things now dutiable that ought to be on the free list. But if the matter is opened up in Congress, there will be changes that ought not to be made, and disturbances in the business world that the country is not ready for now.

There has been too much tinkering both in the passage of tariff laws and in their administration.

WAS PATRIOT AND NOVELIST.

With all the pomp of official ceremony, with a military escort as an officer of the Legion of Honor, with delegations from patriotic and socialistic societies, with representatives of the Government and many literary men of France as mourners and eulogists, the mortal remains of Emile Zola were last Sunday borne to the cemetery of Montmartre, Paris, and laid in the grave, without religious ceremonies. A sad closing to the life of a man born in a Christian country and brought up under Christian influences.

Whatever may have been a man's faith during his life, it is always a consolation to his friends and a lesson to society that the closing act of life should be solemnized by the ministrations of minister, priest or rabbi, and that he should not be laid in the last abode of mortality without some acknowledgment of the Master of life and death, who judges man's life, not according to the limited views of human reason but mercifully, according to the lights and intentions of each individual.

Zola has done an immense literary work, a work lauded by many, condemned by more. Zola considered, no doubt in good faith, that he was setting forth the condition of man upon earth; his opponents asserted that it was only a study of vice and of vice alone and that its author regarded humanity as if there were no virtue, no generosity, no disinterestedness in either man or woman. Will the works of Zola live? Time will give the verdict; all that can now be said is that the books of men who have labored in the same field, holding the same views, have lost their vogue, their names are almost forgotten. A reaction has taken place; gradually French literature is seeking nobler fields and realism has had its day; Zola's novels may soon be forgotten, but what will not be forgotten will be the noble stand taken by Zola in the defense of injured innocence, the bold defiance of hostile authorities, when he raised his clarion call to his people to save from undeserved infamy the name of a man who was being made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy of criminals to save themselves from condign punishment and to deliver to what was worse than death the victim that they had chosen as a scapegoat. Zola's action in the Dreyfus case was a noble action, a brave deed; his word alone made justice to reign in France. In his noble advocacy of justice he saved France from dishonor. Zola may be forgotten as a novelist, he will be remembered in history as a patriot.

"Exporters and brewers are not buying Oregon hops, so far as can be learned. The latter are laying in an immense quantity of German hops this year." The foregoing quotation is taken from the commercial report of the Oregonian of Friday. It was evidently written upon "information" gathered from a Portland hop buyer who is a bear in the market. The statement (or the inference intended) that the brewers of the United States are "laying in an immense quantity of German hops" is laughable, to say the least. This bear in the hop market must think the average Oregon grower is as green as the German hops. But they are not. It costs twelve cents a pound duty to bring German hops, or any other foreign grown hops, into the United States. This would this year prevent an immense quantity from being laid in. And then the German hops could not be used at all in the manufacture of American export beer, or any other kind of beer that is popular in the American market. The German hop is not cured like the American hop. It is not bleached. It is dried green. So the only use for German hops in this country is by a few breweries that make small quantities of beer for consumption among the Germans here. The number of bales is insignificant. It will not be greater this year than usual.

The fact is probably not generally understood that the money received upon the sales of Government lands in each state is set aside, under the new irrigation act, for the payment of the cost of building irrigation works in that state. This provision was inserted in the bill before its passage after a very vigorous and protracted fight made by Congressman Tongue. So every dollar paid for timber land, or other public land in Oregon, will go towards the reclamation of arid land in this state. Once the ball is started rolling, there will be a lot of land for new settlers in the arid districts. There will be room for thousands of new homes, and the new homes will be established as fast as they are ready for the occupants. The sales of the irrigated lands will also yield large sums of money, and this in turn will be made available for other irrigation works.

New students are still coming to Willamette University, and will continue to come. They are doing their part towards raising the debt and paying the expenses of the institution, and bringing about the time when new buildings and added facilities will be needed. Let the membership of the great supporting church in the Northwest do their part, and let the people of Salem do their share, and things will move forward grandly at the old institution. It takes time to get such a movement into motion, but once it is fairly started there will be plenty of help. When an institution gets to going up hill there are to be found plenty of pushers. Nothing succeeds like success.

Where is the man who will undertake to build up a figprune industry in Salem, giving work to a lot of new people, and helping to use up home grown products?

If ten per cent of the money received for Willamette valley hops could be put into motor lines leading out of Salem, wouldn't the Capital City boom!

A California candidate for Railroad Commissioner is making his campaign on an automobile. He is making a good run.

The way to build up Salem is to patronize Salem people—and to get more people here to patronize Salem people.

ordered all householders within the limits of that city to clean their backyards and burn the refuse. A little good work like that could be done here in Salem—before the winter rains begin in earnest.

It is also excellent weather for the prosecution of the work of constructing the Dallas-Falls City Railroad, and this is being done with all the teams and men available.

The Rhode Island Republicans are for Roosevelt. Of course. For the sake of the aliteration, and for many other reasons. Might as well make it unan-

The Chicago health department hasmoss.