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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 when they have paid for it. They say they 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. The subscription account runs over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing in this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



SPECIAL SESSION TO DATE.

Salem	266
Marion county, outside	181
Ashland	26
Josephine county	137
Clatsop county	41
Linn county	42
Grant county	42
Folk county	32
Clackamas	11
Lane	11
Washington	29
Yamhill	7
Multnomah	7

Total

The agitation for a special session of the Oregon Legislature has been going on for a number of months, and many petitions therefor have been circulated. The above is the result up to date, or up to yesterday. The above is the number of petitioners so far, with the localities where they profess to reside. The total is 904, and 47 of the number are residents of Marion county. Seven only reside in Multnomah.

But yesterday a movement was started in Multnomah county, by the executive committee of the Taxpayers' League, to secure additional signatures. Three reasons why the Legislature should be convened in extraordinary session are to be urged, as follows, according to a reporter of the Oregonian:

"Inasmuch as there is some doubt as to whether the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution is self-operative, it is deemed important that all such doubt be removed and that the Legislature pass such laws as may be necessary for putting that amendment into effect before the regular session of the Legislature."

"It is also believed that the matter of an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark celebration is of such importance to the state that it ought to be determined free from entanglements with other measures and at an early date, so that the Lewis and Clark authorities may know what they will have to do with, and make their plans accordingly. It is also desired that Oregon act in time to guide other states in their treatment of the 1905 Fair."

"It was deemed important that the new Portland charter be handled at a special session."

Unless a much better showing can be made than has already been made, there will certainly not appear any great or overwhelming desire on the part of the people of Oregon to have their Representatives in the Legislature called together in extra session.

THEORY VS. FACT.

A Baltimore clergyman made a pronounced hit recently when he preached a sermon telling his flock how to keep warm without coal. He took this text from Isaiah: "There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor a fire to sit before it."

Now, the pastor's congregation had, from its earliest youth, heard of a place where they might be warm forever, if they were only bad enough during life. Furthermore, they understood that it would not cost them a cent. While this latter fact appealed to them strongly, in view of the existing coal famine, yet they did not regard the proposition with much favor, wishing rather for some more moderate method of keeping warm. So when the preacher mentioned that he possessed the article to fill such a long felt want he had his congregation by the ears at the crack of the pistol, and he kept his grip until the flag fell at the end of the race.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cobeco, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send in one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

But his argument had its weak points. He recommended that his hearers eat certain foods which would produce heat. In short, make your stomach do the work of an oil heater, and all at one price.

This would at first glance seem to be playing it low down on the stomach, but the minister says it is the correct thing, and so it must be.

But a contemporary writer wants to know how you are going to make pig-headed man follow all these rules? He knows fried bacon gives him dyspepsia and yet he goes right ahead eating fried bacon three times a day and cursing his dyspepsia between meals. He is aware that whisky is burning up his stomach and brain, and yet he keeps on crooking his elbow and rolling up his eyes. And how are you going to convince a man and make him eat carbo-hydrates and tallow candles and blubber when he has an appetite for life?

The good doctor means well; but undoubtedly he would shine to better advantage on the lecture platform before a health food congress where people advocate a diet of flaked sawdust washed down with boiled rainwater—and then go home to a dinner of corned beef, cabbage and mashed potatoes.

DRAWING THE LINE.

Professor John R. Clark, of Columbia University, said in a recent lecture: "The alignment between the forces of the future is not between labor and capital, but between the chain of organized industries and those which remain independent."

This view of the trust question is recommended to the advocates of the regulation of trusts by exposing them to foreign competition. The foreign competitor would strike impartially at the trusts and at the independent companies. The trusts can stand a reduction in prices that would throw the independent companies out of business. Proof of this is found in the fact that a trust enters the territory of an independent company and lowers prices to a point that, in an effort to compete, the independent company's resources are exhausted. This competitor extinguished, the trust re-establishes the old prices, having served small capitalists with a notice of what may happen if they think there is room for a competitor in that territory.

The way to regulate the trusts is to have Government supervision over them, with publicity as to their doings, and to tax them fully. There must be corporation taxes for the trusts. They should be graduated. The smaller operators and dealers and individuals must be protected to this extent.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

Two years ago a young woman was denied admission to the bar of Maryland for no other reason than that she was a woman. She had graduated from a law school and would have been admitted but for the lack of a law authorizing the admission of women to the bar of that state. At the last session of the Maryland Legislature an act was passed authorizing the admission of women to the practice in state courts, and this year the rejected applicant of a former year had the honor of being the first woman to take a place among the lawyers of Maryland. In some of the newer states, which are older in their experience with the so-called new woman, responsible office awaits the woman who rises above the average. In two states women are serving their second term as superintendents of public instruction. While progress is rather slow in respect to the conferring of the suffrage in the older states, some advancement is noted in this line. The limitation of the right of suffrage to municipal affairs can hardly be considered as complimentary to women's ability, or rather, to man's estimate of her ability, and may be of questionable advantage to the cause of equal suffrage. Women who do not contemplate a professional career probably take less interest in the advancement of those who do than they would if the field in which women can exercise that right were not so narrow.

VACCINATION ARGUMENTS.

The vaccination question is not a burning one here just now, for there is no smallpox in this section. The following clipping, however, from "American Medicine," one of the leading medical journals of New York, are interesting at any time:

A Vaccination Argument From Egypt—The Annual Report on Finances, Administration, etc., of Egypt, by Lord Cromer, has just been issued by the British Government and it contains another instance of the treatment of a subject-people in a better manner than the free and dominating people treat themselves. Vaccination in Egypt is compulsory; there is no conscience clause to render it inoperative. The anti do not control the Egyptian Government, much to the benefit of the Egyptian people. Take as an example Port Said, containing 35,000 natives and 12,500 Europeans, the natives, of course, living in a sad state of insanitation as compared with Europeans. Is the death rate from smallpox greater among them than among the Europeans? Not at all; it is six times as great. Among the 35,000 natives there were eighteen deaths during the year, while among the 12,500 whites there were thirty-eight deaths. "It is possible," writes Lord Cromer, "to enforce vaccination among the native population, but among the Europeans, though by the laws of the country vaccination is compulsory, it is impossible to enforce it."

Rogitory vs. Science—Vaccination makes one's arm sore. Smallpox makes one sore all over. Vaccination makes one feel bad for a week. Smallpox makes a man useless to himself or his family for months. Vaccination results fatally sometimes. It causes one death to 10,000 from smallpox.

Vaccination is a scheme to help certain persons make money. So is life insurance. Vaccination is the cheapest kind of life insurance. Vaccination is intended only for the very poor who live in unhealthy neighborhoods. Smallpox appears in the best of homes. Infection may be spread in churches, street cars, offices, restaurants.

Vaccination, when compulsory, is an infringement on personal liberty. An unvaccinated person menaces the whole community's rights to keep well. There is no positive cure for smallpox. Complete vaccination has never failed to prevent it. Ninety-five per cent. of smallpox patients have not been vaccinated within ten years, or were never vaccinated.

At this highest period in the world's enlightenment, it seems that science has harder work convincing than discovering. OUR ARMY AT THE MINIMUM. In December, 1900, the United States Army consisted of 98,790 officers and men. Of the total, 75,000 officers and men were in the Philippines. Before the close of 1901 the army had been reduced to 77,000 and the force in the Philippines to 32,000 men. In June, 1902, the army was reduced to 66,497, the minimum contemplated in the army reorganization act of 1901, and the force in the Philippines was reduced to 25,000. Under date of October 16th an order was issued reducing the Army to 59,600. This order will leave with us an Army total smaller by 15,000 than the force we had in the Philippines in December, 1900.

This reduction in our fighting force is the natural result of peace in the Philippines. There are still from 20,000 to 25,000 troops in the Philippine Islands, but only the regiments employed in the campaign against the Moros are engaged in war.

In Luzon and other islands under civil government the Philippine constabulary is the only force acting against the Ladronez and outlaws. There are no insurgents in the field, and the native Filipinos organized in companies and battalions and fighting under the American flag are preserving the peace and protecting the people against the mountain outlaws who were described by Democratic orators a few months ago as patriots struggling for independence.

In the interests of peace it will be necessary to retain 25,000 American troops in the Philippines, and this will leave the United States an Army only a little larger than was our regular force at the time of the declaration of war with Spain in 1898. Experience showed at once the value of that well-trained and disciplined Army and its inadequacy in time of actual war. In one particular, however, the present organization is better than that of 1898. We have fifteen regiments of cavalry, thirty regiments of infantry, thirty batteries of field artillery, and 126 companies of coast artillery, reduced to minimum company strength, but retaining an organization that may on short notice be increased to the maximum strength of 100,000 men.

The fact that the Army, in spite of the great work it has performed, has been reduced in two years almost one-half makes ridiculous all the declarations of the Democrats as to the misuse or danger of our military establishment.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HARD COAL.

It is now clear that the anthracite mine owners of Pennsylvania realize that they made a mistake in defying public opinion for so many months. They must realize now that public dis-

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited. Few are entirely free from it. Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

stand and prejudice are likely to give limits to the use of other fuel than anthracite.

Undoubtedly the exorbitant prices for anthracite and the uncertainty of supply have turned public attention to substitutes for Pennsylvania coal and have stimulated enterprises for the development of the smokeless coal fields of Colorado and the Pacific Coast States.

For example, it was reported some years ago that a high grade of anthracite coal had been discovered in Routt county, Colorado, but in the absence of transportation facilities it could not be utilized. Six weeks ago it was reported that a wealthy corporation had purchased 12,000 acres of the hard-coal lands in Routt county, and would build a railway so that the hard coal could be marketed at one-half the price now asked for Pennsylvania anthracite.

Under the same stimulant the newer coal fields in Washington and Oregon, and in the Canadian Northwest are being developed more rapidly than they would have been had there been no coal strike in Pennsylvania. The Colorado or Oregon coal may not grade with the Pennsylvania anthracite, but, if, in the absence of the latter, people begin to use it as a substitute, they may continue to use it and thus limit the market for all Pennsylvania coals.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Oregon will welcome capital to develop her coal fields. There is a great deal of coal in Coos, Tillamook and Clatsop counties, and great beds of cannel coal have recently been discovered near Heppner. No doubt a large part of Eastern Oregon will be found to be underlaid with coal deposits. There are coal croppings in various parts of the Willamette valley, and the chances are that before long this section will have paying mines of it.

CONSPICUOUSNESS AS A HELP TO SUCCESS.

Advertise yourself and your business. Force yourself and your wares on peoples' attention. Do things that make your neighbors talk about you. Never mind that their talk is not always praise. As a business matter, the pillory is preferable to oblivion. If you can keep people talking and thinking about you, you will succeed as a preacher, a lawyer, a doctor, a merchant, a politician, a manufacturer, a contractor, or a vendor of any article of commerce whether gold mines or pills.

There is no need here and now of going into the psychology of advertising to find out why the public admires and patronizes a man merely because his name is familiar to it. But it is a curious fact, which all of us must accept, that we are subject to the influence of advertising.

Why people should buy an article merely because they have seen its name in a newspaper, is a dark, tough question. Why they should vote for a candidate merely because, turn wherever they will, his name obtrudes on their gaze, is a mystery of human nature. But we must accept the fact as it is.

The conspicuous man is the successful man. The conspicuous article of commerce is the one that people buy. People may know nothing about a man except his name, but, because they know his name, they will vote for him, carry their law business to him, summon him to attend them in sickness and buy his goods. One may say that this is foolish. One can only reply that it is the fact.

People, not having time or means of discovering the true ability of a man or the true worth of a commodity, seem to act on the theory that what is conspicuous is probably good. They are shy of the obscure, either in men or merchandise.

None of us can escape the influence of advertising. One sign or one publication may not affect all of us, but when a name is beaten into our brains day after day it becomes a part of our thoughts. We dissociate it from the advertisement, and when we have use for the man or the article advertised we turn instinctively to that of which we know.

Some one writing on the subject forcibly, says: "This is an age of advertising. Society at large is one grand conspiracy to break into the newspapers. The lawyer addressing the jury has one eye on the reporters. The judge sentencing the prisoner instructs his stenographer to send each paper a copy of his remarks. The doctor who has an interesting case writes it up in the press. The woman of society, giving a tea, sends a full account of it to each editor. The preacher mails briefs of his sermons to the press. Everybody is anxious to be noticed and exploited, for publicity is almost a condition precedent to success, and the man whose name is never heard soon passes out of the public mind." More large fortunes have been made recently and are being made by the judicious use of newspaper space and printing ink than in any other way. A campaign of publicity costs money. It covers the whole country it may consume several fortunes.

Recently one man, who has made a fortune on cereal foods, wished to put a new food on the market, and to push it all over the United States. He called for the head of his advertising department and outlined his plan and directed that an estimate of the cost be submitted to him. "It will cost a mil-



PARK AND WASHINGTON, PORTLAND, OREGON

The school where thorough work is done; where the reason is always given; where confidence is developed; where bookkeeping is taught exactly as books are kept in business; where shorthand is made easy; where penmanship is at its best; where hundreds of bookkeepers and stenographers have been educated for success in life; where thousands more will be. Open all the year. Catalogue free.

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

GREEN SAUM'S
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY STORE
BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

Lace curtains 2 1/2 yds. long	\$.50 a pair.
Lace curtains 2 3/4 yds. long	\$.75 a pair.
Lace curtains 3 yds. long	\$1.00 a pair.
Lace curtains 3 1/2 yds. long	\$1.75 a pair.
Bed spreads, large size	\$.75 each.
Bed spreads, Marseilles, worth \$2.75 for	\$1.85 each.
Lace striped hose at	\$.25 a pair.
Corsets from	\$.25 up.
Shawls and fascinators from	\$.25 up.

Millinery in all the latest styles. Buckles, cabashons, feathers, tips, wings, birds, pon pons, velvets, felts, ribbons and laces. You will find this department strictly up-to-date, first-class in every respect and reasonable prices.

Greenbaum's Dry Goods Store.
Next Door to the Postoffice.
302 Commercial st. Salem, Oregon.

lion dollars," reported the manager. "Go ahead," said the owner. "I had figured a million and a half."

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.

The General Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers of Oregon closed its fifty-fourth annual meeting last evening, after most interesting and well attended sessions for three days. With possibly one exception, it is the oldest ecclesiastical body in Oregon, as well as the Pacific coast. Its first meeting was held in a log cabin in Forest Grove in 1848, and there were three members in attendance, two of whom were Rev. George H. Atkinson and Rev. Harry Clark. They were not troubled about securing reduced fares in any direction. Dr. Atkinson walking to the point of meeting from Oregon City.

Visitors from abroad speak in the highest terms of the courtesy and cordiality of the entertaining church, and particularly emphasize the kindly welcome of the pastor and the hospitality of the ladies of the church and their friends in the matter of providing entertainment. As upon all other occasions, so in this, the ladies of Salem never do anything by halves. In the tasteful and ornate decorations of the church, and in all other respects, nothing was left undone to render all guests perfectly at home. Many old friendships were renewed, and new friendships were formed. Such occasions are helpful and wholesome, and add largely to the stock of mutual good will and interest along lines which tend to the positive uplift of the race in promoting everything that is noble and true and of good report.

THEY TRIED IT.

The one way to secure tariff reform is to reform the Republican party by a good, sound drubbing from the Democratic party.—Mobile (Ala.) Register. Yes; this is one way. But the people of the United States tried this way in 1892. They have not forgotten it. Until they do, they will not be induced to try it again. A new generation will have to come onto the scene before this method of "tariff reform" is again tried.

The sheriff is to be commended if, according to report, he gives Murderer Belding a strictly private hanging, with the few exceptions as to spectators that the law and universal custom require. It would be better for all concerned and all not particularly concerned, if these affairs were "pulled off" in private. People pleading for tickets of admission should be denied them, and the public should understand, after awhile, from a line of established precedents, that "a hanging" is not a public affair.—Portland Telegram. It should never be, and the blue pencil should be freely used in most newspaper reports of hangings.

The Mobile, Alabama, Register, looks at it in this way:

"Northern writers and politicians have for some time past alien much space in print in attacking child labor in the South. As a social problem, the South will in time settle it satisfactorily. But the feature of this sudden moral upheaval up North has not come from any sympathy entertained for the white children of the South, but from the fact that the Southern cotton mill industry is injuring the profit making of the Northern mill industry. It is simply a ques-

In Every Print
Shop There Is
The Devil
to Pay

and besides him, we have to pay a force of over 40 men, who are employed in the several departments of our establishment in printing of various kinds. Everything printed here, from a calling card to a newspaper. Will you become one of our patrons and help to promote home manufacturing?

STATESMAN
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tion of ox-goring, and not humanity, that is the cause of this excessive interest in the children of the South."

Former President Cleveland's insistence upon tariff reform as the paramount issue proves that he is still unreconciled to his party. If he were inclined to be friendly, he would do his best to let the country forget its last tariff-reforming experience.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Salem is not waiting until next spring to build new houses. Residences are going up all over the city, and operations will continue throughout the rainy season, if we are to have a rainy season.

Now the freezing East will have coal. It is a pity some hundreds of thousands of them could not come and settle in the Willamette valley, where the fuel question is not such a burning one.

Up to date 902 people of the great state of Oregon have definitely said they want a special session of the Legislature. The other 499,098 people are yet to hear from.

North Yakima, Wash., is to have a \$600,000 beet sugar factory. If the farmers will subscribe \$100,000 of the capital stock.

A Typical South African Store. O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an Acheor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's Remedy. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by Stone's drug stores.

BLOODY POLITICS.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 21.—There was a political shooting affray at Arroyo today. A mob attacked several Federals, who returned the fire. One man, a Republican, was killed.