

THE OREGON WEEKLY STATESMAN

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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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 these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue our circulation only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will only when notified to do so. 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 let the subscription account run over six months. In order to be sure we are so fully understanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



A SOBER NATION.

Lady Henry Somerset is reported to have remarked as she was about to return to England from New York, a few days ago, that during her month's visit to the United States her chief surprise had been at the "general sobriety of the American people," and she attributed to it their "greater alertness and energy," as compared with the obviously more intemperate people of her own country.

Inasmuch as her associations here had been almost wholly with women active in the temperance movement, among whom she is herself one of the most conspicuous figures, her opportunities for observation as to popular habits may be said to have been partial and closely limited; but the conclusion she reached is confirmed by statistics of the comparative consumption of alcoholic stimulants in this country and England. Her observation as to the greater prevalence of sobriety here is confirmed also by travelers generally, in coming from the one to the other country. The appalling degradation due to gross intemperance so observable in Liverpool and London and the great towns of England and Scotland generally does not force itself on even the casual attention of Americans. Rags and tatters and reeling drunkenness of men and women, so frequently seen there, are here almost unknown.

A thoroughly drunken man is rarely encountered on the streets of our American cities, and a drunken woman so rarely that her appearance gives a shock of surprise to the observers. So far as the outside is concerned, the liquor hops are almost universally decent and orderly. In the vast majority of them the consumption of lager beer so mild in its intoxicating potency that English brewers look on it as "mere slops." Of the "gin palaces," so frequent and conspicuous in English cities, we have practically none. Women of decent associations are numerous customers of such places in England at all hours, vying with the most inveterate of men toppers in their craving for gin, but here women are never encountered at liquor bars, though, possibly, representatives of the more dissolute among them may be found in the seclusion of a back room at the "family entrance" of a saloon.

Lady Henry Somerset's suggestion that the greater alertness and energy of the American people are due to this greater sobriety has very much of truth in it. But the sobriety is both a cause and a consequence of the requirement for those qualities in the workers under the American industrial system and the whole system of American enterprise. Only a sober man can keep up the pace; the intemperate is sure to fall by the way. Accordingly, prudence in alcoholic and other artificial and exciting stimulation is enforced here to a greater degree than anywhere else in the world. A man finds out that he must keep all his wits about him if he expects to run with the machine. Sobriety is an absolute requisite in the mechanic, and throughout all trade intemperance acts as an insuperable bar to progress. Exactly how great a part of business failures are due to habits of intemperance, indulgence, directly or indirectly, may not be determinable, but it is, undoubtedly, very great, probably the major part. Such habits at once bring

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O.

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day, to etc.

a man under suspicion and affect his credit injuriously.

All honor is due to the good women who are allied with Lady Henry Somerset in organized movements for the promotion of temperance. Doubtless, their moral suasion has been potent to that end. But the great temperance movement of the present generation has received its impulse from the common sense of men. They have found out that it doesn't pay to get into the habit of giving loose rein to their appetite for strong drink. They have found out that they cannot afford to get drunk. And, coincidentally, social intolerance of drunkenness has increased. It is looked on no longer as an amiable weakness, even a virtue to be celebrated in song, but as a detestable exhibition, if not as a disease which excludes the victim from consideration as a sane member of society and makes of him a character to be distrusted. As a consequence, restraints, asylums and refuges for the confinement and medical treatment of inebriety as a disease are now numerous and are filled with inmates. Meantime social drinking at bars, at dinners, and on all occasions of festivity has diminished greatly.

The American sobriety which Lady Henry Somerset has observed with so much surprise and gratification is chiefly a continuance of this common-sense attitude toward drinking, under the compulsion of present conditions of our life of organized activity. Sobriety has become a practical necessity, and under the circumstances departure from it has come to be regarded as an evidence of insane folly. If people want to escape reproach, if they want to be included among the sane, they must keep sober in the America of this time, and in the America of the future.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A. Holtz, advertising manager for the Meier & Frank Co., of Portland, was invited to be present and address the Salem Press Club banquet last evening. Mr. Holtz could not come, but he sent an interesting address to be read. Among the things he said that ought to stick to the memory are the following:

"Advertising in last solution is asking for business. Every mercantile ad. is aimed at the public purse. Only a few, however, strike the bull's eye. What few? The noisiest and most sensational? Sometimes, but this is only one of the exceptions that prove the rule. The ads that do the surest execution, make no mistake about it, are those that are convincing, interesting and truthful. Hoarse advertising has seen its day. Never again will it have the vogue it once enjoyed. Like 'Big Injun,' it has been driven back to less populous regions. In time past an ad. man was apt to mistake perspiration for inspiration. Now logic is needed as well as lungs, facts as well as froth. Let us urge ad men to give as much if not more time and thought to the task of convincing readers, as they now give to merely attracting their attention. Catching the eye is important, if it is true, but convincing judgment is more so."

IS IT THE CLIMATE?

In an editorial the Portland Journal recently gave a list of the several newspaper artists and cartoonists that trace their birth places to the classic hills of Marion county, in the Central Willamette Valley of Oregon. Seven young men are named who are now holding lucrative positions on newspapers, and the Statesman desires to add to the list by mentioning the name of Mrs. H. P. Minto, who is an artist—more inclined to cartoon work—of considerable ability, although she is not now engaged in such a profession. Mrs. Minto is the wife of a former city marshal of Salem, and, with her husband, is residing in the far North, being numbered among the population of Hunker Creek, thirty miles above Dawson, N. W. T. She demonstrated her cleverness as a sketch artist during the hold-up session of the Oregon Legislature in 1897, and a good deal of her work appeared in the Statesman during those days and at various times thereafter. She is a native of the red hills farming section of Marion county, being one of the daughters of G. G. Glenn (now deceased), who owned a number of acres about ten miles south of Salem. Were she to devote her sole time and attention to sketching, it is safe to say she would take first rank with the more prominent cartoonists mentioned by the Portland paper in its article which is as follows, under the caption of "Is It The Climate?"

"Homer Davenport, great cartoonist, is now going to be a great lecturer, it reports he true. Davenport is an Oregon boy, coming from Silverton, near Salem. His prominence in the field of caricature suggests the query—what are the peculiar qualities of soil and climate, and what the unusual sociological conditions that turn out so many newspaper artists from that soil neck of the woods? There are Homer Davenport, Frank Powers, Indianapolis News; Warren Gilbert, Denver Post; Clyde L. Koller, of Salt

Francisco; Ed. S. Payne, of the Oregon Daily Journal; Murray Wade, of the Portland Telegram; Merrill Johnson, of the Examiner, all engaged in newspaper cartooning on publications ranging in importance from the world famous New York Journal and American, to the lesser papers of which the Oregon Daily Journal has become one. Can some one give a reason for this remarkable production of cartoonists from this particular locality? Is cartoon art indigenous to the soil, and are those well known artists merely creatures of a propensity which was innate and which they could not help, if they would? Let some student of sociological subjects, or some savant who ponders over racial characteristics, give us an explanation for this unheard of phenomenon of a locus habitat that turns out nothing but newspaper artists. There is an uncanny feature about the matter, too, for the fact is that these youngsters had no advantage of art school training, and seem to have drawn in with the air and assimilated with the food their talent, which they have proceeded to develop into art. Harry Murphy, who recently went from the Oregonian to the Philadelphia Enquirer, belongs to the same class, for he, too, attained his present distinction here in the Willamette valley, near the fountain head of art where others drank."

SPIRIT OF THANKSGIVING.

The modern day of special thanksgiving has its origin in times that tried men's souls, when the world had fewer comforts than today, and it was at first really a day of thanksgiving that matters were no worse. In these times we observe the day amid such prosperity and bounty as baffle all language to describe. How strange it is that greed grows out of all proportion to the growth of material prosperity! In the old days men were not striving for even millions. Today, with covetous eyes upon the wide world's enormous and increasing products, there are men seeking to amass a billion.

It is the great plenty that is apt to make us less thankful. And our abundance is our danger. The world is closer to God and to the higher ideals in adversity than in prosperous days. There is a closer brotherhood in times of stress and trials than when all is smooth sailing and prosperous. People are prone to put on the veneer of artificiality and insincerity when they have more of the world's goods than their fellows.

Real thanksgiving is thanks giving. We can better express our thanks for the blessings and benefits we enjoy by sharing them with and conferring them upon others than in any other way.

The true spirit of thanksgiving is not expressed by feasting and enjoying ourselves, but by helping others to the enjoyment of plenty and contentment.

We cannot enter into the fullest spirit of this glad Thanksgiving Day by merely returning thanks to the Giver of All Good for our own comforts and blessings. We must first be in condition to rejoice that our neighbors and dependents and the people at large have things to be thankful for. Happily, the harvests have been bountiful and prosperity has been general. The poor one few in proportion to the whole population. But the poor and the unfortunate we still have with us. Let these not be forgotten by their more fortunate neighbors.

Thanksgiving Day ought to be especially set apart as the one day when every community should seek out the poor, the sick and the unfortunate, and make each one feel that he or she has something to be thankful for.

WHEN IT IS NOON.

The use of standard or solar time is a question of considerable import in a suit that was recently instituted in the courts of Louisville, Kentucky. The proposition of on which is noon reckoned is involved in thirteen suits for \$19,940 insurance filed against certain companies by firms that lost their buildings by fire about mid-day April 1st, last. The policies of the thirteen



Every woman loves to think of the time when a soft little body, all her own, will nestle in her bosom, fully satisfying the yearning which lies in the heart of every good woman. But yet there is a black cloud hovering about the pretty picture in her mind which fills her with terror. The dread of childbirth takes away much of the joy of motherhood. And yet it need not be so. For sometimes there has been upon the market, well-known and recommended by physicians, a liniment called

Mother's Friend

which makes childbirth as simple and easy as nature intended it. It is a strengthening, penetrating liniment, which the skin readily absorbs. It gives the muscles elasticity and vigor, prevents sore breasts, morning sickness and the loss of the girl's figure.

An intelligent mother in Butler, Pa., says: "I used Mother's Friend again. I would obtain 9 bottles if I had to pay \$5 per bottle for it."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. \$1 per bottle.

THE HEADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

For sale at DR. STONE'S drug stores.



Good Digestion is essential to good health. A dose of the Bitters before meals will insure perfect digestion by stimulating the secretions of the stomach. It will cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Bileousness and Malaria, Fever and Ague. Try it.

defendant companies were in force from noon, April 1, 1901, to noon, April 1, 1902. None of the policies makes it plain whether the word "noon" means according to standard or solar time. The records of the fire department show that the flames were discovered about 11:45 o'clock, although the exact moment never has been definitely settled. Solar time is 17 1/2 minutes faster than standard time, and if the fire broke out at 11:45 standard time it was two and one-half minutes after noon by solar time. Thus the defendant insurance companies claim that the "noon" in the policies means solar time and base their position for refusing to pay them upon the ground that the policies had expired two and one-half minutes when the fire broke out.

AN INDIRECT TAX.

The suggestion that the \$500,000 for the 1905 Fair to be raised by indirect taxation will take root. We hear that the Grangers throughout the state will take the matter up and discuss it. They will largely represent the sentiment of the farmers of Oregon. There are a great many people who are willing that the Fair should have the \$500,000, but who would vote against such an appropriation if they thought they were imposing additional tax upon themselves, be it ever so small, and be they ever so able to pay the small additional charge; and no matter how much of direct and indirect benefit to themselves the expenditure of the money might promise.

The people of Portland should see the point. It is reasonably certain that the matter will be referred to a direct vote of the people. If it involves merely the payment of the \$500,000 by the corporations of the state, and by indirect taxation in other ways, there will be few even in the farming districts who will cast their votes against the proposition. The people of this world are prone to be in favor of the good things, if only the "other fellow" will support them and pay their cost. Here is an opportunity to help the best thing of the century, and at the same time make the "other fellows" pay for it.

The Statesman believes in indirect taxation—from the protective tariff, which helps to bear the expenses of the Federal Government, on down to the corporation, inheritance and other indirect methods of taxation for providing the necessary funds for the commonwealth treasures. This writer has been advocating indirect taxation for years. He looks upon this as an opportunity of intrenching a correct principle in the organic law or the statutes of Oregon, ostensibly for the purpose of aiding the 1905 Fair and making it a success by providing it with plenty of money to carry out its objects, but which will abide permanently and add to the state's advancement for all time and serve to lift from the people in the humblest walks of life and from those in moderate circumstances the whole of the burden of state government, placing it upon the shoulders of those most able to bear it, and who, for this reason and many others, ought to bear it. Civilization, if it is good for anything at all, is good for the whole people—good for lifting the line of mediocrity and giving equal advantages and opportunities to all. If it is good only for the rich and privileged few, it is a failure. The modern idea, and the correct idea—the civilized idea—if you please, is the one that insists upon the education and enlightenment of the masses, and it should insist upon equal opportunities for all, as far as possible. It should not make the rich continually richer and the poor constantly poorer. It should strive for the comfort of all, in order that no man may be too poor to have the common enjoyments and some of the luxuries of life, and the same things for his family, if he is willing to work and save and be a good and loyal soldier in the battle of life.

Oregon some years ago made a small beginning in the line of indirect taxation, by imposing a license upon the business of foreign insurance companies. This system ought to be very much extended, and now is an excellent time to commence the extension; in fact, to make much more than a beginning of it. The whole of the \$500,000 could be easily provided in two years by indirect taxation, and no individual in the state of Oregon be made, any poorer thereby—or at least no one not amply able to stand the small loss of income that might be entailed.

The Statesman is in favor of the \$500,000 appropriation, even though the whole sum be raised by direct taxation. We believe it would be a splendid investment. In fact, the appropriation of this large sum is a necessity, in order to preserve the honor and dignity of our state. And it would be a good thing aside from any consideration of honor or dignity, for the benefit accruing would be large enough to make it a paying investment. But the

easiest and surest way is by indirect taxation.

THEY ARE STUDYING.

The Grangers of Oregon have been studying the tax question. They believe the farmers of the state bear more than their just proportion of the burdens of taxation. Their property is in sight. It is spread out in broad acres, in flocks on the hills and in the valleys, and in improvements and machinery. It is of record at the county seats. There is no escape for them. They have voiced their complaints in demands for a mortgage tax law in times past, and in various other ways have made themselves heard and felt in pursuit of their idea of the unjustness of the proportionate burdens which they bear in support of the machinery of organized society. But they have a new idea. No matter how they got it. They are studying and discussing the question of indirect taxation. Some of the conservative and considerate among them have concluded that—

"For every evil under the sun there is a remedy or there is none. If there be one, try and find it. If there be none, never mind it."

They think there is a remedy in indirect taxation. They believe the express and telephone companies, the corporations of various kinds, the heirs of inherited wealth, etc., etc., ought to help more in contributing the money needed for paying the expenses of the state government. The more they think about these things, the more they examine the laws and the experiences of older states, the firmer are they likely to become in their convictions.

Let the discussion go on. Right and justice cannot be injured by the light of day. Anything that is right can stand examination from every side and from every possible point of view. And there is safety and conservatism in full discussion and examination. It is the best way to avoid mistakes and radicalism.

The City Republican Campaign Committee has engaged for three days, a department of the Statesman, which will be filled with explanations of the city's affairs and other matters in connection with the campaign, from their standpoint. This publicity can do no harm. It is the duty of every citizen and taxpayer to investigate fully the claims of both sides in the contest for the control of city affairs. Then he can make up his mind as to what candidate he would prefer to have charge of the business of the municipality. The Republicans have nominated a very good ticket, and many of the members of the party think it is an opportunity to turn over the affairs of the city government to the candidates nominated by the representatives of that party, pledged as they are to conduct them efficiently and faithfully, and along economical lines.

A correspondent of the Statesman in this morning's issue brings out the suggestion that the \$500,000 for the 1905 Fair ought to be raised by a tax upon the telegraph, telephone and other companies that derive large incomes from small investments of money in the state and pay little proportionately towards the public burdens. This appears at first glance to be a good suggestion. The system of indirect taxation might be extended to a great many other concerns, enterprises and individuals. The suggestion is at least worthy of consideration. That the \$500,000 ought to be provided is becoming more and more apparent. The opponents to the general proposition are growing less and less. Now for a discussion of the methods by which to raise the money.

The more fruit we ship abroad, the more we may. Europeans know a good thing when they see it, and our products will build up their own markets. San Jose Mercury. Just so. But their markets, and those of California, too, will be built up faster and more securely if a good sprinkling of Oregon fruit is included, which, in truth, is being done.

Now the fight for control of the city offices is fully on. In any event, the municipal affairs of the Capital City will be in very good hands. The candidates throughout are generally good men and capable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

It cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

It cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

SUN PRINTS THE COLORS

Oregon Professor Has Solved the Greatest Problem in Photography

UNITED STATES AGROSTOLOGIST, LECKENBY, OF UNION, DISCOVERS SECRET OF REPRODUCING NATIVE'S COLORS IN PHOTOGRAPHS—WILL NOT PATENT.

The following article was taken from the Oregonian of yesterday:

To be able to produce a photographic likeness of any object, with all its natural colors of that object standing out on the print, is a feat that has held the attention of chemists and other experimenters in that branch of scientific research ever since old Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre himself made his first reproduction as Joseph Niece discovered the first sensitive plate. Now comes Professor A. L. Leckenby, the United States Agrostologist at Union, who has not only made real colored photographs by the use of the ordinary camera and apparatus and some special chemicals of his own, but he also has some prints to Portland and exhibited them.

Photographs have always been untrue as regards color. The violet and purple shades show on the finished print as though they were white, the yellows and reds as decidedly black. It has been the goal of photographers to secure, if possible, some sort of a plate that will receive and register light rays as they are sent off from an object, in all the beauty of their natural color. After many experiments, Dr. H. W. Vogel, of Berlin, observed that some of his plates were more susceptible to certain colors than others, and finally he produced an orthochromatic film or plate. These plates simply register the several depths of shade of a color, and do not make any attempt to get the color itself, but even this advance was a great step in the art.

But with Dr. Leckenby it is different. His method, which has not yet been made public, will produce a photograph with every color showing, resembling for all the world a painted picture. A photograph of a bunch of flowers by his method will show the roses red, the violets their real color and the butter cups their golden yellow tinge. If the plan is practicable and inexpensive, the whole photographic world will be revolutionized.

Dr. Leckenby's discovery is the result of an accident. While working in his laboratory he was either struck with the new idea which makes color photography possible, or he accidentally ran across his new compound. He quickly put his idea into shape, and with the result that he has several photographs of flowers, all beautiful, in their natural hues.

As far as it is possible to ascertain at the present time, the new method is the same as the old system of photography, up till the art of making the print. The plate used is a Cramer isochromatic, such as are in use every day by enthusiasts. The difference lies in the emulsion on the sensitive paper. The slight differences in the shades on the negative plate are just enough to act in different ways on the paper during printing and produce the several colors, and after the toning and fixing operations, which are also probably unlike those in present use, the picture comes out resplendent in colors instead of all the same slate or sepia tone.

Up to the present time only one fault has been found with the pictures. They are not all the same shade. A red rose may show pink at one time, and with the next tone and fixing a dark crimson. In either case the color will still be red, but the shades will be decidedly different. Even this objection, which is not in itself, very serious, Dr. Leckenby thinks, will be remedied, and while coming to Portland on the train he thought out a method which will have the effect of bringing the various prints to a more even tone.

It is generally understood that Professor Leckenby will not patent his discovery or try to make money from it, but he will give it to the world. He is, however, taking steps to procure the necessary papers to secure for himself the honor of having discovered the new method and to prevent any one else from using it as a money making scheme. It has not been generally published that the discovery has been made, but those who have seen the prints have accepted it as a fact, as Professor Leckenby is not a person to give out false statements about such matters.

ASLEEP AMID FLAMES.

Breaking into a blazing home, some dreamer lately dragged the sleeping inmates from death. Fancied security, and death near. It's that way when you neglect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption gives perfect protection against all Throat, Chest and Lung Troubles. Keep it near, and avoid suffering, death and doctor's bills. A teaspoonful stops a late cough, persistent use the most stubborn. Harmless and nice tasting. It's guaranteed to satisfy by Dr. Stone's Drug Stores. Price, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

TO KEEP CHILDREN.

From the Chicago Post: The following amusing recipe for preserving children," written by Miss Mignone Lincoln, aged 16, of New Orleans, and which won the prize for the best answer sent to St. Nicholas magazine, will be relished by all women, whether mothers or not:

"Take one large, grassy field, one-half dozen children, all sizes; three small dogs, one long narrow strip of brook, pebbly if possible. Mix the children with the dogs, empty them into the field, stirring continuously; sprinkle with field flowers. Pour brook gently over the pebbles. Cover all with a deep blue sky; bake in a very hot sun. When the children are well browned they may be removed; will be found right and ready for setting away to cool in the bathtub."

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."—J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has cured the worst of deep coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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.

An inactive liver prevents any cough medicine from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills.

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