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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 subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, 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 pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. In case they do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. In case they do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



FRANZ SIGEL'S WIDOW.

Among the bills introduced in Congress in the last few days was one to grant a pension to the widow of Gen. Franz Sigel. At the same time patriotic citizens of New York are moving to raise funds to build a monument to the memory of Sigel.

It was fifty years ago that Franz Sigel, an exile from his native land of Germany, came to the United States. He was a president of Missouri at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. Missouri was on the point of leaving the Union—had it been left to the Governor of the state and the bulk of her people, the deed would have been done and a gap made between the loyal people of the North and the West and operations which made Grant and Sherman famous might have been seriously delayed.

Sigel, Blair, Lyon and others who believed in the preservation of the great American Republic organized the movement in St. Louis which saved Missouri to the Union and closed the gap. This formed a base for the Union forces operating along the Mississippi. From Pea Ridge—practically the first Union victory of the war—to Memphis the tide of success swept on and placed the Nation's defenders in control of the Mississippi Valley and forced the war eastward until it culminated at Appomattox.

Pea Ridge may not have been much of a victory measured from the standpoint of casualties and compared with Gettysburg and many others. But it was a beginning and it led to great results. It was Sigel with his "foreigners," as they called them in St. Louis, who won it. And from there on loyalty, unselfishness and without complaint he did his duty wherever he was assigned. No native born ever did better than this naturalized exile from Germany. He was an honor to the land that cast him forth; he was a greater honor to the land wherein he found a refuge.

When the war had ended Sigel sought no honors save those that came through the consciousness of duty well done. He held three offices in New York, to which place he had removed after the war closed. They came to him unsolicited—two by appointment, one by election. He made no parade of his services to the Union—he was content to leave that to history. The value of those services is a matter of record. His purity and high-mindedness in civil life were on par with his loyalty and devotion to his adopted country as a soldier. No better evidence of this can be found than the fact that he died poor.

It may be claimed—often it has been claimed—that the matter of pensions has been and is being overdone. Certainly it will not be claimed that it is being overdone should Congress decide to provide for the widow of the man whose early services during the Civil War had such an important bearing on results. The monument may be all right, too; it may and probably will come in time. But the matter of first importance is that the widow of the man who gave such service to his adopted country should not be allowed to suffer now that he is no longer here to care for her.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."

J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, hard colds, consumption.

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.

You should promptly correct any constipation or biliousness with Ayer's Pills, small, laxative doses.

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

NO FIGHT IS NECESSARY.

In remarking that "recent phases of the Senatorial contest indicate that there will be a fight to the death between Geer and Fulton," the Portland Journal is far from the truth.

While Governor Geer has a legion of friends all over the state, their number is naturally larger in Marion county than elsewhere, and the Statesman is certain that none of his friends here intend to make war on Mr. Fulton or on any other Republican. They feel that we have had too many "wars" in the party already, as the result of one of which, begun last winter, we have a Democratic Governor saddled upon us for the next four years.

Governor Geer's friends intend to insist upon his election to the United States Senate for the reason that he submitted his name to the people at the last election, in accordance with a law passed for that purpose, and has received not only nearly 20,000 more than a majority of the Republican vote of the state, but a clear majority of all the votes cast for state officers.

The Statesman is not in favor of any war upon any Republican. None is necessary. Mr. Fulton, when he decided to run for the State Senate after he was talked of for the United States Senatorship, virtually and in fact, under the law of the state, notified the people that they should have no chance at his name at the polls. This he had a right to do, of course, but he should be satisfied with the result of his own decision. He knew of that provision of the state Constitution which renders ineligible to the Senatorship every member of the Legislature, and, therefore, if he still had the Senatorship in view, he should have kept out of that body. He has no right to enter the Legislature and then ask its members to violate their oath to support the Constitution.

That Mr. Fulton's name was not on the ballot in June was the fault neither of the law nor of the people. He "sacrificed" his chances for the Senatorship when he abandoned the contest before the people who, he said when he voted for the Mays law, should decide the matter, and concluded, instead, to become a part of the State Senate, whose members are ineligible to the United States Senate by the Constitution of Oregon.

No one intends to fight Mr. Fulton, for if he thought the people were "not worth considering" in June their representatives will be disposed to return the compliment in January. No fight is necessary.

ODELL IN 1903.

The New York Sun, a paper that nobody takes seriously or believes, but that may occasionally stumble upon the truth, states:

"A program to renominate Governor Odell in 1904, and if he is re-elected, to make him a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1908, was told of in Washington by the Governor's friends lately and reiterated by the Governor's friends. From this time, it was added, the energies of the Governor's friends are all to be directed to carrying out this program."

There is nothing at all strange or curious in Governor Odell and his friends looking forward to 1908. If he should be elected again, for the third time, Governor of New York, he would be, except for one thing, a "logical" candidate. But what about Mr. Roosevelt in 1908? He will presumably be renominated and elected in 1904, but he is not barred by the unwritten anti-third-term law against running again in 1908. He has never been elected President yet; from 1905 to 1909 will be really his first term. He is entitled—or it may be assumed that he and his friends will consider him entitled—to a second election in 1908. Then our friend Odell will have to wait till 1912. But by that time there may have been another panic, and the Democrats or Socialists may carry the country, and elect somebody never yet mentioned. Or it might be Folk of Missouri. There are almost all sorts of possibilities in politics—if you look far enough ahead and speculate with sufficient silliness.—Portland Evening Telegram.

Yes, if you speculate with sufficient silliness. Mr. Roosevelt will not be a candidate in 1908. "He and his friends" will not "consider him entitled" to a second election in 1908—at least he will not consider himself so entitled. The doctrine precluding third terms is against third terms. Mr. Roosevelt will have served two terms then, providing he is elected, as he will surely be nominated, in 1904, and almost as surely be elected. And Governor Odell, of New York, is a big man, and has qualities of bigness that will wear. But the state of New York has no mortgage on the Presidency. There is Ohio, for instance, and several other states.

"PET SCHEMES."

Probably the high water mark of the politicians who have combined to overthrow the popular vote for Senator, for no other reason than that it did not further their well-laid plans, was reached by the Eugene Register, published in a county which gave Governor Geer more votes than it did its Republican candidate for State Senator, when it said:

"The result of that vote is also well known, there being no Republican opposition to Mr. Geer simply because it was thought best to let him run the gauntlet and carry out a plan that would not materially affect the selection of the right man for Senator when the proper time arrived. More than

that, it was supposed that allowing Geer to carry out his pet scheme would appease his wrath at not being renominated for Governor," etc.

As a beautiful instance of condescension this burst of confidence is entitled to first prize. The good faith of those who formulated the Mays law was attested by the fact that it stands on the Legislative record as Senate Bill No. 1. It took precedence over every other measure in the State Senate. To make it perfectly fair it was amended providing that candidates might get on the official ballot by the petition of individual voters, in order to take the matter out of the hands of conventions which are so easily manipulated by politicians. The petition feature was added for that avowed purpose.

It was thus provided that the caucus should be held by the people at the polls, and the discussions in the Senate and House were based on this argument. When the time came there was not a Republican in the state who had enough faith in his standing with the people to go into this caucus but Governor Geer.

Why? Will the Eugene Register answer?

"It was thought best to allow Mr. Geer to carry out his pet scheme." Who is the mystical man or power who could have prevented it, but "thought best to allow it?" What was Mr. Geer's "pet scheme" but to submit his name to the people—to enter the caucus provided for by law? Does the Register think for a minute that this broad, not to say "raw" proposition will be endorsed by the representatives of the people? Better read that popular vote again.

Yes, it was "Governor Geer's pet scheme."

EXPERIMENT IN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Touching the municipal ownership of public utilities, Chicago is about to test a novel proposition. It will attempt to buy the whole street railway system of the city without increasing the city's bonded indebtedness.

The plan provides that the question of the purchase and the manner thereof shall first be submitted to the people at a general election. If the vote is in the affirmative, the purchase will be made and bonds issued based upon the property, not a general incumbency upon the city. It is assumed that the value of the property will be sufficient security for the bond purchasers, as they will have a prior lien on the whole system.

Perhaps the least trouble in the way of carrying out this plan will be to get the affirmative vote. The greatest would be to find purchasers of the bonds. Careful investors would be wary about taking as security bonds backed by property not worth one dollar more than the face of the bonds and subject to the chances of untied municipal ownership and control. True, Chicago is a growing city and the roads are likely to increase in value, and that might influence investors.

At any rate the experiment will be interesting in all its stages, provided it ever gets past that of finding sale for the bonds.

ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Several Eastern Oregon papers are clamorous for U. S. Senator, claiming that that section is entitled to it. Hold on, boys; you said you wanted Governor, and when we accepted your nominee you repudiated him, and refused to accept your own choice. Better line up with us for a Western Oregon man and elect him on the first ballot. That's about the only thing you can do to square yourselves with the party.—Eugene Register.

Good for the Register, Senator Fulton, Senator Booth and all their friends worked and secured the passage of the Mays law for the declared reason that a vote of the people would make it possible to elect a Senator on the first ballot. In order to make that law fair to all aspirants, Mr. Harris, of Lane, reported an amendment providing that names might be placed on the ballot by individual petition, thus taking the control of the matter out of State Conventions, where, as we all know, combinations are possible, and placing it with the people where schemes never thrive. Mr. Mays, in the senate, moved that the Harris amendments be agreed to.

The law has worked well, the people have spoken, and if observed one ballot will settle it. We heartily agree with the Register.

A SENATORIAL SOLILOQUY.

To caucus or not to caucus, that is the question. Whether 'twere better to make the same old fight and trust to the efficacy of combines and barbers and promises, or to go back on our record of two years ago and insist on a caucus—that's the rub! To be sure, our action at the last session defeated the regular Republican candidate who had a majority of the Republican votes from the start, but now, it's different. This popular vote stands up before us—a persistent reminder of our folly of two years ago. Why did we ever give the people a chance at this thing? Shouldn't we have known that they cannot be relied upon? Haven't we seen evidences of their unreliability many times before? What do the

people know about United States Senators, anyway? Out upon the proposition that the voices of 45,000 of the common herd is to be heeded! When we advocated this measure two years ago we could not look ahead and see that things would be thus. Doesn't everybody know that all this talk about the direct election of Senators is the merest bosh and only for public consumption just before elections?

Besides we can fall back on the proposition that the Republicans had no chance to vote for but one man, therefore, had to vote for him. To be sure, many Republican candidates were defeated in many Republican counties, which some people say shows that Republicans know how to not vote for a man they didn't want, even though there was no other Republican to vote for, but this argument is very tinn, yes, and, not suiting our purpose, is ruled out.

The people did not know what they were doing, any more than we did when we provided that they should be heard in this matter. We were daft and this vote shows that they are also, and are not to be trusted. They have shown themselves to be unmanageable, and their caucus in June was no more to be commended than the caucus two years ago.

Therefore, Resolved, that since the people have at the first opportunity, and in an aggravating manner, shown their incapacity in the matter of choosing a United States Senator, they shall be set upon for having no more sense, and as a just punishment for their waywardness.

Resolved, That those of us whose plans would be interfered with by complying with this popular vote, and we alone, are the people—all others being "not worth considering."

QUESTION OF LETTING GO.

There is an old and oft-told story, one version of which is this, says a writer in the Anaconda Standard: "Two hunters had treed a wildcat, and the idea occurred to them that as it was quite a young animal it might be a good idea to capture it alive and take it back to town as a curiosity. One of the hunters was to climb the tree and shake the wildcat from the end of the limb on which it had taken refuge. The other was to remain below and grab the animal when it fell."

Up to this point the program was carried out to the letter. But here the wildcat began to take an active part in the proceedings. Though young, it was vigorous, and it had individual views on the subject of its rights and liberty which it was prepared to defend with all the means at its command. It was an interesting session, and at all appearances was anybody's fight.

"Say," called out the man up the tree, who had been watching the doings; "say, shall I come down and help you hold it?"

"No; but you'd better come down and help me turn it loose."

From the tenor of the dispatches from London on the Venezuelan trouble, one is justified in thinking England would not be displeased should the United States intervene to the extent of helping her let go.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

(Portland Daily Journal.)

Again permit the Journal to remind the people that the issue pertaining to election of Senators by direct vote of the people is before them in the present campaign.

Again, permit the Journal to remind the people that the Republican party of the State of Oregon has gone upon record in state convention and Legislature controlled by them, favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

And, once again, the Journal refreshes the people's memories by recalling the facts that the leaders of the Republican party in Oregon have demonstrated complete insincerity and proven that they did not mean what they said when they framed resolutions and drafted laws providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

Exhibit A.—Two years ago, House Joint Resolution No. 4, adopted by a Republican Legislature, ordered the Secretary of State to send to the Houses of Congress and the Legislatures of all other states, a certified copy of the resolution, that endorsed direct election and asked Congress to call a constitutional convention to propose amendments.

Signed to the resolution are the names of C. W. Fulton, president of the Senate, and L. B. Reeder, Speaker of the House.

Exhibit B.—At the same session, the Legislature enacted into law Senate Bill No. 1, adopted unanimously, which provided for the placing of names upon the official ballot to be voted for by the people as an indication of their choice for United States Senator. The provisions of that law were complied with by T. T. Geer, and the Democratic convention of this year complied with it also by placing upon their ticket the name of C. E. S. Wood, of this city.

Mr. Geer received a majority of the votes, and according to the intent of the law, stands today as the man who has already been voted for by a competent majority of the voters of the commonwealth for the office of United States Senator.

Exhibit C.—In April of this year the Republican State Convention inserted in the platform a plank that declared approval of the election of Senators by direct vote.

Thereupon the convention adjourned without placing upon their ticket any name in compliance with the law that Representatives had enacted.

bodying the pretended belief of the Republican leaders upon this mooted question.

What will they do when they hear read the returns on the vote for United States Senator? Will they stand by the Mays law? Or, controlled by candidates whose wishes run counter to that law's imperative command, will they stultify themselves by standing in the attitude of insincerity?

PRICES OF PRUNES.

(San Jose Mercury.)

It transpires that a syndicate of packers has been formed to buy up what is left of the prune crop unsold in view of the upward tendency of prices. In that case those growers who held on to their prunes will probably profit materially by their action.

If such action had been more general there would have been rather more money distributed among our prune growers this season. The Mercury does not believe in holding on too tight. But neither does it believe in being in too great haste to sell and accepting the first offer as though no other were possible. When buyers made their appearance here a few months ago, offering what seemed in the face of advances as to European conditions low prices for the crop, the Mercury urged conservatism about accepting their first offers, and some general unanimity of action, for lack of organization, in holding out for better prices until the demand became more decided.

As things are, our growers are fighting organizations on all sides and each other.

There is a principle at stake in the Oregon Legislature this winter—the principle of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; or by as direct a vote as is had in choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States. Men are nothing. Principles are everything. If this principle is to be ruthlessly trodden under foot this time, and with impunity, and if it goes by without rebuke, it will be done in the next case of the kind, and again and again. Then it will be truly said that the people are nothing—the bosses are everything; as truly as it was said by the Kings of the olden time—"the people are nothing; the King is everything." And yet this is supposed to be a Government of the people; and the people of Oregon have voted almost unanimously for the initiative and referendum. Did they mean it. Did they do it as a joke? Were they not in earnest?

The lawyers, in their proposition to regulate things mundane generally, are rapidly showing that they have as much human nature to the avoirdupois as any other class of people, if not more. They are demanding that the pay of all other people, including the poor printer, be cut down. But they are as clams concerning their own fat fees and retainers. It is always "the other fellow" who is getting more than his share. It is never we uns. And so it has always been. And will probably continue to always be.

Fortune, to say nothing of honor, awaits the genius who will invent an automatic phonograph that properly deals with the case of the man who closes the door in August and leaves it open in December—Anaconda standard. Perhaps. But down here in Oregon, where it is springtime all the year through, an automatic swearing machine is not needed.

Salem has done very well in a business way during the year 1902. But there will be greater and better things in 1903. Many if not most of the leaders in the different lines are planning for extensions and improvements. The new people who come here next year—and their name will be legion—will find Salem a very good town to do business in.

To some good people a Mormon Senator by any other name than Smoot would be as objectionable.—Anaconda Standard. Smoot is not a polygamist, that is, not in practice, though a Mormon. Perhaps the reason lies in the difficulty of inducing more than one woman to adopt such a name.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Injure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers; they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Will the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people in Oregon, which has been demanded by all parties, be allowed to die a born-in? The Legislature at its session this winter will decide the question.

The last \$15,000 of the debt of Willamette University has not yet been pledged. AND IT SHOULD BE OUT OF THE WAY BY THE END OF THE MONTH AND THE YEAR, even if the people of Salem have to pledge and pay the whole of it.

Uncle Sam presents the compliments of the season to all the European powers and principalities, and begs to assure them that there will be no changes in the geography of South America this winter.

Perhaps the force working on the New Year edition of the Statesman may overlook you. If so, please make your wants known. It will be a "swell" number, and a splendid advertising medium.

Fortunately, perhaps, for all concerned, neither China nor Japan had a Monroe Doctrine when we froze onto the Philippines.—Exchange. But it would have made precious little difference if they had had.

It is suggested that the Pennsylvania coal barons still furnish a striking resemblance to the fellow who grasped the handles of the electric battery and couldn't make disconnections.

Yesterday Salem had one of the busiest business days of its history. Our merchants made no mistake in putting in larger and better stocks of fall and holiday goods than ever before.

Salem may be given a chance to secure a tannery and soap factory. Such an institution ought to do well here, and every effort should be made to secure it for our city.

Although he is up against two different problems, coal and Christmas presents, remarks an exchange, the Easterner cannot said to be between two fires.

The bachelor Governor-elect of Kansas is said to be receiving fifty proposals a day. It must strike him that all hell is popping.—Anaconda Standard.

The last \$15,000 of the debt of Willamette University is as yet unpledged. Will it be done before the close of the year, as it ought to be?

Bryan is a winning personality.—Knoxville Sentinel. It strikes most persons that he is an incurably losing personality.—New York Sun.

An exchange truly remarks that if Venezuela were in Africa instead of South America, there wouldn't be any Venezuela.

Minister Bowen is the right man at Caracas. It is suggested that the dogs of war will not chew up this Bowen.

Seattle and San Francisco are each to get a share of the transport business between our coast and the Philippines—and Portland is out in the cold.

We don't know what Mr. Castro's salary is, but he seems to be earning it.—Exchange.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Among the good resolutions Salem ought to make for the New Year is to discontinue the "knockers." Resolve to neither be a "knocker" yourself nor to allow anyone else to be if you can help it. Help one another and all pull together, and Salem will go forward faster and more solidly than ever before.

Make the Christmas season one of cheer and hope, and then keep it up throughout the year.

Value your Christmas presents for the spirit of the givers—not for their money value. "Not what we give, but what we spare, the gift without the giver is bare."

Once a day in Moqui Indian villages a loud voiced native climbs a roof and shouts the news. This is a genuine case of telling things from the rooftops.

A MATTER OF PUNCTUATION. When first I kissed sweet Marguerite, When first I kissed sweet Marguerite, She blushed rose red, And sternly said: "You mustn't!! Stop!!!"

Last night I kissed sweet Marguerite, Last night I kissed sweet Marguerite, She blushed rose red, But sweetly said: "You mustn't stop."

THE HAND THAT USED TO SPANK MY PA.

When I go down to grandma's where There's always lots of cake and pie, I spread my bread with jelly there And stuff up till I'm nearly die! The greatest fun you ever saw Is aildin' from your steep-roofed shed And the hand that used to spank my pa Is the hand that pats me on the head.

I tear around and yell and make All kinds of noise, and they don't mind; They have no baby there to wake And both of them are awful kind. The goodest man I ever saw Is granpa, with his hair all gray, And the hand that used to spank my pa Sews up my trousers every day.