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The Statesman has been published for nearly fifty-two 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 subscription 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 order. We will log that they are to pay \$1.25 a year, in case they fail to send the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



THE COMPTROLLER'S CURRENCY PLAN.

With the intention of providing a steady market for Government bonds Congress enacted in 1882 that no more than \$3,000,000 of National bank notes should be retired from circulation in any one month. The effect of this was as the Comptroller of the Treasury points out, to deter banks from retiring all the notes demanded by trade, the fear being that if many notes were issued, they would presently become a load on the bankers' hands, as only \$3,000,000 could be retired in any one month. For this reason, says the Comptroller, the amount of notes issued by the banks became fixed, and in times of great business activity or settlement of accounts, there was found to be a distressful lack of currency. In other words, the bank currency was what is termed inelastic, that is to say, unable to expand or contract to meet current needs. To afford an elastic currency the law must allow banks an easy way for issuing currency when it is needed and for retiring it when it is not needed. We cannot expect to get an expansion of currency unless we make it possible to contract currency, after the demand for which the expansion was made is satisfied. One must agree with the Comptroller that the restriction upon the amount of currency that may be retired monthly should be removed.

To further encourage the issue of bank notes, the Comptroller recommends granting to National banks the privilege of issuing notes to the extent of one and one-half times the par value of the bonds deposited to secure said notes, and that the banks be taxed a small amount, the proceeds to be kept as a reserve fund, to protect the notes issued in excess of the par value of the bonds. All the banks are thus to be made insurers of the excess issue of each bank. The Government, holding bonds for the par issue, is insurer of the par issue. To make an excess issue all the banks will have to do is to apply for the notes, that will be furnished by the Government, and deposit the insurance tax in the Treasury, there to remain as a guaranty for the payment of the excess notes of any bank, should that bank fail or be unable to take them up.

This is what is known as the Ridgely elastic currency plan.

There is another, called the emergency currency plan, which may be briefly described as a plan to enable National banks to issue currency in excess of the par value of their bonds on deposit with the Government, and pay the Government interest upon the amount of such issue. The interest should be so high that the banks could not afford to pay it in ordinary times. The issue would be resorted to only in times of emergency, when there would be such demand for currency that the banks could make a profit by paying the Government for the money and lending the same to their customers. When the emergency ended the banks would withdraw this emergency circulation in order to stop the payment of the high rate of interest they were paying for its use. This plan, it is contended, would give the desired elasticity to the currency. Mr. Ridgely's plan would not work as well, say the advocates of this plan. His notes, once out, would stay out. There would

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair.

It is bad enough to elect a member of either house to the U. S. Senate when he has not been a candidate for that position, but there is no excuse whatever for such a proceeding in a case where a member was, as the Astorian says of Mr. Fulton, "a leading candidate long before the election."

Does the Astorian mean to say, then, that Mr. Fulton, being a candidate long before the election, deliberately decided to run for the State Senate, also, not withstanding his knowledge of the oath he would be required to take?

There are two questions which Mr. Fulton's candidacy raises: Why did he refuse to go before the people for their support? and why did he want to become a member of the State Senate if he expected to ask the members

be no incentive to retire them. It is admitted that his plan would put more currency in circulation, but what is as greatly desired is that currency shall be promptly retired when not needed.

THE PEOPLE ARE TO BE RESPECTED.

An up-the-valley paper complains that the Democratic papers are over-anxious that Governor Geer should be elected United States Senator. Such Democratic papers as have expressed themselves along this line have merely declared that the laws of the state and the action of the people under them should be respected. What objection can be urged against this? Any?

Will any man in the state pretend that Senator Mitchell could have been elected at the last session if quite a number of Democrats had not been "over-anxious" for his success? Is the up-valley paper, or any other, ready to express its disapprobation of Senator Mitchell or of his particular friends because of this support? And if not, why not?

And this, too, when the people had not voted for Senator Mitchell or for any one else, while now Governor Geer has been voted for by United States Senator by 45,000 men, a larger vote than has ever been given to any man for Governor in the history of the state.

This futile effort to mock the popular will will have little, if any effect on the Legislature, whose members will remember that Governor Geer received a larger vote for Governor four years ago than has ever been given to any other man for that position, and that the recent vote again given by the people shows that his popularity with them has not in the least been dimmed. The man who wanted to "contest" his standing before the people should have given the people a chance at his own name. He should have come to the front in June as the Governor did. He should not expect a January harvest when he deliberately refused to sow in June.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Although unwilling to place his name before the people as a candidate for the United States Senate, the Astorian claims that Mr. Fulton should be elected to that office over the men who did, but gives no reason why this indifference to the people's right to be heard shall be rewarded.

With the Mays law on the statute books, giving the people the right to be heard in the matter, which law was formulated and passed by Mr. Fulton's especial friends, the way to become a candidate for the Senatorship was to comply with the law. Will the Astorian tell the people of Oregon why this was not done?

The Mays law was the first bill introduced in the Senate at the last session, being Senate bill No. 1. As introduced and passed it provided for nominations for U. S. Senator by state conventions only, but an afterthought suggested that this would result in a victory to the man, after all, who might be best versed in manipulations, so it was amended in the House providing that names might be placed on the official ballot by petition. Mr. Mays moved in the Senate that the House amendment be concurred in.

This amendment placed the privilege of getting before the people within the reach of every aspirant, was the perfected form of the law, as improved by its friends, and it was according to that feature of the law that Governor Geer's name was placed on the ballot.

The assertion has been made several times that Governor Geer "nominated himself," but his name was placed on the ballot according to the method provided by the friends of the Mays law as a means of making that measure fair to all aspirants.

It was given out to the public for months before the last state convention that Mr. Fulton would become a candidate for the Senate under the Mays law. Mr. Fulton himself saying so frequently. Instead, he refused the opportunity which he and his friends had held out to the people, declined to become a candidate, and, finally, decided to be satisfied with a seat in the State Senate, and ran for that office.

Mr. Fulton had a right to do all these things, but having done so, he should not try to get in the way of those who were willing to risk everything with the people. Especially is this true when it is remembered that he knew of that section of the State Constitution which requires every Senator and Representative to agree, in effect, to not support any member of either house for any position to be filled by the Legislative Assembly.

It is bad enough to elect a member of either house to the U. S. Senate when he has not been a candidate for that position, but there is no excuse whatever for such a proceeding in a case where a member was, as the Astorian says of Mr. Fulton, "a leading candidate long before the election."

Does the Astorian mean to say, then, that Mr. Fulton, being a candidate long before the election, deliberately decided to run for the State Senate, also, not withstanding his knowledge of the oath he would be required to take?

There are two questions which Mr. Fulton's candidacy raises: Why did he refuse to go before the people for their support? and why did he want to become a member of the State Senate if he expected to ask the members

to violate Article IV, Section 36, of the State Constitution, which says that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the Legislative Assembly?"

Does Mr. Fulton think the members will disregard their oaths in this matter, especially when there was an opportunity for avoiding it all by leaving the matter to the people?

The people of Oregon have for twenty years wanted to vote directly for United States Senators. Practically all our public men have pretended to be in favor of it, but after having enacted a law to meet that public demand, it is now proposed by its enactors, to throw the popular vote, honestly and fairly given, overboard for no other reason than that it will not elect some man who seems to bank on his "sacrifices," but who made the greatest one of his life when he deliberately abandoned the field last June.

It is not so much a matter of personality in the approaching Senatorial election as it is one of popular sovereignty, and it will be well for the members of the Legislature to look twice before jumping. During the pendency of the last Senatorial mudslide the Oregonian said, while arguing against its repetition:

"Let the Legislature pass some bill or other providing for popular vote on Senators, and the Legislature will hardly brave public opinion hardly enough to disregard the mandate."

That was good doctrine and sound sense. Let the Legislature beware of those who now are trying to induce them to "disregard the mandate." "Some bill or other" was passed, it "provided for a popular vote on Senators," which was taken, and now we will see who is going to "brave public opinion."

THE POPULAR VOTE.

1. Can Presidential Electors elected on the Republican ticket vote, if they desire, for Democratic Presidents? 2. Have any Presidential Electors ever been known to vote against the party who elected them? 3. Would the election of a Democratic President by Republican Electors give him title to the office? 4. Where do the Electors meet, in whose presence, and at what time after the election? S. G.

1. Yes. 2. After the Electors had been chosen in 1820, one of them voted for John Quincy Adams instead of James Monroe; his vote was the only one cast by the Electors against Monroe, and it was cast because the Elector did not want anyone but Washington to have a unanimous election. This is the only instance. 3. Yes; the Electors in theory are free to vote for any man they prefer. 4. According to law, the Electors meet in the capitals of their respective states on the first Wednesday in December after their election, and vote; the results of their balloting are sent to Congress which counts them on the second Wednesday in February. The meeting in this state is public.—New York Sun.

The Presidential Electors are free to vote for whom they please. The original intention of the law was that they should exercise their discretion. They are not obliged to vote for the candidate of their party. If they should decide upon another candidate and elect him, their choice would stand. There is no legal penalty attached for the violation of the will of the people, or a majority of them.

Still, the popular will has never been violated, and there is no danger of its violation in the future.

Just as sacredly should the Republican majority in the Oregon Legislature regard the will of the majority of the people of Oregon. There ought to be no shadow of thought of its violation. Carry out the will of the majority at the coming session, and for all time thereafter no member of the Oregon Legislature will think of doing any other thing. No more than would a Presidential Elector entertain a proposition to vote for men for President, other than their party's candidates.

Thus will be secured in Oregon for all time the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people or by a vote as direct as that cast for President and Vice-President. And Oregon will set the pace for the whole country. This state will show the way.

There is a principle at stake. It is a vital principle. It is not a mere question of individual candidates. There ought not to be any candidate after the people have spoken. There ought to be no thought excepting as to the carrying out of their will.

COME ON—TO OREGON.

Help build up the state—the country. Portland will take care of herself. In five years it will be a city of over 200,000. But what Portland wants is not now so much to attract people to this city as to the surrounding country. There should be in three or four years a million and a half of inhabitants of Oregon, and there will be if we let people who want to better their condition know what we have. Land, Water, Timber, Fish, Gold, Soil, Climate, Game, Verdure, Mountains, Sea Rivers, Lakes, Prairies, Silver, Coal, Many other minerals. Scarcely touched yet. The prettiest women in the world. And not a few good men. What's the matter with Oregon? Nothing whatever. It is "all right." Come on, you people back East, who are freezing at one season of the year and baking at another. Come out to Oregon, where you can be comfortable, prosperous and happy. Why, if all the people of the country just knew what Oregon was, just what chances there were here, the trains could not carry them hitherward fast enough.

The writer was out recently in a region not twenty miles from Portland,

where there are tens of thousands of acres, every 20 acres of which should support a thrifty family; but now all that magnificent land supports but one family on every 200 or 300 acres. Yet the land can be bought in small tracts at a reasonable price—or if not the owners are no good friends of Oregon, or of Portland, where they have very large business interests.

Get the people into the country. Fill it up. Portland will then take care of itself.—Portland Evening Telegram.

This is the right kind of talk. Fill up the country and develop its resources, and Portland, Salem and all the other towns and cities of Oregon that do not go to sleep will grow and prosper.

WHAT ONE MAN DID IN SEVEN YEARS OF STUDY.

Schools, colleges, tutors and pedagogues of all sorts and conditions are mere secondary adjuncts to education. Education comes primarily from books, from social contact with men, and from experience of life. Teachers are useful to stimulate the appetite for education and to direct and encourage students, but a student really educates himself, and an ambitious, persevering, intelligent man, who will stick to hard reading and keep his mind awake in his daily life, can give himself a college education in his hall bed room without going near a college. A few shelves of wisely selected books are at once a college and a whole faculty of professors. In fact, a man of brains, reading and thinking by himself for some years, is likely to get a better and solid education than he would get at a college; for his private studying tends to give him a habit of original, independent thinking, and college education sometimes shapes the intellect in a conventional mold and renders a man afraid to think his own thought in his own way. For the majority of men, inclining as they do to mental idleness, schools and teachers are necessary; but it may be questioned whether self-education, through private reading, is not better than a college course for a man of good brains, native force and more than ordinary perseverance.

A writer in the San Francisco Bulletin tells of a certain man who, when he left college, resolved that he should not let his education stop, but should read thoroughly a certain number of great, thought-stimulating books during each year. He kept up that practice faithfully more than seven years and read many of the great works of literature—foreign works through translations—in every language. By this means he strengthened his mind, stored it with good ideas, trained himself to think clearly and correctly, and opened to himself a new world of ideas, as rich and pleasant as the world which Columbus discovered. He learned to enjoy hard, solid books, such as some people, in their ignorance and laziness, call dry, and in seven years of this stimulating study he taught himself more than he had learned in all the years he spent at school and college. Fortunately his daily work kept him among men and busied him with various affairs and he did not become a book worm or a pedant. He found out something about men and women, as well as about books, saw how the world wagged, and thus rounded out his education and saved himself from becoming intellectually one-sided. He felt that he was a better man, better in culture, better in power, than he was when he left college, and that he not only thought better but worked better year by year. His mind became catholic through wide reading, and he grew constantly more wise, more liberal and more charitable. His hope was to be able some day to say of himself truly, with the Roman philosopher, "Nothing that concerns mankind is foreign to me."

From childhood he had loved the novelists and the poets and he required no resolution to keep up his intimacy with them. His resolution in-

formed him the public why, if the people did not want Governor Geer for Senator, they did not give him the same treatment that they know how to accord others at times? This is a new idea, just come into the world and for which a few Oregon Republicans should apply for a patent—that a man running for an office cannot be defeated by the people unless there is some other man of the same party running against him. This excuse for slapping the public in the face is almost as indefensible as it is childish.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found to be the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar bottles are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Perhaps it will be necessary to put off the date of the final payment of the debt of Willamette University, and fix it for the first of February. But it ought not to be necessary. The people of Salem should have seen to this matter. The date was fixed for the first of January, and it would have been a great thing for the institution, and for the city, had the school been clear of debt at that time. There is a little less than \$15,000 left now. Had there not been some disappointing circumstances, it would now be less than \$10,000. A general rally of all the friends of the institution, right here in Salem, and thorough work by well organized committees, would soon wipe out the last dollar. The work should be done, by all means. It is the most important matter at the present time before the people of the Capital City.

A paper that has no respect for the popular judgment, and says so, remarks that everybody knows "there is no way to enforce the Mays law and here is no use of appealing to it." Then will that paper answer two questions? First, what was it passed for? Its non-enforcement was just as well known to the advocate of it then as it is now. Second, is it not just as enforceable as the law providing for Presidential electors? And if the doctrine is to be accepted that no law is to be observed unless there is a penalty attached, why observe the law governing the choosing of President-

fect only heavier literature and he was shrewd enough not to make his program too long or severe. He left himself plenty of time for lighter reading and for amusement.

He gave his first year out of college to keeping up his Latin and Greek classics and he sedulously translated a portion of Horace's epistles. Doubtless this exercise was good for his mind, but he was not satisfied with it, and on the advice of a shrewd, intelligent counselor who had never had the advantages or disadvantages of a college education, he omitted the Latin and Greek from the second year's curriculum, and confined himself, thereafter, to English works or English translations. Occasionally he ran through familiar odes of Horace, for he was taught young that to love Horace is to be genteel, and he really took pleasure from the ever modern poet of the modus in rebus—the eternal middle way which the worldly wise have followed since Mammon and Moderation, the gods of things as they are, set up the motto, "Avoid extremes."

One year this man read Taine's English literature, some of Huxley's books and Ranke's History of the Popes. Another year he tackled David Hume, among others, but found that Huxley had given him the marrow of Hume; so he read Orestes Brownson's essays and one of Father Faber's pietistical books to get another point of view. For the year 1903 Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," Bryce's "American Commonwealth," and Newman's "Apologia Pro Vita Sua," were on his list, but he died, in November, of a cold in the lungs.

Is no law to be observed unless those violating it are to be hung and quartered? Is that Republicanism, and where do these dissenters think this principle (or lack of it) would land the party in this state?

Despite the fact that the new year will dawn upon this country in its enjoyment of an era of prosperity, there are expressions of dissatisfaction in all quarters in the East because of the continued scarcity of coal. This has been the one dark cloud to dull the brightness of the Christmas holidays. And what is worse, there is no hope held out for relief. New York City has appropriated \$250,000 for coal for the poor, but it is doubtful if it can be obtained much longer at any price. The rich are suffering along with the poor, and the prices of clothing, as well as food, have been raised on account of the inability to get coal. When we think of these things we are glad we live in Oregon, where the coal problem does not bother us.

Senator Morgan proposes to send American negroes to the Philippines to grow up with the country. Some of the American negroes already sent there, as soldiers, are said to be aiding and encouraging the ladrones to rebellion. We fear Senator Morgan's plan would introduce simply another element of discord in our far-away possessions.—Mobile, Alabama, Register.

Five of the hoodling officials of St. Louis, strange to relate, have been convicted. Perhaps this is a covert move on the part of the club to establish a foundation for a museum of freaks relating to American municipal life. An exchange thinks a convicted office holder of an American city ought to command a premium in a museum of curiosities.

What a grand thing would the 45,000 votes be made to appear, if they had been cast for some one of the crowd who are attempting to make them look small and unimportant at this time!

Get Willamette University's debt out of the way. Wipe it out completely, and give the workers for that institution a chance to do some spreading in preparation for the next school year.

Good morning, Honolulu! The cable is being spliced at the Hawaiian end, and that insular possession of the United States will feel more like a part of this great big country.

The grand forward movement for the year 1903 must include and be helped by Willamette University. Get the debt paid, and see the old institution grow.

So far as heard from Turkey has put in no claim against Venezuela. Turkey is mindful of the proverb about people who live in glass houses.

One good resolution for Salem is to resolve to make the membership of the Greater Salem Commercial Club at least 1,000.

Now complete the advertising fund and forward the \$0,000 circulars to the immigration department of the Harrington files.

If the date for the final completion of the fund for the payment of Willamette University's debts is fixed for February first, there must be organization and hustling in order that it may not have to be postponed again. The task should have been finished by the first of January.

Seven men frozen to death in twenty-four hours is the record in Pennsylvania. And there has been worse weather in some of the other states east of the Rockies. The time is opportune for the forwarding of those \$0,000 circulars descriptive of Salem.

With Montana out of it, this winter's crop of Senatorial deadlocks bids fair to be exceptionally small and unremunerative.—Anaconda Standard.

So it is to be hoped.

It is reasonably certain that the final completion of the fund to pay the debt of Willamette University will have to be put off until the first of February. But it ought not to go over so a later date.

There is to be a bill in the Legislature this winter for the bonding of Multnomah county's debt. It is a nice thing to reflect that Marion county has no debt to bond.

Watch the people of the East starting to Oregon—a good many of those who are not frozen to death, as soon as they thaw out.

The Statesman will put on a new "dress" of body type within a few days. Want to "dress up" a little for the New Year and the Legislature.

It is a time of weeks and disasters, and desperate deeds by individuals. It does seem that bloody records have their seasons.

The indications are that the double handshake will be in evidence in Salem this winter.

CASTORIA
The King You Run Always Bought
Coca-Cola
Charles H. Peterson