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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 objects to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscription, and the benefit of the dollar is, however, they will only when it is to do so. All persons paying for their subscription, or paying in advance, do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Therefore we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they may stop it at any time, but if they let 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



In his address to the visiting Democratic editors Judge Parker said "the Democratic party is not a myth." But the Judge offered no proof, whatever, to disprove the universally accepted belief that it is.

"The Hon. Jerry Simpson lost his political grip when, in a moment of epileptic weakness, he donned the luxurious and plutocratic sock."—Atlanta Constitution. Served him right for having his sock in that kind of a grip.

Bailey is convinced that the Democrats will succeed in electing their candidate for President in 1908 because "by that time the people will be tired of Roosevelt." Wonder where Bailey thinks he will stand in the estimation of the people by that time?

The morning after the election Senator Proctor, of Vermont, telegraphed to President Roosevelt that "it looked like 30,000." It depends altogether upon the spectacles you use, however. No doubt it looked to Parker like thirty cents.

The Republican state committee should put forth every effort to secure Senator Fairbanks for a few speeches in Oregon during his Pacific coast tour next month. Oregon is safely Republican, of course, but it is none the less our duty to make the majority this fall reach into the neighborhood of 30,000.

The Springfield Republican plaintively inquires "if the Republicans are to govern forever?" The Statesman doesn't like to appear too optimistic, but it would not be surprised if they are. They know how to govern in the interest of the whole people, have done so, are doing so, and give no indications anywhere of changing their proven meritorious policies. Who is there to supersede them, provided a superseder seemed necessary?

Few men have been subjected to a more conspicuous instance of political homicide than that of Judge Parker at the hands of the Brooklyn Eagle in its laborious attempt to prove that he is, really and truly, a Gold Bug. If generally believed, it will remove any chance he ever had to carry even one of the doubtful states, for the Democratic party doesn't believe the gold standard is irrevocably established.

The Atlanta Constitution says "the war is costing Russia almost as much as Rooseveltian peace is costing the people of the United States." And in the same column that paper says "Georgia is unusually prosperous, and Georgia bankers are a unit in voicing that prosperity. Georgia banks were never better prepared to meet every demand upon them incident to the crop moving season." It might be observed that the Constitution never had occasion to refer to the "unusual prosperity of Georgia" during the Democratic peace era of Cleveland after its party had gotten firmly hold of the "robber" McKinley law, and that whatever the cost of the "Rooseveltian peace era," it appears to have had a mighty good effect on the people of Georgia, likewise, those of all the other states. For proof, read the Atlanta Constitution.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. But it's risky to wait until you have consumption. Get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

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.

Aid recovery by keeping the bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills, all vegetable, gently laxative.

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

JACKSON, ROOSEVELT AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Indeed, there are "humors" attending the progress of the average political campaign, but, so far, nothing in this line has yet developed that will at all compare with the professed notion of the Democrats that President Roosevelt has no respect for the Constitution and that what any particular object he has in view may seem to be in violation of that instrument, his object is attained, no matter what the Constitution may say in such cases made and provided.

So intently have our friends sought to make a campaign issue out of this bugaboo, that a club has been formed in New York, called the Democratic Constitutional Club, whose object is to rally around Parker as the sole remaining hope for the preservation of the sacred Magna Charta which is no lightly regarded by its enemies, the Republicans, and whose wicked spokesman Roosevelt is.

The slogan, the "paramount issue" of the campaign, is the necessity of coming to the rescue of the Constitution. The Republicans have taken over the Philippine Islands and sent the flag there and kept the Constitution at home, contrary to a "fundamental principle of Democracy" that the Constitution should follow the flag.

(Of course the boasted suppression of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution in the Southern states doesn't count in this indictment. The Democracy is in favor of the Constitution following the flag only in spots and it wants the right to designate each spot.)

Aside from this, however, the Democracy sees in the career of Roosevelt an overthrown Constitution, as it has seen in the career of every other Republican candidate who has arisen only to throw our friends, the opposition, into all the horrors of hysterical jimmies.

Eves Judge Parker sees visions of an upturned Constitution, the same searcrow that frightened Jefferson during the time Washington was administering the government, and which turned Lincoln, Grant and McKinley into all the unshapely forms of devouring hobgoblins or governmental destruction bent.

And yet, the Government at Washington still lives!

In this connection the Statesman would offer a grain of consolation to its troubled political adversaries by reminding them that one Andrew Jackson had some original ideas about the Constitution that it is profitable to recall occasionally.

This man Jackson was a Democrat. He was the first Democratic President of the United States, and he was a man without political guile. He was the pure stuff. In Portland last January a great many Democrats of Oregon met to do honor to the memory of this exalted founder of the Democratic party and to engage in praise of his high regard for the Constitution.

But Jackson had ideas of his own about a great many things. He had several duels with various persons, killed a man or two, caused the resignation of almost his entire cabinet in his determination to force the entrance into Washington society of the wife of one of his advisors, hung a couple of men during the Florida war, without any authority, refused to obey the orders of a New Orleans Court, and did a great many other things that, if done by Roosevelt today, would cause the entire Democratic party to plunge into the immediate commission of "precipitate harakiri—political, if not physical."

And Old Hickory's notion as to his obligations under the Constitution were also highly original. If he desired to do a thing that appeared in the eyes of other people to be an outrageous violation of the Constitution, he merely told them to go to—that he knew as much about that instrument as any body else and that he was President of this great and glorious Republic every day in the year!

On the 4th of July, 1832, Congress passed an act rechartering the National bank, which Jackson promptly vetoed, and in his argument upholding the veto he used the following plain language:

"If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the co-ordinate authorities of this government. The Congress, the Court and the Executive must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution swears that he will support it as he understands it. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme Judges when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the Judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point, the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."

The beauty of this interpretation of the Constitution and the rights of the President under it, is that it is easily understood. It is totally devoid of

ambiguity, as were all of Jackson's statements and actions.

But the thought constantly presents itself that if our modern Democrats who regard the abrogation of a part of the Constitution as the Southern states where 90 per cent of their electoral votes come from, with perfect composure, but who are horrified at what Roosevelt may or might do that would be a violation of that instrument, had lived in Jackson's time, there would have been a literal call to arms to preserve that sacred document from the outrages of the tyrant Jackson!

That old hero publicly notified both Congress and the Supreme Court that he had no use for them when it came to doing as he pleased in the matter of construing the Constitution of the United States. What do the Democratic papers of Oregon, especially the Portland Journal, think their party would do to adequately express its "alarm" for our "cherished institutions," if Roosevelt should address an official communication to Congress giving expression to his "autocratic tendencies" in the plain language used by the hero of New Orleans, the First Democratic President of the United States?

Compared with Jackson in these matters, Roosevelt is really uninteresting and tame.

"REFORMER'S MONSTROUS PROPOSAL"

Some chance writer has strayed into the Astorian's office and taken hold of the editorial pen at a time when he was sorely troubled with an inactive liver, the result being a two column article, wide columns, at that, under the above caption, in which he gives a random slap at about every prominent man in Oregon because of an illy-digested notion that the direct primary law is "monstrous" and "outrageous," and he concludes by declaring that "no condemnation is too severe for the men responsible for the Oregon direct primary law."

Considering that about 75,000 men in Oregon are responsible for it, the indictment is rather sweeping, though the "condemnation" will probably fall rather lightly in most quarters.

The immediate cause of the blindly savage assault of the Astorian upon the primary law is the defense of it by the Oregonians, though the outraged paper down by the sounding sea had a previous attack a few days before, its principal solicitation being the fact that independent voters had no place to go as primary day under the law. The independent voter is the salt of the earth, the safety of the Republic and all sorts of things just at this time when the Astorian in the midst of a political campaign would abuse him for being. The Astorian's entire diatribe is a signal specimen of insincerity, without even the merit of an appearance of candor.

The Astorian, in its rage that the power of a few men to "set up" a ticket to be ratified by a lot of "subs" who are waiting for instructions from headquarters, has been removed, goes to the very extreme of reflex excitability and talks nonsense from the fountain head. As a foundation for its vicious attack upon a principle that is being adopted in nearly every state in the Union, it assumes to be the special defender of the "Independent voter." No claim is made anywhere that the new law will be unfair to the Republicans or Democratic voter, but the privileges of the independent voter are ruthlessly destroyed by it and the Astorian feels correspondingly set upon.

That paper claims the fullest right of the avowed independent voter to utter either the Republican or the Democratic primary and take part in its proceedings. "By what authority has it been decreed that the independent voter shall have no voice in the selection of candidates for some of whom he must vote—or stay at home! The Oregonian sets up the anarchistic contention that 'an independent voter has no more right to vote in a Republican primary than a stockholder in the Northern Pacific railway has to vote in the election of directors in the Southern Pacific.' What sickening rot! The independent voter has the God-given right to go to Republican or Democratic primaries and express his choice of candidates."

But the fact remains that the position of the Oregonian is precisely correct. The man who professes to be an independent man in politics and to belong to no party has no right whatever to take part in the management of any party's affairs. His independence, in fact, should be shown only by his remaining away from the primaries and should be exercised only when he went to the polls and voted for whom he pleased, at all the candidates presented by all the parties.

Or, to be fairly independent, he should take part in all the primaries. He should not merely go into a Republican primary and undertake to assist in forming a ticket representing principles he does not profess to endorse—he should also take a similar part in nominating the Democratic ticket on a platform he makes no pretensions of approving. In fact, he should be perfectly impartial in the disposition to snoop around and stick his interfering nose into the business of other people with the avowed purpose of making

all the subsequent trouble possible.

The independent voter should exercise the great American privilege of organizing an independent party, or content himself with voting for whom he pleases of the candidates whom other people have the manliness to present for the popular suffrage.

And since ninety-nine per cent of the men who attend a Republican primary, for instance, boldly announce themselves as Republicans, the requirement of the direct primary law that each man shall announce his party affiliation is no violation of the personal privilege of any voter. The man who would go into a Democratic primary meeting publicly announces himself a Democrat, if he is an honest man, without saying a word. The "sickening rot" of the Astorian on this point is—fully up to the high standard of its entire article.

"But," it says, "the people of Clatsop county want Mr. Fulton returned to the United States Senate. When the voters of this county are called upon to choose members of the Legislature who will elect Mr. Fulton's successor, must Democrats renounce allegiance to their party because they favor Republican candidates best fitted to bring about the re-election of Senator Fulton?"

This is "rot" of a still more sickening quality. If the Republicans of Clatsop county want Mr. Fulton returned, in the name of Heaven haven't they sense enough to know how to do it without wanting Clatsop county Democrats to come into their primaries and assist them in "selecting Republican candidates best fitted to bring it about?" And would the Astorian have a Clatsop county Democrat enter a Republican primary to see that the proper men were selected to insure Mr. Fulton's re-election—the Republicans not knowing how without the Democratic help—and then go into the Democratic primary and help put up a ticket to beat him with? For it may be presumed in advance that there will be just such a Democratic effort.

And since there have always been Republicans in Clatsop county who were opposed to Mr. Fulton's election, as may be said of any other man in public life, it is presumed that they would enter the Democratic primaries to assist in putting up a strong anti-Fulton ticket, and thus "stand off" the Democrats who attended the Republican primaries. Is that it?

The Astorian has very comprehensive notions as to the best methods of "preserving party organizations." Just a free-for-all pitch in and no questions asked.

Another ludicrous example of the Astorian's objection to the primary law is given in the statement that "Mr. Furnish used to be a good Democrat, yet the Oregonian made no protest when he broke into the Republican party. What is good logic now ought to have been equally as good then."

But when Mr. Furnish "broke into the Republican party," he didn't come swooping in as an independent, taking part in the Republican primaries while concealing from the public the fact that he was a Republican. The requirements of the direct primary law, if in force at that time, would have formed no barrier to Mr. Furnish doing precisely as he did. "What is good logic now was good logic then," brother.

Try again. In its futile effort to kick against a system of choosing candidates for public positions, that is fair in every particular, and which is going to become universal, the Astorian, though showing some vigor, does so at the expense of any "logic" at all. Any ordinary voter in the state of Oregon is perfectly capable of expressing his choice for candidates, notwithstanding the sweeping charge by the Astorian that the law which is to give him that opportunity "is a disgrace to the state, utterly impracticable and without the least semblance of reason."

The Astorian frequently refers to the rights conferred upon citizens and which are taken away from them by the provisions of the direct primary law as a sample of which is contained in this statement: "The law is un-American, as it excludes the smaller parties, the members of which are guaranteed by our constitution quite as much political freedom as was originally guaranteed to those who seek to deprive them of it."

But will the Astorian mention one privilege which our constitution guarantees to any member of any political party, large or small? If it will discover one it will at least have done something to dispel the unavoidable conclusion that it knows as little about that instrument as it plainly does about the first principles of fairness in nominating candidates for public positions.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

In marked contrast with the equivocal and timid utterances of Judge Parker is the frank, vigorous and candid letter of acceptance of President Roosevelt. Entirely characteristic of the man is his acceptance of the issues—so far as he is able to determine, what the Democracy desires the issues shall be—and he discusses them with a clearness that leaves nothing to be said in defense of the attitude of the Republican party or of the chief acts of his administration.

Perhaps in no campaign since the war



OSTRICHES AS RACERS.

While Philadelphia is noted as a very sleepy town it manages sometimes to depart from the beaten path of amusements, the latest instance of which is in arranging for a "horse race" between a noted local pacer, "Black Diamond," and a trotting ostrich which has been trained to do such stunts.

It is said that an ostrich can run, or trot, at a furious pace for a half mile, and if he can be induced to keep at it until the goal is reached, few horses can out travel him, but the ostrich has ideas of his own that are likely to control him at any time when he becomes tired, or for any other reason that cannot be divined, so he is not deemed a safe critter on which to risk important sums of money.

Ordinarily, for racing purposes, he is trained to "go" in harness, hitched to a cart, and this particular favorite, "Oliver W. Jr.," has made his half mile in 1.02. When he gets his "dander up" in one of these races he takes six feet, or more, at a stride, but at any time is liable to conclude there is nothing in it, after all, and to drop in a squatting position within fifty feet of the pole. Of course, this not only "throws the race," but his owner cannot bulge him again until his mood changes. At such times he gives every appearance of being irrevocably established.

When an ostrich is harnessed for a race he merely wears a collar around his neck and straps passing between his legs are attached to the wagon. The lines are fastened around his bill, and are crossed, since if the driver pulls to the right he always goes to the left, and vice versa. (That the male ostriches should do this, is inexplicable.)

Ostriches may be permitted to select their own mates or they will not breed. With infinite civility and courtesy, after breeding, the male ostrich prepares the nest for his mate by locating on the ground, and resting his weight on his breast bone, scratches out the dirt until he has made a hole four feet across and one foot deep. In this he lays an egg every other day for from fifteen to eighteen days.

The hen "sits" on the nest during the day and the male at night, until hatching, which takes place in about forty-two days.

But as racers, ostriches are not regarded as valuable, save as the ele-

Editorial Sidelights and Observations on Various People and Things, Picked Up and Scribbled Down at Odd Times.

ment of change is enhanced by the uncertainty of their "staying put." Their backers depend more upon the trainer than the bird—a manifest diversity of risk that should appeal strongly to the ordinary sporting man who is out hunting for the odd chance.

A Menace to Roosevelt's Children, Indirectly, to the Country.

The Boise News gives an instance in its own column of a species of narrowness in politics that is all too common. It is solemnly of the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt should be defeated because his children were treated with more attention while at the St. Louis Exposition than were the children of other people. It says:

"All of them were received at St. Louis with such flunkey attentions as would have caused disgust in the receptions of princes at St. Petersburg or Vienna. When Miss Alice attended church the entire congregation rose to receive her, and the three boys were made distinguished guests of the management and lodged in six pretensions, connecting rooms at the inside inn, where they were saluted with a special brass band concert every evening. They liked it."

As a matter of course this should defeat Roosevelt. What business had they to go to the Fair anyway? Other children might go to such places, but those of the President should stay at home.

Or, if the rooms of the boys had not been so "pretentious," or even if they had not been "connected," the election of their father would not be such a calamity to the country, but to have them both pretentious and connected is plainly a direct violation of the constitution and calls for the defeat of the man who is responsible for them,—the children.

And when the congregation arose as Miss Alice entered the church, how the hearts of the common people—none of whom were evidently there, however, must have yearned for that charming simplicity which hovered around Jefferson's mule as it stood hitched up the Potomac flats while its distinguished owner instructed "the Congress" upon its duties to the country!

When these things may occur at any point in the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase, something is decidedly wrong. The tendency of the times is confessedly discouraging. If that congregation had remained seated, or if the boys had been given common rooms, or even if the music had been confined to one band, the danger to the country from Roosevelt's election would at least be minimized.

As it is, however, the only source of promised salvation must come through the efforts now being simultaneously pushed by the leading Democrats of New York to infuse a little more snap into the gold standard Judge. Some-

thing must be done to save Roosevelt's children, and, incidentally, the country. And to this strait have come the "fundamental principles of the Democratic party."

Logging Camps in Connecticut.

Accustomed as we are to read of the total devastation of forests in the northwestern states of the Mississippi valley, and the lesson it should teach us as to the necessity of conserving our timber supply, it is somewhat surprising to read of the great logging industry that is today flourishing in far-off Connecticut.

Unless we take into account the rapidity with which reforestation takes place in most countries, we will have the impression that the New England states which have been settled for three and four centuries, are entirely destitute of timber of any character that is of merchantable quality. And yet, so rapidly do forest trees reproduce themselves, when permitted, that the lumber industry, even in the Connecticut valley, is of large proportions today.

The Pacific coast traveler in the states of Ohio and Indiana is certain to be surprised at the vast amount of timber all over those states and to find that scarcely a farm can be found that has not its woods pasture where fuel in abundance is furnished for domestic purposes.

The annual drive of logs down the Connecticut river is a great industry and is similar to those common on this coast. From the upper branches of that river where the logs are secured it is 300 miles to the mills at Holyoke and Mt. Tom in Massachusetts. When the Connecticut River Lumber Company was organized in 1869 the annual drive amounted to but 5,000,000 feet, while it now amounts to from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet.

Considering the long period since that country was first settled this amount of business annually in the logging industry is marvelous, and may serve to show that while it is always good policy to not permit unnecessary waste in our timber supply, the application that Oregon may sometime be short in that respect need cause no worry by this generation nor the next—nor any other.

Perhaps no country in the world is so well adapted to reforestation as that embracing the Coast and Cascade Mountains—there being much more timber growing in Oregon today than when it was first settled by our fathers sixty years ago. And yet, there is no commercial value whatever to any standing tree, considered as a contributor to either the wood or lumber supply.

more direct personal interest in fostering the salmon industry. There are no better spawning grounds anywhere than the upper branches of the southern tributaries of the Willamette river.

UNNECESSARILY EXCITED, AFTER ALL.

"The direct primary law was framed for the purpose of preventing men of one political faith from interfering with the primary elections of the other party. Of course, the whole trouble arose in Multnomah county, where Republicans and Democrats are alike notoriously crooked in their political dealings. But the law will not do what the dreamers hoped it would do. Democrats who are anxious to influence Republican primaries will register as Republicans and vote just as they voted before the new scheme was dreamed."—Astorian.

You say it won't! Then, since your objection to the law was that it would deprive men of one political faith of the privilege of going into the primaries of other parties, where they have no business under any circumstances, what are you kicking about, anyway?

All of the troubles of the Democracy for forty years were lucidly epitomized by President Roosevelt in this sentence in his letter of acceptance: "We do not have to guess at our convictions and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular."

Speaking of the combined efforts of the Democratic leaders to gild Judge Parker to the point of putting something snappy and abusive in his letter of acceptance, let us suggest that Champ Clark be sent to Epesus for a week. If he could induce the Judge to incorporate in his letter his own statement that "the Republicans are trying to rule this country by assassination," it would certainly meet the fullest expectations of such papers as the Brooklyn Eagle and the New York World, not to specifically mention the demands of the redoubtable Kentucky Colonel.

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