

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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The Statesman has been established 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.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



The Corvallis Times asks "What is War?" We are not certain, but William T. Sherman said it was...

Let every voter in Oregon cast his ballot for somebody for President on the 8th of November. We want a full vote.

A Southern Oregon exchange says "Oregon is hopelessly Republican." Not at all, brother. It is hopelessly Republican.

The Mikado, it is said, has just completed a new poem, but the lines he has sent to the front are not at all popular with the Russians.

Of course the Marion county court will provide for a Marion county exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair. It is that kind of a court.

In his speech at Marion, Indiana, Mr. Bryan said "did not come out of the St. Louis convention all cut up." But in the opinion of most Eastern Democrats he has been cutting up ever since.

Old Oregon is gradually giving way to the new, but the pioneers will always take the front rank among the heroes who make empires out of the raw material and furnish their own warp and woof.

Just why Col. Bryan is not making a whirlwind tour of "the enemy's country" is not clear. Certainly the Democrats consider New York as doubtful as Indiana, and far more valuable in the electoral college.

Tom Watson says the Democratic party is a balky animal "that raises a big dust in the road but never gets anywhere." Still, it is entitled to the benefit of the extenuating circumstance that the middle of the road is already occupied by Watson and his friends, which, in a measure, has a tendency to seriously impede locomotion.

As a signal victory over that sort of machine politics which depends upon the "shrewdness" of four or five men to manipulate and "hand out" programs already "fixed" to the waiting dummies on the outside, the triumph of Governor LaFollette, of Wisconsin, will appeal to every lover of fair play in politics. LaFollette began his contest against the bosses twenty years ago, and his fight has been and is in behalf of the people. He deserves the success which it is now admitted will be his in November.

The St. Petersburg official who said "international law is a myth," was not far wrong. Nothing can bind an independent nation. Even its own agreements are not binding, unless the other parties to them are willing to resort to force for the purpose of enforcing them. Along the same line, and for the same reason it may be said that international or national arbitration is a myth. It involves a splendid and very humanitarian principle, but if any nation is disinclined to submit to the results of arbitration or to enter an agreement to arbitrate in the first place, there is no power can force it to do so—or, if it is forced to, then there is no arbitration. The principle is a good one but is not always a dependable one.

My Lungs advertisement: "La grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said 'consumption.' I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was promptly cured. A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill." Includes text about buying Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and a record of sixty years.

NO TIME TO BALK.

In the matter of deciding whether Marion county should have an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair the county court should not hesitate as to what to do for one minute. The very fact that a public meeting is to be called for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people in the matter does not speak well for the second county in the state.

There cannot be any doubt as to the sentiment of the people of Marion county in the matter of providing an exhibit at the Fair. To doubt that they are in favor of an exhibit of the county's resources is to question their appreciation of one of the best opportunities ever offered to make known the many excellent advantages with which it has been so richly blessed by Nature.

The Lewis and Clark Fair without an exhibition of the varied resources of the state, county by county, would be a miserable failure, doomed from the start, and Marion should be among the first to declare its intention of making the finest display it is possible to arrange.

The Fair Commissioners have offered to defray one half the expense of each county exhibit; that is, if an exhibit may cost \$1,000 the Commissioners will pay \$500 of it. This is certainly liberal and should easily secure the cooperation of every county in the state. In fact, these exhibits should be made even without this outside assistance.

Our county court should take an affirmative action in the matter without a question. The proposition to consult the people is unobjectionable, of course, but no meeting of that character can at all hope to speak for the entire county.

The stand for the court to take is to assume that much responsibility—assume that we are a progressive people, fully emerged from the log-cabin state of primeval environments, alive to the necessity of "getting a move on ourselves," realizing the necessity of letting people with means, and those without, but with industry and intelligence, know that we want our country developed, that we want more railroads, electric lines, manufacturing and harnessed water powers that are now proceeding aimlessly to the sea, in the same unutilized state as when Columbus first sighted the Atlantic coast.

If there is any serious question as to whether Marion county is to have an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair, then let us move bodily to the abandoned tundras of Cape Nome, take to seal hunting and give a quit claim deed to our possessions here to some other people—any other people—who would jump at the opportunity to make a magnificent display of one of the best countries on the Pacific coast.

WASTED ENERGY.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is devoting a large amount of its "valuable space" to the publication of a series of letters from Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, on the Isthmian Question under the title of "The Panama Inquiry."

Senator Morgan is one of the greatest statesmen of this generation and has given a large amount of his time to a careful study of the problem of securing a canal across the Isthmus, but his petty and incessant opposition to the Panama project in its present phase is as devoid of point or value as if he were discussing the justification of re-chartering the old National Bank under Jackson's administration.

The last letter of the Senator in the Courier-Journal occupies some four columns, and though presented in the Senator's usual interesting style, will probably not be read by twenty people of those among whom the paper may fall. The subject matter is as stale as would be a discussion at this time of the "Crime of '73."

But the writing of these letters by the Senator and their publication by Col. Watterson serves to verify the remark of the late Governor Morton of Indiana, that the Democratic party, like a man riding on the rear platform of a railway train, never sees anything until after it has passed it. The Panama canal feature of Roosevelt's administration is a closed incident. It appeared, the situation was accepted, the President acted, and at once, the question that had vexed the statesmen of the country for a full century, was settled by a man "who does things," and—that is all there is to it.

The Panama Canal will now be constructed for the reason that we had a man in the Presidential chair who was not asleep and who saw the opportunity we had wanted for a hundred years was at hand and that the time to accept it was while it was passing. Nobody was hurt, it will prove an advantage all around, and the vigorous statesmanship displayed by President Roosevelt at an opportune moment in this single instance will add one million votes to his popular support on the second Tuesday of next month.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

No man in the United States has a better reputation as a prosecutor of thieves, hoodlums and all-round scoundrels than Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. His record as the city attorney of St. Louis is one of vigilant attention to the prosecution of the thieves who were robbing the public treasury of that city, and the results of his

BABY'S DELIGHT And Mother's Comfort



Cuticura SOAP

And CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure.

Not only are they the purest, sweetest, and most effective for preserving, purifying and beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands of infants and children, but they afford instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired mothers, in the severest cases of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusts, and pimply skin and scalp humors, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, and are sure to succeed when all else fails.

work have won for himself a reputation that is as wide as the nation. Naturally, the Democratic machine in Missouri which was at the head of the hoodlum gang in St. Louis, was bitterly opposed to the nomination of Folk for Governor, as he promised to carry his methods of punishing thieves in the public service into the management of state affairs, and his triumph in the state election, though won only after a hard struggle, was a distinct victory for honest government and cleaner politics. It was a very creditable step for the Democratic party in that state to take.

But the remainder of the state ticket represents the old machine and regime, and decidedly weakens Folk's chances for election, though, since Missouri is a Democratic state under normal conditions, there can be little hope for the success of the Republican candidate for Governor. The nomination of Folk was but a half victory for honest government and support from the defeated forces within his own party is admittedly lukewarm where it should be outspokenly genuine.

Cyrus F. Walbridge the Republican candidate for Governor, is a man who, for many years has been prominent in state affairs in Missouri, and his election, it is generally conceded, would mean as much for cleaner methods in politics and honesty in the public service, as well as for the punishment of hoodlum officials, as would that of Folk, but the peculiar fight against the Democratic candidate by many of the leaders of his own party, together with his excellent record, will bring to his standard the support of many Republican voters.

There is a great battle on in Missouri, a struggle of the better class of its people, against thievery in the public service, from which few states have suffered as much in reputation as the Empire State of the Southwest, and no matter where the victory lights, a much needed improvement in its domestic affairs is one of the guaranteed results. The hoodler and grafter will be compelled to move on—or into the penitentiary.

DISGUSTING LENGTHS OF INORDINATE AMBITION.

The spectacle of Augustus Heinze, president of the United Copper Company of Montana, "stumping" his state as a candidate for United States Senator, is one to make the angels weep, save that in making his fight public and before the people, he at least throws aside the usual process of forming dishonest and corrupt combinations after the Legislature is elected. In his state this is a new departure.

But as capable material for a Senator of the United States, Heinze presents all the elements of a fully developed travesty. Without ability save as a money-maker, with no experience in public affairs and without study of questions of general concern, he aspires to a seat in the United States Senate solely because of his immense wealth. In Montana, however, this may count for tangible results. It does, indeed, in some other states, but, especially, where Senator William A. Clark has paved the way, Heinze has good reasons to hope for success in the line he

has marked out for himself. But the shame which these methods in political affairs carry with them is illustrated by the fact that if Heinze were entirely without property, though possessing all the qualities that are now his, he would not for a moment be considered as a candidate for the United States Senate. The consolation to be found in such an absurd contest as this is furnished by the reflection that in most of the states men are chosen for this high and honorable position without reference to the condition of their bank accounts. There are exceptions, but they serve to emphasize, by contrast, the occasional outcroppings of that which contributes to the worst element of political life.

NIGGARDLY WAGES.

The present difficulty between the telephone girls in Portland and their employers has served to bring to public attention the fact, not necessarily a new one, however, that they are grossly underpaid for their services. The wages paid them is niggardly. The utter indefensible principle underlying the wage question in all its phases is the idea entertained by most if not all employers that if the laborer can pay expenses, that is, can live, it is enough. This is wrong. It is pernicious. The employer always figures on his profits. He expects them. He is in his business for what profit it will afford. But the employees are expected to "live" on their wages, and if it is decided that they can do this, what more should they expect?

It has been shown over and over again that the school teachers of the country can barely live upon their wages—provided that sickness or other unusual, but not altogether improbable expense does not interfere. In that case, of course, a deficit at once appears. But profits are never thought of. The profits are only expected to belong to the employers. But is a lifetime to be given to laboring without profit, and old age met with no provision.

The state should willingly do better than this by its servants, and large corporations making money and declaring dividends, should be more considerate of their employees. We have often been annoyed by the 'hello girls, bless 'em, but they should have better pay for the very annoying work they are called upon to do.

MIGHTY GOOD BACKING.

We clip the following from the East Oregonian:

"From the standpoint of the Morning Tribune, on the prohibition question, a man who pays no taxes has no right to citizenship. If its doctrine were heeded, the laborers would be finally disfranchised and only the rich would take part in making the laws. This is in direct keeping, however, with the politics advocated by the Tribune."

But our Peledion contemporary is reminded that Thomas Jefferson was a strong believer in a property qualification for voters. On page 292 of the life of Jefferson by William Eleroy Curtis, it is said that "although the great apostle of democracy and the doctrine of equality, Jefferson was in favor of restricted suffrage based upon educational and property qualifications. He commends the constitution of Spain in this respect." Speaking of the latter he said "there is one provision which will immortalize its inventors. It is that which, after a certain epoch, disfranchises every citizen who cannot read and write."

It is also recorded that "In the constitution which he prepared for Virginia, and which was not adopted because it came to the convention too late, he prescribed a property qualification for voters, one fourth of an acre in towns or twenty-five acres of farming land."

And since Jefferson was never wrong upon these great matters involving the proposition that "all men were created equal," the East Oregonian should be charitable enough to admit that its neighbor is perhaps not wandering far from the footsteps of some very illustrious statesmen, after all.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

In a very sensible editorial the Boston Advertiser considers the labor situation in the United States, admitting that in many of the large cities there are hundreds of unemployed men and women, but calls attention to the well known fact that it is the direct result of the foolish desire of so many people to "live in town," no matter to what extent sacrifices are necessary that the wish may be granted. / But this is a peculiar feature of human nature that has been noticeable, and the subject for frequent comment, for ages past. The desire for companionship, for the excitement that can come only from easy association with other people and to be found only in the cities and towns, accounts for the preponderating tendency of young people to leave the farms when possible and drift into the supposedly more fascinating surroundings of city life.

This accounts largely, solely, it may be said, for the complaint frequently made, that a majority of the students attending our agricultural colleges, after being educated in the basic principles of agricultural life, upon graduation take up some business or profession that enables them to live in the city and earn a livelihood without manual labor. From college life with all its pleasurable associations, to the farm

HOSTETTER'S CLEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS advertisement with image of a bottle and text: "Women should no wonder at their failing health as long as they continue to suffer from stomach irregularities. The Bitters is the best remedy in such cases. It always cures SICKHEADACHES, Weakness, Fainting Spells, Stomach Aches, Indigestion or Dyspepsia. Try one bottle!"

and hard work in storm as well as in sunshine, with early hours as well as late, is a step which fails to appeal favorably to the graduate, who is apt to conclude that if his education will not enable him to live by the use of his brain, it is somehow in a measure a failure.

This is the tendency, but it is not always a wise one. In fact, in most instances it is not. Unless special opportunities are offered and about whose success there can be little doubt, the young man or woman who has been raised on the farm had better return there and expend his or her energies in making one blade of grass grow where but one grew before, than to rush to the city with untried prospects merely because "it is lonesome on the farm." There is no place on the green earth so lonesome or unpromising as the city in which to find yourself among the unemployed.

On this subject, the Boston Advertiser, to which we have already referred, has this sensible commentary:

"The stories of suffering at Fall River are real enough; and there is no question that the men who stand in the bread line at Fliessmann's in New York are hungry. Here in Boston the associated charities are dealing with cases of absolute destitution and plenty of them. But anybody who argues from this that the country is in a bad way thinks so because he cannot see much further than the bridge of his spectacles. In the United States today there is no work to be done than there are hands to do it.

Of course, out West, as we all know, the big farms have been trying all sorts of schemes to get workers. The cotton planters have had their troubles and have been complaining because a part of the crop could not be picked, so many negroes having gone into the mills. But those sections are too far away from Boston for Massachusetts workmen to think of going out there. Right around New England, however, there has been a labor famine. Farm help, house help, all sorts of help outside of mill help, has been as hard to get. There are plenty of people who will bear witness to that in Brookline, Newton, Weston, Wellesley and along the North shore, as well as in Middlesex and Essex.

"At the best employment agencies in this city every Monday may be seen crowds of well known people whose houses are in the suburbs. Perhaps 100 or 150 women have to patiently wait until the few girls who were possibly willing to work in the country should interview the waiting crowd and decide as to the best offer. As for getting farm help in this city, it is even harder. It is a fact that most of the people who ask for charity would rather live upon the edge of starvation than leave the city with its bright shop windows, its cheap amusements, its brightly lighted streets and its big crowds. They probably think it better to starve in company than to turn a good living in loneliness."

AT RIGHT ANGLES.

In a speech at Butte, Montana, the other day, Senator Patterson roundly abused President Roosevelt for not interfering in the domestic troubles which have disgraced his state during the past year. Senator Patterson is an eloquent speaker but as narrow in his partisanship as he is eloquent. On other occasions he indulges in the usual Democratic complaint that Roosevelt is a dangerous man to have in the Presidential chair principally because of his disposition to "butt in" where he should keep his hands off; but in this instance he is made the subject of a severe attack for the reason that he refused to interfere, uninvited, in a purely domestic trouble confined to the affairs of a "sovereign state."

In the case of Illinois a few years ago, the strikers obstructed the regular delivery of the United States mails and President Cleveland promptly and properly quelled the disturbance by ordering out United States troops. But even for this he was censured by prominent men of his own party as "transcending his powers." He was taking sides with "Capital" as against the down-trodden poor, etc.

In Colorado, however, though the situation has been deplorable, and both sides to the difficulty have gone to disgraceful extremes, the United States mails have in no instance been interfered with and no request has been made by the state authorities for federal intervention. There has been no occasion for President Roosevelt to exercise any authority in the premises and his course will not only appeal favorably to all persons not prejudiced by blind partisanship, but directly contradicts that other campaign invention of the opposition that his natural disposition is to trust his authority in

Portland Business College advertisement: "PARK AND WASHINGTON STREETS PORTLAND, OREGON. Established in 1866. Open all the year. Private or class instruction. Thousands of graduates in positions; opportunities constantly occurring. It pays to attend our school. Catalogue, specimens, etc., free. A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL.B., PRINCIPAL"

to unwelcome places for the mere love of being meddlesome and autocratic. The grievances which our friends, the Democrats, think they entertain, but of which they seem not to be certain, furnish the amusing aspect of an otherwise monotonous campaign.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

From the Daily Statesman, September 6, 1895: "A letter from a Boston firm shows that on August 24th sales of prime hops were made there at 8 cents, f. o. b. Some buyers in Salem yesterday were offering 3 and 3 1/2 cents." The difference between the "urching power of a pound of hops here and now, as applied to the product of the worst trust in the country will form the basis for one of the easiest mathematical problems one ever tackled.

Try it, or substitute any other article of farm produce for hops, and you will discover why the Democratic campaign against "the trust-ridden, imperialized, octopus-burdened, plutocracy-enveloped militarized sons of guns who constitute the blasted, measly, centralized and capitalized Republican administration is not progressing with that degree of encouragement as to results that was anticipated when Parker was nominated, as Bryan said, by methods that partook of "trickery and crookedness." If the gold standard is "irrevocably established," and is not to be interfered with, then, of course, it was a good thing to establish it. All this being admitted and proclaimed by a certain distinguished Democrat through telegraphic communication to the Democratic national convention, it necessarily followed that the fight was practically abandoned before it was begun.

An ounce of facts that are "irrevocably fixed," is worth a whole pound of threadbare theories that won't hold their own in the wash. "TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLE-DEE." Some of Mr. Bryan's "epigrams" in his Indiana campaign are almost equal to the bifalutin' balderdash that characterized his hop-skip-and-jump speeches four and eight years ago. Here he is reported as saying that "if we can defend the purchase of the Philippines, we can also defend the sale of American citizens."

And it is one of the best known facts in history that if Bryan had not gone to Washington, and by his all-pervasive powers induced the Democratic Senators to support the treaty with Spain, by which we purchased the Philippines—and the Philippines—that transaction would never have been consummated. The assurance of this man is without precedence in the political history of the country.

And, besides, why was it less defensible to "purchase the Philippines" than it was to purchase the Indians by the hundreds of thousands when we secured the Louisiana country from France during Jefferson's administration for the sum of \$15,000,000? "If we can defend the purchase of the Indians in the Louisiana country by Jefferson, then we can also defend the sale of American citizens."

And Bryan says this is the "paramount issue." Great snaker! Best Remedy for Constipation. "The finest remedy for constipation I ever used is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says Mr. Eli Butler, of Frankville, N. Y. "They act gently and without any unpleasant effect, and leave the bowels in a perfectly natural condition." Sold by all druggists.

Editor Statesman: Do the rules of the Salem public schools require a teacher to use her strong expression "cut it out," to her pupils? It has come to my hearing that one of our high school pedagogues is guilty of so addressing a student. How dignified she must have appeared when doing so. ENQUIRER. Salem, Oregon, Oct. 19, 1904.

CORRESPONDENCE section with various letters and notices.

To Cure a Cold in One Day advertisement: "Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Brown. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. Cures Croup in Two Days. on every box, 25c."