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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. Some of these objects 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 subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to the responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they will pay \$1.25 a year, for the paper, 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



It is now all right. Alexander says the surplus belongs to the policy holder. But they don't get it. See?

The average business man has a contempt for politics. Yet good government and good business methods are closely united.

Castro will probably be disappointed when he hears that other things beside the Venezuelan asphalt case called the president away from the society of the friendly bears and bobcats.

That Secretary Taft is to be a candidate for the republican nomination for the presidency in 1908 is becoming more and more evident. He seems to pose as another "man of destiny." He has assumed the heirship to Mark Hanna's machine in Ohio as a starter.

France seems to think that what the neutrality laws of nations require from other governments and what they require from France have no connection with each other. Japan may cause France to admit that international laws, although unwritten, are universal.

Are the Republicans of Oregon satisfied with the fact that Mr. Heney, the carpet bag prosecuting attorney, should have the political offices of this state entirely within his gift? Is it not time the people of Oregon were given some consideration by the president?

When Bryan finally comes out for government ownership of railroads and other things, thus embracing Tom Watson's doctrines, body and soul, will he try to prove that Jefferson would be a populist if he were alive? Did not Jefferson during all his political life declare against too much government?

Oregon has paid over \$4,000,000 into the national treasury under the irrigation law, and all the result so far has been a number of so-called reconnoissances in some of the Eastern Oregon counties and a few surveys. Yet development of the eastern part of the state continues to be retarded by the extension of the forestry reserve humbug.

It is said that Col. William Jennings Bryan, veteran of the Spanish-American war, has hired an editor for the Commoner, so he can sit outdoors more and hear the bee buzz. Bryan has been so used to this sound that he could not pass a summer without it. This bee that he listens to is now nearly ten years old, too, but is not decrepit, but puts up a very loud and continuous buzz.

We are reminded that this is not the first time the czar has decreed religious freedom in Russia. In March, 1903, he issued just about such a ukase as that of Easter last; but it had evidently been forgotten and overlooked. In fact, those at a distance thought then the decree would strike all the shackles on those heterodox forms of religious faith scattered over Russia. That decree, however, was issued for use outside the empire. This last was evidently with the same idea, but the people of Russia are not satisfied now with a hollow decree. They demand the real thing, and the czar is surprised.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."
Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation.

25.00 a bottle. All druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. No sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

GOOD ROAD MOVEMENT EXTENDING.

The good-roads movement is abroad all over the country, and the Atlanta Constitution, in an interesting editorial, finds that the R. P. D. has had a great deal of influence in extending the propaganda. Oregonians interested in the movement will read with pleasure what it says:

"The marvelous growth of the rural free delivery system during the last three years has accomplished something valuable aside from the purpose for which it was established: It has given a substantial impetus to the good roads propaganda. Its office in this latter respect should increase the esteem in which it is already held by both its town and country beneficiaries, since each will profit in like degree by the improvement of public highways in the south as well as other sections of the United States.

"There is every reason why good roads and rural free delivery should make common cause. Inadequate or impassable roads handicap the extension of the rural delivery service. Uncle Sam cannot supply the carrier and the road, nor does he compel the former to discharge his duties when the latter is in no condition for safe or expeditious travel. If the carrier chooses to deliver his mail when his route is almost impassable from bogs, holes, ditches or impossible grades, it is a voluntary heroism on his part. The government expressly stipulates that dangerous or impassable roads relieve a carrier from obligation to deliver the mail entrusted to his care until such time as his route is so repaired by man or nature as to permit the performance of his work with no more than ordinary difficulties.

"This eminently just provision has doubtless already operated to improve appreciably the status of the roads along the old routes. It has, too, resulted in the construction of new highways, since the government holds out the inducement of rural free delivery as the reward for such enterprise. In some instances it took the people living at some distance from a postoffice a few months to discover the manifold advantages of having their mail delivered at their doors, with the additional return privileges. Gradually, however, they found that it meant a radical economy in time, a rapid dwindling of the disadvantages of rural existence, and incomparably closer contact with the mental and physical stimulus of the outer world.

"Simultaneously, the very practical value of good roads began to manifest itself in a convincing way. The large planter and the truck farmer enjoyed easier and less costly access to the markets. Where, in many instances, they had previously been compelled on account of miserable roads to make two or three trips a week with small loads, they discovered, with the advent of decent highways, that they could market their produce with about one-third the usual labor and expense.

"The economic value of good roads in the abstract need not be here emphasized in detail. It is sufficiently obvious to the man who appreciates the close relation between an adequate system of public highways and national and sectional growth."

MANY THINGS TO CONSIDER.

There are many things to be considered, all on the contra side of the argument, about government ownership of railways, etc. Among them the danger of a tremendous political organization made up from the employees is not the least.

But, says the Mobile Register, this is only one phase. Imagine what the railway management would be when subject to political influence—what extravagances of construction in order to meet what would be the local demand? There is complaint now of the way the rivers and harbors bill is loaded down with appropriations for small streams and creeks that cannot possibly be improved so as to be of use to commerce; yet the local demands are such that congressmen do not try to resist them, but, on the contrary, do all that they can to get the appropriations. If this is so with regard to the rivers and harbors, how much greater will be the burden upon the public treasury, when every community in the country will be shouting for a railway extension, and appropriations for a depot, an added siding, more trains, and so on!

This is not mere theory. There is experience to support the contention. In its issue of April 6, 1895, the Paris Economist published a curious review of the figures that may be reached by expenditure caused solely by political considerations, and notably of the outlay upon railways. "To put Languey (a town of 3000 inhabitants, situated on a mountain) in communication with Puy, a railway is voted that will cost fifteen million francs (\$23,000,000). Seven millions are to be spent to put Beaumont (3500 inhabitants) in communication with Castel-Sarrasin; seven millions to put Oust (a village of 523 inhabitants) in communication with Seix (1200 inhabitants); six millions to put Erade in communication with the hamlet of Olette (747 inhabitants), etc. In 1895 alone millions of francs were voted for railways of only local utility."

And, after this ownership has been

MASS OF SORES

Awful Suffering of Little Boy from an Itching Humour

CURED BY CUTICURA

Not One Square Inch of Skin on His Whole Body Unaffected

"My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did no good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heart-breaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day."

ROBERT WATTAM, 4923 Center Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1897.

SIX YEARS LATER

Mr. Wattam writes

"Your letter of the 21st in regard to the case of my little boy at hand. I am truly thankful to say that the cure effected by the Cuticura Remedies has been a most thorough and successful cure to date."

Chicago, Feb. 23, 1903.

Small text block containing details of the cure and a testimonial from Robert Wattam.

JUSTICE HOLMES' MONSTROUS DOCTRINE.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of that great poet of the same name, now a member of the supreme court of the United States, in his dissent to the opinion of the majority of the court on the New York ten-hour-law cases, took the ground that "A constitution is not intended to embody a particular economic theory, whether of paternalism and the organic relation of the citizen to the state, or of laissez faire." He denies the propriety of strict construction and contends that new theories may be read into the constitution, whether they agree with its letter or not.

To say the least, this is a very dangerous doctrine. An invasion of the right of contract is a right the courts have, as a rule, denied to the law-making power, yet there can be no doubt that at one time the supreme court gave him a precedent on which to base this opinion, that being the decision in the "legal-tender cases," when Chief Justice Chase declared the power of sovereignty existed in the United States to the extent that it had the right to impose the government fiat money on its citizens as a legal tender in all commercial intercourse and all private business relations. This view of the constitution is the one taken by Mr. Justice Holmes in the baker case. He contends that the constitution is a document into which the legislatures of the states, or the national congress, or the courts, may read whatever they may think in the interest of the conditions which rule at the time. Justice Holmes, perhaps, has failed to look at all the possible consequences of his theory if adopted by the court. It would absolutely deny the right of private contract, which is exercised in nearly every country as a primordial right. This right is recognized in the common law as inherent in man. The only limitation ever placed on that right was the limitation of youth. The law denies the right of contract in a youth, except by his guardian, but this is based on his presumed lack of knowledge and experience, but in man the only limitations are that contracts shall not be to the injury of the public, or the state, which is the public de facto. The demands of man requires that he labor. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground," was the declaration to Adam as he was driven from the garden of Eden and from that time man has toiled, that he and his seed might exist, their stomachs be filled and their bodies clothed. The right of contract was recognized so soon as one man worked for another, and no limit has ever been recognized as legal beyond which man might not exert himself. Justice Holmes should study the constitution wherein it was made to protect the liberties of the people. The law of nature was the common law.

And, after this ownership has been

and the constitution of the United States was largely based on that. The court should never attempt to "read into" that document theories which are absolutely and unalterably opposed by it, and which would have the effect of destroying its protective character. If there should be no law granting the privilege of individual contract, there would soon be a condition of anarchy in business methods impossible to contemplate.

Truly, Justice Holmes asserted a monstrous doctrine, and the supreme court did well to repudiate it.

LET THEM COME TO OREGON.

The editorial profession claims to represent the most advanced stage of civilization and enlightenment. If the National Association of Editors shall figure as willing spectators of the genuine scalping act, as arranged for its entertainment in Oklahoma, its members thereafter will have some trouble in proving their right to serve as guides to the public. It is even rather a reflection on their standing that the scalping scheme should have been thought of for their pleasure, says the Indianapolis Star. The best thing is for the editors to adjourn to Oregon's fair, where they can meet and be entertained without even having to see an Igorrote eat dog.

Experiment station work in California has proven of great value. In the asparagus industry alone it has paid for itself. The industry was threatened with destruction by the entry of rust into the asparagus fields. The experiment station set to work and discovered a remedy for this disease. Today 7000 acres of asparagus will turn off 5000 pounds of merchantable asparagus per acre worth three-quarters of a million dollars to the growers. Oregon's experiment stations, especially the one in Eastern Oregon, is hung up under the beneficent workings of the referendum law.

Indiana has a new-fangled marriage license law, which requires that both the applicants for permission to exercise the privileges of conjugal felicity must undergo a catechism as long as the moral law. It covers all points, from age to previous condition of servitude, but, so far, it does not seem to have reduced the number of marriages in Indiana. The object of the law was to prevent the old "marry in haste, repent at leisure" kind of unions. Its working will be watched with interest in many other states.

The suggestion of Governor Terrell, of Georgia, that the United States government erect a monument to General Lee, the Confederate leader, simply in memory of his services to the Confederacy, is not apt to prove a popular one. Neither is it necessary to prove that the north and south are again a united people. The thing to do is to let the memory of the treason and rebellion of forty-five years ago be forgotten. The people of the northern states are willing to do this, and the sooner southern politicians do the same the better.

PLENTY OF PROOF.

From People You Know—From Salem Citizens.

The greatest skeptic can hardly fail to be convinced in the face of evidence like this. It is impossible to produce better proof of merit than the testimony of residents of Salem; of people who can be seen at any time. Read the following case of it:

G. S. Cooper, farmer, living three miles northeast of Salem, on the Garden road, says: "I was raised in the wheat district and when a good lump of a boy I prided myself on having as much strength as any other boy in the neighborhood, and when a lumber of us got together we often tested our strength at lifting. I very often lifted two bags of wheat, but have since regretted having done so, as the result was that I strained my back and ever after had more or less trouble from dull aching pains across my loins and other symptoms of kidney complaint. In some way Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my notice and the first time I went to town I dropped into Dr. Stone's drug store and inquired about them. I was told they were highly recommended and advised to give them a trial. I did so. And while I did not follow the treatment as regularly as I should have done, being a poor hand to take any kind of medicine, the benefit I derived from their use stamps them as a remedy which acts fully up to the representations made for it."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Where are you sick? Headache, foul-tongue, no appetite-lack energy, pain in your stomach, constipation? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well. 35 cents. Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

A Creeping Death. Blood poison creeps up towards the heart, causing death. J. E. Stearns, Belle Plaine, Minn., writes that a friend dreadfully injured his hand, which swelled up like blood poisoning. Bucklen's Arnica Salve drew out the poison, healed the wound and saved his life. Best in the world for burns and sores. 25c at Dan. J. Fry's drug stores.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITIZENS ON SUBJECTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

City's Bicycle Ordinance Said to Be Ridiculous and Never Meant to Be Enforced—'Observer' Wants to Know Who Owns Washing in Streets.

(The Statesman is pleased to print communications upon topics of general interest at any time. There is scarcely any limit to the topics of "general interest." It is asked only that correspondents refrain from personalities and use care that nothing be written of a libelous nature.—Ed.)

Editor Statesman:

Who owns the "washing" that adorns the principal thoroughfares of our fair city. A lot of dirty rags with two-foot sticks dangling from the lower edges have been suspended from the guy wires of the trolley lines on State and Commercial streets for the past two weeks, flapping and flying in the breeze, and the city looks like the alley back of a Chinese wash house. Way in the name of all that is decent are such things permitted to a show when a merchant doing business in the town would be called down suddenly if he undertook to so advertise his wares?

Another thing, why do not the police enforce the bicycle ordinance. I am a constant rider of the wheel, and have always endeavored to live within the law, and I fully realize that the privileges we enjoy are worth protecting. Every legitimate rider in Salem wants the law enforced. Go after them on the speed limit, on the forbidden walk, and on the lights.

—Observer.

Kindly permit me space in your valuable paper for a brief word on the bicycle ordinance of this city.

In the first place, it might be well to state that it was never placed on the city's book of bylaws with any purpose of having it enforced. The police recognize this, the city fathers appreciate this, and the citizens are cognizant of it also. The history of its origin demonstrates that fact.

When the matter of bicycle riding upon the city's sidewalks was first called, in an official way, to the attention of the city council and its dangers pointed out, the members who then constituted the body favored an ordinance that would prohibit the riding of a bicycle upon any sidewalk in the city. And they so expressed themselves in meeting. But the drafting of the ordinance was put in the hands of a committee, which was directed to report at the next meeting of the council. In the mean time, there arose a howl from some merchants and some riders, and the city fathers drew in their horns of determination, and when the committee made its report it was with great difficulty that those who had so vigorously advocated ruling wheels off all sidewalks could be found. They simply laid down, like a lot of weak-hearted politicians grubbing for votes.

The present apology and edify of weak-kneed government was the abortion brought forth by that council. It's certainly a credit to the members who constituted it. But it was the best they could do in an effort to placate the great mass of the people and at the same time keep the bicyclists and merchants feeling well disposed toward them.

Nobody better recognizes the idiocy of the ordinance than the police, who are making no effort to enforce it. And why should they be asked to? Why arrest a man for riding on the north side of State street when he ought to have been on the south side? Ridiculous! Why say that a person may not ride on Commercial street, when he can cut high jinks on Court street?

The place for the bicycle is in the street, properly assigned for the passage of all vehicles. The supreme court of this state has declared the bicycle to be a vehicle. Why, then, permit it to be ridden along a sidewalk, which is constructed for the benefit of pedestrians? Why may not an automobilist steam his car along the sidewalks equally as well as a bicyclist pedals his wheel? The privilege might be extended ad infinitum, so as to include all kinds of rolling stock.

If bicyclists must have good paths upon which to ride, levy a tax on the wheel, and from the proceeds build a path for them in the roadway. But keep off the sidewalk. There are a lot of "fool" riders in the city, and a pedestrian is in constant jeopardy of life and limb when he goes out for a walk. Salem's position in this line is way in advance of anything I have noticed in any city in this country that I have visited. It's the only place where a pedestrian has got to give up his share of the sidewalk to a vehicle. A baby carriage, in the hands of a shopping mother, is destructive and annoying enough the sidewalks, but the bicycle is the limit.

If any of The Statesman's many readers wants a staid, pick up a map of the city and compare it with the bicycle ordinance. If he wants to see how ridiculous a body of sense men can make themselves appear, also compare both.

Salem may be behind the time in bridges, etc., but it has every other city in the land beaten to a frazzle in its bicycle ordinance.

—"From Other Lands."

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office

"Time trieth Truth"

and time proveth the accuracy of the

ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

ONLY ANOTHER EVIDENCE.

Great Development of the City Is Going On Without Apparent Knowledge of the Public.

And still the good work goes on. There seems to be no limit to the building fever with which Salem has been seized the past few months, as is evidenced by the new buildings which are being projected almost daily. The latest in the building line is a new brick blacksmith shop on Center street by the firm of Messrs. Reigleman & Schultz, the Center street smithies. This progressive firm has purchased a fifty-foot front from Westcott & Stevens, a part of the lot lately occupied by the Y. M. C. A. stables, and the old, tumble-down structure is now being torn down to make room for a modern two-story brick building, the lower floor of which will be used for a blacksmith shop, while the upper floor will be devoted to wagon and carriage making. The foundation for the new building has already been started, and it will be only a matter of a very few weeks until the entire building will be complete and occupied with the new industry, which will eventually prove a great boon to the community in which it has built up.



DR. C. GEE WOO

This wonderful Chinese doctor is called great because he cures people without operation that are given up to die. He cures with those wonderful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country. Through the use of these harmless remedies, this famous doctor knows the action of over 600 different remedies which he successfully uses in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung, throat, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, kidney, bladder, female trouble, lost manhood, all private diseases; has hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him. Consultation free. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Enclose stamp. Address The C. Gee Woo Chinese Medicine Co., 251 1/2-253 Alder St., Portland, Oregon. Mention this paper.

A War Map Free

We will give you a finely colored map of the Orient, showing where the present war is being fought, with all the names of the towns of which we are reading every day, and also a complete map of Asia, free to each of our subscribers who will get us one new subscriber for three months, remitting us 25 cents. Here is a chance for the children to get this map with little effort. The map is 12x18 inches. Do this at once as we have only a limited number of them.

CO MA

By Caution 2:25

Sunshine (3) 2:36, Canton's sire was Electioneer, sire of 162 in the list and 93 dams of 131 in the list. His sons have sired 1231 in the list. First dam OLIVE R. by Pileu 178, sire of Frank M. 2:17 1/2, Honesty 2:25 1/2. Second dam by Hawhorse 1903, sire of Little Thore (p) 2:07 1/2, Buckthorne 2:18 1/2, Frank L. (p) 2:14 1/2, Matignon 2:17 1/2, Temper 2:19, Thorne 2:19 1/2, Capt. Thorne (p) 2:19 1/2, and fifteen others, and eight dams of ten in the list. CO MA is a handsome blood bay with black points, 15 1/2 hands high, six years old and traces to the very best families. He is a close, compactly built horse, a trotter with natural speed. He gets a very uniform lot of colts, all pure gated, which may be seen at the fair grounds. CO MA will make the season of 1905 at the OREGON STATE FAIR GROUNDS at \$250. With Usual Breeding Privileges. All mares bred to CO MA will be mated in the \$500. Oregon Futurity, which includes a year's subscription to the Rural Soil. R. B. STETSON, Knap, Fair Grounds, Oregon. HOLMES FARM, Owner, McCoy, Oregon.

CUT THIS OUT

To the Northwest Poultry Journal, Salem, Or:

Enclosed please find 10 cents for a three month's trial subscription to the Northwest Poultry Journal. If I do not stop it at that time you may continue to send it and I will pay 50 cents within six months for a year's subscription. If not paid till the end of the year the price will be 60 cents.

Name

City

State

Ben Bolt and Mica

These two fine imported stallions will make the season of 1906 beginning April 1, as follows:

Monday, St. Paul; Tuesday, Woodburn; Wednesday, Gervais; Thursday and Friday, Club Stables, Salem; Saturday and Sunday at home on Aral farm, at Junction of Fairfield and Champcoog roads, four miles west of Gervais.

BEN BOLT is a shire stallion, black, imported from England in August, 1904. His registry number is 7709 (17700). Weight 2110.

MICA is a black Percheron, pure bred, registry number 53345. He stands 19 hands high. Weight, a ton.

TERMS: \$25 to insure; \$15 season; \$10 single leap.

The farmers of this section are invited to see these fine stallions.

Aral Bros.,

Owners and in Charge of the Horses.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c. Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root, Liver Pills.