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The Statesman has been established for nearly thirty years. 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. We have no objection to this, and for other reasons we have decided to discontinue the paper only when it is desired to do so. All persons paying for their subscription, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. If they 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 will pay it in six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (GROSS) OVER 4000.



WEBFOOT IN THE LEAD.

By W. S. G.
Well, I've been to see the capers
That they're cuttin' at the fair,
And you bet there's something doing
And old Webfoot's gettin' there.

Why, I'd come to the conclusion
That we'd kind o' gone to seed,
And the other big exhibits
Would be trootin' in the lead.

But you'd ought to see them fellers
From the dried up eastern slopes—
Why, they call our cherries peaches,
And our peaches cantaloupes!

And we have a little saplin',
Just to hold the flag, you see,
And they nearly break their necks
Just a-lookin' up the tree.

And a feller lost his manners
When he "watched Tacoma grow"—
But a slab that we're a-shovin'
Did some growin' long ago.

And there was Homer makin' pictures,
And Miller makin' rhythm,
(And a lot of other fellers
That were there to make the dimes).

And I said "Trot out your talent
With a pencil or a pen!"
And it seemed to me that Webfoot
Was a-gettin' there again.

And talk about "Kentucky beauties"
And "The lilies of the south"—
Why, beside our Mossback maidens
They're like roses in a drouth!

And I saw some soldiers drillin'
With an "M" upon their caps,
And I heard the people sayin'
"Them's a husky lot o' chaps!"

And when a Webfoot hits "the trail"
With his knapsack on his back,
Why, it's hard to find the feller
That can make a bigger track.

Salem, July 25, 1905.
They may learn to make pies by
machinery, but they will never be the
kind mother used to make.

The Panama canal commission is going
to arrange to amuse the employees.
It has been amusing the American people
lately.

Of course, Commander Young and
his body servant were safe when the
Bennington explosion took place. They
were on shore.

China knows which side of her
bread is uppermost. She now becomes
an ally of Japan. The east will be
doing things soon.

If the heat is the only thing that can
knock Max Pracht out, lots of Republicans
in Oregon will be willing to see
Washington simmer.

A headline in the Atlanta Constitution
says "Atlanta Water Works System."
Atlanta water must be acting on
Lawson's frenzied advice.

If "It Is Claimed" had anything to
do with it, Pattison would succeed
Herrick as governor of Ohio. Even
Tom Johnson of Cleveland, admits that.

The next chief statistician of the
government might amuse himself in his
spare hours preparing statistics regarding
the statistics prepared by his predecessor.

It is really unkind of the summer
editor to ask General Miles and Senator
Beveridge why that Russian victory
they prophesied several months ago
never came off.

Costa Rica removed the quarantine

against Panama ports the other day.
The president of Costa Rica appreciated
that it was a toss up as to which
had the most yellow fever at its ports.

Soldiers are now guarding the grave
of the forty-seven sailor victims of the
Bennington disaster. It would have
been more in point to have guarded the
Bennington's boilers.—Sacramento Record-Union.

A bomb intended for the sultan the
other day only killed a few of his
suite. The loss of a few Ottomans does
not matter—to the sultan, but the latter
gentleman will be careful about going
to church on Friday soon again.

This week's issue of the Oregon Mist,
or St. Helena, an excellent one and its
publisher, E. H. Flagg, has many reasons
for feeling proud. Columbia county
and its varied resources are well described,
the timber being given especial
attention.

Wonder if J. Ham Lewis as city attorney
of Chicago has been able to find time
to commence to begin to start to
prepare the ordinance for the gobbling
up by the city of the street railways.
At last accounts we had not heard of it.

It is said the rapid increase in the
number of sudden deaths from natural
causes in New York is the result of the
rapid and strenuous lives lived by
the people of that metropolis. Up to
the present but few such deaths are
reported annually from Philadelphia.

The free traders are trying to confuse
the public by bringing many different
plans into their tariff reform campaign.
What between reciprocity, favored by them, the maximum and minimum,
also favored by them, general revision of the tariff and other
schemes yet unsprung, the public can
hardly keep track of them.

That there is a great weakness in the
character of public men is evidenced
by the recent exposure of the subscriptions
to the book which was to be published as
"America's Smart Set." That it was a blackmailing
proposition pure and simple is not
doubted now, but it is rather surprising
to hear that Theodore P. Shonts, the
new head of the canal commission,
should be caught as one of the sucker
subscribers to the tune of \$500.

The press of Massachusetts where the
electric trolley line reaches almost
every point says the car of these lines
is, though cheap and democratic, more
comfortable than the best auto-touring
car. Electric lines have been built all
over the southern New England states
and these lines are patronized by the
people of all classes and constantly.
Salem must look to it that the development
of trolley lines in this vicinity
is cared for. We need them, and they
will prove of great value to us when
constructed.

The attempt to induce Dr. Withycombe
to withdraw from the faculty of the
agricultural college in view of his
candidacy for the governorship, was
rather an attempt to take an unfair advantage
of that gentleman. He certainly is a good man
in his present position, and if his canvass for the
nomination for governor does not detract
from his work in the college, there would seem
to be no reason for his retirement. Any good man
has a right to aspire to the governorship.

WHY PASSES ARE GIVEN.

A very sensible discussion of a
mooted question appears in the Mobile
Register, brought out by a fool resolution
of a crank newspaper editor that all newspapers
should refuse passes from railroads. The Register
says that newspaper men should treat railways
fairly as they do other corporations, or other
business organizations, and should refrain from
injustice to all business concerns at all times.

It adds, though, that "It is easy to
understand why the railroad gives free transportation.
It knows that it is a target for public criticism
and that often the criticism is unjust and hurtful.
It recognizes that the newspaper is a weapon
of offense, very highly charged and destructive
in action, and not all times handled with proper
care for the safety of persons and corporations,
especially corporations, in its neighborhood. Free
transportation is simply a request that the newspaper
will not recklessly train its guns in the direction
of the railroad. It is not a purchase of the newspaper;
it does not restrain or control editorial expression;
it does not impair the superior right of the public
to receive the protection of the newspaper; but it does
say: if the newspaper takes this courtesy from the
railroad, it will be understood that the return
courtesy will be given, namely, that the editor will
think twice before making or letting his paper be used
for an unjustifiable assault upon the railroad."

GRAFTERS ARE NOT OMNIPRESENT.

Have we opened up a season of "graft
hunting?" Is it true that the people of the United States
are only devoid of criminality because of lack
of opportunity? Is it so that all legislatures,
all congresses, all municipal and state governments
are dishonest? We do not believe it so! As the

Washington Post says: "This is the halcyon
time for the throwers of bricks. The joy of the
graft-hunter is intoxicating." It is led to these
remarks by the demand of the New York Sun
that the agricultural department be abolished
because a man had been discovered "grafting," to
use the up-to-date slang of the country. The Post
says that graft-hunting is becoming a malady.
It says that as the malady grows worse, demand
will be made for the abolition of all organizations
formed for the government of the people, or for the
management of their affairs, simply because an
occasional dishonest member gets into these bodies
for dishonest purposes.

Thus the demagogue, who wants office,
who yearns for it, appreciating, however, that he
can never be anything but the holder of a mediocre
position, rants at the dishonesty of the United States
senate, of the congress, of the governor and state
officers, simply basing his ranting on the occasional
dishonesty of individual members of these bodies,
or incumbents of these positions.

Thus the demand of the New York Sun for the
abolishment of the agricultural department, which it
calls an eleemosynary institution, is unbecomingly
and unbecomingly. The agricultural department is
not an eleemosynary institution nor is the discovery
of one dishonest member enough reason for doing
away with it. Nor is the conviction of an occasional
senator reason for abolishing the United States senate;
nor the discovery of graft in a city council reason
why the council should be abolished. These all give
reason, though, why every honest man should give
some of his time to his government, to politics.

The world is full of honesty, and while there are
many complaints of graft, they should not scare us
into thinking all the world is wrong; not even all
the official class.

WILL TAKE IT UP.

It is a continued source of surprise to the business men of Salem to see the number of people who make the trip between Salem and Independence on the motor car which have been running for the past several weeks. Business men now come to Salem and cross from here to the Pulk county hop center, who formerly went around by way of Albany and Corvallis or by Portland. Yet the increased traffic through the convenience of this motor car is as nothing compared with what it would be were there an electric or motor railway connecting these two cities. The same thing would result with a connection between this city and Silverton. Today it is as easy for one to go to Portland from Silverton as it is for him to come to Salem, while had we a motor line connecting Salem and Silverton the round trip which today means the entire time of a business day should be made in two or three hours.

The construction of these lines is very important for Salem. Salem's business men appreciate this. The question now arises, what will they do to help bring it about? It is said that all that capital will require to construct these lines will be the right of way and terminal facilities with perhaps the taking of a small quantity of the stock or bonus in this city as an evidence of interest in the enterprise. This The Statesman believes Salem business men will do. They should take up this proposition, come to a decision on it and give it out that they stand ready to co-operate with any concern having capital and showing a willingness to carry out the project.

The interviews with Salem business men which appear in this morning's paper show how the feeling is, and indicate that the independence line will be carried through without delay.

TARIFF WILL NOT BE REVISED.

Congressional candidates who are for tariff revision will find themselves unpopular in not only this state, but in every other Republican state this and next year. When the country is absolutely prosperous is no time to talk about changing economic laws. The position the Republican members of congress are going to take in the coming congress, and they will be right, is that in times of prosperity the tariff needs no revision.

That this is a prosperous year, following in direct line with many others of its kind can not be doubted, nor denied. Crops are fine everywhere. Kansas alone has eight millions of bushels of wheat this season. The corn crop is showing up for such a yield as has

been seldom equalled, and all this means that farmers will have lots of fat cattle, sheep, hogs, and all other kinds of fat stock, and these mean freights for the railroads and work for many hundreds of thousands.

Does any one question that this will make the stand-patters as those who favor the practical good times rather than the adoption of the theoretical, and a repetition of the Coxy soup-house days of a decade ago, are called—that it will make them remarkably independent? Reciprocity is only alive in Chicago and Massachusetts. It is a minus quantity. Even the maximum and the minimum will hardly worry the Republicans of the coming session of congress.

The revisionists recognize the fact everywhere that old Dame Nature and American thrift have again forestalled their free trade movement for this year. The Washington Post admits that the enormous crops of this year will, alone, act to postpone tariff revision for at least two years, and there is really no reason why it will not postpone it for a greater time even than that. The Post recognizes the situation and even though it gives us a back-hand dig in the ribs in the following lines, they are interesting:

"The fifty-ninth congress has no more intention of tinkering with the tariff than it has of re-establishing 16 to 1. But it must deal with the deficit, either by retrenchment, or by increased taxation. The first un-Republican, and if it were superlatively Republican, it is impracticable. Then there is coffee. That is difficult. Besides, it is also Democratic, or was in the old days of Robert J. Walker and George McDuffie. But the G. O. P. is not fastidious. It appropriated the old Democratic doctrine of sound money, and some of its leaders will be for the coffee tax. Then the stamp tax will be debated and rejected. Something will be said about an income tax and a constitutional amendment.

"But the stand-patters will be on top, and if they were less elegant in manners and less gentlemanly in instinct, they would be insolent. They will do as they please."

HONEYDEW AND PLANT LICE.

To the Editor:
There seems to be a lack of knowledge in reference to the "aphis" or plant lice that reside in our great and lousy Oregon. "Harris," in his "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," says there is probably not a plant of any kind but has some kind of lice living on it. The lice suck the sap from whatever they are living on and their inside seems to be a complete chemical laboratory so that when it leaves their body it is in the liquid we call honeydew.

I send you a sample fresh from a colony of lice that are living on my spruce trees. Hot or warm and dry weather is best suited for their work and development. I have been dealing with plant lice in my greenhouse for the past twenty-five years, and when they once get well established on a crop of lettuce or plants there is not much use in trying to save the crop. Tobacco smoke is about the only remedy that will effectually dispose of them. The lice have a number of enemies that will destroy them if they are not destroyed. It is my opinion that spraying destroys so many of the flies and bugs that eat the lice that the number of lice destroyed is not so many as would be disposed of if no spraying was done. Our Creator has it so arranged that one kind of insect lives on another so an equilibrium is maintained. We will do well to study His ways and plans and live in accord with His laws.

Route 6, Salem, July 27, 1905.
The above communication will hardly be considered as meriting serious attention from those who have demonstrated in the past and are demonstrating today the value of spraying for the elimination of pests in horticulture. That the lack of knowledge in reference to the aphid or other plant insects is great, cannot be denied, and scientific men are disagreed on this subject, but that awaiting for the working out of the laws of nature is not in accord with up-to-date business principles will not be denied.

The hop-man who sprays when lice appear on his hop vines may not know just why it is that he achieves a certain result by spraying, but he knows that he does it, and that to him is sufficient argument for spraying. He knows that his neighbor who neglects fighting the hop louse in the manner now recognized as being the only way of destroying the pest, loses his crop.

It is not a case particularly of studying the ways and laws of the Divine Creator so much as it is of fulfilling the divine injunction to "cast off the works of darkness." Thus once learning that something can be accomplished, there is nothing to do except to act on this

knowledge. It is said that "No man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end," but he has made man in his own image, and has given him power over the beasts of the field and fowls of the air, he has imbedded him with ability to learn, and there can be no doubt that he expects him to take advantage of that learning and to act upon it. Therefore, when a man learns how to overcome the pests which interfere with his success in tilling the soil, or in other lines of business, for that matter, there seems no reason for refusing to act on this knowledge, simply because he does not find that particular thing set forth among the laws written in the Book.

Mr. Field is a horticulturist of recognized ability and what he writes will be read with interest; but even Mr. Field should recognize what has been accomplished and what is being accomplished every day by the use of remedies against the pests of horticulture and agriculture.

MORE SPECIOUS ARGUMENT UNVEILED.

The exponents of reciprocity at Chicago are working tooth and nail to bring about the adoption of the reciprocity idea especially in the interest of the exporters of meats of all kind. As usual, however, in these cases they send out a lot of specious arguments which will not hold water. One of their principal documents is a speech by F. W. Tomlinson at the convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association in Texas. Mr. Tomlinson makes use of the following language, with which we must take issue:

"Our national prosperity has its foundation in our unrivalled agricultural resources and their development. There has been nothing artificial about this development. No favors were necessary to promote it; simply the utilization of a fertile soil and favoring climate."

The agricultural development of the United States may have needed no favors, but that it has gone wonderfully ahead of that of any other nation of the earth through the effect of the protective tariff cannot be denied. The protective tariff has given to the agriculturist the highest priced home market in the world and that agriculture has grown and developed through the realization of this home market is evident to all except those who will not see. Mr. Tomlinson further says that it is elementary economics to exert our energies toward disposing of those commodities we can produce at the least expenditure of labor in exchange for other commodities which we cannot produce and for such other articles as some countries excel us in manufacturing. "We must expect competition in the markets of the world. Why not meet it with articles that cost us the least and convert them into the greatest profit?" After referring to our wonderful exportations, which have been heavier by ten times during the past seven years than they were during the preceding one hundred and seven, he says that "With our development came the increase in our exports, and now our exports have grown so rapidly that the present stupendous balance of trade (in our favor) should cause grave apprehension. It is axiomatic that the advantages of trade must be mutual. If we do not desire to pose as universal philanthropists, we must buy as much as we sell. We cannot forever go on exporting more than we import."

This all seems, in view of the history of trade under protective tariff, to be an argument founded on quick sands. Why there is danger to us in a trade balance which shows that we are receiving the profits, the writer fails to see. He can appreciate that if the profits were in favor of the importer that it should cause us grave apprehension.

Wilkins Micawber said: "Income, 20 pounds a year; out-go, 19 pounds; happiness. Income, 20 pounds; expenditure, 20 pounds six; result, misery." The same condition is certainly true in the body of a great people. So long as we are selling more than we buy our country continues prosperous and our development will be sure, but let us change the condition, let our imports exceed our exports and immediately that is felt by a tightness in the money market, with the natural result which comes with retrenchment. The fact that Germany and perhaps some other countries are trying to force the United States into passing legislation favoring them should have very little weight, and no doubt will have little weight with the American congress.

One reason why the Central and South American countries purchase more goods in European markets than in the United States is that European merchants give long time credits, while the American exporter demands cash in advance or on delivery of the goods. Another is the European shipper packs to suit the countries he ships to, and also provides the special line of goods wanted there. The United States merchants refuse to do either. These things are called to the attention of the free-traders masquerading under the style of reciprocity advocates.

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The Indiana man who has a 150-acre peppermint crop must look to Kentucky for his market.

Those in Oregon who favor tariff revision will be found to have free-trade records in the past, or no records at all.

Speaker Cannon and Secretary Shaw have been through the mill before. They are therefore opposed to tariff tinkering now.

The congressional campaign of the first congressional district has opened with superlative ardor in the second district.

The total population of the Russian empire is, placed at 125,640,000. The Japanese war has hardly been an exterminator for Russia as yet.

The double tracking of the Siberian railway will be of value to Russia if soon completed for the effective retreat of the remainder of its Manchurian army.

The Portland giants seem to be misnamed. They are still unable to reach up to the height of the Frisco seals—on the list. In fact they still continue just below the middle line.

Up to the present time no one of note has been heard to say that New York is not a fit place for men to live, just because of the excessive death rate from the heat of a few days ago.

The retail butchers of the east who want the protective tariff removed from meats, and especially livestock, will please explain how that would help the cattle or sheep grower of the west.

The president is advised by The Courier-Journal to back out of the Panama scheme even now and return to Nicaragua. The Courier-Journal is not alone in the opinion that this would show wisdom.

Those who know D. H. Looney of Jefferson will never believe that he intentionally registered an animal as a thoroughbred knowing it to be something else. His explanation may not go with the Breeders' Association, but it will with his neighbors.

If as suggested by the Associated Press correspondent it was the intent of Emperor William and the czar to close the Baltic, they are liable to shut a good deal of John Bull's navy up on the inside if they don't watch out. And then it is said Johnny Bull's navy knows the difference between a man-o'-war and a fishing smack.

It is probably true that Mr. W. W. Cotton has decided in favor of the freedom of life as a practicing attorney, with a good income, as against a government job at mediocre wages. He is wise if he has done so, although his elevation to the bench would have given the United States court the services of an able and competent man.

The refusal of eastern ministers to come to Portland to speak at the fair if the Trail is allowed to remain open on Sundays, may perhaps be borne by the public, but it will show little desire on the part of these ministers to combat the devil of force of education. Physical force never made Christians. Educational and moral force are far better in their results.

There has been an uprising of police in Panama, but it was quelled by a resolute man with a revolver. What is the matter with the correspondents of the sensational press on the isthmus? Such an incident, which might have been magnified into a revolution, should not have been passed over so lightly.—S. F. Chronicle. President Roosevelt

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for Infants and Children.

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J. A. Greenfelder, Grantford, Ill.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure you get the genuine. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.