

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN Published every Tuesday and Friday by the STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year in advance... \$1.00 Six months in advance... .50 Three months in advance... .25 One year on time... 1.25

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 (SHOWN) OVER 4000



DEMAND NOT GROWING.

Just why the free trade press continues to yawn about the growing demand for free trade or its first cousin, reciprocity, is something very difficult for one who knows present conditions, appreciates our present prosperity, to understand.

The Portland Journal, which says it is democratic because it believes the people to be democratic, notwithstanding their constant and continued defeat at the polls, says that farmers "as well as manufacturers and commercial bodies are beginning to realize the damage being done to almost all classes of people by the narrow and shortsighted policy of congress and especially of the stand-pat senate in the matter of constant trade with foreign nations through arrangements for economical reciprocity."

Farmers as well as manufacturers and commercial bodies realize nothing of the kind. In fact, their realization leads them to a very strong contrary position.

The fact that the countries of continental Europe "are arrayed against the United States with hostile tariffs" is of absolutely no value in a consideration of our economic policy. The free traders are terribly worried because Germany is dissatisfied with our having a protective tariff which operates against German shoddy manufacturers, that keeps out Germany's cheap "notions" with which the whole of Central and Spanish America is flooded, because they are afraid Germany will cease buying from us a few paltry million dollars worth of beef.

Can't the Portland Journal understand history when it reads it? Why should the Oregonian, great organ of the academical economists, of those who believe in college political economy in place of an economy based on actual practical things, publish a table like that which appeared in the daily of Monday morning. Here is the table:

Exports of manufacturers: 1895... \$183,595,743 1900... 438,851,756 1904... 452,435,921 1905... 543,620,297

Does this indicate that our exports are falling off? Does it show that we are losing foreign trade? Does it really give a basic reason for a change from the policy of absolute protection of American industries?

They talk of Germany having taken two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars' worth of our products last year, and that now she is preparing to exclude our food stuffs. Yet last year one hundred and forty-seven millions of her purchases were in manufactured products.

If we can employ laborers in the United States manufacturing our raw material to send to Germany and to other countries, we need not worry about their failure to take our meats and bread stuffs because the employ-

ment of our laborers in the fabrication of these products means giving to them the power to purchase our meats and food products for their own consumption. Increasing our manufacturing means increasing the number of laborers employed therein. Past history has proven that this means also increasing our laborers' power to purchase those things which go to sustain life, and therefore increases the size and value of what we now recognize, and what we have recognized for some time in the past as the greatest of all markets—the market of home consumers.

These are not sneering phrases; they are not buncombe, nor do they go to the category of platitudes. They are clean-cut statements of fact as clearly as facts can be expressed in words, and are based upon the history of the development of the United States into the greatest and most successful commercial country the world has ever seen.

The Republican party may have pledged itself at one time to reciprocity. In fact we admit the charge. Even the Republican party, as a party, has at times been willing to accept "platitude" and "buncombe" as arguments, but with its usual wisdom, the wisdom for which it has become noted, not only at home but throughout the world, when that party has realized whence these things tended, it has changed to the solid, conservative ground of good government, of wise policy. Some one has said: "Fools never change their minds; wise men sometimes do."

The Republican party has never found itself occupying an unwise position, or a portion of it occupying this position, that it has not changed to the wise one and that in the briefest possible space of time. Therefore because J. G. Blaine, who was a great Republican, should have fathered reciprocity as a basic principle, or that McKinley, who was another great Republican, may have conceived the idea that it would be a wise policy, yet that they have held this position is no argument in favor of the proposed reciprocity of the present time.

Reciprocity means nothing more nor less than giving to the other fellow without an adequate return. The reciprocity treaties which were conceived by Mr. Blaine when he was secretary of state and which were adopted after a very brief trial were satisfactorily demonstrated as absolutely of no value to this country.

The writer happened to know of the conditions under which one of these treaties was made. He speaks of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, in which the American government permitted the free entry of Nicaragua's hides and various of its other products which came in direct competition with the products of the American producer, and the Nicaraguan government in lieu thereof agreed to continue its already established free list. Not a single article on which American exports paid a duty before the treaty was signed was permitted free entry into Nicaragua on account of the treaty. The result was that a Republican senate soon saw the actual situation and refused to continue this condition.

Attempt to make reciprocal treaties today means that the United States will permit the entry of merchandise, manufactured articles and raw materials to the great detriment of our own people, and will gain not a single thing thereby.

If American meats are driven out of German markets, other meats which today compete with American meats must be taken away from some other country to supply that market, and we will look elsewhere if it is necessary for our market. To tell the truth, Germany will buy our manufactured articles because they are the best in the world; Germany will buy our meats and our bread stuffs even with increased tariff on them because her people will go hungry without them.

But give us reciprocity, which is a sort of free trade, and a lot of our factory laborers, on whom the producers and others are in a large way dependent, will go hungry.

SCHOOL TRAINING AND FUTURE OF INDIAN.

The commencement exercises at the United States Indian training school at Chemawa were very interesting in their character, yet in no particular were they so interesting as in the prospects which they open up to this race of people, the aboriginal occupants of these lands which civilization has developed in the last fifty years.

When the Indian schools were first proposed, it is possible the proponents looked forward to a future date when the Indian would be made a citizen, when he would cease to be the savage, and when he would take his position or his place along side his white brother in the struggle for life and existence. That the time has now come is evidenced by the action of the government in the past few years in allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty and thus doing away with the tribal relation.

The difficult thing which has been encountered in the past by all graduates of the Indian schools and which will continue to be encountered for some years, in many cases, is the conditions to which they return. Their parents, living yet in semi-wild state, without home life, without elevating influences, means that these young people must re-

SUFFERING WOMEN

Need not besick any longer for in the Bitters they can find a sure cure. It is compounded especially for such ailments as women and girls are subject to.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is a perfectly safe medicine and has restored thousands of women to robust health who suffered from Monthly Irregularities, Backache, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Indigestion or Dyspepsia. Try it today.

turn to either the life of their fathers, or that they must get away from their parents. Of course many of these young people go back to their father's house fully imbued with an intent to use their utmost endeavors to maintain the standard which they have attained at the schools; but they oftentimes find it more easy to drop back into the old life, to return to the loose way of living which has been good enough for their fathers throughout the years and which they think should yet be good enough for them. In this is the danger.

Even the most optimistic Indian school advocate has not expected an entire change in the habits and customs of these people within short of two or three generations from the beginning of the school life. Graduates leaving the school now go back capable of teaching, capable of showing a better life and a better way to all their people. The question now is, will they take advantage of this opportunity, will they make the best of their knowledge which has been given them through the efforts of these schools? If they do, the future of the Indian is bright. If they do not, the future will continue questionable, and that questionable character more than likely following out the lines of repeated history.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

Yesterday a gentleman of attainments; of broad and advanced ideas; one of those men who thinks things and endeavors to do them, said he had propounded to him recently the following question: "Do you think Salem, as the capital of the state, will ever rise to the position which it should occupy in a commercial sense?"

The question is pertinent, and there is only one answer. That answer is "Yes; if Salem's moneyed men will invest in those things which will take it ahead. No; if they will not."

There are a great many people waiting for the citizens of Salem to answer this question. What will that answer be? The gentleman who asked the question is not a resident of Salem, but he lives in the Willamette valley. He is a man of comfortable financial condition, of literary ability. A man of the character requisite to good citizenship, and on the answer to the above query, depends this gentleman's resolution as the selection of Salem or elsewhere for a dwelling place. He likes Salem's location, its natural beauty of place, its genial social life. He dislikes its unpaved streets, its lack of railway or inter-urban tramway facilities.

This is not the only case. There are others of which the writer has had knowledge. One gentleman came here a few months ago who was turned away by our unpaved streets, and this man was ready to invest here. He noted a lack of enterprise; of that pushing character which makes towns great whether nature so intended them to be or not.

A step in the right direction would be the completion of the improvement of south Commercial street, but it seems that opposition on technical grounds may defeat that most desirable start towards improvement of Salem's streets.

Yet the most important to Salem is not today street improvement, but railway connections. Salem will do more to attract outside investors by guaranteeing the construction of the road to Dallas and Newport than by any other thing. This is of monumental importance, and the accomplishment of this work would be a full and complete answer in the affirmative to the question. Our ears are to the ground listening for the answer. It must be "Yes."

The lord mayor of London is reported as saying that the wastefulness of the west, the extravagance in the use of territory surpasses one. In point of fact the average Englishman cannot appreciate what it is to have a magnificent territory in which to live. He should at least remember that we are in no danger of falling off the edge anywhere. A tale is told of a Yankee who was riding on the coupon ball train running from London to the north of Scotland. Noticing that the train was running at a very high rate of speed, he accosted a brakeman, whom they dub a "guard" over there, and asked him if they were not afraid of an accident while running their train so fast. "O we never run off the track in Hindland, you know," was the reply. "I don't mean run off the track," responded the Yankee; "I was afraid you might run off the island." The English lord mayor need not be afraid of that here.

If there is anything despicable in mankind, it is that element which runs when the first threat of a charge reaches its ears. We refer to the people

now crying for free trade, free-trade, reciprocity and other kindred schemes for opening our home market to the cheap producer of Europe because Germany and a few other countries have declared they will scrap us commercially if we don't. Great Caesar, are we cowards? It looks like some of these think we are. But we are not. It will be found that our policy, which is purely American, was made for America and is not for Europe. We are for the American laborer, producer, manufacturer. The rest can go hang.

IS NOT MY HELP IN ME?

The people of Oregon, in their desire to see their state developed, should not overlook one thing. Mr. Harriman, who is at the head of the syndicate owning and operating nearly all the lines of railway in Oregon today has his hands pretty well full. He is pretty busy. These Oregon lines are not his only care. He has others covering several thousand linear miles. There are other states, other districts calling on Mr. Harriman for relief from a condition which they claim is unbearable. Therefore it is not matter of wonder that Mr. Harriman refuses to promise much; to agree to do too many things. There must be a limit even to Mr. Harriman's power, and even to his "spending ability."

Mr. Harriman is also a Missourian of the latest type. He wants to be shown. He is willing to talk money out of his friends for railway construction when he is sure he can promise his friends an income from their investment, and "make good."

Mr. Harriman is in a rational position from his point of view. The question is are the people of this state who complain that he does not immediately take up their every suggestion, as to railway extension, in a rational position?

Job said: "Is not my help in me? And is wisdom driven quite from me?" If we are wise we will feel the truth of Job's first question?

Our help is in ourselves. If we have the right proposition for a railway, why wait for Mr. Harriman? There is no community in Oregon that can support a railway today, that is not able to build it with its own capital. Once the community shows its confidence in the proposition, lots of Harrimans all over the country stand ready to come in and take up the work.

Let a community start construction on a road and see how deeply it will interest not only Mr. Harriman, but other capitalists looking for investment. That they look also, for just that sort of communities in which to invest, is well known. They know that if a community will go ahead and build a railroad, it will go ahead and build itself, thus making the railroad to it a valuable property. This is the thing for Oregon communities needing transportation facilities to take up, and to look at. Help yourselves, and the Harrimans can't avoid helping you.

Another evidence of the niggardliness of republics is found in the story of Admiral Clark, who took the grand battleship Oregon from San Francisco to aid win the fight at Santiago de Cuba. Advanced at first six paltry numbers over his fellows as an evidence of appreciation of his services, other promotions pushed him back till his promotion only amounted to two numbers. Now had he only been a Doctor Leonard Wood, or some other friend of the powers that be, he might have been advanced to be a full admiral in the "navy." Clark was entitled to all the credit given him; to all the promotion the navy list afforded. He made a daring voyage, handled his ship in the best order, fought it like a brave sailor, and said little about it like a true Yankee.

There seems a probability that Hon. R. S. Bean of Eugene, judge of the supreme court of Oregon, will be selected by the president as successor to the late Judge C. B. Bellinger. Judge Bean is a capable jurist, a popular man, a consistent Republican, and his appointment will give general satisfaction. A native of Oregon, as one of her true sons, he will grace the United States bench, not only because of his erudition, his legal attainments and his judicial temperament, but also because of his excellent social qualities.

How different the stand of the California Manufacturers and Producers Association and that of the free trade congress calling itself a "Reciprocity Convention," at Chicago. The Californians view with alarm any proposal to monkey with the tariff. The Chicago convention, led by Democrats and free traders, would open up our markets to the woe of the world. The Californians say the prospect of any change in the tariff is dangerous to their industries. Oregon is in the same position.

The death at Hillsboro of Noah Job, a pioneer of 1845, reminds us that the beavers of the trail who broke the way for the immigration which made Oregon great, are rapidly and steadily dis-

CONTAGIOUS AT EXPOSITION

BLOOD POISON TWO INTERESTING TABLETS ARE TO BE SEEN IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Contagious Blood Poison more thoroughly poisons the blood than any other disease. Every part of the body is affected when the virus becomes entrenched in the circulation; red eruptions break out on the skin, the mouth and throat ulcerate, glands in the neck and groin swell, the hair falls out, copper-colored spots appear on the body, etc.

I was afflicted with blood poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely. Hamlet, N. C. W. R. NEWMAN.

So highly contagious is this disease that many a life has been ruined by a friendly hand shake or from using the toilet articles of one affected with the poison. To cure this hideous and hateful disease a constitutional remedy is required. S. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the trouble and forces out every particle of the virus from the blood and cures the disease permanently. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and drives out the trouble, root and branch, and no signs of it are ever seen again. Those who have been cured by S. S. S. can feel assured that none of the poison is left in the blood to transmit to innocent offspring. The entire body is built up and the blood made pure, rich and healthy by this great remedy. Book with instructions for home treatment and any medical advice desired will be given free of charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

appearing from among us. Of the men who came here in the early '40s, few remain; death is claiming them; but it is pleasant to think that death can only claim the clay, the frame—the spirit and the memory will remain with us for many years yet to come.

F. J. Hagenbarth of Idaho says failure to reduce the tariff on wool has "resulted in the total destruction of the wool growing industry." Oregon wool men who realized from 25 to 28 cents a pound for their wool this last season had heard nothing of it. They will not worry, either, if they hear nothing more of Mr. Hagenbarth.

The attempt on the part of certain persons to mix up the fraternal insurance organizations of this state with politics should be properly resented by members of those orders. This is not a country to be run by secret societies. They are all right in their place and the writer believes in them; but political economy and life insurance are better studied apart.

The decision of Judge Frazier granting an injunction against pool selling will no doubt result in extending the syndicate proposition to the race courses. Many people will be inclined to think that racing will be elevated by doing away with the pool selling and general gambling proposition at race courses. Individual betting, however, will no doubt continue as long as there are races will still be run for money.

"Knew it was bound to come! After submitting patriotically to all that Paul Jones poetry and nursing ourselves for more Paul Jones historical novels, we must also resign ourselves to a Paul Jones theatrical season this winter.—Athlona Constitution. And a Paul Jones cigar. Bah!

The Lewis and Clark fair has at least accomplished one thing, if nothing more. It has brought many families together which have known nothing but the parting for many years. A few days since a brother and sister met there who had not seen each other in sixty-one years.

The engineer and fireman of the steamer New Shoreham, which struck a sunken wreck in entering a Long Island port, who stuck to their posts, bringing their ship along side the dock to sink, after all passengers were saved, are well entitled to Carnegie's consideration.

The man who had Germany and England on the verge of war recently was only mistaken in the words. It was an alliance they were on the verge of. Thus is history written—in advance.

From the sublime to the ridiculous. The frontier war between Louisiana and Alabama ended in the court of a justice of the peace.

The farm paper that talks of free trade should be put out of business. The editor don't know enough to fight potato bugs.

That Japan will exercise a preponderating influence in Korea was to be expected. That is what she was scrip-ping about.

To the infinite surprise of everybody in the United States Secretary Taft is said to be a candidate for the presidency. If Taft's ambition keeps on growing it will soon be as big as his stomach.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SORE HANDS

By Cuticura After the Most Awful Suffering Ever Experienced

EIGHT DOCTORS And Many Remedies Failed to do a Cent's Worth of Good

"I was troubled with sore hands, so sore that when I would put them in water the pain would nearly set me crazy, the skin would peel off and the flesh would get hard and break. There would be blood flowing from at least fifty places on each hand. Words could never tell the suffering I endured for three years. I tried everything, but could get no relief. I tried at least eight different doctors, but none did me any good, as my hands were as bad when I got through doctoring as when I began. I also tried many remedies, but none of them ever did me one cent's worth of good. I was discouraged and heart-sore. I would feel so bad mornings, to think I had to go to work and stand the pain for ten hours, I often felt like giving up my position. Before I started to work I would have to wrap every finger up separately, so as to try and keep them soft, and then wear gloves over the rags to keep the grease from getting on my work. At night I would have to wear gloves; in fact, I had to wear gloves all the time. But thanks to Cuticura, that is all over now.

CURED FOR 50c. "After doctoring for three years, and spending much money, a 50c box of Cuticura Ointment ended all my sufferings. It's been two years since I used any, and I don't know what sore hands are now, and never lost a day's work while using Cuticura Ointment."

THOMAS A. CLANCY, 310 N. Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.



New II Riverview Academy A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men. Military Training. Students prepared for any college. N. S. S. diplomas are received by the University. Full term begins September 22. For information and prospectus to A. G. Newell, Principal and Proprietor, 900 to 910 North Street, Portland, Or. Phone Main 2669

THE GATEWAY TO SUCCESS In these days of commercial supremacy is through the modern business institute. Life is too precious to gain knowledge through the school of experience. Demonstrate your business ability by writing today for catalogue D.

M. A. ALBIN, Bus. Mgr. The Multnomah Institute 66 Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon

DR. C. GEE WO GREAT CHINESE DOCTOR

Formerly located at 253 Alder Street, Corner of Third Street.

HAS MOVED to the large brick building at N. E. Cor. of First and Morris Streets. Entrance 162 1-2 FIRST STREET

Dr. C. Gee Wo, the Great Chinese Doctor, is well known and famous throughout the U. S. because his wonderful and marvelous cures have been heralded broadcast throughout the length and breadth of this country. He treats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese roots, herbs, barks, and vegetables that are entirely unknown to medical science. In this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies, he guarantees to cure catarrhs, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidney, female troubles and all private diseases. This famous doctor cures without the aid of the knife, without using poisons or drugs. Hundreds of testimonials on file at his office. Call and see him. Charges moderate. Consultation Free.

Patients out of the city write for blanks and circulars. Enclose a cent stamp. Address The C. Gee Wo Chinese Medicine Co., 162 1-2 First Street, Corner Morris, Portland, Oregon. Please mention this paper.

There are going to be a number of motor lines out of Salem eventually. And it is predicted that eventually will begin to arrive this year.

My Hair "I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again." W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill. One thing is certain—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

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. Backed with every bottle is a Tin Cane, package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.