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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



TO AN OLD TRACK HORSE.

By W. S. G.
Come, Lancelot, you grand old boy,
Let's put our heads together,
And have another quiet chat
Before the wintry weather.

the conditions of the past, each candidate will have to stand alone. He will come before the whole people, not with the backing of an organization in which the spirit of give and take has led to a uniting of forces, but absolutely on his own merit and opinions.

Each candidate will go before the people with a personal platform, and while personal friendship will enter to a limited extent in the final result, the chances are that those men will be nominated, that is, will receive the plurality of the votes, whose personal statements of policy may best meet the approval of the plurality of voters.

Occasionally, at rare times in our history, in fact, men, individual men, have come before the people and have swept aside all organization and opposition and have been carried forward on a current of popularity to high stations, but the case has been very rare.

The nomination of James G. Blaine for president of the United States came to him as a demand backed by a great popular uprising within his party of the men whose love for the plumed knight overran their judgment; yet defeat came to Blaine.

William Jennings Bryan was the accidental choice of a party resultant on one speech which made him popular among those who are apt to be led by their emotions rather than by their saner thoughts.

Students of political economy, men who have made politics the study of their lives, those who from those natural causes and conditions reach the point at which they become known as leaders in a party, were afraid of Roosevelt; they feared his abruptness, his vehemence, they feared his liability to form hasty opinions and to act upon them without due consideration of the result of such action.

His demand for a revision of the tariff, for an immediate session of congress for the purpose of adopting reciprocity treaties, met with such a storm of opposition from all parts of the country, that one convention which had the temerity to declare the cause for its being called was based on Roosevelt's own statement, was unable to get not only Mr. Roosevelt's sanction, but that of any member of his cabinet, and that the special session of congress is called off, goes to show that even Roosevelt listens when the voice of the people arises in its majesty.

Roosevelt was nominated and elected through a spontaneous uprising of a great majority of the people of the United States. Roosevelt has not seen a man to advise with other people, to ask the opinions of other people, and such advice as has come to him has been gratuitous and offered to him because those leaders in the party to which Roosevelt naturally belongs could not stand idly by and see the tenets and the principles of that party destroyed at the beck or call of one man or any one set of men.

The question is, now that Roosevelt has been known so long by all the people, is he strong enough again to come out as a personal candidate, and would he carry that amount of support of the entire people so as to again guarantee his election, even against organization—that is, would he be able, independent of the action of his party, to make a successful canvass for the presidency? This we doubt.

favor of any one of these men has not yet been in evidence. There have been no statements of policy as yet. There has been no position of advanced governmental economies outlined as yet. No man has proposed a reform movement of any character. Therefore, in this, the campaign up to the present time differs none at all from other campaigns in the past excepting that these men are appealing directly to the people to aid them personally to the office.

There are still many months intervening between the present time and the day when the nominations will be made and no one believes that all the candidates for the various offices within the gift of the people of the state of Oregon have yet appeared in the open.

THE MASK IS OFF.

If the Oregonian sees nothing in the protective tariff which it can commend then why pretend to be something which it is not? The Oregonian has attempted to dominate Republican politics in the state of Oregon for a number of years yet never has missed an opportunity to attack its basic principle of Republicanism, the protective tariff.

Papers like the Oregonian may declare for free trade, and claim that the farmer, the producer of the United States, is being hood-winked simply because they are accepting actual conditions which they can appreciate, rather than the academical which have not yet been tried except to their undoing, but this declaration will not be accepted by the farmers.

Republicans of Oregon who remember what occurred to them in 1892 will no doubt now feel the necessity of supporting the only straight out Republican newspaper in the state, which has recognized the dangers which threaten the party which brought prosperity and whose principles have maintained it. The Oregonian has been an opponent of the protective principle, yet whilst it has been so opposed to the Democratic leaders in the past that it gave a half hearted support to Republicans.

It now thinks, however, that the echoes of the anti-protection convention which was held at Chicago mean that protection will be discarded, and free trade be adopted. It is mistaken and should recognize the Democratic and anti-Republican note that was present at all times in that convention, except when Edward Rosewater, who saw that he was in the wrong crowd, told them the truth about protection.

The Oregonian has declared itself as anti-Republican. It has finally admitted the truth as to its policy. The Statesman is the paper of the Republicans in Oregon. It is for protection, for sound money, for conservatism in government, for advancement of the rights of the people. It has no candidates, no axe to grind. It is simply for continued prosperity, and knows that continued Republican success will lead to it.

MORE BAD LAND LAWS.
The government land laws which have ruled the west have all been made by men who had no more knowledge of the conditions which existed in the west than the man in the moon. The latest evidence of this is in the irrigation land laws, in which the prognosticated is about to happen. Many prophesied that the general fund would be called on to make up the deficit in this work, and that point is now about to be reached. The San Francisco Call says:

"It was intended that the settlers on the irrigated land should pay back to the government, in annual installments, the cost of the reclamation. That would make a revolving fund of the original capital, and would transfer it from completed to new projects. A large number of irrigation plants have been put under way, but none has yet returned a dollar to the fund. One reason appears to be that government irrigation plants cost so much per acre of land to be served that settlers are shy about assuming the burden of debt."

tions are too hard for the men who seek settlement on land. Those who have on hand the amount of capital required to meet the conditions do not wish to live on the land.

"Another objection is that the limit of holdings is too small. A farmer must be a man of family. As his children reach maturity he wants some land to divide among them. A homestead of eighty acres will not serve that purpose.

"The law seems to have been made by men who never underwent the experience of moving on to wild land, subdividing it and making a home supported by its produce. In administering the law the interior department has spread its legs too wide. It has undertaken a number of very costly plants all at once. It should have completed one, secured settlers on it, and had experience to guide it for further work. It is now in danger of a reaction that will be caused by the cost of a large number of incomplete plants, and the lack of settlers on the lands that are under the one that is finished."

ARE NOT ALL FOOLS.

The Oregonian has done something the entire people of the United States have not been able to do in the last forty—yes, the last hundred years. It has, by one pen stroke, eliminated the tariff question from party politics, and has made it a non-partisan question.

How lovely! It was so easy, too! Yet there is a question about it. Free trade is still against protection, and protectionists still oppose free trade. The only thing is, the Oregonian is for free trade, yet expects and wants Republicans to support it notwithstanding they are for protection and don't believe in—even the Oregonian.

The Oregonian says the Chicago "reciprocity convention" was non-partisan. It knows better. Free trade is not non-partisan, neither is protection, neither is Senator Harris of Kansas, or Cummins of Iowa. On these two questions the two dominant parties of the United States have divided for years and will continue to divide. All other questions are side issues. This the Oregonian knows.

We are not likely to lose our European trade and our increasing exports of year after year show this, for Europe wants our foodstuffs and manufactures and can't get along without them. The silly twaddle about losing \$10,000 of foreign trade in order to keep \$1000 of home trade would make the man who made the remark, and the editor who would consider it seriously, joint candidates for a first-class foolish house. The proportion of home trade to foreign trade is so much different from this that it is useless to speak of it to a sensible man. Does any one believe our export trade to be TEN TIMES OUR HOME TRADE? If he does, how he has escaped the fool killer is hard to say.

The Oregonian does not flatter its readers. It indicates a belief that they are all fools. They are not, and if they act as they should they will cause the editor of that paper to acknowledge it.

Nobody expected Senator William A. Harris of Kansas to endorse a ship subsidy proposition. Making it "profitable for other nations" to use our ships means running them at cheaper passenger rates, cheaper freight rates than those charged by the ships of England, France, Italy and Germany. Does any one doubt this means building the ships cheaper, equipping them cheaper, manning them cheaper than the other countries? How can this be done? By paying cheaper wages to the laborers who construct the ships, cheaper wages to the men who equip them, and cheaper wages to the men who man them. Does it not also mean cheaper supplies from the farmer, the factory, the forest and the mine? American wage earners, producers, manufacturers, do you like Senator Harris' proposition? We hear an emphatic "No" from each of you.

Of course John Minto of Marion county, had no thought of pay or pension when he furnished his own horse and arms and helped fight the bloody Rogue river Indians into submission in 1855. He got no pay—probably cared little about it, fighting as he was to protect defenseless women and children. And now—well, now, after nearly half a century, a pension of \$8 a month has been granted him. There are too few voters among the Indian war veterans to get them justice.—Eugene Guard.

of dire distress, it will take the advice of those ex-Democrats who, coming into the Republican party only on account of opposition to Bryan's free silver scheme, failed to leave their own free trade ideas behind them.

The Russians at the peace conference should remember Paul's exhortation to the Hebrews: "But call to remembrance the former days, in which, after ye were illuminated, ye endured a great fight of afflictions; partly while ye were made a gazing-stock both by reproaches and afflictions; and partly while ye became companions of them that were so used."

Henry Watterson says the black sheep among the English aristocracy are more conspicuous than numerous. So it is with the grafters in the United States government. We hear of the occasional dishonest man, while the many thousands of honest men are never mentioned.

If the free-traders think there is a great demand for revision of the tariff why don't they wait until after the next congressional election and see how many congressmen are returned on a free trade platform?

Geo. C. Brownell has a right to be a candidate for the United States senate if he wants to. The people of Oregon have also the right to question his fitness for that position, or any other, for that matter.

Even the administration with Mr. Roosevelt's "advanced views" on the tariff question had to cut the Chicago side issue convention out. Roosevelt wants to be a Republican yet awhile.

The government had better irrigate some of the land in Oregon already withdrawn, rather than to withdraw more. Withdrawal is not a popular move, even in Oregon lands.

The fraternal picnic, the fraternal lodge, the fraternal insurance association are being worked to a finish for political purposes in Oregon.

It is time for our Democratic brethren to blow out the light. The vilest political sinner has returned to their free trade fold.

Let's have free trade, free wheat, free food, free labor and free soup. The former will bring the latter.

"Let us make the most of what we have," says a sage of the east. How about our opportunities in Salem.

A RAILWAY DANGER.
In a discussion of the railway situation in eastern Oregon, especially as it relates to the future interests of the Willamette valley, one point seems to have been overlooked by the valley press generally, and by the Portland papers in particular, and to the writer this point is one of vital interest. To its understanding a study of the map of the inland empire is necessary.

The building of what is known as the Shinko branch of the O. R. & N. to Bend should be carefully studied in its relation to the future. There is today under construction from San Francisco through northern California and in connection with the Southern Pacific system, a railway which is now completed to a point in Modoc county, and which has for its apparent objective, the Klamath basin, where it expects to arrive within a few weeks. The gap, however, lying between Bend and Klamath falls is relatively short and who believes that once the two lines mentioned above reach Klamath Falls and Bend, respectively, they will be allowed to stop there?

Once connected, these two lines, what more natural than a through transcontinental route from British Columbia, northern Montana, Idaho, through eastern Washington and Oregon to San Francisco? The Southern Pacific, the Harriman syndicate, call it what one will, so long as the idea is carried, has its center—not at Portland, where a lot of its leased lines center—but at San Francisco, terminals of its own main lines. Does any one doubt, therefore, that once completed the line through eastern Oregon to connect these roads, the trade of eastern Oregon, and the inland empire will be, as much as possible, diverted to San Francisco?

Now where is the remedy? It lays in the extension of the Corvallis & Eastern into eastern Oregon, so as to divert the trade of that empire toward this valley, to which it properly, not only politically but physically, belongs. The C. & E. with an expenditure of less than a quarter of a million dollars can be opened to a connection with the wagon roads of the Crook county district, and its natural extension to a connection with the Oregon Short Line will some day give this state what it requires, another connection from its eastern boundary to the valley.

WHERE WE HAVE BEEN SHY.
The exposition visitor who takes a steamboat ride up the Columbia to The Dalles and back, then a "street car journey to City Park and Portland Heights" feels no doubt that he, she or it, is fully equipped to talk about Oregon. In this the foresaid visitor is about as able to tell of Oregon's wonders

as the average Portlander. The Lewis and Clark fair people have taken the position that Portland and the Portland street railways are all there is of Oregon. They have made no effort to enlighten visitors, further than what enlightenment can be gained in the agricultural building at the fair. No effort has been made to induce visitors to take a daylight run through the Willamette valley, or into the inland empire. Yet no open-eyed visitor can see the fair or the town of Portland, or the shipping on the Willamette river and not feel that somewhere there must be a country back of all this.

The country is here, and it seems too bad that every visitor to the fair has not had some extra inducement offered him to come out and see it. Marion county should have looked after this matter for itself. Polk should have done the same, and Yamhill and Linn and all the rest. The ablest "spies" to be employed, one who is up on commercial conditions, agricultural conditions, educational facilities, railway and street car lines, and everything else we have here, should have been in the Marion county booth all the time, ever ready to talk and to interest every visitor in Salem and its surrounding country.

This has not been done, and it seems a matter of regret. It has been suggested, but it seems the county court expected to get a good man for cheap pay, and that can't be done. It is late but not too late to do this yet, and much good could be accomplished by such a man being placed there even at this late day. The county court, the Commercial club, the taxpayers' league, any or all these organizations, should take the matter up and see that something is done, and done now.

RECIPROcity EXPENSIVE.

The attention of those who are talking for reciprocity is called to the result of our reciprocal arrangement with the government of Cuba, which has been in effect since December 27, 1903. The department of commerce and labor reports that the trade with Cuba for the years 1903-5 was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Imports from Cuba, Exports to Cuba. Rows for 1903, 1904, 1905.

The gain in exports to Cuba for 1905, full treaty year, as compared with 1903, no-treaty year, amounted to \$16,612,379. The increase of imports from Cuba in

1905 as compared with 1903 amounted to \$24,475,511. The trade balance for 1905 in favor of Cuba was \$47,945,001, being \$6,763,432 greater than Cuba's balance in 1903 before reciprocity was put in operation. An adverse trade balance of \$47,945,001 means that to the extent of that amount we bought from Cuba more than we sold to Cuba.

It also means that we supplied Cuba with \$47,945,001 of American money with which to increase her patronage of European mills and factories. We give Cuba a 25 per cent preferential tariff on her cigars and tobacco, and a 20 per cent preferential tariff on her other products. Under this we have paid out to the Cuban producer and manufacturer the sum of \$18,000,000 in the shape of a bonus during the year 1905, and when we add this sum to the cash balance of trade against us during that year, or nearly \$48,000,000 we find that we have actually paid Cuba \$66,000,000 more than we have received from that country. That this is what it costs us to work up our foreign trade with that island must be evident to the most stupid observer.

While we have really increased our annual exports to Cuba in the sum of \$16,612,379 since 1903, and have paid at the rate of \$18,000,000 for the increase, it is difficult to see that the United States is any the better off for the arrangement. The intent of this reciprocal proposition was to cut the price of sugar and to reduce the price of tobacco but does any one see where either has been done? Sugar is 25 per cent higher than it was in 1903 and no user of tobacco will admit that there has been any change to his benefit in the price of Cuban cigars or of other tobacco.

No one need make the statement and expect it to be received with credulity that it pays or will pay to get foreign trade through tariff reductions. It has not paid in the case of Cuba, and it will continue to act against the American producer and manufacturer wherever put into practice.

Public Is Aroused.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked, I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak from useless doctors' drugs that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at Dan'l J. Fry's drug store; price 50c.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years.

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.

TO THE OLD HOME. If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home. You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City. Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and, to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 5th. Any local agent will name rates. A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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.