

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty 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 object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4,000.



THE PANAMA CANAL.

Commissioner Wm. Barclay Parsons of the Panama canal commission has recently added one other very interesting article to the already large amount of literature referring to the Panama canal route and its relation to the rest of the world.

One of the arguments that was put up by opponents of the canal for a long time was that San Francisco would find itself side-tracked when the canal was constructed. This argument was combated by those who were students of engineering, and yet the position taken by them was difficult for the general public to understand.

When trans-Pacific routes are studied on a globe, it is found," he says, "that Hawaii lies near only one trade route, namely that from San Francisco to Australia." The shortest distance between any two points on a sphere is found by a great circle and Mr. Parsons demonstrates, incontestably, that the great circle connecting Panama with the Oriental ports passes through the Caribbean sea, the Gulf of Mexico, Galveston, Douer, strikes the Pacific north of Seattle and skirts the Aleutian islands.

San Francisco, Portland and Seattle will therefore be immediately recognized as being on the route which will be adopted in making a run from Panama to what the business world is pleased to term "the Orient." Therefore what may be of interest in this relation to San Francisco will also seem to be of interest to Portland and Seattle.

Your Hair. "Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill. Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

of the canal route cannot be questioned. The tea and silks, food products, the fibers and other raw materials of the east will go this way feeling for the Panama opening to the market of Oriental America and Europe. The manufactured wares of Yankeeedom, machinery, steel and all the other thousands of things which go to make up commerce between the eastern part of the United States, northwestern America and Asia will pass by our doors on its way.

What this may all mean to the Pacific northwest and the Pacific west can be appreciated by a few, but it is not recognized as yet by all. The Chronicle in its further discussion of the question says that Commissioner Parsons compactly puts in a single sentence the major benefit to be derived by that city when he says: "These steamers will make San Francisco a great competitive point for through freight shipments."

To Oregon and Washington this canal means bringing their grain fields six thousand miles nearer Liverpool, the central market of the world for wheat and flour. The commissioner says that it will also bring the iron and coal of the gulf states, shipped from New Orleans and Pensacola, ninety-five hundred miles nearer, giving to the Gulf states a new market, and to San Francisco, and one may here read also Portland and Seattle, a cheap supply of raw materials for manufacture.

There is no reason why the opening of the Panama canal should not develop manufacturing industries along this coast like none now in existence, the spindles and wheels whereof shall be turned by the power gathered at the foot of the many waterfalls of the Cascades and Coast Range of mountains. Not only San Francisco, but Portland and Seattle, will "have an advantage of many thousands of miles in their favor in reaching markets of the Orient without considering other foreign markets still nearer home and the domestic demand for such fabrics."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The San Francisco Chronicle in discussing agricultural education recently says that "A generation ago there were few people in America who could see any possible connection between farming and school keeping. Older and wiser civilization had long before discovered it, but we did not care to learn."

That the people of the west have robbed diligently and faithfully for the past half century will be evident to anyone who sees the farmer of today harvest twelve and fourteen bushels of wheat to the acre wondering why the acre does not return him fifty and sixty bushels as it did a few years ago. He does not remember that he has been taking wheat from this soil all that time, taking out of the soil the ingredients and elements of productiveness without returning any of them to it.

A large number of our farmers, and as the Chronicle says, perhaps the majority, have finally come to recognize that agriculture is a science whose foundation must be laid by scientific men, by the methods of science. A great deal of information has gotten abroad among the farmers, but it would be too much to say among the farmers generally. A great multitude have never yet seen the agricultural college and to them the experiment station is an unknown quantity; the law of selection an unknown law; the rotation of crops to them is a phrase carrying with it no idea or practical thought.

Yet even in the face of this, conditions continually change. Every man who makes use of improved methods is bound to have more or less influence on his neighbor. In the course of time every farmer will be more or less a scientist. He will know more or less of the value of all those things necessary today in scientific farming. When that time comes the Willamette valley will see very few men farming great tracts of land; it will see, on the contrary, many men industriously working the soil of small farms of five, ten and fifteen acres each.

The public school, however, will no doubt make a feature of this agricultural educational work, and scientific farming may some of these days be one of the branches of study in the public school. Some few of the agricultural organizations have been calling for help from the public schools for some time. The state normal schools should first take up the subject of agriculture and every teacher sent out from the normal schools should have some knowledge of practical agriculture, horticulture, arbor culture, and viticulture. Those of the farmers who have been through the agricultural college and have made a constant study of scientific methods should go to the aid and assistance of our normal schools and public schools to the point of showing them what the farmers really want and require, showing them what the schools can do to alleviate the situation, what they can do to advance the cause of agriculture and to help forward the country life in general.

And right here it is safe to say is the key to the situation. Make farming profitable and farm living comfortable and you make country life what it, in point of fact, should be—the hope of the nation. Frederick C. Howe has recently written a book in which he calls the city the hope of democracy. If that is true—God save the mark. The salvation of the country in general, the future of a republican form of government, the true hope of democracy lies not in the slums and alleys of the city, but in our agrarian population. Let us make for higher education in our farming section. Let us teach our farmers how to do better farming, how to do more profitable farming. In fact, let us make farming more alluring, more interesting and the future of the democracy need worry us very little.

THE DRAG PROVES EFFECTIVE.

The "drag" is a simple thing in road work, but it is certainly proving effective wherever it is being tried. Some time since Mr. Paul Wallace presented a problem to Secretary Thielson of the Good Roads Association, which has been solved by the use of the drag. It seems that near Sidney a short piece of road was in very bad shape, being soaked with water from the race at its side, and Mr. Thielson recommended the use of the drag, after a slight fill.

This was finally adopted as the mode of improvement, and the results are said to be so satisfactory that it has induced other farmers in that neighborhood to construct "drags" and use them on their roads. The process is so simple, and so inexpensive, and the results attained so generally satisfactory, that it would seem that farmers all over the country would take up the work. It is so highly recommended by all who have tried it that its use should become general.

PORTLAND AND OREGON CITY GATEWAYS.

It is late to suggest it, perhaps, but the gateway at Oregon City should be held open to all such railway lines as must converge there on their way through the valley. For this reason the granting of an exclusive franchise to any one company on Oregon City's principal street would not seem to be to the interests of the public, especially to the Willamette valley in general. Oregon City should require any company using that street to enter into franchise arrangements with any other company whose lines might converge there. The salvation of its single business street would also be brought about by the construction of an elevated road through the city.

Portland has another proposition before it in which the valley is interested and that is the use by railway lines of Front street in that city. This is the only street on the west side of the river over which railways can enter the city on a level from the south, and while various persons are after the privilege the interests of the entire valley should suggest to the city of Portland that no such company should be allowed to keep others off the tracks which will go through there. It should be held as a railroad thoroughfare for all comers. Every facility for entrance into the city should be given every line knocking at the city's

gates, and this sort of a scheme would seem to be an added inducement to new lines to look toward Portland and the valley.

In this same connection the Oregonian of yesterday has the following regarding the Front street franchise: "Yet several things are certain as to this and all similar applications, namely: That no exclusive right or franchise is to be granted, but the line must be allowed to the use of all, on equal and reasonable terms; that the city shall receive proper compensation for the use of the street; that freight trains or cars shall be moved over the line only within certain hours after nightfall, so that ordinary business may not be arrested or interrupted, that every precaution shall be taken to avoid blockade of the approaches to the bridges, and, finally, that all these and such other requirements as the present situation and past experiences may suggest as necessary for the protection of the public, shall be set out with clearness as to leave no doubt about the nature of them, or the authority to enforce them."

IS ROOT TO BE IT?

One of the most important changes made by the present change of president is that of recent date whereby he requires the secretary of state to take absolute charge of all consular appointments and also appointments to the diplomatic service. One thing this may lead to is the selection of a few Americans to replace a lot of foreigners who add foreign consular positions under our government, for Mr. Roosevelt may have time, or take it, to learn something about the service.

This change of policy, however, is really significant. The appointment of officials in the diplomatic and consular corps has ever been the president's function and his right only. Taos in the diplomatic corps are at least presumed to be his own personal representatives, and therefore, he has used the power of the appointment as one purely personal to himself. It has been the habit of presidents in the past to use this power to reward their own political supporters or to bring new ones to them.

Now that President Roosevelt absolutely denies that he will be a candidate for re-election in 1908, and Secretary Elin B. Root is said to be a candidate, the transfer of this great appointing power to Secretary Root may be said to signify something.

Heretofore the general impression has been that President Roosevelt would like to see his mantle fall upon the secretary of war, the Hon. Wm. H. Taft; but this change, this turning of so great a portion of the political appointing power to his present secretary of state would seem to indicate that Root is the president's choice and that New York is apt to present the next candidate.

WHY HAS IT DECREASED?

Just why the assessment roll of Marion county should show a decreased valuation of \$369,000 from that of last year is a little bit difficult to determine. If one knows anything at all regarding Marion county he knows there has been absolutely no shrinkage of values here within the year; on the contrary, there certainly has been a gradual increase of valuation of all real properties in the county. This kind of a report is not creditable to this county in any way, and leads those who read about us to feel that we are not progressing, but, on the contrary, are retrogressing.

Marion county is growing. Every town within the county is growing. Every farmer is increasing the value of his farm and of his improvements. The city of Salem is growing, making more growth than ever before in its history, and the number of new buildings erected within the past year is greater than were ever erected in any previous year in its history. We have not lost a mile of railway line, nor have our railway lines decreased in value either as to roadbed or equipment. We cannot even think of any single individual who has moved out of the county, and who might possibly have taken the shortage with him. Other counties in the state show increased assessment, show growth. That Marion county should show it is not particularly changed, as a matter of truth, by the fact that it does not show it.

Another question quite pertinent is why 60 per cent of this decrease should be in Salem and school district No. 24. It would seem that the increase in this part of the county should have been material.

The colored Methodists are doing well in turning their attention to those of their race who spend their time in lebauchery and gambling. It is safe to say that the colored race has the gambling spirit more inherent than almost any other race, and they are more difficult for the law to get at than almost any class of gamblers for the reason that they play in open fields or anywhere two or three may be gathered together. This has done more to keep the negro from advancement than almost anything else, it is safe to say.

Governor Chamberlain and General Odell may be said to be "hoss and hoss" with the odds largely in favor of the general.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

(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.)

To the Editor:

How can I get into the Kingdom of heaven and be saved from hell is a question that a great many people ask and the many ways in which the question is answered only confuses the questioner. God has one way and only one, and there is no use for any man trying to get into heaven in any other way. There are no exceptions to God's law. God made man to be his dwelling place here in the earth, and in and through man God subdues and rules over everything in the earth.

Man has the power to reject God and not let him dwell in him, when any man does this he is said to be a sinner or spiritually dead, lost and outside of the Kingdom of heaven. When a man is in that condition there is but one way for him to get back into the Kingdom, the way is through an intercessor. An intercessor is one who takes upon himself, on one on whom God puts, the spiritual condition of the sinner, then, being in a place where he can reach the sinner on the one side and God on the other, he pleads with God for the sinner as if he himself were the sinner and God answers his prayer and delivers the sinner and brings him to a place where he gladly accepts eternal life.

We need not go back and theorize about what Jesus Christ did for the salvation of the world, how God through him was reconciling the world unto himself, but at the present time and for all time will the end of time with man here on the earth God is in the church reconciling the world unto himself. Because of the intercession of the members of the church God is granting life, eternal life, to the sinners for whom intercession is made. God uses the church as the base from which to extend his kingdom by bringing men who are saved into it. The life that is in the church is that of which God takes and imparts to those who through intercession are given life or are regenerated.

To hear the preaching of today one would think that the preacher is trying simply through preaching to force sinners into the Kingdom, but the fact is, preaching will never get a man into the Kingdom of God until intercession has been made for him. The Bible is God's word, study it and see if these things are not so. —Dexter Field, Salem, Oregon, November 20, 1905.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The great mass of consumptive sufferers seems constantly to increase, and like a great wave, surges westward to find relief in climatic surroundings and atmospheric changes. It will no doubt be a bit of relief to those thus afflicted to know that a remedy has been found for the dread disease (as was indicated in a former article). Von Behring, the famous German pathologist, has found a cure for consumption. Hear what is said about it in the American Veterinary Review for November: "Professor Von Behring has again startled the world by announcing that he has added to his list of medical triumphs a cure for consumption, but he will not for a year divulge the secret, wishing to reap financial advantage from it for that length of time." Like Prof. Koch his great reputation commands the attention and respect of the world. "The Review hopes it will not share the fate of Prof. Koch's famous announcement before the London congress of 1901," and while so much has been announced I am sure a good deal of allowance should be mixed with this good news. If at the end of a year Prof. Von Behring shall be willing on its merits to give to the world his remedy and it shall have proven meritorious, then we may clap our hands and rejoice in the onward steps of science. Very respectfully, —D. D. Keeler, V. S.

To the Editor,

I noticed a small item in last Tuesday's Statesman written by a Patriotic Citizen. Just what he was driving at would be hard to guess. He, perhaps, has a steady position, and is making a living and that is good enough for him, and he is satisfied.

I wonder if our Patriotic Citizen has not misconstrued the meaning of the word patriotic. Does he not know that it has been resolved for past centuries that the man who contemplates is greater than the man who enjoys? Why, if people had all been like him five hundred years ago, and each man doubt be a bit of relief to those thus afflicted to know that a remedy has been found for the dread disease (as was indicated in a former article). Von Behring, the famous German pathologist, has found a cure for consumption. Hear what is said about it in the American Veterinary Review for November: "Professor Von Behring has again startled the world by announcing that he has added to his list of medical triumphs a cure for consumption, but he will not for a year divulge the secret, wishing to reap financial advantage from it for that length of time." Like Prof. Koch his great reputation commands the attention and respect of the world. "The Review hopes it will not share the fate of Prof. Koch's famous announcement before the London congress of 1901," and while so much has been announced I am sure a good deal of allowance should be mixed with this good news. If at the end of a year Prof. Von Behring shall be willing on its merits to give to the world his remedy and it shall have proven meritorious, then we may clap our hands and rejoice in the onward steps of science. Very respectfully, —D. D. Keeler, V. S.

The growth and prosperity of any city depends largely upon outside or newcomers. When you cease to swell the population of your town or city, that town or city will cease to prosper; business becomes dull, merchants all complain, property depreciates in value. Stores close up, houses are vacated, and your town is dead. On the other hand, let us welcome enterprise of all kinds, let us manufacturers to come to our town, give any kind of a franchise to transportation companies, that freight rates may be reduced. When new roads begin to build to and from our town, and freight rates are reduced, then will the great wheels of progress begin to turn, factories of various kinds will be built,

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

- November 21. 1699—Treaty of alliance signed between Peter of Russia and Augustus II of Poland. 1777—American congress recalled Silas Deane from Paris and appointed John Adams. 1789—North Carolina ratified the constitution of the United States. 1806—Napoleon issued a decree declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade. 1852—Plebiscite in France as to re-establishment of the empire. 1862—General Sumner demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, Va. 1873—Encyclical letter issued by Pius IX against Old Catholics. 1894—Charles Francis Adams died. 1894—Jose Salvador, anarchist, threw bomb in Barcelona theatre and killed many persons; garroted. 1899—Garret A. Hobart, vice president of the United States, died.

Bits for Breakfast. Fair, rising temperature. Yes, dear tenderfoot, this is winter in Oregon. Rather, it is our winter season.

After the motor-line period is fairly on us, there will be plenty of people saying what they could have bought seen and such a piece of real estate for, and bewailing the fact that they did not buy. There is going to be a mild boom, and it will not stop for ten or twenty years to come.

The proposed ordinance for the motor-line franchise comes up in the city council this evening. Pass it. Make it unanimous. The people behind the proposition propose to spend some millions of dollars for our benefit, and incidentally, of course, for their own benefit. Let them spend it. Don't put a thing in their way. Nor a moment's delay.

Here is a piece of metropolitan journalism. This is a news item in the Portland Telegram of last evening. "Chief McLean of the Albany police force, has notified Chief Gritzmecher that two unknown boys, 11 or 12 years old, ran away from home and are supposed to be headed for Portland. "Two unknown boys ran away from home at Albany" is good. Rabbitville correspondent please copy.

The Brayton syndicate, which is conducting the Statesman's subscription contest, contracted to secure for this paper 700 new subscribers for the Daily. The contest has this week added next to run, and the guarantee has already been exceeded. It is now 782. In other words, their are now nearly 800 new subscribers on the lists of the Daily Statesman, secured since the contest began, September 11. Besides these, there are many new subscribers that have come in regardless of the contest. They are in addition to the 782 mentioned. There will probably be 300 to 400 more new ones brought in by the contest. Now it will be "up to" the Statesman force to keep them. In no former contest has the list increased after the special work was over. Every effort will be made to keep up this record. There will be losses of course, but attempts will be made to have other new ones to take their places. The keen advertiser will recognize the fact that the Daily Statesman is a much more valuable medium than it was before September 11. The rates, however have not been increased. They will not be. For the present, though good advertisers, who use a great deal of newspaper space, will admit that the rates of the Daily Statesman are comparatively very low.

Dr. McCracken, one time a football star on the University of Pennsylvania team, is to go to China as a missionary. If football players generally would go into the foreign mission fields the question of the treatment of our missionaries would solve itself.

Norway has at last appointed a king to rule over her. Let us hope that the new little kingdom feels better now that she can go on the streets and yell "Vive le Roi."

King George of Greece, it is said, buys his wife a new frock every day. The poor queen must spend the greater part of her time in getting into and out of her clothes.

It would be foolish for any preacher in Indiana to try to win that \$12,000 farm offered by a minister of the Christian denomination for proof that sprinkling is scriptural baptism. When a man gets set in his views on baptism, it would be easier to convince him that the shape of the world is a letter X than to change him.

Beware of the man who comes into your office and begins by saying: "I see you are busy and so will take only a moment of your time."

A Connersville (Indiana) man wants a divorce, alleging that his wife broke his collar bone with a stick of stove wood, and on another occasion his nose with a barrel hoop and that a third time she chased him from the house with a butcher knife. Wonder if this fellow remembers any of the endearing terms he used to apply to his wife before they were married.

immigrants will come in, buy lots and build homes, all the vacant houses will be rented at good prices. Merchants will report a big increase in business, and property will increase in value. I am an American citizen, born and raised here, and so were my forefathers for four generations. As long as I obey the laws of our nation, I will make any place my home that I see fit under the Stars and Stripes, and that God given privilege (free speech) that has brought nations out of darkness into light, will I help my brother and fellow man, wherever and whenever I can. An Impartial Citizen. Salem, Nov. 18.

HE COMES BACK

GENERAL ODELL POURS ANOTHER BROADSIDE INTO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S WARSHIP.

He Demands That Governor Specify Wherein Odell Falsifies and Charges Him Exceedingly With Playing to the Galleries and Having Swell Head.

Uncle Sam's postoffice clerks placed among the mail matter intended for the perusal of Governor Chamberlain on Friday the following epistle from Gen. W. H. Odell in reply to the letter which his excellency wrote a few days ago, as published in Thursday's Statesman: Salem, Oregon, Nov. 17, 1905.

Hon. Geo. E. Chamberlain, Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 14th inst. by yesterday's mail. I note, among other things, that you say "I note that you have made some statements therein which are false." Such a statement, without specific alignment, measure up to the standard of the average street gammer, on controversial points. However little you may know of legal jurisprudence, you certainly know that an allegation challenging proof must be specific. One of old said in his haste "all men are liars" and no one has felt called upon to attempt the disproval of the statement. I have to request that you note specifically the statements that you claim to be false, and if I find them, or any one or more of them, to be such I will hold myself ready to make due acknowledgment, and so far as I may be able make the amends honorable.

I note also that, in referring to the action of the committee appointed by the legislature to examine the office of the state land agents, you say, "The legislative committee, though Republican, was not afraid to criticize those of its own party who failed to come up to the standard of faithful public servants." "This is to its credit." Will you kindly inform me whether you approve of the findings of the legislative committee, of 1903, upon the proof submitted relative to my work. And do you approve of the action of the legislative committee of 1905, in that it suppressed my written statement, and my written and verbal protest against the propriety of the acting chairman of said committee participating in the findings of the committee, for the reason that he was a party in interest?

You further say, "It may not be improper for me to say to you that you have been largely responsible for a condition which has compelled the state of Oregon to refund many thousands of dollars out of the principal and interest of the school fund to compensate those whose titles were founded on alleged mineral base furnished by you." Governor, this is intended as a play to the galleries for political effect, when you know that it is not true. Every dollar that the state of Oregon has refunded in regard to my work, was first paid in by reason of my work, and if it was wrongfully paid in, it did not properly belong to the school fund, consequently the paying out was no loss to the school fund. If my work was legitimate and proper, it ought to be upheld by the great chief executive of the state, but if wrong, as contended by you, then as you well know, it is not school funds that the state is refunding but illegitimate gain, which ought to be refunded.

I appreciate your desire to be considerate of age and infirmities, yet in view of the "harsh criticism," as you put it, that consideration should be waived, and you are at liberty to "lay on McDuff"—remembering that infirmities are not confined to age. "Political bees" sometimes superintend swelled heads in middle aged persons. Trusting that, at your convenience, you will favor me with a specific reply to the foregoing, I remain, Very respectfully, W. H. ODELL.

DEMOCRATIC INSPIRATION.

The Governor is Evidently Anxious to Make an Appointment to the Bench.

The following from Friday evening's Telegram forms a piece of political news of some interest:

Governor Chamberlain thinks that President Roosevelt will name the successor to Judge C. B. Bellinger, of the United States Circuit Court, very soon after the arrival of Senator Fulton in Washington, and that Chief Justice of the Supreme Court C. E. Wolvorton, will get the place. It is quite likely that Judge T. G. Hailey, of Pendleton, will be the Governor's choice to fill the unexpired term of Judge Wolvorton.

The governor's prediction may be relied on, as it has in direct corroboration from another and equally authoritative source.

The belief that Judge Hailey will be raised to the state bench is founded on a quiet tip from an authority which is close to the governor; but the latter would neither affirm nor deny the story.

Governor Chamberlain came down from Salem yesterday afternoon, to remain over Sunday, and to see his aged mother off for her home in Mississippi, after an extended visit to her son in Portland? When asked his opinion as to the federal judgeship appointment, the governor said: "I have no doubt the president will name Judge Wolvorton." "In that event, whom will you appoint to succeed Judge Wolvorton?" "I am not prepared as yet to answer that question," was his reply. "How about the rumor that you are inclined to favor Judge Hailey, of Pendleton?" "Well, I have always looked upon Judge Hailey as a capable man for the place, and there are others who may be just as capable and are candidates for the position, but I am not asking out any encouragement to any of them."