

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Increasing cloudiness; cooler; northerly wind, shifting to southeast.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 73; minimum temperature, 51; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11

THEY CAN'T ANSWER THEM.

Governor Cummins' speech at Chicago was the utterance of a statesman. He has put the honest and sensible view of tariff reform in even more cogent and convincing terms than Senator Dolliver employed a week ago. We would urge every fair-minded man to read what Governor Cummins said on the tariff and on the trusts, and for convenience we shall here reproduce two of his best passages:

On tariff: Now, with a full demand at home, the producer and consumer alike are being swayed to enforce more than a reasonable price for the thing he produces. Protection will stand as a shield for honest labor, and a mine of wealth for the honest man who uses the sword for industrial piracy, or as a mint for illegal gain.

On the trusts: The corporations or combinations to which the Iowa platform refers are those which have been brought together not to outstrip competition in a fair race, but to destroy competition by the actual obliteration of independent establishments, and which accomplish their purpose either by purchasing or piracy. They are in the hands of the promoters, and in vast quantities of stocks which have no basis save the audacity of the promoters, and which serve two ends equally objectionable: first, to enrich the promoters; second, to cloak the enormous profits which may be extorted from the duped victim.

Every intelligent man in the United States knows that these restrictions are true. Why should a lot of small-souled, short-sighted, faint-hearted politicians be recognized when they say that the Republican party must stand sponsor for the abuses of the tariff and the abuse of the trusts? Yet just that is what the thick-and-thin, hide-bound protectionists of the party ask us to do. What shall we do with the fact that some few of the tariff schedules shelter great corporations and enable them to wring extortionate prices from the American people. Honest says, Admit it and correct it. Faint heart says, Deny it. What shall we do with the evils of the trusts? Honest says, Remove them. Faint heart says, Defend them.

It seems to be the settled conviction of some of these people that when the tariff needs revision and reduction, the Democratic party alone must do it. It seems to be their idea that no matter how inequitable and outdated the tariff on any article may be, it is the duty of the Republican party to defend it, and the exclusive province of the Democratic party to remove it. If that is right, and if there are enough of them to have their way in Republican councils, the country will take them at their word. It will entrust the task of tariff revision to the Democratic party, and then perhaps the obstructionists will be satisfied.

The real beneficiary of this tariff-reform campaign is the Republican party, which is being turned with its face to the right by men like Spooner and Allison, DeWitt and Foss, La Follette and Cummins. They are more intelligently loyal to the Republican party and the cause of protection than are the beneficiaries of high tariff, who would keep both tariff and protective system chained to a rock at low tide, when the swell of tariff reform and of trust control is rolling in. The truth about this business has been forcibly stated by Representative Tongue, of Oregon, in these words:

When the Republican party does remove such tariffs within a reasonable time whether they exist, and where the indications are that they are permanent, both Republican success and the protective system will be endangered.

We are sick and tired of hearing that the demand for tariff reform and trust regulation by the Republican party is inimical to that party's welfare. These timorous souls are substantially the same as those who trembled in 1896 lest the Republican party should be placed upon the solid rock of the gold standard. They knew it would pay better to dally with wrong. The honest course on tariff and trusts is as just and necessary as the honest course was on the money question.

You cannot win victories before the American people by swearing to a lie and asking them to believe it. You can tell them the tariff must be corrected and the trusts must be controlled, and they will rally round you. You can tell them that the tariff is perfect and the trusts can do no wrong, and they will fall upon your neck with a meat-cleaver. And it will serve you right.

way. There is only one thing to tell the people about a great issue, and that is the truth.

The champions of the gold standard did a great service in 1896. The champions of honest tariffs and of trust control are doing a great service now. Their position is impregnable. Their arguments can't be answered.

A SHATTERED ILLUSION.

Those Western bankers who assured two leading New York and Chicago institutions that the West would take care of its own currency needs for this year's crop-moving made a serious mistake, as was anticipated in these columns. Even so careful and observant a man as President Eckels, of the Commercial National, of Chicago, was beguiled into announcing that "the West will take care of itself," and his idea was echoed and re-echoed in letters received by Treasury officers at Washington from small banks in out-of-the-way places, whose managers perhaps have scarcely understood the precise nature and extent of the demands for cash resulting from the movement of the crops. The "plethora" of money which has been supposed to exist in the Western banks has, however, not sufficed to prevent them from making very heavy demands on the East for money with which to conduct the necessary business of the sections where they were located.

Here in Portland, for example, it is known that currency demands have been so heavy as to cause serious inconvenience, and Secretary Shaw's order concerning the use of reserves against Government deposits was eagerly welcomed for its relief. And throughout the country generally the banks have found it necessary to draw heavily on their own reserves in order to meet the needs of their customers. This was shown in a striking way as soon as the reports from the Western banks began to come in to Washington under the recent call made by the Controller of the Currency for the regular bank statement. True, the bank statement was demanded considerably earlier than usual, but this, if anything, ought to have resulted in a more favorable showing, because the report came at a time when the banks had not yet felt the full force of the crop-moving demand. Could the returns be gathered for the present moment, they would undoubtedly show a very much lower state of reserves even than that represented in the returns actually received by the Controller of the Currency.

One Washington correspondent that of the New York Journal of Commerce—has made an interesting study of the deposits made with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York for the year ended September 30, 1920. His conclusion is that in all \$13,861,000 has been transferred through the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York to Western and Southern points. To New Orleans has gone \$7,831,000, to Chicago \$5,400,000, and to Cincinnati \$750,000. Some idea of what the cash has been chiefly used for may be gained by considering the way in which it is classified into gold coin and certificates, United States notes and silver certificates. The largest amount of (small) silver certificates paid out has gone to New Orleans to be used in paying the men employed in gathering crops. A large amount has gone to Chicago, and has from there been more widely scattered. How greatly this demand has increased is shown by comparison of the insignificant demands from January to June, averaging \$500,000 monthly, with those of July, August, and especially September, in which latter month \$5,096,000 was deposited for transfer.

The figures leave very little left of the claim that the "West will take care of itself." The same statistics for 1919 show that only \$12,005,000 was deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York for payment elsewhere during the corresponding period; so that, so far as this bit of evidence is concerned, this year's demands have been noticeably more urgent than those of last year. Not only have the Western bank reserves been allowed to run down and the transfers through the Assistant Treasurer been unusually heavy, but the amount of money sent West by the other familiar methods has been as large as or larger than ever. The figures just quoted are merely a piece of evidence showing how things are going. Moreover, in the rush for relief from the Treasury which has been in progress for the past few days the Western banks have dropped the cry of "taking care of themselves" and have joined with other banks in request for funds. The West has not "taken care of itself" any better than it usually does. It has needed money more intensely than usual, and it has obtained it from precisely the same sources as in other years. The opinion advanced in these columns weeks ago that the question was one of currency, and not of wealth, and that Western bankers had been blinding the eyes of the West to blind them to the certain needs of an immense amount of circulating medium, seems to be fully substantiated.

MACEDONIA'S FORLORN HOPE.

The present revolt in Macedonia against Turkey resembles that of Bulgaria just before the outbreak of the Balkan war in 1912, which resulted in a terrible war between Russia and Turkey. The Russians finally forced their way over the Balkan Mountains under General Gourko, and were only prevented from occupying Constantinople by the dispatch of a British fleet to the Dardanelles. The intervention of Great Britain, supported by the other powers of Europe, forced Russia to halt and make the treaty of San Stefano, for which was ultimately substituted the famous treaty of Berlin.

In 1876 Turkey left the matter of suppressing the Bulgarian insurrection to the local authorities, but today she has called out thirty-eight battalions of her regular troops. The rising appears to be confined to the mountainous part of Macedonia, between Salonica and Monastir and the Bulgarian and Serbian frontiers. The Turkish force in Macedonia is about 180,000 men, but the Macedonian insurgents are likely to get some recruits from Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro. The Albanians and Montenegrins are hereditary foes of Turkey, and would lose no opportunity to be a thorn in her flesh, but the insurrection is hopeless, because neither Austria nor Italy could afford a serious war in European Turkey.

The action of the powers in giving Turkey a free hand to defeat the Greeks in 1897 and crush the rising in Crete indicates that no serious rising against Turkey by her European provinces would get any outside encouragement. The powers want peace, not war, to

prevail, and Turkey is better able to crush Macedonia today than she was in 1876.

MAKING SOCIALISTS RAPIDLY.

Henry D. Lloyd is not alone among able and intelligent men in his conclusion that the position of the operators is driving this country to become socialist very fast. Mr. Lloyd, whose article on the coal strike will appear in the Atlantic for November, says that not have done so much to convert the country to socialism as the last six weeks. Mr. Bryan, in his Commencement, takes the same view, and recites an interview with a Republican of large means and assured income, who confesses that he has been converted by the events of the last six weeks to the belief that the Government ought to own and operate the railways and the coal mines, that are now precariously in the hands of a monopoly, who not only are able to create a coal famine, but do not hesitate to do so. The terrible coal strike of France, of which Zola paints so terrific a picture in his great novel of "Germinal," gave a powerful forward impetus to socialism in France, and in our strike will probably not be without effect in this country, with this difference—that the advance of socialist theories of government will be shown in the platforms of the two great parties.

There will be no appreciable growth to the specific Socialist and Socialist Labor parties. The drift to socialism in government will be seen in the National platform of one or both of the great parties. In France, where there is a vast standing army, great strikes are not seldom crushed with barbarous cruelty on the first provocation by the military arm, as described in "Germinal," and the miners, embittered by the horrible treatment they receive, are more ferocious and anarchistic than their peaceful demonstrators in this country. But in this country we do not employ the military arm recklessly nor with inexcusable cruelty. Our ballot-box is always open; reformers are not wanting, nor pseudo reformers in the shape of able demagogues. There will be able statesmen who will become evangelists of state socialism, not as a hard and fast theory of government for society, but as an efficient and expedient remedy for great abuses that otherwise seem incurable. There will be no extension of Government ownership and operation of the business of the country except so far as seems necessary, and therefore expedient.

Our Government is today the exclusive carrier of the mails, because it has always seemed expedient; the government also carries the record up to October 2. His conclusion is that in all \$13,861,000 has been transferred through the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York to Western and Southern points. To New Orleans has gone \$7,831,000, to Chicago \$5,400,000, and to Cincinnati \$750,000. Some idea of what the cash has been chiefly used for may be gained by considering the way in which it is classified into gold coin and certificates, United States notes and silver certificates. The largest amount of (small) silver certificates paid out has gone to New Orleans to be used in paying the men employed in gathering crops. A large amount has gone to Chicago, and has from there been more widely scattered. How greatly this demand has increased is shown by comparison of the insignificant demands from January to June, averaging \$500,000 monthly, with those of July, August, and especially September, in which latter month \$5,096,000 was deposited for transfer.

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cannot fail to arouse enthusiasm. The ill-luck of one team will excite sympathy or delight, according to the standpoint of the looker-on, while proprietors of broken noses dislocated shoulders, skinned shins and fractured legs will be regarded with the admiration that greets battle-scarred heroes, regardless of the colors that they carry into the strife. Truly, an amusement-loving public can witness the end of the baseball season without regret, since football, with its varied attractions, is already in the field, with the promise to abide with us in full strenuousness until after Thanksgiving.

Bids for the construction of the battle-ship Louisiana were opened last week in Washington, and the Department of Naval Construction has them under advisement pending the award of the contract. It is understood that the lowest bid was \$3,960,000. The cost of everything else, is increasing. This is partly, in this instance, due to the improvements, entailing increased cost, that are constantly being made, partly to the increased wages of laborers, and the ever-present possibility of a demand for further advance, and partly owing to the increased cost of materials. The Oregon warship steels ten years ago for about \$3,233,000. The Louisiana will cost over \$5,000,000 more than did the valiant and at that time perfectly equipped nameake of our state. Of course, the Louisiana will be a more powerful battle-ship than the Oregon, but the cost of running her will be much greater than that of the Oregon. Her coal consumption will be greater, and, while the Oregon carries a crew of less than 500 men, the Louisiana will require at least 700, thus increasing materially the cost in labor.

The attempt to "Americanize" the British Military School at Sandhurst by placing its discipline on a basis similar to that of the West Point Academy has called forth indignant protest from the more wealthy cadets of the British college. Just now they are indignant at an edict which restricts them to the use of beer as an alcoholic beverage at their evening meal. "Hitherto such of them as could afford it have been allowed champagne, claret, port and similar drinks. Another very unpopular innovation at Sandhurst with the richer cadets is a restriction on the decorating of their rooms. These changes are ordered with the idea of checking the extravagance of the cadets, which later results in army officers fixing a scale of living so luxurious that only those of independent means can afford to accept commissions. These changes will no doubt in the long run prove salutary, but many others will have to be inaugurated before the Napoleonic idea of discipline that prevails at West Point will be reached in the Sandhurst school.

The first professor of Chinese of Columbia University under the Dean Lung foundation has arrived from Germany. He is Professor Friedrich Hirth, of the University of Munich, who for the honor of initiating this chair proposes a commission from the Russian government to catalogue the Chinese books and manuscripts in the Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg, part of the Imperial stock at Peking. There will be three courses in Chinese departments, one in the study of Chinese characters, one on Chinese texts relating to history, geography, art and literature, and one for general students on the history of the Chinese Empire.

One of the serious objections to the proposal for receiverships of the coal mines is that Senator Mason, of Illinois, seems to have been a pioneer in the agitation proposed, that the United States Courts, through action by the Attorney General, throw into the hands of receivers any coal properties concerned in a strike, to be operated under direction of the courts until all differences between employers and employees have been adjusted. This is essentially a plan of Government operation of the mines pending the settlement of a strike, and it is attracting the attention of many constitutional lawyers.

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, in his opening campaign speech, said that "There is probably not an important trust in the United States which does not have the assistance of railroads in destroying its competitors in business. The limitation and control of these public-service corporations in the legitimate field as common carriers is an important element in the practical solution of the problem with which we have to deal." The real contestants in the anthracite strike, on the employing side, are the railroads.

SPiRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

City 'Tis, 'Tis True. Lewiston Tribune. All the people cannot live on pulps. Some must do the pushing.

People, the Real Trust Busters. Lewiston Tribune. After all, the real trust busters first and last are going to be the sovereign people.

Telephones Increase Profanity. Port Townsend Leader. An explanation of the astounding spread of profanity is found in the census bulletin showing that one person in every 40 has a telephone.

An Ungrateful Lot. Lewiston Tribune. Considering all the American people have done for the protected industries, they are about as ungrateful a brood as a mother ever reared.

Something in a Name. Junction Bulletin. There is some something in a name in the case of Baer, anthracite magnate, for he keeps his a-bra- and that in time of a coal famine. He must be a sort of magician.

Success Lies in the Future. Walla Walla Union. Present Democracy deals chiefly with the past; Republicanism with the future. Looking backward has been disastrous ever since Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt.

A Good Example for Baker. Baker City Democrat. Portland is reforming its morals in view of the 1906 fall. It will soon be able to receive the attention of a national body that believe in the straight and narrow road that leads to all good hereafter.

A Horse of Another Color. Whatcom Revue. Mr. Hearst is in favor of confiscating the anthracite coal of some one who were to propose confiscation of Hearst's newspapers in the interest of public morals there would be a confiscation not without virtue.

No Misdirected Sympathy. Baker City Democrat. President Roosevelt is to be admired for his efforts in behalf of a settlement of the coal strike. The attitude of the laws on such matters that little sympathy will be shown them if their consequences follow their selfish and contemptible methods.

Did They Deal With Them? Walla Walla Statesman. In stentorian tones every Republican orator of 1890 shouted that "the Republican party could be depended on to deal with the trusts." In the light of more recent events we are inclined to think they were confused in their phrasology. They should have said "deal to the trusts."

Pen for Game Law Obolence. Pendleton East Oregonian. Killing game out of season is one of the most iniquitous offenses against the state. There is nothing more enjoyable than a good hunt and if the game laws were obeyed this pleasure would be divided up properly, and within a few years this section would be the home of game birds.

Public Interest on One Question. Walla Walla Statesman. Gradually the economic issues before the people are tending toward one central and all-embracing question: Shall or shall not protective duty be levied on trust-made goods sold in the world's markets? The burden of proof is upon those who insist that such an adjunct of public plunder is an unnecessary factor in our administrative policy.

Irony of Fate in the Extreme. Eugene Guard. Talk about the irony of fate! It is not half expressive enough the river steamer on the Columbia on the river steamer to join his ship when the latter all but stripped the upper works off the river boat, and though there were several hundred of the sleeping passengers hurt no one but the British captain. It was the fault of his vessel, which lay at anchor in the stream without her warning lights being displayed.

People Behind Their President. Albany Herald. The striking miners have rejected the proposals of President Roosevelt to end the strike, and the millionaire mine-owners are as stubborn as ever. In the meantime coal is becoming scarce and winter approaches. The situation is serious. The President is to be commended for his vigorous efforts in trying to effect a settlement. Something must be done, and our President Roosevelt may yet be able to accomplish what he set out to do. He has the support of the people behind him at any rate.

A Trust Among Hoodlums. Astoria Astorian. It was a surprise to the outside world when a fair city like Minneapolis unearthed a most systematic and disgraceful scheme of hoodlum. St. Louis has broken that record, and the first conviction proves that hoodlum hoodlum can do in laying bare the iniquities of an office-holder if he desires so to do. The great difficulty is that, as a general rule, the whole of the elected politicians work together and inspire by their unbusiness-like extent. The victors in a campaign consider that certain unmentionable emoluments belong to them, and in taking what is lawful they sometimes strain their consciences to the limit. The law makes them thieves without knowing it. Of course that is presuming that they have any consciences to strain. Also most politicians, especially near the election day, are not at all above the burden of an over-developed conscience.

A Forest Reserve Necessary. Pendleton Tribune. Some of the opposition to a forest reserve is becoming unreasonable. Quite a number of those who are antagonistic to the act declare that no reserve of any dimensions should be created. Various arguments are urged against it, some of which are almost ridiculous and are inspired by selfish motives. Down in Harney County, where water is needed more than any other blessing of nature, they oppose the reserve because water will be conserved by it. They fear other people will acquire rights and privileges through the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that now belong to them. The miners of Baker County who oppose the reserve will interfere with the progress of mining. Citizens of Grant County oppose it because it will withdraw a large part of its land from settlement. Cattlemen oppose it because they think it will aid the sheepmen. In fact, the people who selfishly favor the movement are sheepmen, and there is little doubt that a reserve would be to their advantage.

The question is not whether or not a reserve shall be created. It rests purely on the size of the reserve. A forest reserve is necessary, but the dimensions of the present proposed reserve are too large. Let the public get at the main point and something will be accomplished. Binger Hermann should be supported in his desire to create a reserve, and he should be instructed to set the "lay of the land" which should be set apart. A suitable compromise can be effected, and the interests of all persons protected, as well as the interests of the general public and the future generations of Eastern Oregon. Cut down the reserve in the right places, but by all means create a reserve.

He Mout, and Agin He Mout'nt. PORTLAND, Oct. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Apropos of the line that might, could, or should divide District Attorney Chambers from Governor Chamberlain, does anybody suppose that the District Attorney will not select his successor, whether he resign tomorrow or the 1st of November? If anybody suggests that Governor Geer would appoint a District Attorney that would be obnoxious to the man who beat FURNING for Governor?

REPUBLICAN TARIFF DOCTRINE. Where tariffs upon productions are not needed for either revenue or protection, where the industries producing these goods are capable of withstanding all foreign competition, are organized for all foreign competition, are in the domain and rapidly capturing the markets of the world, and the tariffs serve no purpose but enabling the corporations controlling the production to extort unreasonable prices from the home consumer, while selling cheaper abroad, all foreign competition should be repealed at once. This should be done not to destroy, but to save protection. Such tariffs are the enemy, for the friends of protection.—Representative Tongue, of Oregon.

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A STATE WITH A RECORD.

Chicago Chronicle. The State of Pennsylvania should deal with the anthracite coal dispute, but the State of Pennsylvania is at present controlled by the associated coal steel and coal bandits, and the State of Pennsylvania is therefore but another name for the criminals who manage the coal roads and the coal mines.

The Governor of Pennsylvania is a wretched creature of Matthew S. Quay and his lawless associates. The Legislature of Pennsylvania is an aggregation of corruptionists representing both political parties, who are in the pay of the precariously scoundrels who control the state. Most of the courts of Pennsylvania are corrupt or cowardly, many of them making no attempt to conceal the fact that they get their orders from the men who are masters of the industry and the politics of the state. Elections in Pennsylvania are conspicuous mockeries of a free and enlightened suffrage. Intimidation, bribery and false returns are habitual.

Labor in Pennsylvania is the most impoverished, degraded and brutalized to be found anywhere on this hemisphere. Nothing that America has ever known except the hopelessness and misery of a large percentage of the labor of Pennsylvania. The slavery of the coal mines has had no counterpart in the United States since the days of negro bondage, and even that inferior grade of slavery which reduce so many people in one congested district to such abject penury and woe.

Pennsylvania began its career as a state as one of the most moral, enlightened, just and democratic societies in the world. As the chief seat of the protective tariff, the principal altar of the high priests of favoritism, privilege, monopoly and plunder, it has become politically, industrially and socially the rottenest commonwealth on earth.

People who would understand the anthracite coal problem and people who would attempt to settle it must comprehend these facts. Many of the coal barons and their associates are bearing their legitimate fruits.

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