United States and Canada are credited

trade, can hardly fall to swell this sea-

son's shipments to more than 50,000,000 bushels, no matter how high the Ameri-

can markets are forced, for the most

bullishly inclined crop expert has not

yet ventured an estimate as low as the

bare amount needed for seed and home

The lowest estimate yet made on the

American crop has been about 500,000,-

000 bushels, or 137,000,000 less than last

year. If Europe fails to get within

70,000,000 bushels as much wheat from

us this year as she had last, the short-

age must be made up from some other

Consul-General Patterson, at Calcutta,

India alone has for export 53,000,000

bushels more than she had last year,

and the quality is excellent. Australia

developing right here at home. It has

course of prices yesterday. September

yesterday was but one-half a cent lower

An astounding feature in the case of

Charles Walton, the boy highwayman,

crime, which was witnessed by his cap-

tors. A cheerful liar, even if his tales

are simply bombastic and relatively

harmless, is one of the most discourag-

community or family has to deal. One

absolutely no defense except the shot-

gun, and that, unfortunately-as in the

tion to do so, upon occasion, is unde-

leading parties, the Republican vote of

Vermont is about 48,000 and the Demo-

cratic vote about 17,000. This will be

about the result in the Presidential

election. But in local elections the

clety. A drinking policeman is a men-

ace to good order. A drunken police-

The Republican majority in Vermont

is high as ever. It is up to the mark

of 1900, and may exceed it. This is not

conclusive, but it is a "straw." It indi-

cates that the vote for Roosevelt in

about equal to that cast for McKinley.

Arkansas has gone as heavily Demo-

cratic as Vermont has gone heavily Re-

decided in the Northern States. There

are no elections in the South; no free-

dom of speech or of action there. Every-

thing is a foregone conclusion. The

votes are all counted in advance. How

The Russian army is "advancing"

northward, on Mukden and Moscow,

PRINCIPLES VERSUS TRIMMING.

important issue which has recently

been before the people, and which may

at any time in the near future be before

them again. Upon the principles which

underlie the issue the convictions of

half of our number do not clash with

those of the other half. So long as the

Republican party is in power the gold

standard is settled, not us a matter of

temporary political expediency, not be-

cause of shifting conditions in the pro-

duction of gold in certain mining cen-

ters, but in accordance with what we

National morality and wisdom.-Presi-

ublican. But National elections are

has been a very disturbing factor.

more restive.

place.

piece of work

is so utterly devoid of truth.

tire of walting for these figures.

kets will suffer a decline.

# The Oregonian

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Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House News YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 52 deg.; minimum, 55. Precipitation,

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; slightly cooler,

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1904.

### THE BEST IS NOW.

The industrial and economic conditions of the United States of today cannot be carried back to the conditions of the early life and time. It is useless to refer to conditions as they existed then, and to long for their return; for they never can return, and if they could return or be brought back, they would be rejected. They who picture a golden age of past times, and sigh for return of it, are victims merely of illu-

The present times are better than any that have preceded them, and If experience is sought, and antiquity to prove it, the present age is the oldest and wisest.

If we think of the United States as they were in 1789, occupying a narrow strip of the Atlantic seaboard, engaged only in agriculture, with no city larger than Portland, Oregon, or perhaps Savannah, Georgia, now is; with so little capital and that still so far in the hands of individuals that there were probably less than two dozen corporations in the whole country; with malis carried through on horseback, or if in coaches only between the principal towns, and that at irregular intervals-all must agree that the President of such a people could not, except in name, be the President of the United States today.

Yet President Jeffers sonal felicity and of National power was based on this state of things, which he thought ought to be continued, as the permanent condition of the country. Already in his time the signs of growth or departure from these conditions had begun to alarm him. With deep apprehension and concern he noted that the conditions of simple and primitive life had begun to change. The whole resource of the people no longer was agricultural; the towns were beginning to grow. Customs were changing. Cities were building, though as yet no city was as large as Portland is now. But in the growth of cities Jefferson saw danger. The city was an "ulcer" on the body politic. His conception of everything that was desirable was rural life Of the future industrial and commercial world, as seen now, he had no conception whatever.

Nor had Abraham Lincoln much darger forecast. He had come up wholly in the narrow conditions which Jefferson had cherished as the flower and fruit of human felicity; and when he talked about labor and industrial and social conditions his conceptions were still as primitive as those of Jefferson and his philosophy of not much wider

However, this is not surprising. One appeared in Galilee nineteen hundred years ago who laid down rules and maxims of life not at all suited to, and impossible to be followed, in an immensely wider and more varied state of society and civilization. Besides, the simplicity of that life is not only not to be desired, but would be rejected everywhere in our time, with impatience or contempt. Such narrow, hard, meager life, isolated and poor, from which maxims are drawn nowadays by those whose thought and talk revert to that imaginary golden age which they lament as lost, or which they urge those who hear them to strive to bring back, would be intolerable at this daywere it possible to realize it.

That imaginary golden age is gone fortunately gone, for we have a better. We can no more accept the political economy of the Gospels than we can the physics of the Book of Genesis.

Labor now gets more than ever before, Almost every real luxury is within reach of it., Rightly, too; and this marks and accentuates the growth and excellence of our modern industrial civfligation. But there is a pessimism that sees no progress, no bow of promise, in all the arching skies. If, however, it could see and know and feel, from actual contact and experience today. how inadequate the past would be for today, how lean, hopeless and scanty, ft wouldn't sign for that past, but would be thankful to have escaped it.

When Aguinaldo attacked the forces of the United States, in endeavor to expel them from the Philippine Islands. The Oregonian said the rising ought to be and would be put down, and later it would appear what course we should become accustomed to the sovereignty of the United States they wouldn't wish

ms to leave them. The tendency toward this condition the United States to assure in the Philto enlist the best class of the people, in support of it. This can be done only by enlisting their interest and participation in it. It is not probable that absolute independence will ever be granted, for it will not be desired. But the islands may have such relation to this country as Australia or Canada has to England, or perhaps as Cuba has to the United States.

But time and experience only can tell what coerse ought to be adopted. We cannot say now what subsequent generations of our own people will deem wise, or what succeeding generations of Fillpinos, benefited by experience in selfgovernment and advised of the advantages of association with the United States, will desire.

This is the reasonable view. No other will get the attention of the country. Even the Democratic candidate for the Presidency does not call for any other policy. He admits that we must wait and see.

CAPITAL'S SERVICE TO LABOR.

An able and eloquent champion addressed a large audience in Portland on Labor Day, and in the main his tribute to the workingman was well recelved. But we do not understand that the most intelligent representatives of labor now believe in one doctrine enunciated by Mr. Cotterill: "And today I come to you with the truth which is as old as humanity, as new as Nature: Labor's just share of the rewards of toil is the full measure of the product." If Mr. Cotterill means what he says, he is outlining a proposal which means the death-knell of wages and employment, and the worst thing that could happen to the workingman.

The idea is that the men who put their manual labor into a product shall receive all its value while the man who puts his money into it shall receive nothing. This is attractive enough on its face, but a little reflection will show the dullest mind that under such a sysem of division the employer would soon cease to exist. He will not put his money into an enterprise unless he is assured of the possibility of profits; and in the long run, taking successful and unsuccessful employers together, business will not go on unless these profits

What really makes a great business with hundreds of employes is not labor or capital, either, so much as it is the initiative and executive genius of the man at the head of the enterprise. Sometimes this man owns the property he manages and sometimes he does not. But it would be a mistake to assume either that direction of great enterprises involves no labor, or that organization and investment can be had without the inducements of profits. If the organizer and capitalist cannot take out the due share of the product, then we shall have to resort to a compulsory form of labor, quivalent to slavery.

Two capitalists start rival factories employing several hundred men each. One makes a fortune, the other goes bankrupt. Will Mr. Cotterill maintain that the unsuccessful manufacturer's losses shall be made up by his men or that the successful man's reward shall be paid over to his men The illustration shows us how much is the part of the organizer in the product of labor, and how fixed, limited and ineffective is the part of the laborers. The fortune that the successful man has made was the necessary inducement for him to organize and employ; and it also served as the inducement to draw the unsuccessful man also into business and to dissipate in wages for labor's benefit the fortune he possessed.

But it is said that labor existed fore capital; and so it did. And if capital were wiped out, labor would still be here. If there were no capital, the laborer would still have to work, and declaration from Judge Parker on the work a great deal harder and for much race issue, made at Atlanta, is not deless than he does now. There are spots in China and India and even in the Scottish Highlands where labor continues to subsist independent of capital expect to make heavy inroads on the and to reap the full measure of the product, But how vastly superior is the lot of labor in complex industrial civilizations like ours, where the difference between a body intelligently directed and an equal body of labor unintelligently directed is apprehended at great as the danger of defection of the its true value and rewarded accordingly!

Every great fortune is a reservoir of wages. It distills in a hundred ways, whether in direct employment by its owner in active business, to his profit r to its dispersal among the masses, or | the West, whether utilized merely in gratification of the luxurious tastes of its ownerin grand houses, expensive furnishings, costly equipages, silks, laces, jewelry, automobiles, electric lights, travel. To do away with this system, and permit no more genius or resources to into a product than labor can devise and contribute for itself, is simply to revert from a nation of highly paid operatives in a thousand skilled trades to a state where each man supplies his own needs; to revert, in a word, from civilization to barbarism.

## "WHAT BOOSEVELT SAYS."

In another column on this page we erature, a Democratic campaign document which is being widely circulated. It is possible that there are minds that will account these sayings of President | Months ago, conservative operators be Roosevelt objectionable and even damaging to his character as a man and a statesman; but we shall undertake to say that whoever reads them in fair temper, though he may at times be amused at their frank and impulsive nature, will be drawn to their author as a sincere, interesting and lovable six months have met this argument personality.

Mr. Roosevelt, it must be confessed ntertained at one time, and doubtless still entertains, an unfavorable opinion of the greatness of many of our Presidents. It is one thing to reproduce his criticisms of popular idols and it is quite another thing to prove they are wrong. His dicta are all debatable questions, except, we believe, as to Jackson's lack of education, and there are profound thinkers who share his views. Yet suppose we do not share his estimate of a single President-is there anything about that to get excited over? Since when was political opinion a crime in this country? Since when have we come as Americans to disapprove a man because he speaks what he thinks without fear or favor?

As to the President's view of the antis in Congress, and the politics of New York, and the utility of a citizen who can't or won't bear arms, and the selfishness of business men in politics, and from 8,276,000 bushels last week to 9,226. take; but, by the time the people had as to his epigrammatic bits of homely philosophy, we commend them to hardheaded citizens generally as good stuff. They are not the words of a coward, a previous week, and India shipped 1,592,sissy or a hypocrite. They will win | 000 bushels, compared with 1,432,000

a candidate who is afraid to say anyippines a firm, stable government, and thing positive for fear of giving offense to somebody. The man of principles, fearless in their defense, will beat the trimmer any day.

TAGGART'S CALL TO BRYAN.

The intimation that the Democratic National Committee will have to appeal to Bryan to help out in the East need surprise no one who reflects upon the activity of the socialistic and populistic propaganda within the Democratic party for ten years past. Grover Cleveland was nominated and elected by conservative elements in 1892; but in the brief space of four years, partly due to the Chicago riots of 1894, the party changed front on all this class of questions. Probably it would not be too much to

say that the radical elements in the Democratic party are not yet overcome and were not overcome at St. Louis so much as they were persuaded into temporary inactivity in view of the defeats of 1896 and 1900. He would be a very superficial observer who should fancy that the safe and sane Democracy has accomplished the downfall of Bryanism within the party. It has secured the opportunity to see what can be done for once with a man like Parker. There will be no living with the Bryan men in the party if Parker is beaten. That is why men like Mr. Eckels are striving so desperately to swell the Democratic vote this year in the East, They want to persuade the South that it should act with the East rather than with Bryan.

The fear of defection from Parker to Debs and Watson has been anticipated in these columns ever since the St. Louis Convention, and there is good ground for it. The annals of the past twelve years are full of evidence that the populistic, agrarian and socialistic content of the Democratic masses in the East is great and on the increase. Under Bryan's leadership the Democratic National ticket gained in strength from 5,556,000 votes for Cleveland in 1892 to 6,502,000 in 1896. Nor was this gain made altogether in the Far West. In Wyoming Bryan secured a gain over Cleveland of 3000, in Oregon 11,000 in Nevada 1000, in Idaho 13,000, in Montana 25,000, in Washington 22,000. But small increases like this do not make a million. Look at the record of Democratic gains from 1892 to 1896 in some of

the so-called doubtful states: Cleveland, Bryan, 1892, 1806, 420,000 474,000 202,900 305,000 1175,000 217,000 221,000 127,000 184,000 83,000 Bryan West Virginia

Socialism is abroad, and its home is not so much on our Western farms as | can lock his doors against a thief and in the crowded centers of the East. In | rest in reasonable security, but against New York City and Chicago have gath- the chronic, unblushing liar there is ered some of the most earnest and vociferous of Bryan audiences. The socialistic mood has greatly advanced mong our people since Cleveland was reckless automobilist-one is not fully elected the second time. Eight years of justified in using, though the tempta Bryanite preaching have sown seeds whose harvest doth not yet appear. We do know that the socialistic vote of the this singular pervert, this unconscion-Nation has grown from 21,000 in 1892 to 127,000 in 1900. In New York alone the 12,000 votes received by Debs in 1900 trembling in the balance, the door of swelled to 40,000 for Hanford and De Leon in 1902; in Indiana 3000 Socialist voters in 1900 grew to 9000 in 1902; in Illinois 9000 grew to 28,000. The index this affords to the complexion of Demo- any conceivable circumstances, to make cratic belief cannot be ignored. Bryan a trustworthy citizen out of a lad who himself gained in following between 1896 and 1900 in many states, for exam-

.551,000 .123,000 .56,000 .464,00 .104,000 .13,000 678,000 184,000 74,000 503,000 122,000 235,000 156,000 ......217,000

Mr. Watson's demand for a specific signed for Southern consumption, but for use in Northern States, especially in Eastern States, where he and Debs Democratic strength. All the world knows that Bryan's entrance into the Eastern campaign will mean a loss of conservative strength to the Parker cause. If he is dragged into the fight it will show that this danger is not so radicals from Parker to Watson and Debs. It is a curious development in our politics that the populistic forces of society are at last recognized in their habitat in Eastern cities. It is a vindication of the agricultural population of

### WHEAT'S HOME-MADE STRENGTH.

It is now more than six months since 'dollar wheat" became an actuality in Chicago and other Middle West markets. There have been slight recessions from that figure, but for the greater part of the time since February | the authorities that maintain him in his the price has held very close on one side or the other of the dollar mark and for the past month has ruled well above that figure. During all of that period there has never been a time when this dollar wheat could be shipped to Europe and sold in the foreign markets except at a loss. This peculiar New England and New York will be condition naturally demonstrated that reprint, as a curiority of political lit- the strength in the American wheat markets was a home-grown product that was receiving nourishment independent of all the rest of the world. gan predicting that the entire American crop could not be marketed in this country, and that unless Europe came into the market as a buyer some of the 1904 crop would have to be sold on a basis of the European markets.

The bullish speculators for the past with the prediction that the European market would be forced to meet the figures established by the American markets, and yet the foreign market Within ninety days the does not rally. Argentine, which has shipped nearly 80,000,000 bushels from last year's crop, will begin shipping from a new crop which thus far is coming along in excellent condition. Exclusive of the American visible" there was nothing in the wheat statistics appearing yesterday that indicated much strength, Even the visible, while resting at a pretty low ebb, showed an increase of 826,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 47,000 bushels for the same week last year, 455,000 bushels in 1902 and 650,000 bushels in 1901. It now stands at 12,-\$14,000 bushels, compared with 13,250,000

bushels last year. Quantities on passage were but 700,000 bushels less than for the preceding week, and world's shipments increased 000 bushels. Russin led all other countries with shipments of 3,672,600 bushels, compared with 3,015,000 bushels for the now is very rapid. It is the policy of votes, among men of sense, away from bushels for the preceding week. The deat Roosevelt, "WHAT ROOSEVELT SAYS"

with shipments of 1,830,000 bushels, "What Roosevelt Says!" is the title of which are accounted for as due to early a little four-page leaflet which the Democontracts made for flour and wheat, which are now going forward at a loss cratic National Committee is circulatto the shipper, who had sold the stuff ing throughout the country. The officials early and engaged space for it. Ameriof the press and literary bureau of the can wheat and flour exports last year committee have been busy reading the were 120,000,000 bushels, the smallest works of the President lately, and the they have been since 1890, when they quotations in the circular are all taken dropped to 102,000,000, although from various writings of the Roosevelt were down to 126,000,000 bushels in 1895. pen during recent years. Early contracts for wheat shipments to The "keynote" of the Roosevelt policy Europe, together with the Oriental flour

is taken from the President's "Oliver Cromwell," on page 52 being: "In great rises it may be necessary to overturn Congress, to disregard statutes," etc. This is given as the first quotation in the pamphlet. It then is shown that President Roosevelt, in the couse of his writings has taken occasion to excertate each of our Chief Executives from Jefferson to Lincoln, with the sole exception of John Quincy Adams, it being stated In the introduction to these quotations that the President's apparent disregard of our National precedents and traditions possibly may be explained by his opinions of those who created those pre-

country. According to United States Then comes the following list of quota-tions, with the works and the pages of the works of Roosevelt where the sentences occur:

JEFFERSON—"Timid and shifty doctrinaire" (Life of Benton, p. 759); "The most incapable Executive who ever filled the President's chair" (Naval War of 1812, p. 455).

MADISON—"Incapable" (Naval War, p. 455); results of his Administration brought "shame and disgrace to America" in the War of 1812 (The Winning of the West, vol. ly, p. 186).

MONROS—With "no special ability" (Benton, p. 47); as Secretary of War under Madison, a "triumph of imbecility to the last" (Naval War, p. 456).

JACKSON—"Ignorant" (Benton, p. 73).

VAN BUREN—"Faithfully served the mammon of unrighteousness. He succeeded because of, and not in spite of, his moral shortcomings" (Benton, p. 187).

HARRISON—TATLOR—FILLMORE—"Small Presidents" (Benton, p. 292). JEFFERSON-"Timid and shifty doctrinaire" is still shipping fairly heavily from the largest crop on record, and has excellent prospects for another good yield, Other countries are showing normal conditions. These are the foreign conditions which necessitate nearly all of the strength in the American markets

already developed to such an extent that the farmers through the Middle West are confidently waiting for \$1.50 and \$2 per bushel, and wheat will continue to be scarce and high until they

The difference in the point of view in residents" (Benton, p. 292). TYLER—"He has been called a mediocre can; but this is unwarranted flattery. He was Europe and America is reflected in the politician of monumental littleness. His chief wheat in Liverpool closed at a loss since mental and moral attributes were previsioness fretful obstinacy, inconsistency," etc. (Bentor Saturday of 2 cents per bushel. The same option in Chicago at the close

POLK-"Excepting Tyler, the very smallest than on Saturday. Europe has refused of the line of small Presidents who came in between Jackson and Lincoin" (Benton, p. 292). PIERCE—"Small politician, of low expacity and mean surroundings" (Benton, p. 345). for more than six months to participate in the strength in the American markets. If she maintains her bearish BUCHANAN-One of the "small Presidents position, wheat in the American mar-

Of the President's miscellaneous characterization of men, things and institu-tions, the following are clipped:

CONGRESS-"Just at this moment Congress, is his bold and unwavering denial of the Washington, seems to have made up its ind that having provided for the fact that we must take care of the Philippines and of Cuba, there is not to be any Army with which to take care of it, and that the armed resistance is to be made by proclamation. Well, it is a little soul-harrowing to have to deal with CATLE who take that view of the respon-sibility of the Nation. ing creatures with whom a sorely-tried ibility of the Nation."-Speech as Governor of New York before Syracuse Chamber of Com-

NEW YORK-"New York has always had a NEW YORK— New York has always had a low political standard, one or the other of its great parties and factional organizations, and often both or all of them, being at all times most unlovely budies of excessively unwhole-some moral tone. —Life of Benton, p. Sl.—THE QUAKERS—"A class of professional noncombatants is as hurtful to the real healthy growth of a nation as is a class of fire-enters, for a weakness or folly is nationally as had as a vice or worse, and in the long run A QUA.

case of the persecuted citizen and the niably great. As for this boy bandit, a vice or worse, and in the long run A QUA-KER MAY BE QUITE AS UNDESIRABLE A CITIZEN AS IS A DUELIST."-Ben, p. 37. able liar, because of whose act the life of a brave officer and a good man hangs LABORING MEN - "They (cowboys) are ich better fellows and pleasanter compamuch better reliows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."—Ranch Life and Hunting Trail, p. 10.
"(GOD)" LYNCH LAW—"In many of the cases of lynch law which have come to my knowledge the effect has been healthy for the community."—The Winning of the West will even inconsiderate sympathy has been closed upon him by his bold denial of his crime. The most sanguine reformer must admit that it is impossible, under

nmunity."-The Winning of the West, vol.

for the community at large, "-Essay on "Ma-chine Politics," in American Ideals, p. 100. OPPOSES PROTECTION—"Political econobeen engaged. Two years ago the Remists have pretty pe rally agreed that protec publicans failed to elect the Governor ce."-Thomas H. Benton, p. 67.
AMERICA AN INTERNATIONAL CONSTAby a majority vote, and the contest went to the Legislature for decision. Yet on other state officers there was a majority of 30,000. As between the two

BLE-"Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendliness. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no inter-ference from the United States."—Letter to the Cuban dinner, May 20, 1964. "SOUND POLICY" FOR A NATION-"In

old days, when I first came to Little Missouri, there was a motto on the range: 'Never draw unless you mean to shoot.' That is a pretty liquor question, during recent years, unless you mean to shoot." That is a pretty sound policy for a nation in foreign affairs."—
Speech at Tacoma, Wash., May 22, 1963.
CARRY A "BIG STICK"—"There is a homely old adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a BIG STICK, you will go far." If the American Nation will speak softly and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a horosophy officient navy. The Montey Locking der the unreasonable demands of Prohibition Vermont is becoming more and Chief Hunt is entirely right. No man should be retained on the police force who drinks to intoxication, on duty or horoughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine off. The demands of modern traffic have. will go far."—Speech at Chicago, April 2, 1902.

NO PERMANENT PEACE WANTED—"If we ever grow to regard peace as a permanent condition, and feel that we can afford to let the keen, fearless, virile qualities of heart and mind and body sink into disues, we will prepare the way for inevitable and shameful discount of the future of the control of the con to a great extent, eliminated the drinking man, and entirely banished the drunkard from this responsible branch of the public service. The demands of official life should do the same. This is espeaster in the future. . . . The peace which cially true of men who stand in the breeds timidity and sloth is a curse and not a blessing."—Speech before Republican Club, New York City, February 13, 1899. capacity of peace officers between the orderly and disorderly elements of so-

Further documentary evidence on Mr. Roosevelt's views is now being gleaned from the President's writings, and will form a good part of the campaign liter-ature of the Democratic campaign manaman is an indictment of fraud against

Bryan's "Support" of Parker. BRYAN'S VIEW OF NOMINATION,

I have nothing to take back; I have nothing to withdraw of the things that have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague, and purposely so, because the adocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. The nomination was seknown them. The nomination was se-cured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods.-The Commoner, July 13, 1904.

BRYAN'S VIEW OF PLATFORM.

I shall not misrepresent the situation long this will last no one can tell. But or appeal for votes for the ticket upon false grounds. A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall-street The latest issue of Printer's Ink, dated August 31, contains a very handsome notice of the formation of the element. The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee was straddling and mean-Oregon Development League, with a reproduction of Secretary Richardson's ingless. . . . The nomination of Judge call. It is a splendid tribute to a good Parker virtually nullifles the anti-trust plank.-The Commoner, July 13, 1964.

> Good Advice to Balley. New York World.

This is the latest war news from Rus-Not content with having nominated a candi date who has taught by his personal example the pernicious doctrine of social equality be-tween Anglo-Saxon and the African races, the We do not have to avoid a definite Republican party has gone still further, -Se ator Balley in his Brooklyn speech. and conclusive committal on the most

Stick to the big stick, Senator. Stick to the tariff. Stick to the trusts. Stick to the extravagance of the administration and the impetuous ardor of Mr. Roosevelt. Let the race question severely alone. You cannot convince the people of the North that it is a helnous crime for a President of the United States to lunch with Booker T. Washington, whatever the color of the Washington's skin may be. They will no more worry about equality between American and African than about equality between American and Chinese, when the President invites the Chinese, when the Preside Chinese Minister to dinner. When you drag the irrelevant race ques-

ered.

WASHINGTON AND THE BIG STICK

New York Tribune, In default of any fixed or logical pro gramme on which they can ask a return to power. Democratic leaders and managers are struggling to set in motion a tied. ugaboo campaign against the personality of President Roosevelt. The American people are told that the President is an exemplar of the military spirit, an advocate of the rule of the sword, of un-American policies, of military ag-grandizement and military aggression. Because he has constantly urged the maintenance of an efficient Army and the creation of a strong Navy he has been pictured as a "War Lord," eager to en-force his flats on both hemispheres with

a "big stick." But on what a ludicrous and shallow basis all this effort to create a "Man on Horseback" rests! We quote below some of the utterances used by Democratic bogie men to substantiate their claim that President Roosevelt is a "mili-tary megalomaniac," eager to give rein to all the brutal passions of war. In speaking on various occasions of the need of armaments to defend our borders and to enforce, when necessary, the obliga-tions we have assumed under the Mon-Doctrine, the President said:

"If we ever grow to regard peace as a permanent condition, and feel that we car afford to let the keen, fearless, qualities of heart and mind and body sink into disuse, we will prepare the way for inevitable and shameful disaster in the future."-New York, February 13.

"The Army and the Navy are the sword and the shield which this Nation must carry, if she is to do her duty among the nations of the earth."-Chicago, April 10, 1899.

"In the old days, when I first came to Little Missouri, there was a motto on the range: 'Never draw unless you mean to shoot.' That is a pretty sound policy for a nation in foreign affairs."—Tacoma. May 22, 1903. There is a homely adage which runs

Speak softly, and carry a big stick; you will go far.' If the American Nation will speak softly, and yet build and keep at a tch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient Navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far."-Chicago, April 2, 1962. "We desire the peace which comes, as

of right, to the just man armed, not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the raven and the weakling."-First message o Congress.

Of these utterances and others sim-

flar in vein, we are asked by Democratic leaders: "Was there ever before language so intemperate, so intolerant, so extravagant, so unprecedented, so inflam uttered by a President of the United States?" Softly, softly, dear critics! Other Presi-

armed againt contingencies, of "speaking softly, but carrying a big stick." George Washington, Father of his Country, for instance. Here are some extracts from Washington's state papers: most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed.

but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite."—First Annual Message, January 8, 1790. "The safety of the United States under Divine protection ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrange-

ments, exposed as little as possible to the hazards of fortuitous circumstances," "To have an active external comm the protection of a naval force is indis-pensable. To secure respect to a neutral

flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or ag-gression."—December 7, 1736. "I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of comdefence, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties toward us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, During the last four years the Republican party in Vermont has been his own benefit, without any regard whatever for the community at large. Essay on "Man a distance from those painful appeals to being past the three-accre-and-ten point. nited States among the nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insuit we must be able to repel it, if we desire to secure peace it oust be known that we are at all times

ready for war."-Message to Congress, Was Washington, too, a "military megalomaniac," an incendiary, a "Man on Horesback?" Yet in what respect do his warnings of 1790 and 1793 against the folly of unpreparedness for war differ from the equally patriotic and earnest warnthe equally patriotic and earnest warnings of President Roosevelt in 1962, 1963 or 1964? Each knew the value of readiness to repel attack or insult, and each was anxious to have a "big stick" reserve to defend imperilled National in Hysterical critics of President Roosevelt's same and practical utterances will do well to take a lesson or two in American politics and American history.

Negroes Urged to Resist Arrest. Richmond News-Leader

St. Luke's Herald, of this city, a negro newspaper and the organ of the Grand Council of the Independent Order of St. Luke, a widespread industrial and beile- thing" in the great syndicate that controls ficial organization, published the folicing editorial in its issue of Saturday. The police are greatly exercised about They are already experiencing trouble with negroes because of it. A special

meeting of the Police Commissioners has tion can be taken to punish the editor. Suppression of the paper is being dised. Conferences are being held in the chief's office, in Judge Crutchfield's cham-bers and with the city and the commonwealth's attorney:

THE GEORGIA BURNING. The burning of two negro men at States oro, Ga., last week does not shock us It used to, but now on arising each morn-ing, we simply look to see how many negro men, women and children brave (?) Christian (?) white men of the South have murdered.

We have no comment to make. The whole South is being Mississippized. When a negro is arrested, he might just as well, nay better, fight the officer who omes to arrest him and kill him and get Let us gird ourselves for battlekilled in return as to be locked up and die like a rat in a trap.

It is better to die fighting. It is less painful than to be saturated with oil, placed upon a woodpile, set on fire, burned to death-and then have your bones sent by express to the President of the United States with the polite message: won't have a chance to eat with these two niggers.

While some of the Southern papers see fit to denounce the murders, we have not seen one which calls upon the Governor of Georgia to arrest the murderers and bring them before the law.

Treatment for Reckless Chauffeurs. New York World.

The action of a Newport, R. f., magistrate in sending to jail for five days a chauffeur who had twice within a week been guilty of breaking the speed laws points out the way, and the only way, in which the terror of the road can be dealt with. When wealthy owners occupy cells near their hired men the prof lem will be near its solution. The killing of two men at an automobile race track in St. Louis is of less consequence and public moment than the killing an maiming that goes on upon the publi roads.

Humor of the Campaign.

Salem Capital Journal "We have been wrong eight years, and you have been right; therefore we ought to be placed in power," is the gist of the Democratic argument. Yet some people portant issues that ought to be considsay there is no humor in a political camNOTE AND COMMENT.

Oh, for the good, old rain.

Everybody having got the worst of it, the meat strike has been amicably set-

Possibly it has occurred to Mr. Fox that those Master Plumbers' Association grapes are sour.

Possibly General Miles called on Judge Parker to persuade him to withdraw in the interest of Dr. Swallow.

Evidently the bomb-proof hotel accommodations at Mukden are not ample enough for General Kuropatkin.

It certainly does look as if the Sheriff proposed to be the first, last and only Word in the anti-gambling dictionary. Possibly General Kuropatkin is merely

trying to get out of the way and give Port Arthur an undisturbed attempt to fall. If the Browns will change their name from the Grays to the Yellows, they might be able to lose about ten games in

week.

Forty thousand hoppickers in Oregon opfields is a large number; but they're small in comparison with our other great ompany army of steincollectors.

Colonel Bryan's ardent followers are

careful to couple a declaration of loyalty to the ticket with a reservation that they have no hope of success. That helps things a lot. Several Arkansas counties broke the ecord and went Republican-right in face

of the fact that Jeff Davis was running for Governor. Has the rebel yell lost its efficacy? The disputants in the fireboat controversy might compromise by blaming it all on a thoughtless Providence which

permitted a fire to break out when they were not looking for it. "We are advancing northward towards Mukden."-Dispatch from Kuropatkin this morning's war news.

The victorious Russian General forget to add that the Japanese army was now fieeing from Port Arthur in the direction of St. Petersburg. And still the most conspicuous feature of the campaign continues to be Kuropatkin's rear.

Nicola Tesls, the student of electricity. dents hesides President Roosevelt have is an unusually tall man, with the flighty seen and urged the necessity of being look of a genius in eyes, face and mans an unusually tall man, with the flighty ner. Although his inventions have made him rich, he is a tireless worker in his chosen profession. He looks to be about 27 years old, which is just ten years less be prepared for war is one of the than the reality. His father was a priest of the Greek church.

King Victor Immanuel of Italy has, entirely unsolicited, sent a check for \$2000 to the Italian hospital at the City of Mexico. The hospital to which the unexpected gift was given is not a separate institution in itself, but part of a large hospital, and the Italian wards have heretofore been supported by contributions from the Italian residents of the Mexican capital.

When Hamilton T. Scott, aged 72, applied to the Ohio State Pension Commissioner for a pension under the age act, and was asked to furnish some proof of his age, he surprised Commissioner W. L. Curry by offering the affidavit of his mother. She is Mrs. Mary Scott, 938 Tree street, Philadelphia, where she cele-There is a rank due to the The fact is believed to be unprecedented.

Three members of the New York State Militia have arrived in St. Louis after a walk of 1066 miles from home on a wager. They were to arrive in St. Louis before September 1, according to the terms of their engagement; were to Hva on 33 cents a day, carry their equipment, consisting of a blanket, rubber coat and haversack, and camp out at nights. At each station along the route the men telegraphed to New York. Two agents of the men who had made the wager with the soldiers watched the latter during their travels from point to point.

Philadelphia was a good deal surprised n learning the great wealth of William Weightman, the manufacturer of chemicals, who died there a few days ago, There will be another surprise, doubtless, when Thomas Dolan dies, as he is worth \$100,000,000, according to conservative estimates. His interests are enormous and many in number. He is "the whole the traffic in a dozen large cities of this land. He is the gasmaker of Philadelphia and the largest individual holder of Consolidated Gas. And yet, "Tom" Dolan, as he likes best to be called, is en called tonight to consider what ac- a quiet little man who may be seen any afternoon sitting in the cafe of the Bellevue Hotel watching other people taking drinks, willing to pay for the gratification of their tastes, but never imbibing anything himself.

Bryan on Parker.

S. E. Kleer in Chicago Record-Herald. Friends and countrymen, let's trust him-Though he's not a man to trust— Let's endeavor to elect him, Though his cause is far from just; have put away all rancor, As I promised them I would, am for the splendid ticket,

But I hope we cannot win-Let us pray to be successful, Though success would be a sin; Let us give the people's banner Unto him to nobly bear, But it's dangerous to do it, For he isn't on the square

Let us wave our hats for Parker, The poor tool of foxy Dave: Let us rest our hopes upon him Though he's Mammon's cringing slave! Let us raise him up to power, Help to send him whooping through, Rut remember-here I warn yo You'll be sorry if you do.

On the Plains. Louis F. Callahan in Pittsburg Dispatch The sun sinks low, The golden glow Falls slanting o'er the tawny plain;

A gentle breeze From far off seas Blows gently o'er the wagon train; a mellow beauty softly reigns— Tis sunset on the Western plains. The twinkling stars, Through azure bars, Look down upon the darkened plain; The coyote's cry

And night wind's sigh Are blended in a long refrain; A mystic, wild enchantment reigns-"Tis sunset on the Western plains.

Long rays of light Dispel the night slanting sunbeams span the plain; Wild flowers fair Perfume the air,
Whilst Westward wends the wagon train
The god of day in glory reigns—
'Tis senrise on the Western plains