EVENING ROSEBURG REVIEW

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AUGUST 12, 1908.

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

publican officials presided in the executive department, filled the cabinet, dominated the senate; controlled the house of representatives and occupied most of the federal judgeships. Four years ago the republican platform boastfully declared that since 1860—with the exception of two years—the republican party had be in control of part or of all the branches of the federal government; that for two years only was the democratic party in a position to either enact or repeal a law. Having drawn the salaries; having enjoyed the honors; having secured the prestige, let the republican party accept the responsibility.

Republican Party Responsible.

Why were these "known abuses" permitted to develop? Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been enforced? All of the executive machinery of the federal government is in the hands of the republican party. Are new laws necessary? Why have they not been enacted? With a republican president to recommend, with a republican senate and house to carry out his recommendations, why does the republican candidate plead for further time in which to do what should have been done long ago? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrong-doers than the present executive? Can he ask for a larger majority in the senate than his party now has? Does he need more republicans in the house of representatives or a speaker with more unlimited authority?

Why No Tariff Reform?

The president's close friends have been promising for several years that he would attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was restive under the demands of the highly protected industries. And yet the influence of manufacturers, who have for twenty-five years contributed to the republican campaign funds, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform. As the present campaign approached, both the president and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set the date of revision after the election. But the pressure brought to bear by the protected interest has been great enough to prevent any attempt at tariff reform before the election; and the reduction promised after the election is so hedged about with qualifying phrases, that no one can estimate with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide, the republican party will be obligated by campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of protection, as to make that party powerless to bring to the country any material relief from the present tariff burdens.

Why no Anti-Trust Legislation?

A few years ago the republican leaders in the house of representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the endorsement of the president, but the senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedial legislation upon this subject.

Why No Legislation?

For ten years the interstate commerce commission has been asking for an enlargement of its powers so that it might prevent rebates and discrimination, but a republican senate and a republican house of representatives were unmoved by its entreaties. In 1900 the republican national convention was urged to endorse the demand for railway legislation, but its platform was silent on the subject. Even in 1904, the convention gave no pledge to remedy these abuses. When the president finally asked for legislation, he drew his inspiration from three democratic national platforms and he received more cordial support from the democrats than from the republicans. The republicans in the senate deliberately defeated several amendments offered by Senator LaFollette and suported by the democrats—amendments embodying legislation asked by the interstate commerce commission. One of the amendments authorized the ascertaining of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the senate but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent republican national convention, and the republican candidate has sought to rescue his party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself, in a qualified way, in favor of ascertaining the value of the railroads.

Over-issue of Stocks and Bonds.

Mr Taft complains of the over issue of stocks and bonds of railroads "for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management" and the complaint is well founded. But, with a president to point out the evil and a republican congress to correct it, we find nothing done for the protection of the public. Why? My honorable opponent has, by his confession, relieved me of the necessity of furnishing proof; he admits the condition and he cannot avoid the logical conclusion that must be drawn from the admission. There is no doubt whatever that a large majority of the voters of the republican party recognize the deplorable situation which Mr. Taft describes; they recognize that the masses have had but little influence upon legislation, or upon the adiministration of the government, but they are beginning to understand the cause. For a generation the republican party has drawn its campaign funds from the beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges have been pledged and granted in return for money contributed to debauch elections. What can be expected when official authority is turned over to the representatives of those who furnish the sinews of war and then reimburse themselves out of the pockets of the tax payers?

Fasting in Wilderness Necessary.

So long as the republican party remains in power, it is powerless to regenerate itself. It cannot attack wrong-doing in high places without disgracing many of its prominent members, and it, therefore, uses opiates instead of the surgeon's knife. Its malefactors construe each republican victory as an endorsement of their conduct and threaten the party with defeat if they are interfered with. Not until that party passes through a period of fasting in the wilderness, will the republican leaders learn to study public questions from the standpoint of the masses. Just as with individuals, "the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the truth," so in politics when party leaders serve far away from home and are not in constant contact with the voters, continued party success blinds their eyes to the needs of the people and makes them deaf to the cry of distress.

Campaign Contributions.

An effort has been made to secure legislation requiring publicity as to campaign contributions and expenditures; but the republican leaders even in the face of an indignant public, refused to consent to a law which would compel honesty in elections. When the matter was brought up in the recent republican national convention, the plank was repudiated by a vote of 880 to 94. Here, too, Mr. Taft has been driven to apologize for his convention and then to declare himself in favor of a publicity law; and yet, if you will read what he says on the subject you will find that his promise falls far short of the requirements of the situation. He says: "If I am elected president, I shall urge upon congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring the filing, in a federal office, of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress."

I shall not embarras him by asking him upon what he bases his hope of success; it is certainly not any encouragement he has received from republican leaders. It is sufficient to say that if his hopes were realized—if, in spite of the adverse action of his convention, he should succeed in securing the enactment of the very law which he favors, it would give but partial relief. He has read the democratic platform; not only his language but his evident alarm, indicates that he has read it carefully. He even had before this the action of the democratic national committee in representing and applying that platform; and, yet, he fails to say that he favors the publication of the contributions before the election. Of course, it satisfies a natural curiosity to find out how an election has been purchased, even when the knowledge comes too late to be of service, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is past? Why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money the present method of electing U. S. senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For one hundred years after the adoption of the Constitution, the demand for the popular election of senators, which finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through congressional action. In the fifty-second congress, however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment and the resolution passed the house of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the fifty-third congress a similar resolution was reported to, and adopted, by the house of representatives. Both the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses were democratic. The republicans gained control of the house as a result of the election in 1894 and in the fifty-fourth congress the proposition died in committee. As time went on, however, the sentiment grew among the people, until it forced a republican congress to follow the example set by the democrats and then another and another congress acted favorably. State after state has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The U. S. senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the U. S. by an overwhelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the voters and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but no republican national convention has been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the republican national convention in 1900, it was ignored in 1904 and the proposition was explicit in repudiation in 1908, for the recent republican national convention, by a vote of 866 to 114, rejected the plank endorsing the popular elections of senators—and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for the plank.

Inclination Not Sufficient.

In his notification speech, the republican candidate, speaking of the election of senators by the people, says:

"Personally, I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question." What is necessary to make it a party question? When the democratic convention endorses a proposition by a unanimous vote and the republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of seven to one, does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Taft cannot remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the democratic position. For several years he has been connected with the administration. What has he ever said or done to bring this question before the public? What enthusiasm has he shown in the reformation of the senate? What influence could he exert in behalf of a reform which his party has openly and notoriously condemned in its convention, and to which he is attached only by a belated expression of personal inclination?

The Gateway of Other Reforms.

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The president may heed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion, but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature? Through a democratic victory, and through a democratic victory only, can the people secure the popular election of senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the democratic party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the presidency, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

House Rules Despotic.

The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the house of representatives. Our platform points out that "the house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution, to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will," and adds:

"The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations, and powers of legislation.

"We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members."

This arrangement is fully justified. The reform republicans in the house of representatives when in the minority of their own party, are as helpless to obtain a hearing or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the democrats. In the recent session of the present congress there was a considerable element in the republican party favorable to remedial legislation, but a few leaders, in control of the organization, despotically suppressed these members, and thus forced a real majority in the house to submit to a well organized minority. The republican national convention, instead of rebuking this attack upon popular government, eulogized congress and nominated as the republican candidate for vice-president one of the men who shared in the responsibility for the coercion of the house. Our party demands that "the house of representatives shall again be a deliberative body controlled by a majority of the people's representatives and not by the speaker," and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the house of representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation."

"Shall the people rule?" They cannot do so unless they can control the house of representatives, and through their representatives in the house, give expression to their purposes and their desires. The republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the house of representatives; the democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules as will bring the popular branch of the federal government into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our Constitution and founded our government.

Other Issues Will be Discussed Later

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question involved in each, is whether the government shall remain a mere business asset of favor seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for weal.

Defender of Honest Wealth.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues and to employ "the livery of heaven" to conceal their purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The democratic party does not ask to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the government creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and to control them and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure.

Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my election to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchaseable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to concentrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

Theodore Olsen Restul, a native of Norway, has filed with the county clerk declaration of intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. He is a resident of Camas Valley and a farmer by occupation.

KOOTENAI WIPED OUT.

Forest Fire Now Threatens Sand Point, Idaho.

SPOKANE, Aug. 11.—A Sand Point, Idaho, special to the Spokesman Review says:

With the wind blowing a gale and the adjacent town of Kootenai wiped out, it seems that no power can save Sand Point. At 6 o'clock this evening a small forest fire north of Kootenai was blown into the town and the town of 300 inhabitants was burned to the ground.

The Humbird Lumber Company has a $200,000 mill at Kootenai, which burned to the ground and was only partially insured. At present the fire is within 2000 feet of the Panhandle smelter, which seems to be doomed.

The homeless people of the little hamlet of Kootenai have been brought here and are being cared for by citizens. All of them lost their belongings.

Over 500 volunteers are fighting the aproach of the flames. Sand Point has a population of about 10,000. An appeal has just been sent to the Spokane fire department for aid.

COSTLY FIRE AT JUNCTION.

JUNCTION CITY, Or., Aug. 11—Four wooden buildings on Front street were burned yesterday, with loss and insurance as follows: A. L. Swartz & Sons, gun store, loss $3,000, insurance $1000; F. A. Pollard, building, loss $1200, insurance $400; F. W. A. Crain, building, loss $1000, insurance small; W. M. Schroder, bakery, loss $1500, insurance nothing; restaurant, loss $400, insurance none; Roberts & Cranston, jewelry, loss $400, no insurance. The fire started in the rear of the bakery building.

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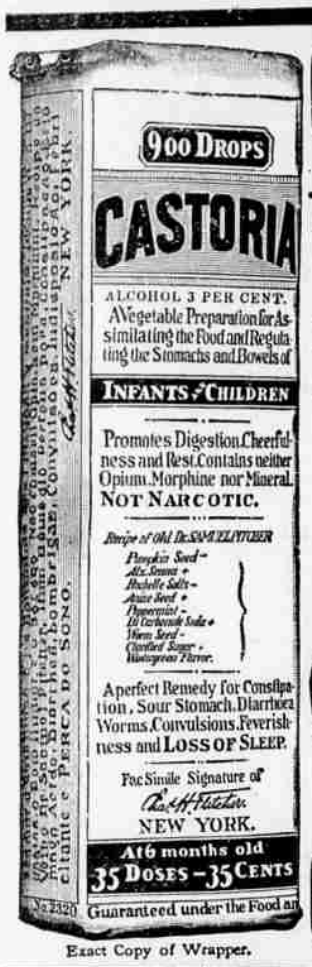

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed bids will be received by the County Clerk until the 2nd day of September, A. D., 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the construction of Cement and Plank Walks on the Court House Property, in accordance with Plans and Specifications on file at the County Clerk's office.

The Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the County Court.

Dated at Roseburg, Oregon, this 27th day of July, 1908.

E. H. LENOX,
County Clerk.

td

COMMENCING JUNE 22nd, 1908.

The following train service will be in effect on the line of the C. & E. R. R., between Albany and Yaquina, daily, except Sunday:

	No. 16 Mxd	No. 2 Pass.
Leave Albany	7:45 a. m.	12:40 p.m
Arv Yaquina	1:30 p. m.	5:30 p.m
	No. 15 Pass.	**No. 1 Mxd.**
Lv Yaquina.	2:15 p. m.	7:00 a.m
Arv Albany..	7:00 p. m.	11:55 a.m

On Sundays the service will be as follows: Leave Albany, 7:35 a. m., arrive Yaquina, 11:40 a. m.; leave Yaquina 6:00 p. m., arrive Albany, 11:30 p. m.

D

LOST—On Sunday, Aug. 2, between the Alley farm in Garden Valley and Roseburg, a black whalebone buggy whip. Reward for return to Review office.

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Attorney-at-Law
With Richardson, Dimick & Moorehead, Attorneys at Law.
315-16-17 Commonwealth Bldg. 6th and Ankeny Streets.
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A. C. SEELY, M. D.,
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'Phone 771.
ROSEBURG - - - OREGON.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
Phones: Office—Main 1711 Resid.—Main 1721

DR. LUCETTA SMITH,
—Physician—
Women and Children's Diseases a Specialty
Office: Rooms 8 and 9, Marsters' Blk next to Douglas County Bank Bldg.

LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M., Laurel Lodge No. 13—Holds regular meetings on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.
G. C. GRAHAM, W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, Secretary.

A. O. U. W. Roseburg Lodge No. 16—Meet the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m., in the Foresters' Hall. All members in good standing are invited to attend
J. W. DOWELL, M. W.
E. H. LENOX, Recorder.

B. P. O. ELKS, Roseburg Lodge, No. 426—Holds regular communications at the Elks Temple on 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
E. L. PARROTT, E. R.
GEO. W. STALEY, Secretary.

DEGREE OF HONOR, Mystic Lodge No. 13—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings of each month in Maccabee Hall. Visiting members cordially invited to attend.
MINNIE E. CAVENDER, C. of H
E. H. LENOX, Rec.
J. W. DOWELL, Receiver.

EAGLES, Roseburg Aerie meets in Odd Fellows Hall on 2nd and 4th Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing alway welcome.
G. CULVER, W. P.,
C. W. BALLARD, Sec.

FOR A., Court Douglas No. 52—Foresters of America, meets each Tuesday evening in Foresters' Hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. J. BRAND, C. R.
E. H. LENOX, Rec. Sec.
R. V. HOOVER, Physician

I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge No. 174, meets in Odd Fellows' Temple every Friday evening. Visiting brethren always welcome.
E. N. EWART, N. G.
F. G. MICELLI, R. S.
M. FICKLE, F. S.

I. O. O. F., Philetarian Lodge No. 8—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple, corner of Jackson and Cass Streets, on Saturday evening of each week. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. O. GOODSON, N. G.
N. T. JEWETT, R. S.

I. O. O. F., Union Encampment No. 9—Meets in Odd Fellows' Temple on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brethren always welcome
H. O. LEWIS, C. P.
J. O. GOODSON, Scribe.

K. OF P., Alpha Lodge No. 47—Meets every Wednesday in I. O. O. F. Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
GLEN V. WIMBERLY, C. C.
L. A. SANCTUARY, K. R. S.

K. O. T. M., Protection Tent No. 15—Holds regular meetings on every Wednesday night in Maccabee's Hall. All visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.
F. F. Patterson, Com.
G. W. RAPP, R. K.

L. O. T. M., Roseburg Hive No. 11—Holds regular reviews on every Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock in the Maccabee's Hall. Sisters of others Hives visiting in the city are cordially invited to attend our reviews.
MRS. C. B. ROSEBRAKE, Com.
MRS. JESSIE RAPP, R. K.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, Myrtle Camp No. 6230 meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month in the Foresters' Hall. Traveling Neighbors are cordially invited to visit our Camp.
A. C. MARSTERS, Consul,
A. SALZMAN, Clerk.

MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA Roseburg Lodge No. 493—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in Maccabee Temple. Visiting members always welcome.
EVELYN HOOVER, President
BERTHA WRIGHT, Secretary.

O. E. S., Roseburg Chapter No. 8—Holds their regular meeting on 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each Month. Visiting members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.
MRS. I. WOLLENBERG, W. M.
FREE JOHNSON, Secretary

O. N. G., Co. D Separate Battalion—Meets every Thursday evening at the Armory Hall at 8 o'clock.
F. R. HAMLIN, Captain.

REBEKAHS, Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 61, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows' Temple every Tuesday evening. Visiting sisters and brethren invited to attend.
MRS. MAGGIE ROBERTSON, N. G.
MRS. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT, Lilac Circle No. 49—Meets on 1st and 3rd Monday evening of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.
FLORENCE HAMPSON, G. N.
CLARA ROBERTS, Clerk

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, Oak Camp No. 125—Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall in Roseburg, every 1st and 3rd Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
E. N. EWART C. C.
J. M. THOMAS, Clerk.