# LABOR DAY IN EAST

Celebrated by Speeches, Parades and Picnics.

CHICAGO HAD TWO CANDIDATES

Ropsevelt and Bryan Were the Orators There-A Quiet Day in New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-Organized labor in Chicago today passed in review before Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt. Hour after hour the labor unions marched down Michigan avenue past the Auditorium Hotel, on the log-gia of which stood the Democratic nominee for President and the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, together with Charles A. Towne, Senator
William E. Mason and a dozen other William E. Mason and a dozen other po-litical leaders. Both Bryan and Roose-velt were heartily greeted by the men as they marched past the hotel.

When the last man of the long line of marchers had swung round Michigan

que into Jackson boulevard, Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt went inside the hotel, where, soon after, they sat down to a luncheon given by labor representatives. It was a "flag of truce" luncheon, for the trades union men had cided that in the celebration of Labor May there was to be no politics.

While the parade was moving a host

of people, mostly the families of worken, gathered in Electric Park, where the speeches of the day were delivered. The programms of speeches was as fol-

2 P. M. to 3 P. M., Governor Roc Charles A. Towne, Samuel Alschueler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illi-nois: Richard Yates, the Republican Gubernatorial nominee; William E. Mason, Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee; Mayor Har-rison, of Chicago; R. M. Patterson and P. J. O'Donnell, to speak in the order named; 4 P. M., Colonel Bryan. By a trite little joke, sprung with cool

but effective decisimation, Bryan today arrested a stampede of frantic men and women in the speaker's stand at Electric Park, preventing a panic. The Nebras-kan had just fought his way through the crewd, and had taken his place in front of the orator's platform, when the overwded floor of the small stand creaked and began to waver. A section of the worn floor gave way, women shrieked in terror and men tried to jump over the railing on the heads of the packed throng at the rear of the stand.

"Hello," laughed Mr. Bryan, turning a smiling face upon the scared people. This can't be a Democratic platform. There are no bad planks in that, Come now stand still, won't you? ?If you stand together where you are you will be all right. If you stampede it will fall on you," and he laughed as if it was an every-day occurrence. His self-assurance had a quieting effect on the crowd. When the dust cleared away it was found that a few people had been precipitated into the chamber under the stand, ne was seriously injured.

# In New York and Jersey City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-In view of the fact that there was no general parade of labor in this city, and that many downtown business houses were closed, the city was quiet today. Most of the trade organizations left the city by early trains and boats for their outings, each having a programme of its own.

A Labor day parade was held in Jersey City under the auspices of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson County. An incident of this parade was the action of the Central Federated Union in refusing to march past the grandstand in front of the City Hall, on which the parade was witnessed by Mayor Hoos and other officials. The Central Federated Union is composed largely of slik weavers and brewery employes, a large number of whom are professed socialists and opponents of both political parties. When they were two blocks from the granditation of the central Federated the men of the Central Federated to sar the stand the men of the Central Federated to sar these discoveries are destructive of the stand and rightly applied is more interests.

# In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-Labor day was observed here for the sixth time to-day, the legal character of the holiday having been established by Congress in 1894. All Government offices were closed, but there were no street parades or publie demonstrations, the various local ornizations celebrating the day by speechmaking and athletic games.

# In Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—Labor day here was a field day for politicians. Joseph E. Flory, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. A. M. Dockery, Democratic candidate for the same office, spoke to a large gathering of local union men and their families at a Labor day picnic in one of the parks.

# In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3 .- Notwithstanding a stendy downpour of rain, there were bably 8000 men in the Labor day parade At the conclusion of the parade thousands of workingmen and their families ent to Scenic Park, where President empers, of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address

In Atlanta ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—The largest selebration of Labor day ever held in the South took place here today. Five thousand men were in line. Civic and military organizations were in the parade with labor unions.

In Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.-Labor day was

celebrated here by a parade of working-men, estimated from 12,000 to 15,000. It was the best-appointed procession ever here on Labor day.

In St. Louis ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.-Labor day was celebrated here by a labor parade, wherein more than 25,000 men of all trades par-

# Becidedly Provincial.

Washington Post. "Until the other day, when I was trav-eling through the State of Maryland, I thought all the tales told on the raw countryman were manufactured by the funny writers, but I now understand more about the possibilities," said R. R. Reid, of Portland, Or., at the Raleigh last

"It seems that an excursion to Baltimore was going out of one of the small towns. It was a pretty ordinary looking assemblage that boarded the train, and among the number was an old gentleman, probably % years of age, who planked nself down on the seat opposite to me and almost rulned my hat, which I had laid carelessly there. After a while the conductor came around and asked for tickets. He had seen mine, but stopped opposite the old gentleman, waiting patiently for some time, but my vis-a-vis gave no evidence of understanding. Fin-

ally the conductor said quietly: "Tickets." 'Yes, I got one,' said the ancient Vir-'Let me have it, please,' said the con-

"What fur? was the response. I min't played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" going to give up no ticket till I gets and he gave the minister \$10 and she beback, because this one's for Baltimore and come back again, and like as not some other fellow will be holding your

'It took the conductor about 10 minutes to prevail upon the did gentleman to pro-duce the ticket, and even then after it Isn't it a sad, sad story?

was explained to him and the going portion torn off he took it out of his pocket every 15 minutes and read it over again. Finally he put it back with a sigh and looked at me 'I reckon it's all right,' he said, 'but

## BEFORE ABRAHAM,

History Carried Back Thousands of Years by Nippur Discoveries.

Among the awards in the department of archeology at the Paris exposition may have been noted one to the University of Pennsylvania for a set of wing frames, 32 pictures, employed to filustrate the result of the university's expe dition at Nippur in Babylonia under the direction of Professor Hilprecht. Some facts about these discoveries, as set forth in the Philadelphia Times, are, therefore, of special interest at this time,

Biblical scholars and archeologist all the world over are deeply interested in the report that many inscriptions of the utmost historical importance have been found by Professor Hilprecht among the tablets in the library of the great temple of Bel at Nippur. Eleven years ago Professor Willers. years ago Professor Hilprecht pointed out the probable site of the temple library and a few weeks ago the accuracy of his theory was established. Probably 25,000 tablets have been re-covered, imperishable records of old Babylon in great variety.

Now the work of arranging and de-

ciphering these will begin. History will be carried back thousands of years be-fore Abraham. It has already been shown that the grand old Patriarch is almost a modern man as compared with the antiquity of Nippur, the great re-ligious center of Babylonia. And all the details of that hoary civilization at a period in the dim and distant past which almost staggers imagination will

soon be laid bare. Nippur is the Calneh of Genesis. For Nippur is the Caineh of Genesis. For thousands of years it was only a name. Now we know it as a great city with mammoth buildings, including a wonderful temple of Bel, which has lain buried in the sands of Mesopotamia for thousands of years. The messages and inscriptions which had already been unearthed before the latest "find" date back 5000 years before Christ, or as long before Abraham as Abraham was bebefore Abraham as Abraham was be fore our time. Records brought to light have told about a civilization which was already highly developed, a thousand years before the date assigned for the creation of the world in Bishop Ussher's biblical chronology.

A vast Babylonist Empire was ruled over by Kings like Sargon I, whom scholars deemed mythical. The writ-ings in cunefform tablets and vases dem-onstrate that the civilization of Nippur was no less developed than that of the Greeks 4500 years later; that the affairs of life were carried on in much the same manner as today; that men bought and sold and lived and labored in a manner not very different from what prevails to day, and that they were actuated by the same passions and interests as we are today.

These upparalleled discoveries have resulted from the expeditions equipped by the University of Pennsylvania. The the University of The work was begun in 1889, and in the in-tervening II years has been pushed steadily, under the leadership for two years of Rev. John P. Peters, and since Professor H. V. Hilprecht and J. H. Haynes.

The ruins of Nippur lie under great mounds of sand on the plains of Mesopotamia. These mounds cover several distinct cities, each one apparently founded on the ruins of an ancient city which preceded. The explanation is that when a temple crumbled away the reign-ing dynasty leveled the ruins by constructing a platform over them, and on this platform the new temple was built. At least five such platforms have been laid bare, each separated by several hun-

Professor Hilprecht continued his excavations until he worked his way back to Sargon I, 3800 B. C., and 15 Kings who preceded that monarch. Professor Union fell out of line and made a detour these discoveries are destructive of the stood and rightly applied, is more important than aught else. Let us scruputrary, they corroborate it in many start-ling ways, not as a detailed chronology, but as an epitome of actual history.

Take, for instance, the invasion de-scribed in Genesis xiv, when four Eastern Kings marched against the Kings of Palestine. Critics have resolved this into a myth, declaring that an invasion of such proportions as therein mentioned would have been impossible in Abraham's time (Circa, 2160 B. C.). Yet Professor Hilprecht with infinite patience has de-ciphered documents (tablets and inscriptions on vases), believed to be the most ancient in the world, showing that Lugal-gaggisi, who lived 2500 years before Abraham, was the Alexander of his day, and extended his conquests to the

Sargon (3800 B. C.), who lived 1700 years before Abraham, has left inscriptions re-lating to the four campaigns which he carried to the Mediterranean. The earlier inscriptions also point to Armenia as the original seat of the Semitic race. Dr. Hilprecht believes that the chief discovery of the present campaign is a magnificent building devoted to government purposes, though it does not date back beyond 300 B. C., a modern date as compared with the antiquity of build-

### NOT A PRECEDENT. Mexican and Philippine Cases Not

ings, vases, utensils and documents found

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 2-(To the Editor.)
-I see that our friends of the "New Democracy" can always be counted upon to favor hauling down the American flag, regardless of the conditions which raised Our occupation of Mexico and our retirement therefrom afford them a prece-dent, but the conditions which caused it to be raised and lowered are either unknown or carefully suppressed. Our par-ticular Filipino friend, Mr. T. V. B. Em-bree, is mistaken in his assertion that the flag was hauled down "from the City of Mexico at the close of the Mexican War." The flag was raised over the City of Mexico on or about September 14, 1847, and was lowered after exchange of the ratifications of the treaty June 1, 1848about 10 months later. It was lowered only in conformity with the provisions of

that treaty. There is considerable difference between the case of Mexico and of the Philippines,

#### DAVID SICKERS. His One Brave Deed.

Baltimere American. She was a hero worshiper. Often she would read history, just to nd some new hero to worship. Otherwise she would read such novels as "Beautiful Betsy, the Belle of the Brass Works, or the Baronet's Bride." Of course this made her feel that she had married beneath her, for her husband had not grown round-shouldered

from wearing heavy medals, Occasionally she would tell him that she wished he was a hero. Once the foolish man told her that he would be a hero if he had a chance.
"You would?" she said, in tones of in-"Did you ever do anything in your life that looked like bravery, or that seemed valorous in after years?"

came his wife. But he didn't say anything about it. For a true hero never talks about his glorious, dare-devil deeds.

He thought of the day when they

So she never knew that her husband was a hero.

HIS TALK TO THE WORKINGMEN OF CHICAGO.

Stupendous Importance of the Labor Problem-The Good and Evil of Trades Unions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-The Labor day peech of Governor Roosevelt, delivered ere today, was as follows:

By far the greatest problem, the most reaching in its stupendous importance, is that problem, or, rather, that group of problems which we have grown to speak of as the labor question. The foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral wellbeing, the intelligence, the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty and the wholesale patriotism of the wageworker. is doubly the case now for, in addi-tion to each man's individual action, you have learned the great lesson of acting

It would be impossible to overestimate the far-reaching influence, and, on the whole, the amount of good done through your associations. In addressing you, the one thing that I wish to avoid is any mere glittering generality, any mere high-sounding phraseology and, above all, any appeal whatsoever made in a demagogic spirit or in a spirit of mere emotionallsm. When we come to dealing with our social and industrial deeds, reme-dies, rights and wrongs, a ton of ora-

#### Central Oregon Normal School.



Professor J. H. Orcutt, qualified by long experience for the presidency of this institution.

DRAIN, Or., Aug. 29 .- Professor J. H. Orcutt, president of the Central Oregon State Normal School, was born near Lake George, N. Y. He came to Iowa when about 12 years old, where he lived until elected to his present office. He began teaching in Clinton County, Iowa, in the rural schools. He was principal of graded schools 17 years, superintendent of the Waterloo Collegiate Institute two years, and principal of the Hawarden Normal School five years, which last-named position he resigned to come to Oregon. He has a college degree— Ph. B.—also a professional title—Ph. D. He has been employed in institute work both in Iowa and Nebraska since 1882, a member of the Iowa State Teachers' Association since 1883, and is strongly indorsed by leading Iowa educators. His preparation and experience fully qualify him for his new responsibility.

tory is not worth an ounce of hardheaded, kindly common sense.

The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great Republic is that each man shall indeed and not merely in word be treated strictly on his worth as man; that each shall do full justice his fellow and in return shall exact full lously regard the special interest of the wageworker, the farmer, the manufac-turer and the merchant, giving to each man his due, and also seeing that he does not wrong his fellows, but let us ever keep clearly before our minds the great fact that, where the deepest chords are touched, the interests of all are alike and must be guarded alike.

We must beware of any attempt to make hatred in any form the basis of action. Most emphatically each of us needs to stand up for his own rights. All men and all groups of men are bound to retain their self-respect and in de-manding this same respect from others to see that they are not injured and that they have secured to them the full-est liberty of thought and action. But to feel a grudge against others while it may or may not harm them, is sure in the long run to do infinitely greater harm to the man himself.
The more a healthy American sees of

his fellow men, the greater grows the conviction that our chief troubles come from mutual misunderstanding, from failure to appreciate one another's point other words, the great need is fellow-feeling, sympathy, brotherhood; and all this naturally comes by associa-tion. It is, therefore, of vital importance that there should be such association. The most serious disadvantage in city life is the tendency of each man to life is the tendency of each man to keep isolated in his own little set, and to look upon the vast majority of his follow-citizens indifferently, so that he soon comes to forget that they have the same red blood, the same love and hate, the same likes and dislikes, the same desire for good and the same perpetual tendency, ever needing to be checked and corrected, to lapse from good into evil. If only our people can be thrown to-gether where they act on a common gether where they act on a common ground, with the same motives and have the same objects, we need not have much fear of their falling to acquire a genuine respect for one another; and with such respect there must finally come fair play for all.

In the country districts the surroundings are such that a man can usually work out his own fate by himself to the best advantage. In our cities or where men congregate in masses, it is often necessary to work in combination, that is, through associations by trade unions Of course, if managed unwisely, the very power of such union or organization makes it capable of doing much harm, but on the whole it would be hard to overestimate the good these organisations have done in the past, and still harder to estimate the good they can do in the future, if handled with resolution, fore-

ught, honesty and sanity. It is not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule, logically perfect, as to where the state shall and where the individual shall be left unhampered and unhelped. We have exactly the same right to regulate the conditions of life and work in factories and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire escapes in our houses. In certain com-munities the existence of a thoroughly efficient department of factory inspection is just as essential as the estimate of a fire department. How far we shall go in regulating the hours of labor or the lia-bilities of employers is a matter of expediency, and each case must be deter-mined on its own merits, exactly as it is a matter of expediency to determine what so-called "public utilities" the commun-ity shall itself own and what ones it shall leave to private or corporate owner ship, securing to itself merely the right to regulate. Sometimes one course is expedient, sometimes the other. In addressing an audience like this I

from being any hardship, is a great blessing, provided, always, that it is car-ried on under conditions which preserve a man's self-respect and which allow him to develop his own character and rear his children so that he and they, as well as the whole community of which he and they are a part, may steadily march onward and upward.

The idler, rich or poor, is at best use-less and is generally a noxious member of the community. To whom much has been given, from him much is rightfully expected; and a heavy burden of responsibility rests upon the man of means to justify by his actions the social condi-tions which have rendered it possible for him or his forefathers to accumulate and to keep the property he enjoys. He is not to be excused if he does not render full measure of service to the state and

ommunity at large.

There are many ways in which this service can be rendered—in art, in literature, in philanthropy, as a states— man and orator—but in some way he is in honor bound to find it so that benefit may accrue to his brethren who have been less favored by fortune than he has been. In short, he must work not only for himself but for others. If he does not work, he fails not only in his duty to the rest of the community, but he fails signally in his duty to himself. There is no need of reviling the idle. We can afford to treat them with impatient contempt; for when they fall to do their duty, they fall to get from life the highest and keenest pleasure that life can

To do our duty; that is the summing up of the whole matter. We must do our duty by ourselves and we must do our duty by our neighbors.

Before us loom industrial problems vast in their importance and their complexity. The last half century has been one of extraordinary social and industrial development. The changes have been far-reaching, some of them for good and some of them for evil. It is not given to the wisest of us to see into the future with absolute clearness. No man can be certain that he has found the entire so-lution of this infinitely great and intri-cate problem; and yet each man of us, if he would do his duty, must strive manfully so far as in him lies to help bring about that solution.

It is not possible to say what shall be the exact limit of influence allowed the state, or what limit shall best serve to that right of individual initiative dear to the hearts of the American people. All we need is to be shown one action of the people in their collective capacity through the state in many matters; while in some matters much can be done by associations of different groups of individuals, as in trades unions and similar organitrades unions and similar organi-zations, it remains now as true as ever that final success will be for the man who trusts in the strug-gle only to his cool head, his brave heart and his strong right arm. There are spheres in which the state can properly act, and spheres in which a comparatively free field must be given to individual

Our trials of life have grown puzsling in their complexity, and the changes have been vast, yet we may remain absolutely sure of one thing, that now as ever in the past and will ever be in the future, there can be no substitute for the elemental virtues, for the elemental qualities to which we allude when we speak of a man as not only a good man, but as emphatically a only a good man, but as emphatically a comporate influence is so man. We can build the standard of indi-vidual citizenship and individual well-being, we can raise the National standard and make it what it can and should be made only by each of us steadfastly holding in mind that there has been no substi-tute for the world-old humdrum, commonplace qualities of fruth, justice and courage, thrift, industry, common sense and genuine sympathy, with a fellow-feeling for others.

The Nation is the aggregate of the invidual American ever raises the Nation higher, when he so conducts himself as to wrong no man and as to suffer no wrong from others, and as to show by his sturdy capacity for self-help and his readiness to extend a helping hand to the

neighbor sinking under a burden too heavy for him to bear. The one fact which all of us need to one fact which all of us need to keep steadily before our eyes is the need that performance shall square with that performance shall square with But the laboring man is even more in-promise if good work is to be done terested in the proposition to establish whether in the industrial or the political world. Nothing does more to prompt mental dishonesty and moral insincerity than the habit of either promising the impossible or of demanding the perform ance of the impossible or finally of falling to keep a promise that has been made; and it makes not the slightest difference whether it is a promise made on the stump or off the stump.

Remember that there are two sides to the wrong thus committed. There is first the wrong of failing to keep a promise made, and in the next place there is the wrong of demanding the impossible and therefore forcing or permitting weak or unscrupulous men to make a promise which they either know or should know cannot be kept. No small part of our troubles in dealing with many of the gravest social questions, such as the socalled labor questions, the trust question and others like them, arise from these two attitudes.

The success of the law for the taxation The success of the law for the takenon of franchises recently enacted in New York State offers a strong contrast to the present break-down of the species of crude and violent anti-trust legislation of the species of crude and violent anti-trust legislation. which has been so often attempted and which always failed because of its very crudeness and violence to make any impression upon the real and dangerous evils which have excited such just popu-

ar resentment. We shall all go up or down together. Some may go up or go down together.
Some may go up or go down further
than others, but regarding special exceptions the rule is that we must all
share in common something of whatever adversity or whatever prosperity is in store for the Nation as a whole. In the long run each section of the community will rise or fall as the community rises or falls. If hard times come to the Na-tion, whether as the result of natural causes or because they are invited by our own folly, we will all suffer. Certain of us will suffer more and others less,

but all will suffer somewhat.

If, on the other hand, Providence and our own energy and good sense bring prosperity to us, all will share in that prosperity. We will not all share allke, but something each one of us will get Let us strive to make the conditions of life such, as nearly as possible, that each man shall receive the share to which he is honestly entitled, and no more; and let us remember at the same time that our efforts must be to build up rather than to strike down, and that we can best help ourselves, not at the expense of others, but by heartily others, but by heartily working with em for the common good of each and

#### Hyprocrisy-French and Auglo-Saxon Scribner's.

The Frenchman's hypocrisy is of a far more subtile sort than ours. What is worse, he cannot admit it, as we can ours; if he did, all the vaunted logic of his life's formula would vanish at once into thin air, and he would have no ground (ethical or otherwise) left to stand on. His formula peche pal la base, sins at the base. And, he being logically unable to admit this, his only available resource is to carry the war into the enemy's country, rail at our hyprocrisy and, should we retort, face us down with an effrontery so completely and inalienably his own that it takes a French word adequately to designate it, with ungarnished cynisme. Between the cyn-isme of his and our hypocrisy anyone is

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do not have to say that the law of life | with the salmon run so far this season,

#### work, and that work in itself, so far BRYAN TO THE WORKERS

HIS LABOR DAY SPEECH IN CHI-CAGO YESTERDAY.

The Nominee Gives His Reasons Why the Workingmen Should Vote the Democratic Ticket.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- Mr. Bryan, who followed Gavernor Rossevelt at the Labor day meeting, in discussing the question of how the wage-earner could secure that share of earth's bountles and the Government's protection he desires, said: The associations formed by workingmen have been productive of much good. The labor organization as we now find it is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvan-tage when dealing with the corporate employer and the organization not only enables him to contend for his rights upon terms more necessarily equal, but commits him to study to understand the conditions which surround him.

The labor organization has been fore-most in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage-earners for their protection. That ballot has been ordered and through its operations those who toll for indi-viduals or corporations are able to pro-tect their political rights and to use the ballot according to their own judgments. This is a long step in advance. The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor, and has also contrib-uted toward the shortening of the hours of toll and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured The labor organization has been a con-sistent and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration. The court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is recured and perfected, we shall wonder why its coming

was delayed so long.

The blacklist, by means of which the employers combine to deprive the discharged workmen of re-employment, is one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage-carner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment increases. The laboring man is also interested in

limiting foreign and prohibiting Oriental immigration. The political objections to Oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for while the wage-earner is the first to feel its effects the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far reaching that no one can hope to escape ul-timately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal the Judge usurps the function of be legal the Judge usurps the function of the Legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal if the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for anyone who violates the law can upon conviction be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for its violation. The meanest thief and

strong that it has thus far been impos-sible to secure any remedial legislation. The fact that United States Senators are elected by Legislatures, rather than directly by the people, lessens the laboring man's influence in securing favorable federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to the voters for ratification at the polls the convention is constrained to nominate a candidate acceptable to the people; bu when a Senator is chosen by a Legisdividuals composing it, and each indi- lature, the individual voter is far less

The laboring man favors direct legislation wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election of Sen-ators by popular vote. Direct legislation brings the Government nearer to the yoter. The people should have an oppor-tunity to vote on public questions when those questions can be submitted without too great inconvenience and expense,

a labor bureau, with a Cabinet officer at its head. If labor is given a place in the President's official household, the man selected will necessarily be a worthy and trusted representative of the people for whom he speaks and his presen a Cabinet meeting would give to those who toll for their daily bread assurances that their interests will be properly guid-

Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, has in his corres-pondence with the Secretary of the Treas-ury so ably presented the laboring man's reasons for opposing a gold standard and a National bank currency that it is not ecessary to discuss those questions at

this time. The laboring man has abundant reaons to fear the trusts. Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advantages of these combinations is that "in case of local strikes or fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss." Is it possible that any wage-earner can fall to see how completely the trusts place the employe at the mercy of the employer?

The resolutions adopted by various labor organizations in condemnation of mil-itarism and imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those ques-tions. No class contributes more than a laboring class in proportion to its numbers to the rank and file of the Army; no class contributes more in proportion to its numbers to the expense of the Army and no class is more menaced by the existence of a large army. Most of the countries in Europe which maintain large military establishments collect an income tax, which adjusts the burden of the government to the income of the citizen. Here our federal taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while they are income taxes in the sense that they must be paid out of the incomes of the people, yet the exactions are not propor-tionate to the income. The taxes upon tionate to the income. The taxes upon consumption bear heaviest upon the poor and lightest upon the rich, and are, in which now confronts this Republic is amined by an eminent oculist, at fact, graded income taxes, the per cent | the clamor raised by a certain faction for something in to dilute the pupils - Judge.

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collected decreasing as the income in-

creases If this Nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and the not need to be supported by a large permanent army, for every citizen will be ready to defend such a Government from attack. The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be ured by legislation.

To support a permanent army of 163,000 men requires approximately one-half as much money as is annually expended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite!

Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country within two years ago To know that all men are created equal one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the schools. It was de-clared to be a self-evident truth to those who pledged their lives to the main-tenance of the Declaration of Independ-ence, and it is evident still to those who are not blinded by the glamor of wealtn and the glittering promises of a colonial system. If all men are created equal and ows as a logical and necessary sequence that governments were instituted for the

welfare of all and derive their just pow-ers from the consent of the governed. On the preservation of this doctrine our hopes depend; if it is abandoned there, is no foundation upon which a governike ours can be constructed. D ailow yourselves to be deceived by those or that people for self-government. I say those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately clared in his first annual message. He said:

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit a warning against the approach of despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that an argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point with its connection not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with if not above labor in the structure of the Government, No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toll up from poverty; none less inclined to honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and

burdens upon them till all of liberty shall The warning is even more needed now than 40 years ago. The Army at Journal is already justifying the The Army and Navy idea and declaring that fate has decre for us a destiny in which an Imperial Executive, free from the restraints of a written constitution, will govern subjects according to his own pleasure. The United States Investors' Review, publish-ed at Boston, in its issue of July 28, says: "Only a blind person can fail to see what transformations of one kind or another are in store for our race; hence the folly of asserting that the policy of this country which is destined to play such a leading part in human affairs of the future, shall be governed for most

just such a method as we have been deprecating. Considerably more than a century ago a certain notable declaration was made in this country to the effect people have an easy and ready means of that all men ought to be free and inde-correcting all abuses, the Government will pendent. This is merely a generalization of the French school of Voltaire and the enthusiastic encyclopedists. It is a dictum absolutely lacking foundation in history and incapable of syllogistic justi-fication. It was, however, a handy phrase for us to employ when asserting our right to break away from the mother country; it suited the exigencies of our situation in 1776 admirably, though in it-self but a bit of sublimated demagogism. The declaration was a serviceable means to the end that was at that time dis credited.

"To bring forward this declaration in this year 1900, in connection with our treatment of the Filipinos and the Cubans is as gross an absurdity as ever was practiced. To do so is to offer an insult to the intelligence of the people who first subscribed to the declaration in

But why quote from newspapers as to what may be done hereafter in the pres-ence of a law already enacted which makes subjects of the Porto Ricans. which draws from them the guarantees of the Constitution and asserts the power endowed with inalienable rights, it follows as a logical and necessary sequence ern them without their consent and tax them without representation-a power as unlimited and tyrannical as was ever asserted or exercised by any ruler in all the history of the human race. This doc-trine has not yet been approved by the people; it furnishes the supreme ques-

tion of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils the lasurate with his opportunities. Without a large percentage of the laboring vote no party can win an election in the United The men who work for wages States. can, by throwing their votes to the one side or the other, determine the policy of this country. They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day their stient ballots can shape the destiny of this Nation and either bring the Government back to its ancient landmark or turn it into the followed by empires of the Old World,

Municipal Ownership

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 3.—(To the Editor.)—If the city owned the street railways, the frunchises of which have been so rendily given away, the profits resulting would more than pay street improve up from poverty; none less inclined to ments, bridg s and all. Why should a city take or touch aught which they have not give a private company a monopoly of a business, its own growth makes and builds up? Let them be taken over; as soon as received they will bring in a return on the investment, soon clear them selves, and be a big item of gain to the city, costing the people no more than the same rate of interest they are now paying the companies, to their profit. This would shut out any vehicle tax, as a need, and doubly benefit the people in better service and less fare. This is no fancy sketch, but a proved fact wher-ever tried. Let the people awake to their of a interests, see it done, and prove them-jects selves worthy of a democracy in this and The other ways of public ownership. The values that a people's worth makes should be theirs. Regarding the blanket ordi-nance: What a disgrace it is to the city, and what a shame upon the administra-tion of its affairs, that such could come to pass! Called any name, it is but a tax on industry.

A New Eye Medicine .- Miss Smart-How are your eyes now, Mr. Lacking? Mr. Lacking-Much better, thank you. I have had them ex-

# BOILS & CARBUNCI

e visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months.

Carbuncies, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and uncomplainingly endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefitted, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is Nature's plan of thinning it. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal Many an old sore, running ulcer, troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop.

Baneful

ever cancer, is the result of a neglected boil.

Keep the blood pure, and it will keep the skin clear of all the irritating impurities that cause these painful, disfiguring diseases. S. S. S. cures boils and carbuncles easily

Mr. R. M. Pratt, Cave, S. C., writes:
"For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with boils and carbuncles caused by impure blood. It is impossible to describe my suffering; part of the time being unable to work or sleep. Several doctors treated me, and I tried all the so-called blood remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. During the summer of 1888 I was persuaded to try S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured, and have had no return of these painful pests up to the present time."

and permanently by reinforcing, purifying building up the blood and ridding the system of all actions and brown and tried from the summer of all actions and the processing the blood and ridding the system of all actions and brown and tried from the summer of all actions and brown and driven out by S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant tonic as well as blood purifier—improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order.

Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and a tried from the present time." how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful puzely vegetable medicine.

Dangerous Carbuncles and permanently by reinforcing, purifying and
building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter.
S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter

and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Ca., Atlanta.