

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. PUBLISHED DAILY, except on Sundays and public holidays. Vol. 31, No. 260. Telephone 100. Business Office: 100. Editorial Office: 100. Subscriptions: 100.

natural false state and county, which have been of unusual spirit and attracted in every instance a large attendance. Four years ago one such festival in the state would have been impossible, for the simple and sufficient reason that there was no money in circulation. A wise decision in regard to returns in abundance and restored confidence have long been coming in. Not until this year, however, have the people felt justified in spending money freely for the double purpose of renewing their acquaintance with each other and exhibiting the bounties of prosperity. These carnivals and festivals and fairs tell their own story, and any one so disposed can furnish details of each that will add a new chapter to the state's industrial, social and business life.

ADVICE FROM A BUSINESS MAN. The active duties of so busy a man as ex-Senator Corbett are apt to leave little time for reflection upon or participation in the principles and issues of politics and government. But Mr. Corbett has always been an exception to the general rule of successful business men. He has given not only money, but study, counsel and planning to the religious, educational and artistic needs of this region, and he has contributed to political discussion from time to time full and frank expressions of his own ideas as expert-observer and guide.

Mr. Corbett's deliberate opinion is that the most important thing at stake in this campaign is the permanence and stability of our monetary standard; and he is positive that the election of Bryan would certainly result in disastrous and disastrous times. Though Mr. Corbett is not the man to shrink from meeting trouble, as his study course in 1882 and following years showed, yet he is not a needless alarmist, and has no interest in promoting panic, for few men in this community have more to lose by financial disaster than he has. But as a business man, his opinion is that Bryan's election involves great danger to business. He urges us to avoid it. This advice is not to be taken as a mere suggestion, but as a warning of a disaster that is certainly worth consideration, and for an article from Mr. Corbett's pen, printed in another column, we bespeak general attention.

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It is easy to find fault with McKinley; but this does not permit us to ignore the faults of Bryan. The menace of Bryanism appeared to them insupportable in 1896. How is it that they have become so unconcerned to that menace now? Then they regarded him as an unsafe and unworthy man for President. Wherein do they find evidence that he has lost his faults and gained virtues in the interim?

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Let me suggest to yourself in thinking that refusal to vote for McKinley can by any possibility be interpreted as simply a rebuke to McKinley and "imperialism." Every man who refuses to vote for McKinley takes his stand with the apostles of 16 to 1; with the Chicago anarchists; with the enemies of civil service reform; with those who would destroy the Army and leave our cities at the mercy of mobs; with those in New York, Tillman in South Carolina, Altgeld in Illinois, Leuz in Ohio, Clark in Montana. He does his best to make these men and their ideals supreme in the United States and to advertise to the world that we have succumbed to the unworthy elements that were successfully resisted in 1896.

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instances it will clothe the naked, feed the hungry, furnish care to the sick and shelter to the homeless and light again the beacon of hope in a myriad of human hearts.

QUESTIONS FOR PARENTS.

Some months ago the Ladies Home Journal introduced an entering wedge into a vexed problem that, being pushed, will, it is believed, lay it open to solution. An article from the pen of Mrs. Lew Wallace, published in that paper, some months ago, entitled, "The Slaughter of the Innocents," revealed the danger to which the cramming system in our public schools, with its nerve-destriving results, subjects the children, especially the daughters of the Republic, and the utter folly, as viewed from a practical standpoint, of teaching them at the cost of their health many things that they were being taught. A little later an editorial in the same publication, entitled, "A National Crime at the Feet of American Parents," presented in plain language the cramming evil as specially illustrated by the "home work" imposed upon the pupils of our public schools. In response to these editorial articles, the editor has received hundreds of letters from parents and teachers warmly indorsing the sentiments expressed and crying out for a remedy for what has grown to be a colossal evil.

Subordinate teachers are, as every one knows, helpless in the matter. They must work and opportunity to do so depends upon following the curriculum as prepared by the higher educational authorities, and promoting to the higher grade certain portions of the crammed pupils. It is agreed, therefore, that reform in this matter must come from the parents. The Journal's plan to bring this about is direct and simple. It is that "every parent who has a child at school send a note to the teacher stating that under no circumstances whatever will the father and mother permit any home study to be done at home."

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St. Johns, Sellwood, Hillside, Bertha and West Portland added to the city would bring up its population near to 100,000. Besides, the area of Seattle is now 30,720 acres (forty-eight square miles), and Portland has 25,000 acres (forty square miles). Territorial expansion in the former city would seem already to have reached its proper limit.

This is the style of grotesque rot that passes for eloquence among the admirers of Jim Ham Lewis: "We shall never be driven to the desperate ends of bolstering the decaying strength of a falling chieftain by pandering to the fantastic element whose hollow buzzes for what they neither understand nor care is the only hope of importers in the hour when neither reason nor justice dare be appealed to to sustain a government."

This dizzy paragraph from Lewis' Indianapolis speech was aimed at Roosevelt. As a panderer Jim Ham himself is the most conspicuous "falling chieftain" the Northwest has produced. A year ago he was an expansionist, and played to the galleries for quite a little time along that line. Now he is for the policy of scuttling. Once he was against the Nicaragua Canal. Let us be his for it. His whole career has been a record of spectacular inconsistency. What he wants is office and notoriety. And if he cannot get office he must have notoriety anyway. Like the accommodating schoolteacher, he will teach the world round or the world square, just as the directors desire. One more rich excerpt.

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will be known, and then, in case McKinley is elected, orders will come in all the more rapidly, and the plant will have all it can do. If Bryan is elected it will be a disaster to every class of business, and no manufacturer will be provided with orders. The same precautions that are being taken at Joliet are being taken in other lines of business where large investments are contemplated. It is well known that men having large sums to invest here, there or wherever an opportunity presents itself, have been advised by their principals to avoid the result of the election before doing so. It is always wise to shorten sail in uncertain weather. It is safer to meet the storm if it comes. If it does not come no harm is done. Meanwhile the working-men themselves can do much toward averting a storm.

"Down With Them All."

At Nebraska City, on Wednesday, Bryan told this significant truth to the employees of the starch factory there, the seat of the town's chief industry, which Nebraska's Attorney-General is trying to drive out of the state: "If the people of Nebraska City defend the starch trust, they must be prepared to defend all other trusts, for it is impossible for them to trust trusts located elsewhere and defend a trust located in their own city."

To the Nebraska City people, for whom the starch factory is the means of livelihood, and who consequently count on the effect to destroy it, Bryan says that the sacrifice of that factory is a necessity of the Democratic plan to destroy trusts everywhere and utterly. There can be no halfway trust work. It is either all or nothing. The Democratic plan is to destroy all trusts, and to charge of inconsistency."

The Nebraska starch works, the most conspicuous of the victims of Bryan's plan, is typical of a great number of vast enterprises. How great the number is is outlined in the sweeping statement of John John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor of Nebraska, that "these aggregations of capital" (the trusts) "represent the unification of every important trust in the United States."

Under Bryanism every important industry in the land would be made to feel a shock such as business has never felt in the country's entire history. A tariff agitation which has never lived through was a summer breeze to the killing tornado of the Bryan policy against the country's industries. How does the man who owns two dollars or one, want to bring on such a catastrophe?

Beveridge on Bryan and Trusts.

Chicago Times-Herald. Senator Beveridge reminds Mr. Bryan that there are trusts and trusts. Some of them carry on a legitimate business by legitimate methods, others do not. This is the rational distinction that the Senator makes between trusts. He says that the former should be encouraged, while the latter should be discouraged by regulation and punishment. Mr. Bryan, on the contrary, makes no distinction in appearance at all. He denounces trusts by wholesale, as if every great organization of capital were a crime and every great corporation should be destroyed. With all this unwise and denunciation of trusts he does, however, make one exception to his rule, though he himself does not regard it as such—he does nothing to say against the labor trust.

Mr. Beveridge declares truly that the labor organization is merely a form of trust. It may be a good thing in principle, but it is a trust. It is a trust by which labor can assert its rights against organizations of capital. The Senator thinks that it is all this, and as long as it attempts to gain legitimate objects by legitimate means, it should be ranked with the better trusts. But he adds that if Mr. Bryan is honest in his indiscriminate abuse of trusts as a principle, and if he is as courageous as he is to destroy the trust of labor as well as the trust of capital.

This is not a pleasing dilemma for a demagogue to face, but it is unavoidable. New York Lawyers on Bryan. All doubt about the position of ex-Secretary Carlisle in the campaign is removed by his acceptance of the presidency of the Lawyers' Sound-Money Campaign Club. Whichever of the two Cleveland may stand, his Secretary of the Treasury is against Bryan. With him stand such conspicuous Democrats as Francis H. Peckham, George W. Stewart, Francis Lynde Steiwer, Franklin Bartlett and George Hooley, all of whom stand on a declaration of principles which leaves no room for equivocality. That in our opinion the defeat of Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country. Another plank in the platform of the party is the integrity, honor and purity of the judiciary. They declare, "should be maintained, and the Supreme Court should be continued with power to interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States free from political fear or favor, and should remain as a co-ordinate branch of the government, and the power of political intrigues to influence or coerce." That is quite different in tone from the stuff which Messrs. Schurz, Cookman, Olney and Sherman have been reading and reciting. Bryan's promises are more accurately the sentiments of the great body of Gold Democrats.

Hard to Follow.

New York Tribune. Mr. Bryan is making too many misrepresentations of fact these days that it is hard to follow him. In trying to excuse the disfranchisement of the colored voters of North Carolina, he has asserted that "by the legislation of the last session of Congress the negroes of Porto Rico had even been denied the right of trial by jury." This statement is not true, and if Mr. Bryan does not know better than to make such an assertion his position as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people is not to be slighted. The provisions of the Porto Rican legislation were fully discussed both in and out of Congress last Winter, and the measure was the result of a vast amount of misrepresentation and also of plain lying by its opponents, but not one of them ever held the hardihood to make such a statement in regard to it as the one above quoted.

BRYAN AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We are in favor of fixed terms of office for the civil servants of the Government. We want it so that when a man goes into office he will know how long he is going to stay and when he is going out. We do not want to build up an office-holding class and fill our offices for life; because men appointed under those conditions are likely to have no concern except to draw their salaries. We believe that the life tenure which relieves a man from all further care, is destructive of the highest form of citizenship and ought not to be tolerated in a country like ours.

Everybody at Work.

Keokuk Gate City. The Keokuk Light & Power Company advertised in the Gate City yesterday morning for 25 men, requesting them to report with picks and shovels at Thirtieth and Seymour streets. Greatly to the surprise of the superintendent, not a man appeared. He couldn't understand why an advertisement in this paper should be so unproductive of results, and set about hunting up men on his own account, only to find that there wasn't an unemployed laboring man in Keokuk. Who was to do the work? The men who were called to work already had all the work they could do. Mr. Bryan's wages. Yet Mr. Bryan is iterating and reiterating that the prevailing prosperity is only apparent and not real.

A Wise Business Policy.

Chicago Tribune. The glowing "Jove" of a part of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Joliet is not unexpected to those who are conversant with the trend of business of this class or of any other which involves the use of high capital. It is not safe to continue business when orders are coming in. To do so would only make bad matters worse. The Joliet plant is a high capital plant, the result of the November election. Customers will not give their orders until they know who is to be the next President. In a few weeks' time the result

POWERFUL ARRANGEMENT OF POLNEY

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Harper's Weekly. Mr. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, is a gentleman for whom we have the highest respect. We have regarded him as one of the truly large minds of the country, and any utterance which he comes from his lips is entitled to respectful consideration, but it need not be accepted as a final judgment. Mr. Olney is merely human, and while his conclusions are almost invariably sane, he is quite as prone to occasional error as any other person not gifted with omniscience. So when this staunch and sterling Democrat comes out as a supporter of the Populist Mr. Bryan, announces his intention to vote for the candidate who advocates the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; indicates a preference for the one man in this land who most completely embodies who most thoroughly emphasizes, and most persistently advocates opposition to Mr. Olney's own attitude toward free coinage; and who, as a consequence, is a fundamental champion of all the high ideals for which he himself has stood, because he too has become timid in the face of a wicked and unscrupulous man, he can only regard the situation with sorrow, and lament the pernicious influence of Bryanism upon noble minds.

The support of Mr. Bryan by Mr. Olney should be held in commiseration, not to those who are fighting against Bryanism. It is bad enough when Mr. Bryan makes his appeal to ignorance; it is worse when he affects the merely intelligent; when he appeals to the educated and cultivated mind with his false doctrines, that is the time when he becomes the greatest menace to the commonwealth. We are confronted with this supreme and wholly original situation today. With the aid of the face of his reiterated championship of every dangerous political heresy that has shown itself on the surface since the Civil War Mr. Bryan has succeeded in convincing a vast number of men that Richard Olney for a valid or invalid reason, it is no time for any voter having National honor, respect for the authority of the law, a truly patriotic and a true countryman, to give every coat must come off, and a fight as if to the death must be fought.

The fact that Mr. Olney inspired the first series of warlike notes sounded in the country in the Victory. His tariff message of Mr. Cleveland, is unimportant. There is no use dilating on the fact that Mr. Olney was once ready in a high official capacity to involve this country in a war with a hostile nation, when we were without means of defense or aggression, and must have suffered untold misery because of the possible results of his attitude. His tariff message of December, 1896, he did as a matter of conviction and principle, just as he is now speaking from conviction and principle. The point is that Bryanism has upon one of the ablest and most patriotic citizens and has laid him low. The point is that in five years the comedian of 1896 who made us laugh has become the tragedian who awaits the supreme moment of his life. He is now in a full purpose, and whose success, if it is successful, will be due to his subtle cunning rather than any large-minded statesmanship which he can be shown to have displayed in the past. The point is that one of the most astute lawyers of this country has been won over to the cause of anarchy—madness, pauperism, and a non-union, and under ordinary circumstances quite as obvious to the mind of Mr. Richard Olney as on that day, some six years ago, when with a remarkable foresight he foresaw the course which the country by his advice to the then President of the United States which resulted in the immediate suppression of riot in the streets of Chicago.

Olney forgot the days when Mr. John P. Altgeld and the days when through his influence, or rather his neglect of duty, Federal interference in maintaining the supremacy of the law became the obvious and perilous danger which was courageously performed by the Executive? Has Mr. Olney forgotten the days when the President of the United States leaned upon his shoulder as upon the rock, and his fell strong man in opposition to the forces of repudiation, today not only represented but by reincarnated in the person of Mr. William Jennings Bryan? Has Mr. Olney forgotten the days when he forgot these things, but we hope temporarily only. His letter, after all, was written to a private individual. Perhaps it was not intended for publication, and was designed to express merely his views at the moment of writing. In a Presidential contest August is a hard month for the man of conscience who is sincerely anxious but unable to make up his mind until October that an open mind is able to express itself definitely. We shall therefore take Mr. Olney's letter as a merely tentative expression of his present views in the present emergency. It is interesting for the views which he may be willing to express along about the 1st of October.

Our hope that Mr. Olney will change his mind is based upon the wonderful variance between the government of the day and that which he assumed in March last in his Imperialistic article in the Atlantic Monthly. Our only fear lies in the possibility that the extraordinary letter was written by a desire to get back into the public service.

Trusts No New Thing in France.

Annel's Magazine. The trust system in France, though not embracing so many lines of business as in Germany, has flourished for many years. The iron trade is almost wholly controlled by great combinations of capital, and are the chemical industries. The cheese, paper and a number of other large interests are almost wholly in the hands of syndicates. Combinations in the domain of transportation have had important developments in France, Germany and Austria. The French Government has long been a line entering Marseilles, the leading support of the country, are under the control of a single company, and in league with it is said to be the strongest of the French steamship companies, and also the company that owns all the docks of the city.

Free Silver to the Front.

Worcester Gazette. The way in which the George Fred Williams case has been handled by Mr. Thayer shows clearly that the silver issue is still the paramount issue of the campaign. If imperialism were the paramount issue, as Mr. Bryan claims, Mr. Thayer would be accepted by the Bryan Democrats, for he is perfectly loyal to the Democratic platform on that issue. The fact that they oppose him because of an adherence to the sound-money cause proves that free silver is the main thing that they are fighting for. By showing his hand so plainly, Williams has done much to increase the Republican majority in this state.

Mr. Thayer is the present Representative from the Third Massachusetts district.

Another Successful Strike.

Chicago Railway Age. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has just passed through a serious strike. Grand Master Sargent struck for higher pay, and got ready to fire for another line which offered better wages. Arbitration was agreed upon, and the trouble was peacefully adjusted, the striker being re-employed at an increase of \$10 in his next year's pay. Served him right.

A Good Point.

Boston Herald. That's a good point made by Senator Allison, that if free silver is not an issue, the only issue is the question of the election of the Senate against it. Expansion ought not to be for the same reason. That's so.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is rumored that Seattle has gone to work on the census of 1900. We might as well charge that little bill against the Sultan up to profit and loss. Until Kwang Hsu ceases to view with alarm, he will keep out of reach of the allures. The man who is on the way to assassinate McKinley has been going a long time. Cleveland is enough of a fisherman to know that the whole thing is in keeping quiet. Prosperity is so general this year that even the astronomer's business is looking up. Adial should get to work. There are several nominations which he has not yet accepted. Bryan says our prosperity is largely visionary, but only favored mortals are permitted to see visions. Kentucky justice may be blind, but it seems to be able to see guilty men, who are invisible to the rest of the world. Perhaps Cleveland declines to swallow Bryan because at his time of life an attack of indigestion would be serious. The passing of Admiral Dewey from the proud position of a hero is rough on the poor babies who were named for him. Until Von Waldreue announces where he is going to eat his Thanksgiving dinner, we cannot expect much from him. The editor of a periodical announces, "We don't need any more manuscripts. We are full, and have been for two years." If he speaks the truth he would hardly be capable of editing manuscripts if he had them.

The anxiety of certain hunters to bag Chinese pheasants has led them to make frequent violations of the ordinance which forbids the discharge of firearms within the city limits. Around the hills back of the city are several flocks of pheasants which have been fed by families residing in outlying houses, until they have come to feel that they are wanted in Portland and form no small part of its suburban attractiveness, which is really the fact. But lately numerous hunters have been seeking them that they may destroy them, and unless the police are active in enforcing the ordinance against shooting within the city limits, the bright plumage of the beautiful birds which now may be seen along nearly every hillside path, will soon be only a memory. It is pathetic to see the birds flushed in a walk over the hills toward the city, where they have come to look for their friends, and where, just now, they are more likely to find only men and dogs alert to bring them down. When the snow falls the pheasants sometimes venture into the heart of the residence district, and they never fail to find people who will feed them and extend them such protection as they can, in return for the pleasure of their company. A few arrests of violators of the ordinance referred to will put a stop to the wanton destruction of the beautiful birds, and will preserve them as one of the most attractive sights to be seen about the hills.

Oh! the Democrats of Oregon, that valiant Spartan band, Who make the law the thickest, they were formerly on hand. Penmore, grand old chieftain, in the forefront of the band, Upon his right Pat Powers, with his large, protuberant nose; With Stout deployed upon the left they'd fare the day. And summon their supporters, from the East, West, South and North. Alas! they're scattered like the leaves that fall beside the stream, And the glory of Democracy is veiled in O'Day.

Oh! the Democrats of Oregon, in many a hard-fought fight, They saw their vast majority diminish out of sight. And gathered round the council board, hectoring and ineffectual, To ask each other what it was that they'd done to agitate the masses, and what they'd done. And then they'd notice, while the Cause had suffered great defeat, Penmore, great and mighty chief, had got their words with both feet. But men's affairs are altered, and of all the faithful band, There's not a single leader who stands half a show to land.

Oh! the Democrats of Oregon, they who once were out for blood, They answer to the roll-call by the single name of Mud. And William Jennings Bryan, when he telegraphs out here For news of his majority, will get no old-time cheer; The valiant post of long ago have wandered from the fold, And now are on the vast outside, a region which is cold. O'Day alone stays in the coop, and when in tones full clear B. Bryan sticks out, "Democrats!" he'll feebly answer "Here!"

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Admitted—Cholly—There! I killed that