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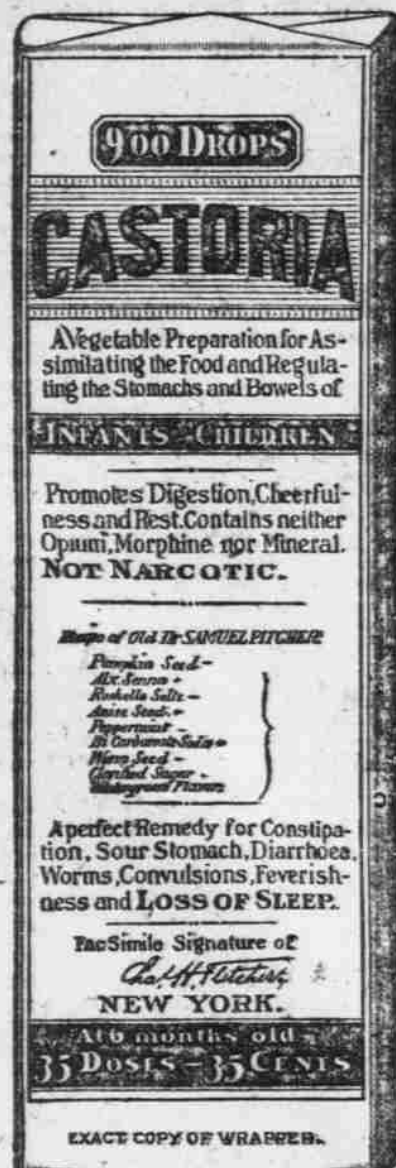
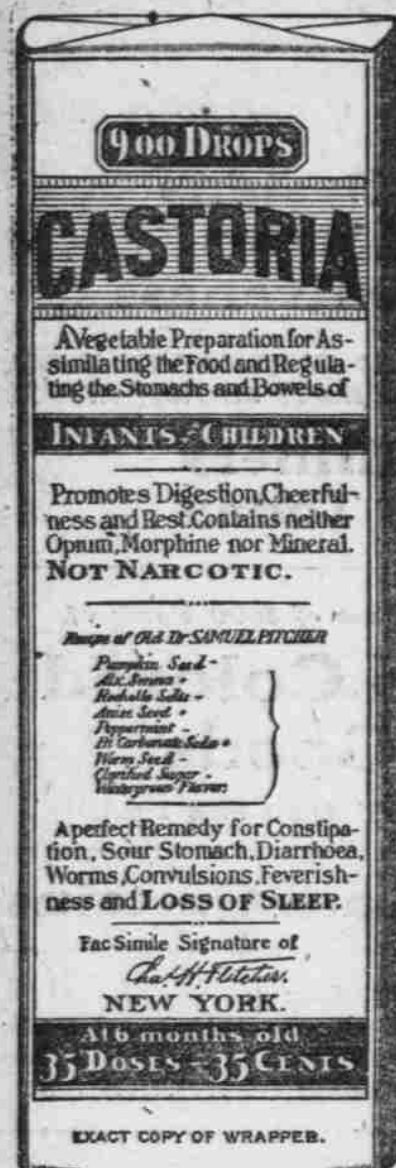
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A FRIEND TO TOM JOHNSON

APPROPRIATION OF EASTERN DEMOCRATS DISCOUNTED.

His Scholarship and Knowledge of Public Questions Generally Are Warmly Commended.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6.—(To the Editor.)—It seems to me that your editorial comments in last Friday's Oregonian under the caption of "William Jennings Johnson," criticizing Hon. Tom L. Johnson and his recent convention speech, is not up to your usual standard of fairness. In denouncing Mr. Johnson as a demagogue and charlatan, you are not only wide of the mark, but you entirely misjudge the man.

Whatever else Mr. Johnson may be, no one fully acquainted with his conduct as a public man will call him either a demagogue or charlatan, unless it be to mislead or deceive.

A demagogue, in the bad sense—the sense in which you use the term in this case, is defined as being "an unprincipled or factious public orator who obtains influence over the mob by great professions and by setting his addresses to the prejudices of his hearers."

A charlatan is defined as "a quack, mountebank; an assuming, empty pretender to knowledge or skill."

Now, Mr. Johnson cannot be called unprincipled, for all his public acts have been distinctly characterized by a most refreshing and unflinching devotion to principle; and, as to obtaining influence over the mob by setting his addresses to the prejudices of his hearers, this is the one thing of all others in which his whole public career has been distinguished for not doing. As an item of evidence of this, Mr. Johnson, during his second race for Congress, in a letter to the writer, September 23, 1894, among other things, said: "I am determined that those who uphold special privileges and restrictions will not vote for me under any misapprehension." And, because of his well-known political frankness and honesty he is spoken of by the disquieted as "eccentric." And, moreover, he does not appeal to the "mob," but to the sober sense of the highest, best and purest of American citizenship. He prosecutes his campaigns with the most successful business men in Ohio. And unbiased persons who know an educated man when they meet one recognize in Mr. Johnson a man of rare scholarship, and one of the very best informed economists in the United States. And, besides, his learning is not of the one-sided sort often attributed to theorists, but it is a harmonized blending of the practical and theoretical, to which is added a strong and vigorous body animated with the spirit of a fighter that may be crushed but never killed.

No Eastern Democrat, no Northern Democrat, no Southern Democrat, no Western Democrat, no Democrat anywhere has or will have any "apprehension" as to Tom L. Johnson. This disturbing "apprehension" you speak of, and will be, felt by those only who are Democrats from the mouth out. All who sincerely believe in the corner-stone of true Democracy, to-wit, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," have nothing to fear from Johnson—all others have.

Now, a few words touching some of his utterances you criticize.

Mr. Johnson states that the solution of the trust problem is to be found "in sweeping of monopolies from the statute-books of the people." This is an epigrammatic statement of an incontrovertible truth. It will not be done, however, "with a broom," as you suggest, but, at all, by a real Democratic Congress, bent on the abolition of special privilege and the restoration of a Democratic republic.

Trusts cannot be destroyed, and ought not to be; for the trust is not an unmitigated evil. Combination of capital to lessen the cost of commodities to consumers is laudable. And when it has that effect it is a public benefit. We had as well try to destroy the tendency of motion to pursue the line of least resistance as attempt to destroy any industrial device which reduces the cost of production; for these things are governed by a law higher than the petty squabbles of human-kind.

The only trust problem that confronts us is that growing out of law-made monopoly which grants to trusts legislative privileges denied to actual or would-be competitors. Probably no enactment of Congress will be enough. Indeed it is an open question whether a Constitutional amendment will be enough, and if it would, whether one can be passed. It speaks truly, for observation and experience support this conclusion.

It is doubtless true that new laws, constitutional or otherwise, can accomplish little or nothing in this matter, but a countermeasure in legislation can accomplish wonders. For what is needed is not more, but fewer laws. Not more laws designed to control trusts, but "sweeping from the statute-books" those laws from which trusts derive their monopoly privileges.

When this is done, all is done that should be done either against the trust or in favor of the people. This would effectually draw the fangs of the trust monster and make it as meek as a lamb; for thereafter actual or potential competition will keep all trust-made commodities down to the competitive point.

Land, tariff and transportation monopolies are those chiefly which must be radically dealt with, however unpalatable or distasteful it may be to certain classes, before the obvious features of the trust can be reached.

The people must either give up the ghost and sullenly submit to a settled policy of trust extortion or repeal the monopoly laws which give the trusts their extorting power.

To say that the people cannot repeal these monopoly-laws is to confess popular government a failure, at least, so far as the United States is concerned, and to leave the ship of State to drift from its moorings and finally founder on the reef of a trust-made monopoly.

Therefore, Mr. Johnson's proposal to "sweep monopolies from the statute-books of the people" is far from the utterance of a demagogue. On the contrary it is the utterance of a wise, good and brave man who loves his country and its people and would fain have them awaken to those National perils which, if not checked, will surely and at no distant day undermine our institutions.

Concerning the money question, I have thought all along, and think yet, that both big National parties have been deluged.

As to what particular kind of metal or metals should be used upon which to print dollars, and as to whether some shall be admitted to unlimited coinage and others to limited coinage is not the real money question in America at all.

The concrete money question before the people of the United States today is, which shall control the volume of the currency, the people through their representatives in Congress (not the currency statesmen allotted to), or shall the volume of the currency be controlled by

private corporations? This is what Mr. Johnson means when he says: "Let me tell you that the money question is no dead issue, as some would have you believe. Dead though it may be in one form, it is alive in other and more radical forms."

Shall the people, through the instrumentality of organized government, or the banker control the circulating medium? That is the question, and all there is to the question, and every well informed man knows it, whether he will admit it or not. It is premature to hold this question as conclusively settled.

Bankers, as a rule, are men of exceptional integrity, and withal a well-groomed lot of very respectable gentlemen. We are informed by high authority, however, that the love of money is the root of all evil; therefore, there are those who think that bankers are precluded from taking a very comprehensive or exalted view of monetary science because their noses are too close to the root.

S. B. RIGGEN.

UPHOLDS WARDEN QUIMBY

DUTY CORRESPONDENT ANSWERS COMPLAINT OF "SPORTSMAN."

Present Law is Satisfactory to Those Who Desire to Preserve the Prairie Chickens.

DUFUR, Ore., Sept. 5.—(To the Editor.)—"Sportsman," in your columns of August 20 takes exception to the action of Game Warden Quimby in enforcing the law prohibiting the possession of prairie chickens in Multnomah County. I trust the title is only an assumed one, and from his writing would judge that it was intended to conceal effectually his identity.

However, it is a strange communication, pretending to uphold the spirit of the law, and at the same time condemning an official for the enforcement of its letter.

"Sportsman" is not so unreasonable after all. He believes the law should apply to "pot-hunters," but for some reason (personal, probably) does not like the idea of the Game Warden watching the trains to catch this class of shooters. I won't attempt to define the term "pot-hunter," but for some reason (personal, probably) does not like the idea of the Game Warden watching the trains to catch this class of shooters.

There is no novelty about the present law, except, perhaps, the honest effort of Mr. Quimby, to enforce its provisions, regardless of the social or political standing of the law-breaker. It is now, and has been for years, unlawful to have Monarchia pheasants in possession in Eastern Oregon, save for breeding purposes. They cannot be lawfully shipped here even to feed the suffering birds in cages. This may be wrong, but we have never heard of any kid-gloved sports at Portland holding indignation meetings about it.

"Sportsman" says: "Any sportsman knows that no prairie chickens exist in the counties west of the Cascades." Now that is a bright, happy thought, and should be a convincing argument in favor of letting Portland shooters kill and ship them from Eastern Oregon until the same condition exists here. It must have been the "pot-hunter instinct" of the man that prompted such a thought. It is true no prairie chickens exist west of the Cascades, but we would remind our Portland friend it is equally true that there are also several counties in Oregon that do not exist west of the Cascades, and this law applies to these.

On account of the nature of the offense, possession of unlawful game must be evidence of guilt. How would Umattila, Sherman or any other Eastern Oregon county, desirous of saving the few prairie chickens yet living in their borders, convict a pot-hunter who could legally claim the right to bring the dead birds in from Waco for the use of his poor, starving family?

Waco has protected her birds for years; they are very plentiful; even a Portland shooter can double the daily limit allowed by law, and retain his reputation as a sportsman (at home).

There has been a great deal of fuss made about Mr. Burrell's case and his use of the phrase "have got" for "must." It times and wound up by spitting an imitative. Under the circumstances it is probable the Bostonians would have mobbed him had they not been restrained by the knowledge that he is President of the United States and a graduate of Harvard. As it is they content themselves with mildly rebuking him and advising young people not to follow his example in talking.

London had \$2.5 per cent. of all the cases of glanders which occurred among horses last year in England.

gully, but he chose to remain silent as to who owned the package and was fined \$100. The Portland shooters will, of course, refund the money, and thank Mr. Robinson for the trouble and expense he saved them by his silence, but these men have no more right to abuse Mr. Fritz or Mr. Quimby for their action than they would a Sheriff discharging his sworn duty.

The present law is perfectly satisfactory to those who intend to see that prairie chickens are not exterminated, and, in spite of boasted political influence to wreck it next Winter, it will remain on the statute book (unless, of course, "Sportsman" would come before the committee with his argument against it).

Mr. Quimby, Fritz and the other deputies for a moment, eye witnesses say, "did the law, are the right people to have charge of our game, and the enemies they make in the discharge of their duty will only strengthen them with the people for the positions they hold."

M. J. ANDERSON.

CUBAN INDUSTRY REVIVED

PEACE HAS BROUGHT TOBACCO-RAISING TO THE FRONT.

Sugar Production is Also on the Increase, and Several Other Interests Are Picking Up.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 2.—In its final settlement regarding the commerce of Cuba, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department dwells particularly on the sugar and tobacco industry of the island, and presents some interesting facts regarding the production of these two commodities. After showing that sugar constituted one-half of the exports of the island for 1901, and predicting that it will continue to be the leading product, the statement is made that there are other interests which are growing and which may become of vital importance to the future prosperity of the island. By far the greatest of these is tobacco, of which in its different forms there was exported in 1901 \$2,000,000 worth.

The report reviews the history of Cuban sugar-growing, which first assumed importance in 1500, when the crop amounted to 200,000 tons. The production steadily increased up to the time of the "Ten Years' War," when it had reached 74,000 tons. At the close of the war, the sugar crop had fallen to 33,000 tons. During the last 10 years of Spanish occupancy, the production varied greatly, exceeding 100,000 tons in 1894 and 1895, and after the beginning of the insurrection running as low as 23,000 tons in 1896 and 21,000 tons in 1897. The average for this decade was about 60,000 tons.

The exportation of sugar for the calendar year 1899 was in round numbers 217,000 tons; in 1900, 287,000 tons, and 1901, 290,000 tons, and during the entire period of American occupation more than 1,400,000 tons.

It is estimated by good authorities that about 2,000,000 acres, or one-fourteenth of the total acreage of the island, is devoted to the culture of sugar-cane. With the establishment of new plantations, equipped with the latest appliances, the planters secured from violence, and a removal of the enormous burdens of the various taxes formerly imposed by the Government of Spain, the acreage in cane may be greatly increased and the cost of production be reduced to a minimum.

Tobacco.

The two great checks to tobacco-raising in recent years have been a lack of laborers and of oxen. What cattle were not seized by the Spanish Government were killed and taken by insurgents to such an extent that in some districts the virtually disappeared altogether, and while this state of affairs existed an import duty of \$22 on oxen and of \$10 on cows, per head, was exacted, rendering it impossible for planters to replenish their supply of cattle, and without oxen the raising of tobacco is profitless. Since American occupation there has been a heavy importation of cattle, and the tobacco industry has already revived. The production, while heavy and important now, is light compared with what it will become if conditions remain normal.

The value of raw and manufactured tobacco exported in 1900 exceeded for the first time that of sugar, but the partial rehabilitation of the sugar industry has so increased the output of sugar that in 1901 its exported value exceeded that of tobacco by about 20 per cent. The acreage of tobacco is greater than that of sugar, but the cultivation of it requires more skill on the part of laborers. The best grade and greatest quantities of Cuban tobacco are raised in the western provinces. The best tobacco of the world is found in the Vuelta Abajo, in Pinar del Rio Province. While about all of Cuba is susceptible to the growth of tobacco of various grades, it being indigenous there, the best grades, and consequently the high-

est priced, can only be grown in a limited section.

It is a matter of note that Cuba, with a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the culture of coffee, last year imported nearly \$1,000,000 worth for home consumption, yet at one time its exports exceeded those of Java. The decline of the coffee industry is attributed to violent hurricanes, and to the growth of the more profitable sugar industry. A singularly fortunate feature connected with the growth and development of the coffee berry is that the tree thrives better in the shade, and that by utilizing fruit trees, especially the banana palm, for this purpose, the planter secures the benefit of two valuable crops from the same land.

Efforts are being made to revive the great fruit trade, which was at one time a very important source of revenue to the island. About \$500,000 worth of bananas were shipped in 1901 as compared with less than \$15,000 in 1899, and \$200,000 worth of pineapples in 1901 as compared with \$20,000 in 1899. With regular methods and ordinary attention to business, Cuba should be able to compete with California and Florida in the fruit trade of the United States.

Awaiting a "Call."

Manchester Guardian.

Now that Dean Bradley's resignation is actually announced, the suppressed aspirations of many months have burst into activity. Clerical hearts beat high under their black waistcoats, and sympathetic wives stimulate ambitions and inspire paragraphs and pull wires with laudable assiduity. It is really pathetic to think of the vast mass of inevitable disappointments which these devout aspirants are preparing for themselves. When the see of Canterbury became vacant by the death of Archbishop Tait, it was widely believed that Mr. Gladstone would nominate a fellow friend, whom we will call Bishop Green. One morning the post bags being opened at the breakfast table by Mr. Green, discharged an envelope bearing the superscription, "W. E. Gladstone." Mrs. Green placed the envelope in her husband's hands, and said: "My love, this is an offer which you should consider on your knees." The Bishop went off with the letter, and the family sat around the table discussing with the domestic chaplain what rooms they would occupy in Lambeth, and whether there was good society at Addington. Presently the Bishop returned, looking a little crestfallen, and said: "I have declined the offer. It was not an offer of the primary, only an apology for not offering it." Tableau.

Blunness Instead of Elegance.

Chattanooga Times.

President Roosevelt's speeches may not be models of rhetoric and oratory, or of political diplomacy, but they have direct, honest bluntness that goes right to the spot. If we mistake not, the President will make friends wherever he speaks.

Hair - Food

Falling hair, thin hair, gray hair—starved hair. You can stop starvation with proper food. Then feed your starving hair with a hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It renews, refreshes, feeds, nourishes, restores color. Don't grow old too fast.

"I have tried two 'best ever sold' preparations, but Ayer's Hair Vigor beats them all for restoring the natural color to the hair, and it keeps my hair very soft and smooth."—Mrs. J. H. Marcum, Sumner, Miss.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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