

NOT FOR GORMAN

Portland Democrats Say He Will Not Do.

LACKS "HOMESPUN HONESTY"

Divided in Allegiance to Cleveland or Bryan, Split on Campaign Issues, the Entertained Host is Lined Against the Senator.

Portland Democrats may be men of many minds, but when Senator Gorman, of Maryland, poses as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President they have but one opinion. This opinion is that Gorman is a thoroughbred politician, shrewd, endowed with a knowing heart, but without the "homespun honesty," an one of Democracy put it, which wins a public man popular esteem and respect.

In the Democratic brotherhood is a frightful lack of brotherly feeling. One faction makes a very wry face when Cleveland is mentioned, and then hammers him unmercifully. The other faction wields the hammer on Bryan, less fearfully, perhaps, but with a delicious "I-told-you-so" refrain. But both apply the "knock" on Gorman without hurting each other's feelings. Indeed, it is real lovely how they get together on this common ground after the heartaches of the past seven years.

"What Mark Hanna is to the Republican party," said E. W. Montague, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, yesterday, "Gorman is to the Democratic party. What Bryan has said of Cleveland, with all its malediction, is true more properly of Gorman. Gorman should be the man to take up the tariff reform issue for the Democratic party after the way he decried the Wilson tariff. I don't see that his tariff will do Democrats any good or Republicans any harm. We had a dose of it already. Yes, I have a candidate in mind. He's Justice Gray. Bryan's straw candidates make me ache."

The party is very much discouraged at the poor prospect of victory next year. Of all the politicians who opened their minds on the subject, not a single one saw a bright light short of five years ahead. The personality of Roosevelt they regarded as having too strong a hold on the country. Mind you, they do not admit that the cause of Democracy would be hopeless next year; no, indeed. But the untainted gentleman revealed under their brave covering a streak of dismay.

The troubles in the unequal competition with the Democratic hosts with satisfaction. The gentlemen think they see ominous signs that Republican prosperity is nearing its end. "We don't want to go into power," said one of the speakers, "we only inherit the penalties of Republican excesses as we did once before. No, we prefer to stay out, and to let Republicans bear the burdens of their own iniquity."

Why Hope to Win? "Why should we desire to put a Democratic President in the White House in 1907?" asked C. E. S. Wood. "To get the leavings of the Republican regime—to suffer the blame of the hard times for which they would be responsible?"

"I can't say that I have either respect or admiration for Mr. Gorman," went on Mr. Wood. "He lacks sincerity. The homespun honesty that brings a public man popular esteem and respect is wanting in his make-up. Bryan is sincere and honest. I can say that much for him, though I don't share his currency view. He is impelled by a true desire to aid the people in their unequal competition with the power of wealth. His object is to teach, to inculcate, whether he wins or loses. Gorman's object is to win an election for himself or his clique."

"Gorman exhibits a tendency to remember his pledge of 1884. Why? How did Gorman help to carry out that pledge? Was the Wilson law an exhibition?"

"The fact is that this Government is being run by a few men who are not the people. The people have very little to say about it. And the politicians of the Gorman stripe, including Hill and Cleveland, are as much tied to the trusts as are the Republican politicians. Will the Gorman people get the Louisiana Senators to vote for free sugar? The blatant cry in a campaign, 'Down with the trusts' is idle. Laws don't put down the trusts. They are not enacted for that purpose."

"What will be the next Democratic issue? I can tell you what it should be," and he proceeded to explain the unjust inequalities of the existing social system.

"But this won't do," he added, "and there's no bringing it about. The Democratic party ought not to win in the next Presidential election, and no true friend of Democracy hopes it will win."

"Gorman a Smooth Article." "Pan-American" is the legend on Bryan's picture that hangs above H. B. Nicholas' desk. Neither did Mr. Nicholas have much respect for Gorman. He's a smooth article," said Mr. Nicholas, "very smooth; as slick as they make 'em. I don't like his goods. Who's my choice? Johnson, or Cleveland. Bryan? Oh, no. His nomination again would make the issue of the campaign too personal. I don't see the man that makes the Democratic party, but policies."

"Then Bryan is out for good?"

"Bryan is one of the best types of Americans. His political career temporarily rejected, will be ultimately accepted. This country made a supreme mistake in demoralizing silver. And the Republicans haven't adopted the gold standard. They've made use of a paper expedient. Gold and silver have been too much of an issue these 30 years to be turned down in a single election."

"It's quite evident to an observer that the party has grown away in large measure, from Bryan ideas. The lack of defeat has had a correcting influence on the minds of many brethren who walked in the ways of the silver oracle. The boy orator, as slick as they make 'em, is worshipped with as blind fanaticism as the idol down in the Chinese joss-house. As time shows up Bryan's fallacies, as what goes up and silver goes down, happy the man that indubitably wisdom and the man that getteth understanding."

Ask a Democrat what the next issue is going to be, and you catch him very much on a loss. Or, indeed, it will be the tariff; of course, without any doubt. If he resisted free silver, he will stop with the tariff. If he once worshipped the penates of the Bryan household, he will bankers after several additional issues, too. There's an anti-imperialist, but never was popular on this Coast, especially when it proposed to give up beyond the sea a land which was won by the blood of Oregon boys. Even Governor Chamberlain, the idol of every Democrat, did not oppose expansion. And then there's free silver, the pesky thing. Whatever is, is right, and if it was in the platform of 1884 and 1892, it can't be wrong; so, really, it must at least be "mentioned" as an issue. And then again there's the many scandals in the Republican administration. Oh, yes, indeed, there will be issues, and plenty.

"It's too bad," remarked Councilman A. F. Fiegel, "that so many men turn shipwrecked when they get into politics." Mr. Fiegel looked extremely proud of his political career and said that he had received \$100,000 in the past year. "Men whose word is good, whose bond

is good, and whose note is good, a majority of them turn rascals in politics, and really lose their Gorman. He's an able man, but he's a politician like, like-well, Quay.

"Haven't Ghost of a Show."

"But we haven't the ghost of a show to elect a president next time," slamming down the top of his desk preparatory to going to the bank, the ghost of a show it is like butting up against a stone wall.

"What will be the issue? Well, tariff reform, principally. No, not anti-imperialism, but anti-corruption in the Government of our dependencies. My choice for the candidate is Olney. He's a man of ability and integrity."

Loyal as ever to the precepts of Democratic faith, the shibboleth of the common people ever on his lips, is Judge Thomas O'Day, as he treads the earth proud of his political pedigree. The Judge is the most elect of the inner priesthood of the party, and withal one of the best men for cartoons that ever happened.

"If Gorman were to frame a tariff bill," said the Judge, "it would be so much like the McKinley bill that an expert couldn't detect the difference. I can't get up any enthusiasm on an issue of that kind. And it's the same with the money issue. Gorman's and Cleveland's ideas on money are the same as those of Republicans. Talk about your Aldrich idea of having currency on bank assets. Money made out of assets of the Portland Savings Bank would be very fine, wouldn't it?"

"Democrats can't win at all unless the candidate secures the support of the Bryan party," Bryan talks today take up with the Cleveland idea; no, not at all.

"What's going to be the issue? Soon or late it will be municipal ownership of monopolies and public utilities. There's no getting around it for it's coming sure. And my candidate is W. R. Hearst."

Judge Bellinger for Tariff Reform. Just the opposite type of Democrat is C. B. Bellinger, Judge of the United States District Court. Judge Bellinger was a gold man in the first campaign and didn't vote the Bryan ticket.

"I don't know that I have anything to say," remarked the Judge, when informed that he had been named as one of the Democrats of quality for an interview. "The fact is, I don't know whether I'm in the party or not," but the Judge did not deny that he was a Democrat. "You know," he said, "I have never taken up with the Cleveland idea; no, not at all."

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NOT OFFERED A MISSION

PRESIDENT BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER DENIES REPORTED OFFER.

DENIES THAT HE WAS OFFERED DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO FRANCE

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, arrived in the city last night on his way home from the East. A man of good stature which one does not realize because his shoulders are more than broad in proportion, he has a square jaw, calm gray eyes and the deliberate but ready speech which seems to become the head of a great educational institution.

"It is true that you were offered a diplomatic mission by President Roosevelt," he was asked as he stood on the veranda of the Portland Hotel.

"No, there is no truth in that," he answered decisively and then laughed into a discussion of the growth of the Philippines which he inquired into the growth of

the metropolis of the country. I did not notice much change in Chicago, in fact, it seems that the West is taking its second wind and becoming more conservative.

"I came West over the Canadian Pacific, and saw thousands of people going to settle in the Northwest beyond Winnipeg, among them being many Americans. Canada is experiencing a great development and is gaining self-consciousness as a nation. The aid which has been sent to England in the Boer War strengthened that feeling, and the relations to Great Britain have been rendered closer by the preferential tariff. Chamberlain's tariff proposals are received with much favor. I had a talk with Goldwin Smith, who thinks Canada's interests tend to closer relations with the United States and to draw her away from England, and he does not like the growth of relations with the mother country. But the possibility of reciprocity with this country, for which Canada once hoped, has become so remote that she has been driven into closer relations with England. She is in a very fortunate position for she is saved the necessity of maintaining a navy or diplomatic service, and yet has all the strength of the empire behind her. Her people have more respect for law than ours, and justice is more evenly administered in her courts than in ours."

"It seems to me that ultimately the Philippines will have some such relation

to the United States as Canada has to Great Britain. It is probable that the islands now have a better government than any part of the United States, but as the people advance they may gradually become self-governing, while their foreign relations remain in charge of this country. The people may not maintain as good a government as we should give them, but they will educate themselves and learn by making mistakes, just as a boy learns the height of a fence by falling off it."

Arrested for Stealing Checker-Board. Harry Jones, 60 years old, was arrested last night at Second and Yamhill streets, by Detectives Kerrigan and Snow, charged with the larceny of a checker-board from the Eagles' hall. For some time past various small articles have been missed from the Eagles' hall, and a watch was kept which resulted in Jones' arrest. He admitted taking the checker-board.

Hill Bound Over on Liquor Charge. ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.) Word was received from Clatskanie that Justice Blackford had bound George Hill, the Astoria sailor boarding-house manager, in the sum of \$400 to appear before the Circuit Court at the October term. Hill was charged with dealing out liquor on election day in the town of Clatskanie.

Portland and the politics of the state. He paid a high compliment to the Oregonian and told of the esteem in which it is held by President Roosevelt. This led on to a discussion of the silver question and the revision of sentiment in favor of ex-President Cleveland in the last few years.

"I saw Mr. Cleveland in New York, and he expressed deep satisfaction at the number of letters he receives from all parts of the country declaring approval of his position. He said: 'Yes, I lost my party, but I could have held my party if I would have been for silver.' I do not pretend to know it, but people in New York say he could have carried that state."

Mr. Wheeler gradually changed the subject to the development of the West, and expressed the opinion that the cities of the Atlantic Coast are developing more rapidly than those of the West. "Boston is improving in all directions, and has a fine subway system; in fact, I could hardly find my way about the city. New York is building an underground railway system, bridges across the river to Brooklyn, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is boring a tunnel under the harbor so as to have terminals in the heart of the city. Men from all parts of the country are making New York their residence in winter; in fact New York is becoming more and more

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TO UNITE THEIR OFFICES

RIO GRANDE AND MISSOURI PACIFIC AGENCIES TO CONSOLIDATE.

Gold Interests Pursue This Policy for Sake of Economy, and May Adopt it in Portland.

The consolidation of the agencies of the Rio Grande lines and the Missouri Pacific at Portland is expected by railroad men. This policy has been followed by the Gould interests elsewhere, and it is believed that an order will be issued within a short time going away with one of the Portland agencies. This action does not necessarily mean a reduction in the force of the systems at Portland, but would concentrate the Gould lines under a single management at the city.

The Missouri Pacific abolished its San Francisco office a short time ago, turning the business over to the representative of the Rio Grande lines. The Missouri Pacific had extensive offices in the California metropolis and was one of the most firmly entrenched roads represented on the Coast. The offices were combined because the work could be handled as well from one as two, and a big saving is effected.

It is understood by local railroad men that the same policy is being followed in Eastern cities, and the only apparent reason why something has not been done with the Portland offices is that this city has not yet been reached.

The Missouri Pacific has offices with the Rio Grande lines in Portland. The freight department alone is represented, Fred C. Neely being stationed here as traveling freight agent. W. C. McBride is general agent for the Deaver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western. It is believed by railroad men that if anything is done here it will be to put Mr. McBride in charge of the Missouri Pacific's agency as well as the Rio Grande's lines.

EXPECT TO MAKE MILLIONS. Promoters of Valdes Railroad Issue Rosy Prospects.

Circulars have been received in Portland announcing the organization of a corporation to construct a railroad from Valdes to Eagle City, a distance of 400 miles. The road, when completed, will give to Alaska with the Alaskan route to the Yukon.

That the project is feasible is believed by railroad men, but there are portions of the prospectus that have been criticized along the way. The prospectus concludes with an optimistic statement of earnings and cost of operation, which is presumed to cover the period of one year.

Some of the figures given in this estimate are questioned by railroad men. For instance, the estimate shows that but 15 per cent of the gross earnings of the road will be needed to cover operating expenses, giving net earnings of 85 per cent. The proportion of expense to gross earnings of well-regulated American lines is 55 per cent, and it is questioned whether an Alaskan railroad could reduce the proportion to such a low figure.

The cost of moving freight as 15 cents per ton per mile. While few railroad men contend that the average cost has ever been figured accurately, it is believed 8 cents is the average cost per ton per mile of moving freight. The Alaska figures may be justified. The cost of transporting passengers is given at 1 1/2 cents per passenger per mile, which is also an appreciable figure.

The estimate of the promoters, whether it is valuable or not, is at least decidedly interesting. Here is the way a year's traffic is computed:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Valdes to China, 100 miles; 30,000 tons merchandise annually; 100,000 passengers annually; 10,000 tons merchandise annually; 100,000 passengers annually; 10,000 tons merchandise annually; 100,000 passengers annually.

Total estimate gross earnings for the railroad \$8,200,000. Less expense of operating each mile \$1,200,000. Net earnings \$7,000,000. Balance net earnings \$7,000,000.

The capital stock of the company is given at \$25,000,000. If the estimate of earnings were correct it would require but little more than three years to return to the stockholders all the money they put into the system. While there is no disposition to dispute the fact that the road will prove profitable, the estimate of profits is regarded as enthusiastic by local railroad authorities.

TO WALK TO SEASIDE. Charles A. Malboeff Plans Long Hunt for his Vacation.

Charles A. Malboeff, chief clerk in the office of the general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, will leave today or tomorrow for Seaside. He will be accompanied by one friend, and intends to walk the distance from Forest Grove. An average of 25 miles per day is to be maintained by the marcher, who, before their return to Portland, expect to cover 200 miles.

The only serious bit of walking the party expects to encounter will be about Tillamook Rock, where the trail is reported to be in bad condition. Mr. Malboeff will carry a kodak, and expects to return with bits of scenery new to photographers.

The party will carry its own supplies and cooking utensils, and the entire time spent on the trip will be in the open. The start is to be made as soon as General

RETURNS FROM BAPTIZING HEATHEN IN INDIA

Bishop J. M. Thoburn, bishop of India, for the Methodist Episcopal church, returned yesterday from his tour in India, looking well. He is the next of his kind in the world, and has been preaching the gospel in the most remarkable manner. The record of his tour through the interior of India, which began in March, is most remarkable. In the Gollat district there had been persecutions. The Hindu holiday was also in progress, when the people vied with each other in outrages. The first meeting was held near Padra, where the bishop preached to an audience of 500 and baptized 153. At Baroda, 228 were received into the church, and 55 baptized. The next day the bishop preached to a congregation of 1100, and baptized 317 persons. This was in all probability the greatest baptismal service ever held in the history of Methodism. At Godhara, a visit was made the mission premises and orphanage. The result of this meeting was 98 baptisms. At the next meeting place a congregation of 1000 people assembled, and 195 were baptized. At Karhal the largest congregation of this tour greeted the bishop, there being 2100 people present, and the meeting resulted in 204 baptisms. Karhal was the next and last point visited on this seven days' trip, where 1400 people gathered from the surrounding country, and 224 were baptized. The total number of baptisms during this short tour was 1747, and the aggregate number in attendance at these services was 9700.

Bishop Thoburn will rest for several weeks in Portland.

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