

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INvariably in Advance.

(By Mail or Express.)

Daily and Sunday, per year, \$3.00

Daily and Sunday, six months, \$1.50

Daily and Sunday, three months, \$1.00

Daily and Sunday, per month, .75

Daily without Sunday, per year, \$2.00

Daily without Sunday, six months, \$1.00

Daily without Sunday, three months, .75

Daily without Sunday, per month, .50

Sunday, six months, \$1.00

Sunday, three months, .75

Sunday, per month, .50

BY CARRIER.

Daily without Sunday, per week, .15

Daily per week, Sunday included, .20

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

(Issued Every Thursday.)

Weekly, per year, \$1.50

Weekly, six months, .75

Weekly, three months, .50

HOW TO RECEIVE THE OREGONIAN.

By mail, express or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the service of the reader.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, 430 Broadway.

Chicago, 430 Broadway.

Denver, 430 Broadway.

San Francisco, 430 Broadway.

Seattle, 430 Broadway.

Portland, 430 Broadway.

Tacoma, 430 Broadway.

Spokane, 430 Broadway.

Butte, 430 Broadway.

Helena, 430 Broadway.

Great Falls, 430 Broadway.

Billings, 430 Broadway.

Bozeman, 430 Broadway.

Cheyenne, 430 Broadway.

Laramie, 430 Broadway.

Rapid City, 430 Broadway.

Sioux Falls, 430 Broadway.

Yankton, 430 Broadway.

Watson, 430 Broadway.

Pierre, 430 Broadway.

Bismarck, 430 Broadway.

Fargo, 430 Broadway.

Grand Forks, 430 Broadway.

Minneapolis, 430 Broadway.

St. Paul, 430 Broadway.

Duluth, 430 Broadway.

Superior, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

Escanaba, 430 Broadway.

Sault Ste. Marie, 430 Broadway.

Marquette, 430 Broadway.

"Oregon," and let each community strive for supremacy. Then it will not be long before the brand "Oregon" will be synonymous with "best" in all kinds of fruit products. Let us not be hasty in concluding that Hood River's reputation is due entirely to superiority of climate and soil. The intelligence, enterprise and tireless energy of the people count for something.

FRAUDS IN STATE LANDS.

After all these years of state land-grabbing, indictments have at last been returned against a few of the men engaged in plundering the public, and perhaps some convictions may be had. The Marion County grand jury has returned the indictments, and has also made an extensive report concerning the manner in which the state lands have been sold. In making specific charges against men who have perpetrated fraud against the state the grand jury has taken a step that promises to bring the greedy plunderers to book. Even though the land thieves have been taken by illegal means may not be recovered. So far as the report is concerned, it contains nothing new, for the facts have been published by The Oregonian many times in the last four or five years. The manner in which the frauds have been conducted is an old story, familiar to all who have read the daily papers.

There are two tanks which the grand jury has set for the officers of the state to—convict the guilty men and to recover the lands. As to the first, there should be no halting and no favorites. The man who has willfully been party to fraud upon the state should meet his proper punishment, in order that he and others may be deterred from simulating in the future. Too long have the greedy plunderers been allowed to live in ease, and nothing that can happen will do more to discourage those who are tempted to pursue the same methods than will a concrete demonstration of the truth that the way of the transgressor is hard.

But the state must move carefully now. It attempts to carry out the grand jury's recommendation that proceedings be commenced to set aside sales of 500,000 acres of land. The Oregonian has no word to say in defense of carelessness on the part of a land board or criminal acts on the part of a landgrabber. Nor is it one of those who are overanxious to protect the "innocent person," but the State of Oregon, which is now throwing its arms around and inviting the good people of all lands to come here to make homes, cannot afford to send out the impression that land titles in this state are insecure. Where land is still held by one who is known to be a party to fraud, by all means let his conveyance be set aside. The reputation of the state cannot suffer thereby. But where the land has passed into the hands of a resident of the other states, who has paid money in good faith, solely upon the credit of the seal of the State of Oregon, of whose lands and customs he knows little, let not his title be questioned. Guilty men should be punished, but the state should not injure itself by wholesale setting aside of deeds or certificates of sale unless the facts present a plain case of fraud.

There are those who, directly or indirectly, in the land-fraud transactions who will seek to discourage these prosecutions on one pretext or another. That the investigation was started for political effect, and that the expense is heavy, are comments already coming from those who are opposed to the prosecutions. In answer to such, let it be said that the investigation is entitled to whatever publicity it can get out of its own official acts, and those of its appointees. Also let it be said that when a government stays the execution of its laws on account of expense, it has admitted its lack of efficiency or of moral stamina. If the prosecution fails to make good in the trial charges, it will then be time to complain of expense.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Chicago is at all times a city of extremes. Capital attacked demands and secures immediate re-enforcement. Labor, seeking to enhance the power of the individual by association carried to its utmost limits, obtains both shelter in numbers and arms for a battle in which quarter is neither asked nor given. Even in these short hours the original cause of trouble is obscured, and the result is to be forgotten. The garment-workers' strike dates from October last, based on demands for shorter hours and higher pay, the closed shop being only incidentally involved. No sound reason has yet been offered for the drawing of other interests into either capital or labor into this dispute. So far it was a limited quarrel. While excuses may be offered for workers in catching on to the strike, and the support tendered by the Teamsters' Union has an admirable side—in that it was the strong rushing to the aid of the weak—yet therein lay the cause of all these after-effects. Financial help given by outside organizations to that involved in the limited strike of the garment-workers would have dragged no other trades into the dispute, and would have been a one fraction of the moral support always accorded to organized labor striving for and within its rights. Under existing conditions of the teamsters' labor and life, their weekly work and wages would have gone on. The scope of the difficulty would have been held within its natural bounds. Although arbitration was asked for and refused at an early stage, yet the history of other strikes has proven that it is exactly in such conditions that public opinion has ultimately won its way and brought both sides to terms.

But how sadly, lamentably, different is the scene of all that declared war on which the sun went down last night. The sake of battle is thrown down by the hundreds of thousands of men. Over the hurled call to abandon work, to add each one his or her mite of weight to the pressure for disorganization and disorder. Public inconvenience and distress are planned for, fought for, in order to embitter public feeling. The daily supplies for daily needs of the population of the second greatest city in the Union is deliberately impeded, obstructed, in effect cut off, to the intent that through the suffering of the innocent the fact of war should be carried to every household. Riot and disorder in the streets, only one grade lower than in the Russian cities, of which, with horror, we have been told. On the other side is the instant appearance of armed men, in majorities, and the numbers and apparent discipline, attempting forcible protection to men who are in imminent danger to life and limb while waiting for the tools of the law at the expense

what should be a harmless and necessary business.

Each hour, as it passes with its story of lawlessness and cruelty, sets yet another barricade in the road of return to sanity and order. Yet that road must first be cleared before remedies can be sought for the bitter differences which cause and maintain this war. If the city cannot, the state must, intervene. For organized labor, without due notice, to cause the wheels to be clogged, or stop, on which the life and health of thousands on thousands of families depend is worse than a crime. It is a blunder of the first magnitude. Such action brings home to us all, as nothing else will, the great underlying fact that the public, the people, society in all its classes, outweigh any section, however numerous, however strong. As in Chicago once before, as in Italy today, the Nation supports the Government, which says to striking men. Cease labor if you so will it, but bring the train service of the nation to a standstill by violence, this you shall not do.

How shall the force of reasoning, how shall the sense of things as they really are, be brought home to minds ignorant of being played upon, who in riot and disorder find at once their element and their reward? To any who have seen and heard, as they are, the races, tongues and languages current in that huge city, it seems, in truth, a hopeless, an impossible task. In such turmoil what has to become of the social settlement, of the agents of help and charity, of the ministers and teachers, who have been spending weary years in trying to raise both young and old out of the slough of misery in which thousands are plunged back today? Is it possible that the great forces at work before our eyes can, without catastrophe, be restored to natural and normal play?

DISCRIMINATION RUN RIOT.

A steamship carrying a full cargo of flour for the Orient was dispatched from this city by the Portland Flouring Mills Company yesterday. The steamship was chartered at a freight rate materially less than that which is exacted by the Harriman lines operating out of San Francisco or the Hill lines out of Seattle and Tacoma. This is the third tramp steamship sent out by Portland exporters within the past six weeks, and another is to follow early next month. The Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, which operates a line between Portland and the Orient, has dispatched two steamships, while these three "outsiders" were being loaded and cleared by Portland business men. During that period the Puget Sound lines have dispatched no less than seven steamers of large capacity, while six have departed from San Francisco under Harriman management.

These figures show the heavy load under which Portland is forced to do business so long as Harriman is endeavoring to divert everything possible to San Francisco and Hill is performing a similar service for the Puget Sound cities. Another noticeable feature in connection with this business that has been handled with the Orient in the past six weeks lies in the character of the cargoes. Of the two Harriman steamers departing from Portland, flour and other local products make up nearly two-thirds of the entire cargoes carried, while only about one-sixth of the cargoes carried from Puget Sound and San Francisco are of flour and other commodities of local production. This shows that the Harriman system is diverting practically all of its through freight to San Francisco, and is handling just as little as possible from Portland.

It also points quite clearly to division between the Hill lines and the Harriman lines of the Oriental freight traffic originating in the East. In this division Portland was apparently thrown a sop in the way of an irregular steamship service totally inadequate to the demands of the port, and in consequence necessitating the charter of tramp steamers to handle our products. In attempting to gloss over this discrimination, some have pointed to the fact that the steamship men call attention to the shortcomings of minor importance in our harbor facilities. The untenable nature of these inconsequential objections to Portland is disclosed by the actual transactions which take place at this port. The steamship Drumbrunt, cleared yesterday, was chartered by a firm in this city at a rate of 10 per cent lower than the rate for the steamer of the Harriman system from Portland or San Francisco, or by the Hill steamers from Puget Sound.

The tramp steamers which proceeded the Drumbrunt were chartered with the option of loading at either Portland or Puget Sound at exactly the same rate at either port. We are thus offered indisputable evidence that Portland is on even terms with the Harriman line in the opinion of shipowners, and that steamers will take freight to the Orient from Portland docks for the same rate that they will charge from the Puget Sound docks. The burden of the discrimination is thus thrown entirely on the railroad company, which is hauling the freight across the continent. It is openly admitted that Mr. Harriman does not extend the railway system in the Pacific Northwest without permission from the Hill contingent, and it is becoming equally apparent that he is not permitted to operate a satisfactory steamship service out of Portland.

But, despite this discrimination, Portland is booming along on the high road to success. She is growing more rich and powerful every day, and also more independent of the corporations which are endeavoring to throttle her. Portland is the only port on the Pacific Coast where individual firms can charter and load big steamships with full cargoes for the Orient independent of railroad assistance. All of the unnatural and obstructive discrimination that can be practiced by the railroads will be powerless to check the growth of the only fresh-water port on the Pacific Coast, and the day is approaching when this city will command enough wealth and influence to compel the great railroad combines to drop their present Portland-be-damned attitude toward us.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith is a very stubborn woman. She declined to escape from the tools of the law at the expense

of her wayward sister, Nan Patterson. The prosecuting officer publicly offered to dismiss a conspiracy charge against her if she would answer certain questions. But she would not, and neither intimidation nor cajolery could make her answer. The wonder is not so much that the woman was loyal to her sister, but that the New York authorities would openly adopt such methods to Life murders. In New York, we frequently hear, the machinery of the courts operates with exactness, impartiality and great scrupulousness. Yet we find the prosecuting attorney deliberately proposing to permit one alleged criminal to escape in order to ignore the lesser offense in order to punish the other. We may expect the attorneys for the defense to express their great indignation at this procedure. And when they do, it ought to make interesting reading in Oregon.

The portage road will soon be ready for business, but as yet there are no indications of any steamboat being built for the river above Celilo. As has been previously stated, there is no profit for a boat to carry wheat to Portland from points now reached by the railroad, unless a higher rate than that now exacted by the railroad is charged. Opportunity for securing steamboats on the upper river lies in pushing the proposed Clearwater line to a successful termination. Retusal of either the Northern Pacific or the O. R. & N. to go into that field results in a cost of from 35 cents to 50 cents per bushel, according to location, which must be paid by the grower to get his wheat from farm to market. The line from Lewiston in connection with the road could make a sweeping reduction from these figures and still leave a handsome profit, and it would incidentally afford the people living farther down the stream a steamboat service, which will not be easy to get under existing circumstances.

Mr. Fred Tollens, one of the hunters who accompanied President Roosevelt, must feel deeply chagrined over the untimely end of old "Clubfoot," the Calaveras, vice-president, and general manager of the Southern Pacific. He is informed with the usual elaborate detail, that it was the desire of the party that the President kill the bear, but Tollens came up while the bear was playing havoc with the dogs and was "compelled to kill the grizzly." Lucky for Tollens that it was not Emperor Bill, the famous "killer," whom he accompanied. The audacity of the man in shooting a bear intended for the President to kill is amazing. The Calaveras was killed by a bullet that hit him in the head and hung it over a limb until the President arrived. The manner in which some men pass up great opportunities for the sake of saving a few dogs is beyond comprehension.

The use of Sand Island, a military reserve at the mouth of the Columbia, has been a matter of some controversy. The Calaveras, vice-president, and general manager of the Southern Pacific, C. H. Markham, who preceded Mr. Calvin J. G. Woodworth, traffic manager of the Northern Pacific; Benjamin Campbell, vice-president and traffic manager of the Great Northern, and now comes E. S. Benson, for nearly ten years in the railroad service in this city, with the important title of auditor of the Panama Railroad.

About a year ago Portland had a spasm over clean markets that lasted nearly a week. Now a fresh start toward reform has been made. A practical woman of high character and without fads has been appointed Market Inspector. Miss Tingle does not propose going about with a club and enforcing the law. In order to work permanent reform, she asks the cooperation of every one in Portland who buys perishable food. Her plan will be presented in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow. Every housewife should read it.

Dispatches from Washington say that the act repealing the lieut-law was passed so hurriedly that a bad job was made of it. Besides there was a well-defined purpose in the hurry—a sort of method in the madness. This much is indicated by the fact that Santa Fe scrip was protected by the repeal and even enhanced in value thereby. There is even a possibility that nearly all scrip was protected and that the settlers are the only ones who have been affected by the repeal.

In Japan every dependent member of a soldier's family receives governmental or private aid. This is possible only in a country where the heart of one is the heart of all. Eleanor Franklin, the only woman correspondent ever accredited to the Japanese war department, will contribute to The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow a narrative of brotherhood without a parallel among the nations of the earth.

Something new in the way of a fighting machine has been taken up by the Navy Department. Scout cruiser, it is called. It is a combination of the ordinary cruiser and the torpedo-boat destroyer, smaller than the one, larger than the other, and combining the speed of each. Three vessels of the new type will be built. These will be fully described in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow.

In view of the contracts made by Mr. Schwab with the Russian government, it is evidently an ill wind that doesn't blow some good to American shipbuilders.

Tokio announces that Japan relies upon her fleet. Even in St. Petersburg this dispatch will be credited, as Japan has nothing else to rely upon.

"The whole world is in trouble when I travel," says Emperor William, but he shows no disposition to make himself a recluse.

Abnormal conditions in Chicago are becoming normal.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In modern cities a street appears to be something to climb over on a trellis or go beneath in a tunnel.

Eat strawberry shortcake and grin at the beef trust.

People would think Stamee twins very foolish to fight each other, but no surprise is occasioned by such conduct on the part of capital and labor.

The injunction works nonunion hours in Chicago.

Much as we are again billionaires and sick, we cannot help siding with them a little when an orator refers to them as plutocrats more than once in 20 minutes.

Lack of support has fattered out the St. Paul Globe.

If the recommendations of the American Association of Economic Entomologists are followed, users of the vernacular will henceforth say, "As crazy as a kinophiliac locust." That is the Economic, if not economical, Entomologists' name for the insect.

Tibetans are murdering missionaries as gaily as if there were no such thing as indemnities.

Cheering news. The Mayor of Ogden promises to attend the Fair, accompanied by the six most beautiful girls in his city. Surfeited as Portlanders are with beauty—more and more undressed as the summer waxes—they will gladly welcome Ogden's pulchritudinous phalanx. For, although the rose embodies the beauty of all flowers, there is no reason why we should never regard the daisy.

Listen to the New York Sun's envious voice: "The Pacific slope is a shame with the Hon. J. Ham Lewis, is after again. The redheaded woman of the Oregonian Portland has a gleeful club of 200 voices; a singing sunset, an ocean of high-colored tone color. Meanwhile the Hon. Tom Watson is making a lot of red-haired music." There are times when even the Sun, which commands all words, and Shakespeare and of course Cockran are insufficient instruments. This is one of them. "Singing sunset" is a gallant attempt to depict the indescribable, but shall that animated glow be likened to a diadema sunset?

Perhaps the thing about her trial that most pains Nan Patterson is the revelation to the world that she used to sign some of her letters "Crybaby."

Carriage should take time by the forelock, and found a home for millionaires that have given away all their money.

Each day brings additional evidence that it was an insult to place San Francisco's defaulting official in the amateur class.

By the bye, have you noticed these stockings that change their minds about so far above the ankle? The foot part is of some dark color, but the stocking suddenly switches to white or pink time you see one of this kind on Washington street you will probably start violently, but when you have discovered that it is not the result of an accident you will take the others more calmly.

Kubelik, the violinist, is reported to intend purchasing a stable of racehorses. There is no reason why he shouldn't have another string if he feels that way.

If Rodostevsky were to consult a fortune teller now he would be advised not to go on a long voyage and to avoid a small brown man with gold stripes on his arm.

"There is a young doctor in Cambridge," says the Somerville Journal, "who hasn't any practice yet, but has killed a horse since he hung out his shingle, driving as furiously through the street as if he were on the way to a patient who was dying. The young medico probably charged up the cost of the horse to his ethical advertising account."

Irrigan's barber shop is to be opened Wednesday and Saturday. Men needing a shave on the days in between can rub their faces in the sand.

A girl porch-climber has been arrested in Seattle. But she had on a swagger pair of stockings.

When the magazines begin to publish numerous stories about John Smith—"John Smith, the Man," "John Smith's Great Career," "How John Smith Succeeded"—do not jump at conclusions. Smith is not yet famous. The infallible sign of fame is the publication of an article entitled "The Real John Smith." For months we have been reading stories of Luther Burbank, surnamed the Wizard, but not until today, when we came across something on "The Real Luther Burbank" did we appreciate his fame.

From a list given by the London Advertising News of Harmsworth publications, one learns that Sir Alfred controls Home Chat, Home Fashions, Sales Prices, Woman's World and His Wife.

WEX. J.

Henry Watterson at Pompeii.

Pompeii, as can be seen on every hand, was what Bulwer-Lytton describes it, a toy city, given over to imitation and luxury. Rome set both the example and the pace. The excavations which have proceeded for more than a century and a half may be said now to be fairly completed. Nothing more is needed to enable the archaeologist to reconstruct the life of the ancient Roman colony—nothing else to startle the modern visitor after truth. The temples, the villas, the theaters, the baths, the gardens, disintegrated at last, lie gaping to the skies in heaps of variegated marble and granite, waiting their story mayhap to be told by the passer-by under the common light of day; a story of indolence and frivolity mistaken by the semi-barbaric mind for pleasure; of gorgeous displays in public places, mysterious orgies in private; feasts inhuman; vicious libations to the gods; gladiatorial combats, chariot racing, human beings fed to lions; all in miniature of Rome, of Rome already beginning its downward course toward the fall.

Art they had to decorate the scene, with and without the peristyles, pictures and statues, arches and colonnades in bronze and alabaster, porphyry and cararra, made luminous by Tyrian dyes and a local red we have not been able to repeat, though much of it is quite restored.

Why the Earth Tipped.

Providence Bulletin. Prussian scientists seem to be somewhat astonished by their discovery that the earth oscillated one-twenty-fifth of an inch the other day. Yet Prussians should know the last to overlook the fact that Kaiser has been on his travels.

SOCIALISM VERSUS DEMOCRACY

Democratic Newspaper Makes Sensational Protest Against the New Doctrines Expounded by W. J. Bryan—Tenets of Jefferson Said to Be Abandoned.

"The New York World, one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the country, printed the following remarkable editorial on April 28, under the heading 'Triple State Socialism Versus Democracy':

"There can be no doubt of the determination of William Jennings Bryan to destroy the Democratic party and erect a party of state socialism on the ruins of the historic structure built by Jefferson. This much was established at the Iroquois Club dinner in Chicago and by subsequent statements made by Mr. Bryan's political friends.

"In the Bryan scheme of things the Democratic party must favor municipal ownership of telephone, lighting and street railway systems, state ownership of all local railroads within each state, including presumably interurban electric lines, and National ownership of trunk lines and telegraphs. With this must logically come National ownership of long distance telephone lines; of all railroads which are not wholly within a single state; of American steamship lines on all navigable rivers, great lakes and on the high seas; of all oil refineries, and of all other public utilities the utility of which is not confined to the territorial limits of the city or a single state.

"Mr. Bryan is promoting the most colossal scheme of centralization ever devised to smother the vital principles of the Republic. A centralized monarchy, similar to that of Great Britain, would not involve such subversion of democratic institutions. And this propaganda, of triple state socialism in Jefferson's name, is the work of Theodore Tilton, the greatest of all opponents of centralization and paternalism. The British troops never wrought such devastation to Jefferson's reputation as the Bryanites are trying to bring upon his political principles.

"Justification sometimes can be found for municipal ownership of certain public utilities. Cities generally have taken out of the hands of private corporations the business of supplying water. Many cities have engaged in public lighting as a whole, and where the electric and gas companies have been able to secure a defensive alliance between Tammany politicians and the outlay gas trust oppresses the people, there is much indeed to be said in favor of the city owning the gas works and distributing gas as it distributes water.

"But as an established fundamental policy municipal ownership of all local utilities eventually would mean state control. Cities are mere creatures of the state and are subject to such rules and regulations as the state may choose to make. State control of the country's utilities, of its electric and gas companies, of its railroads and interurban telephone lines would mean the creation of a political machine that probably never could be overthrown.

"The railroads of the United States employ more than 1,500,000 persons. In all nearly 2,000,000 persons must be in the employ of the various public service corporations of the country. The 1,500,000 more prospective officeholders in the Bryan scheme of Jeffersonian Democracy.

"Everybody knows the power wielded by a man who controls the letter carriers and in city politics by the police and firemen. Everybody knows the power of more than 1,000,000 pensioners in Federal elections. Add to this the public servants now on the payroll all

employees of street railways, interurban railroads, gas companies, electric light companies, telephone companies and steam railroads, and the business of the nation would be completely in the hands of officeholders. With the employees combined for continually higher wages, shorter hours and greater privileges, the state government in the end would remain in the control of the political machine that made the most liberal concessions to these employees. Indeed, the employees themselves would be the machine and administer the government for their personal profit.

"Add National socialism to municipal and state socialism, and the Mexicanization of the United States would be an accomplished fact. With the Federal officeholders in control of trunk lines, the telegraphs, steamships and mines, they would have practically all the industries of the country at their disposal. The producer and the salaried would be in the power of the officeholder.

"The National political machine would have a community of interest with the state machine, and