

The Oregonian

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Portland, Tuesday, August 7, 1906.

Socialism and Its Argument.

Socialism, as the Oregonian has often said, is a hearing. It is strong enough, indeed, if not in its positive or constructive argument, at least in its suggestion—to compel a hearing. It is strong in its appeal against private monopoly, and in its contention for proportional and distributive justice.

But in its constructive argument it is less fortunate. In general terms the programme of socialism is to substitute government management of private industry under state administration, thus making the state the sole employer and putting all workers in the employ of the state.

What are the objections to the system? Such as grow, apparently, out of its inherent impracticability. First, there would be difficulty of assigning employments, since some are more desirable than others, and the less desirable are those which most persons are competent to undertake.

Would the state factories produce any line of high-class goods? What for? Under a true system of equality there would be no class of people to use them, and no class would have means to buy them, since none could acquire anything beyond his daily or weekly wage, which of course in no case could be large enough to create envy in the body of the workers.

These are some of the difficulties that beset this constructive argument for socialism. Most persons think them insoluble. Besides, there is the objection that the system would create a despotism from which all would soon be glad to escape. One thing is sure: The argument for socialism must remove these difficulties, and many more, before the people will give their assent to the system.

The purpose of a tax-exemption law is not merely to relieve a certain amount of property from the burden of government, but to lift a portion of the load from the shoulders of those least able to bear it. For that reason the exemption of personal property to the value of \$300 was limited to householders. It is quite certain that a tax-exemption law of this kind, if established by constitutional amendment to take the place of the statutory provision declared invalid by the Supreme Court, it would be well, then, in framing the new exemption provision, to place the exemption upon a basis that will make it most advantageous to those who need it most.

would not be to encourage the raising of large families, but would be to lighten the tax burden for those least able to bear it. As a rule, the poorer people have the largest families to support. To them, therefore, the greater assistance should be given through a tax exemption.

A WARNING FROM CHICAGO.

The Chicago bank which has been looted of \$1,000,000 by its officers is a state bank and under state inspection. The inspector seems very active, and the bank is being watched. His name appears prominently in the news. He has issued a statement that he does not know where the officers have gone, and another that the bank has been closed for examination. It is a pity that he did not make an examination when he could have prevented the robbery of the depositories. It is a small consolation to the poor people whose money has been looted to know that the books will be looked over now. They will wish to know what Mr. Jones, the inspector, was doing while the cashier and the tellers were making away with the funds.

What is needed in Illinois, and in Oregon no less, is an inspection law which means something, and an inspector who will inspect. Looking the bank over, and making a statement that he does not know where the officers have gone, is not official diligence when it can do no good, has grown wearisome to the people. The unremittent voice of the Nation, and of this state in particular, demands protection from these frequent robberies.

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STAMPED OUT MEN.

The conduct of those on board the ship Sirio, which sank almost immediately after striking a reef on the east coast of Spain, recalls, though with many differences, what happened in Paris a few years since when a bazaar burned where a great crowd of fashionable people were amusing themselves. A terrible panic followed the outbreak of the flames. Men forgot chivalry, duty and even decency in a mad struggle to escape. Members of the old nobility of France fought with women and children for a passageway, striking them down and trampling upon them. It was one of the most grievous of the many fearful aspects of the catastrophe that the strong escaped while the weak and helpless perished.

What are the objections to the system? Such as grow, apparently, out of its inherent impracticability. First, there would be difficulty of assigning employments, since some are more desirable than others, and the less desirable are those which most persons are competent to undertake. Would the state factories produce any line of high-class goods? What for? Under a true system of equality there would be no class of people to use them, and no class would have means to buy them, since none could acquire anything beyond his daily or weekly wage, which of course in no case could be large enough to create envy in the body of the workers.

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brakes upon our human locomotive. The gentleman differs from the boy by virtue of his habits, which extend to clothes, feelings and thoughts. Piety is one set of habits, wickedness another. Bravery is a habit, and so is cowardice. Temperament makes it hard for some men to be brave, but it prevents none from being so. The Marshal of France, who said to his quaking aide on the eve of a battle, "Advance, if you know where I am going to take you today you would tremble still more," was by temperament a coward, but he had educated himself into the habit of bravery. Obedience of an army to its commander is a pure matter of habit. Break the habit and the power of monarchs vanishes like a mist in the sun. The settled order of civilization is only a mass of habits which may some day suddenly dissolve and leave us in that enormous panic which we call anarchy.

When the crisis of danger is upon us it is too late for the reason to work. Reason is slow and painful in operation. It must have time. Hence the wise man gets ready for danger in the days when he is educating himself. He does his reasoning long before it is needed, and plans his daily conduct with reference to the great emergencies which are sure to come to everybody sooner or later. If one prefers to die the death of a brave man rather than a coward in sinking ship or burning theater, he must get ready for it by living bravely day by day until the moment arrives. The man who is extremely delicate one, which demands forbearance and concessions on both sides. Capital cannot get back into the grooves where it is most useful unless labor co-operates; and labor will eventually find its market restricted and depressed unless capital pre-arranges factors in all commercial and industrial life, is aided in repairing the "plant" so that it can again work up to its capacity.

OUT WITH THE SHIRK.

The sentiment in the Palouse country is strongly in favor of labor. It respects labor, welcomes labor and pays the laborer royally. It insists that on his part the laborer work, and so earnest are the people in this sentiment that they will not harbor in their midst idle men who are without money and who are unwilling to earn it. Truly the hour of tribulation has come upon the thriftless, indolent, vagrant class in the inland Empire. They are given the choice of making a way for good wages and "moving on," or work is abhorrent to them, and tramping in the heat and dust is not as pleasant as lying in the shade by the roadside throughout the long, sultry day and foraging for vegetables, eggs and fruit at night. But the temper of those who are anxious to save their crops and willing to pay men to help them, the man who will not work has no place in the community and must move on. This is right. Let no able-bodied man who comes to the back door with ideas of loafing during the winter that will follow this plentiful year be fed. The laborer's opportunity is here and now; the beggar's or the tramp's opportunity is of the past. Work in all lines, skilled and unskilled, is plenty, wages are good, and he who is not content with the situation the situation deserves the fate that befell "the old brown grasshopper" as sung in a doleful ditty and interpreted as a lesson for children in a school reader of a past generation, as follows: Oh, in the long, bright summer time I tramped up no store, And the harvest days are o'er.

It is useless to parley with the man who ought to work but will not; who clings to the idea that he can support him a living and that the lot of the workman is one to be deplored. If, after persistent urging, he consents to go to work, he will not earn his wage. His whole thought is given to shirking. It is in leading when the gong sounds for dinner, he will drop the lifted pitchfork, letting its load fall to the ground rather than upon the wagon; if hoing potatoes, the hoe will drop like its handle was hot. The object of such labor is not to accomplish what it was set to do, but to "lay off" every employer he has had experience with labor of this class. It does not belong exclusively to the agricultural sections, nor is it by any means confined to unskilled labor. Behind it is the grievance of the man who is employed by a tyrant and the man of thrift an enemy.

The employing element in the Palouse country, as shown by the determination to bring all shirks to time by making them work or move on, has set a great example. It is to be followed, if possible, and, later on, let no quarter be given outside of the rockpile to able-bodied men who pose for sympathy because they are hungry.

The Idaho Democrats cannot be dissuaded from their fixed purpose to denounce the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, but are "un-governable" names, Sairey." Nor are they endorsing the efforts of a Republican state administration to bring the murderers to justice. But it is nevertheless a graceful and patriotic act on their part to concede that Steunenberg was murdered.

President Roosevelt has several times found it necessary to declare through Secretary Loeb that his decision of 1904 is "irrevocable." Have the third-termers ever looked up the meaning of "irrevocable" when they think that it isn't really Theodore Roosevelt who is saying it?

The bosses profess to be pleased with the Illinois primary law. It can't be much of a law. The true measure of a law is its efficacy. If it does not change the bosses, there are some gentlemen in Oregon who could give valuable testimony on that subject, if they would.

The whole American press, since the recent divorce in Nevada, has had a few things to say about the deed and his domestic affairs. We wonder if Mr. Corey really feels relieved since he shook Mrs. Corey for the chorus girl?

The Iowa Democrats are the latest to come out for Bryan. Iowa Democrats have always been able and willing to do anything Bryan wanted except carry the state for him.

Mr. Nickell got thirteen months. No use to suggest to Mr. Nickell that it is an unlucky number of months. It has already occurred to him.

APPOLOGIES FOR MR. BRYAN.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is one year, four months and 22 days younger than President Roosevelt. He was 33 when he first ran for President. He also is in his way strenuous. Admiring reporters describe Mr. Bryan as being "fresh as a daisy" when he addressed the Irish Club in London, though the members of his party were fagged by an exhausting tour of the East and Mr. Bryan himself had undergone hospitality in 15 British cities within the week.

Mr. Bryan is evidently in his best form and very active. In the peace conference he was "a leader among leaders." It is promptly explained that he met Mr. Croker by accident, not prearrangement. The New York Times correspondent positively states that Mr. Bryan "will go before the country on three issues." These are stated thus: He will stand for tariff revision, for legislation to curb and regulate the play of money in spite of the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies.

Labor, as previously stated, is temporarily profiting by this abnormal situation, but it is more than ever the duty of labor to aid capital in every way that is consistent with its interest to their natural condition. Strikes and unreasonable demands on the part of labor will only postpone restoration of business and industrial enterprises to a normal plane, and in the long run the laboring man will pay, for the delay. For the moment the situation is extremely delicate one, which demands forbearance and concessions on both sides. Capital cannot get back into the grooves where it is most useful unless labor co-operates; and labor will eventually find its market restricted and depressed unless capital pre-arranges factors in all commercial and industrial life, is aided in repairing the "plant" so that it can again work up to its capacity.

Speaker Cannon in the City.

It is a wonder somebody on the Bowery—of course, he took a tour along that typical New York boulevard—did not sell "Uncle Joe" a gold brick, or a beautiful adventures further up-town work the panel game on him. For 40 years or more this interesting specimen of American institutions has been traveling over this and other countries, meeting face to face the best and worst of their citizens, conducting successful business enterprises, and leading and assisting in the cause of the most important legislation on the statute books, and still, according to the New York point of view, he has not yet cut his eye teeth. It is really hard about the Speaker, that at least there is consolation in the fact that, so far as heard from, he did not get into the clutches of Wall street. The Democratic party never can deal honestly and efficiently with the tariff. The protectionist members of Congress that they get in the East and North won't have their pie meddled with; and many districts in the South, though always Democratic, are in the appearance of development of their varied industries has given their leading men an interest in protection. From the Democratic party no rational amendment of the tariff is to be expected.

A Check to Hearst.

Mr. Hearst's highwayman attitude toward the Democratic party of New York State can succeed only at a time of extreme party demoralization, for the indignity implied in the hold-up would be better resented by the party rank and file in any ordinary time. It does not matter what a candidate's popular strength may be, or how formidable may be his claims to political honors; when a man confronts a party and says, "The nomination or I'll shoot," he places the party where it must allow in humiliation if it delivers the goods. The Democratic party of New York State, in place this aspect of the situation before the Democratic voters is Judge Parker. The ex-Presidential candidate was probably as well suited as any one to the task of checking the Hearst movement, for while he was severely defeated in New York, he is no longer recognized as the National candidate without dignity and prestige in the Empire State. Judge Parker's interview on the political situation seems most timely.

Bryan Sees in Philadelphia.

Don't make any mistake about Bryan. He is a man. He is an actuality. He is a candidate, and he means business. He is coming home to receive the greatest reception that an American citizen has ever had in the harbor of New York, if we except Admiral Dewey. The Democrats are alive to the situation. It will not be long before the American alliance with Bryan, Mr. Emery is the candidate of the Democratic party, and the presiding officer of the Democratic convention will be the newly appointed Mr. Emery. It is said that if the people elected him they would inevitably elect Bryan. Undoubtedly there is danger ahead. William Hearst is a man who carries New York as a candidate for Governor will make that state doubtful when it comes to the Presidency. Mr. Bryan, on his return, is to plunge into politics and make for New England. Massachusetts is faltering today in her allegiance. There is no use in closing our eyes to the situation. Add to New York and Massachusetts a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, and where shall we bring up when the Presidential campaign is on?

Labor is Politics.

Labor, it may be mentioned, has a good deal more to consider at this time than the eight-hour law and the anti-injunction bill. No candidates for Congress anywhere in the smallest chance of success, are running on platforms exclusively for or against those propositions. General policies are at stake, and labor is interested in all of them. It is deeply interested in the tariff and quite as much so in good money. It may very well ask itself, and ponder well the question, if it would pay in the long run to support a man who in addition to favoring the anti-injunction bill, favors also free trade and free silver at 16 to 1. Such a man if elected to Congress will have to vote on a number of propositions, and as labor is in inquisitive mood it should interrogate candidates all along the line. For what would it profit labor if it secured its anti-injunction bill and the complete enforcement of the eight-hour law if men it should help elect on those issues fixed upon its franchise and commercial welfare? Labor very properly asks for a fair and sympathetic consideration of its interests at the hands of the electorate, but it is itself bound to give as fair and sympathetic consideration to the interests of others, and most especially as those interests are also its interests.

More Jewels, but Fewer Automobiles.

A big increase in the value of precious stones and a slight decrease in the value of automobiles figured at this port during the week ending August 4, 1906, as compared with the corresponding week last year, is shown in a summary just issued by the Appraiser of Merchandise. The jewels were appraised at \$28,967.71, as compared with \$28,510.20 last year. There were imported 107 automobiles, including eight of domestic make, all valued at \$75,851.25, as compared with 98, valued at \$82,179.57 last year.

Modest Man.

Catholic Standard and Times. Mr. Bragg—Miss Gushington? No; she's not for me. She told me the other day that her husband must be handsome rather than wealthy.

Miss Acum—Well, you're not wealthy, but then—

Mr. Bragg—That's just it. She literally threw herself at my head, and I don't like that sort of thing.

FRIENDS TRYING TO SQUARE HIM FOR HIS TALK ABOUT SILVER.

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BOTH HARTJES IN PILLORY.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—The end of the famous and sensational Hartje divorce case was begun today when arguments were begun before Judge Frazer. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hartje endured the ordeal when the lawyers made arguments, both libellant and respondent getting a hot scoring, the conclusion for today being a speech by John Marron for the libellant.

Reference to the children of the couple seemed to move Mr. Hartje and his wife very much. During Mr. Marron's arguments, Mrs. Hartje at times grew ghastly pale at Mr. Marron's assertions. Mr. Hartje was greatly affected by the statements of Mr. Marron that he had not kissed his children for a year.

Motive of Mrs. Hartje's Desertion.

W. R. Rodgers made the first address for Mr. Hartje. He made a sharp attack on the character of Mrs. Hartje. He spoke for a little more than an hour. He referred first to the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Hartje, saying that the real reason for her desertion was to be found in the love letters addressed to her by the respondent, which she had destroyed. Mr. Rodgers devoted his address to an effort to beat down the evidence relating to the alleged visits of Augustus Hartje to resorts of questionable character. He pointed out that Mrs. Hartje had left her home to visit her mother in Chicago. Concerning the letters which the defense alleges are forgeries, Mr. Rodgers said the style and manner of the missives were not those of genuineness. From beginning to end, he said, thoughts were expressed as they would flow. Mr. Rodgers referred to Madam as one below Mrs. Hartje in social position. He said: "The letters show that the writer was displaying only a physical interest in the object of her solicitude. She told him that his nails clean, not to eat fast and to bathe properly." "It is these trivial things that stamp them to my mind as forgeries."

Mrs. Hartje Sheds Tears.

Mrs. Hartje overcame by the weeks of excitement, gave way to her feelings as her attorney, Marcus W. Acherson, Jr., completed his speech. Mr. Acherson declined to the pathetic side of the case and Mrs. Hartje cried silently. During her scathing arraignment by Mr. Rodgers Mrs. Hartje wept. She told him, in express by her looks her disgust at what was being said.

It is expected that the arguments will be completed in a day or two. Judge Frazer will leave the city tomorrow and the decision is not expected until Fall. Five persons who are to have been in attendance at the trial will be arrested when a decree has been made. Charges of conspiracy in connection with the Hartje case were made by the attorneys for the plaintiff. It is said, will be brought against these persons in behalf of Mrs. Hartje, whose attorney, Marcus W. Acherson, Jr., made in the bill of particulars. The names of the parties are being guarded closely. The hearing of the cases of Detective Staubb and Anderson, who were arrested immediately after testifying in the Hartje case some weeks ago, was set for today. Mrs. Hartje is expected to have been in court with the arguments in the divorce case. They are charged with larceny and entering to her solicitude. She told him that from the trunk owned by Tom Madine.

THAW'S WIFE SEEN WITH WHITE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The prosecution in the case against Harry Kendall Thaw, in connection with the murder of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had been in the company of Stanford White since her marriage to Thaw. The witness is Joseph W. Jordan, in a prison cell from the Hotel Indian River, at Rockledge, Fla.

Mr. Jordan was treasurer of the "White" company, in which Evelyn Nesbit had a part. Some weeks ago he appeared before Assistant District Attorney Garvan, having been subpoenaed in connection with the case. He was the manager of the "Wild Rose" Company, but refused to tell anything, saying he would testify when forced to do so by a grand jury subpoena. The writ of prohibition secured by the defense, however, prevented this action, and the evidence was not secured.

Mr. Jordan is said, could swear that he had seen White and Mrs. Thaw together within about a week of the shooting. "I came up from Indian River about two weeks before the tragedy," Mr. Jordan is reported to have said. "I had been here more than a week, and it was about a week before the shooting. I saw them together. I had walked from the East side toward Broadway, and had just passed the Hotel Washington Hotel, Twenty-ninth street, when I saw them. I spoke to them, and am certain of my testimony."

Jerome Will Prosecute Thaw.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—District Attorney Jerome announced today that he would personally conduct the prosecution of Harry K. Thaw, who is awaiting trial on a charge of murdering Stanford White.

Minister Peirce in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 6.—Herbert H. Peirce, the newly appointed American Minister in Norway, arrived here this afternoon.

MORE JURORS FOR STANDARD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—(Special)—The investigation by a special Federal grand jury of the charges of illegal rebates by Chicago railroads to the Standard Oil Company, that was to have begun today, was postponed at the last minute until tomorrow, because the venire developed a shortage for various reasons. Instead, with United States Marshal Luman T. Hoy in personal charge, six Deputy Marshals started to seek seven additional grand jurors to fill out the venire.

One additional witness was subpoenaed during the day. He is L. Johnson, freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. D. J. Grammer, in charge of the New York Central lines west, with headquarters in Chicago, who was to have been the first witness in Chicago, went to Jamestown, N. Y., at the instance of District Attorney Sullivan to appear before a New York grand jury.

Two Grand Juries to Meet.

Another grand jury is to meet next Monday and rebate matters in connection with the Standard Oil's monopoly also will be submitted to it. The jury which meets today is summoned from the old jurisdiction of the Northern District of Illinois and will have cognizance of acts committed prior to March, 1905. The second jury will deal with the matters which occurred subsequent to that period. The two are made necessary by the changes in the Federal Court district.

Study Juror's Affiliations.

With but three exceptions the men summoned for this jury service come from small towns in the Northern District of Illinois and secret service men have been busy learning their affiliations, not only with the Standard Oil, but with the railroads which are implicated. The Standard attorneys have been no less busy, but they are at a disadvantage, in not knowing where the Government will strike. The matters to be investigated include violations of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Elkhart case, which was decided by the state commerce act. The prosecution is based on the Garfield report, submitted May 2, 1906, and the first active step was in the hearing of a Chicago grand jury held in the Federal Court district. It was found that the offense complained of was committed in Chicago, and consequently not within the Ohio jurisdiction.

Two Discriminations Aligned.

The Cleveland case grew out of a storage charge for this jury service come from small towns in the Northern District of Illinois and secret service men have been busy learning their affiliations, not only with the Standard Oil, but with the railroads which are implicated. The Standard attorneys have been no less busy, but they are at a disadvantage, in not knowing where the Government will strike. The matters to be investigated include violations of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Elkhart case, which was decided by the state commerce act. The prosecution is based on the Garfield report, submitted May 2, 1906, and the first active step was in the hearing of a Chicago grand jury held in the Federal Court district. It was found that the offense complained of was committed in Chicago, and consequently not within the Ohio jurisdiction.

TO STIR UP THE ICE TRUST.

Grand Jury Will Investigate—Jerome Predicts Ice Famine. NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The attention of the August grand jury today was called to the conditions governing the sale of ice in this city, and the grand jury, in connection with the investigation, brought up the matter in his instructions to the jury. District Attorney Jerome this afternoon declared that the ice trust investigation would come before the grand jury on Wednesday. He said that there might be a famine in ice before September.