

The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Subscription Rates: In Advance.

(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$4.00
 Daily, Sunday included, three months, 1.25
 Daily, Sunday included, six months, 2.25
 Daily, Sunday included, one month, .45
 Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$3.00
 Daily, without Sunday, six months, 1.75
 Daily, without Sunday, three months, .95
 Daily, without Sunday, one month, .30
 Sunday, one year, .50
 Sunday, six months, .30
 Sunday, three months, .15
 Sunday, one month, .05

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$4.00
 Daily, Sunday included, three months, 1.25
 Daily, Sunday included, six months, 2.25
 Daily, Sunday included, one month, .45

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order, money, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 15 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 25 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 45 to 64 pages, 4 cents.

Foreign Postage—Add 50 per cent.

Advertising—See the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 412 Tribune Building, Chicago, rooms 210-212 Tribune Building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908.

THE MAN AND THE DOLLAR.

"We intend to place the Man above the Dollar." It is a fine sentiment. But nobody can tell what it means. In the final definition, however, it can only mean that the man who possesses property is to yield to the man who has none.

Sentimentally, "the man above the dollar" is fine. It fits the case of the poor fellows who work in the rock quarry at Kelly's Butte. The dollar there is above the man. Oppression is there, with all its centralized power. There is no protection against oppression; the dollar is the agent of this oppression—the dollar above the man.

The Dollar above the Man is as good a sentiment as Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, which was given to the world by the great French nation in 1789. But it is not the same. The true equivalent of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. France has paid for it by humiliations extraordinary. She isn't talking now about Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. It may not cost us so much to copy the motto of the Man above the Dollar. For one of these phrases is as dangerous as the other. But we trust to a reserve of good sense among our people. The dollar is nothing but an expression of property. Property is unequally divided. It always was; it always will be. It is the very nature of property to be unequal. But property must have recognition by government and protection by law. The phrase "The Man above the Dollar" is virtual denial of it.

But possession of property does give power, or a kind of power; and most of our laws and regulations are based on the basis of property. Property is defended with defense and protection of the rights of person and property of the weak against the strong. Individual rights, personal rights, are always first. No man's property can stand a moment in law against another man's property rights. The dollar is not above the man.

If one desires to realize how far the man is above the dollar, let him look in on any court where personal rights are on trial against property rights; where a poor man, who can make any show of justice, has a case against a rich man, who appears to have oppressed him. The court will instinctively avoid trials of this description. Realizing that the man has every advantage over the dollar, they keep out of court whenever they can. They "settle," and make sacrifices in doing it, rather than go to any jury. In our system it is impossible for the dollar to be above the man.

Yet of course men wish to protect their property from spoliation. There are times when they even have to make resistance to labor organizations. Strikes occur; and the strikers, if rage runs high, wish to destroy the employer's property and business. Are they to do it without restraint? Are they to get at once into the middle of the dispute over the injunction. Yet the injunction must not be used oppressively. Still, it must be used. How far, and under what conditions, is subject of debate. The demand that it shall not be used at all, in cases involving the dispute, will not be deemed by the courts just or reasonable; and, no matter what political party may be in the ascendant, it will not prevail.

If any one thinks the dollar is now above the man, let him try to engage labor in employment not included in the union organizations. You can get carpenters, hewers, and bricklayers, and plumbers, in Portland, if you will pay their scale; and if you want your work done and feel you can't wait, you will pay it. Very well. But if you want men to work in the suburbs or in the country; if you have land to be cultivated, or harvests that must be gathered, or cattle to be cared for, or fences to be set, or fruits that must be gathered and marketed in season, then you will find the man above the dollar; the output of your land will hardly suffice to induce him to work; if you employ him you will get little or nothing out of him; he insists on his eight-hour day and will not exert himself during his eight hours. Besides, he doesn't want any of these "outside jobs"; they don't suit him; he wants to work in town, near the poor man's club, the beer joint. Can one wonder at the progress, throughout the rural districts and country towns, of prohibition, through local option? The employer wants the Man to earn his Dollar. He would like to have pay for his own labor, investment and effort; some profit, even a little, out of his product. But in vain he appeals, cap in hand, before the Man. If you wish to know how far the Man is above the Dollar, just look in on the gardens and orchards and harvest fields of Oregon and Washington, this blessed day!

Yet there is a field in which greed and wealth and gain must be curbed; and President Roosevelt is a pioneer in it. Special privilege is the source of evils which can be abated only by destruction of special privilege. The great sources of these abuses are franchises, public grants, transportation rebates, and protective tariff. These abuses, in one form or another, have existed since the foundation of the Government, and under all parties. The present administration, under President Roosevelt, has done more than all other administrations and all other instruments together, to focus public attention on these abuses and to bring the force of law into operation against them. It is the work of the righteous Man against

the unrighteous Dollar. The country is thoroughly penetrated with the spirit of this movement, and will continue it. It is the property specially of no party. The abuse is not to be abated by appeal to catch-phrases, for the purposes of an election, but by an awakening and growth of the public conscience in the whole citizenry. Already the awakening has been so great that there will be few abuses of these descriptions hereafter. Franchises will no more be obtained so easily as those were gotten in Portland some years ago; the days of land grabbers are over, and so are the days of railroad rebates, and even the protective tariff is to be shorn of its conspicuous features of plunder. But these things are not the work of political parties. They come about through movement of the public mind that is independent of all parties and above them. All rascals about the Man and the Dollar, in relation to them, is stuff for the ears of the groundlings.

CANDIDATE AND PLATFORM.

Bryan is the candidate. He may be elected. But there is much doubt, even in his own party. He has much to contend with. He has the judgment and steadiness of the American people to contend with. It will be for him a hard trial. He does not represent the earnest and settled purpose of the American people. He floats about in the eddy, does not run with the stream.

What does he represent? The reactionary spirit of a past, defeated again and again, against the general current of our National life. He represents the timid and superficial, in the course of our history; the untried ideas of protesters and obstructionists; the vague longings of those who think they want something, but don't know what they want, nor how to formulate their desire.

Everything his party has contended for these fifty years is now abandoned. Of the old contention of state authority against National purpose and power, now no more. The Democratic party exists only because there must be an opposition party. It drifts in the current of our National life. It is a national movement; at times may seem to arrest, confuse or interrupt the course of the stream. But opposition is good. It forces the mind that controls the general movement to re-examine its positions, and to modify, or, in less, its general course. This opposition has no policy of its own. It cannot be constructive. But it has its uses as a check upon the general trend. It does a great thing sometimes, as when it nominated and elected Cleveland. But in such cases the event turns its own designs against itself. Cleveland was no real representative of his party. They who elected him deceived themselves in him. Bryan, since the Civil War, is the one representative of the party. Before the Civil War its representatives were men of the slave propaganda.

Its platform varies little now from that of its opponents. It has been whipped so often when it asserted itself that now it is content simply with opposition. There always will be a large body of citizens who desire change of parties in government. The Democratic party is now merely an opposition party. In the days when it was aggressive, and the desires of his party were put into its platform, Bryan could not win what he wanted. He has now abandoned the purposes on which he made his former efforts, and falls back on attempts to split hairs and offend nobody. How different the impulsive and aggressive platform of 1896 from the studied, cautious and carefully balanced platform, the work of phrase-makers! In 1896 the spirit of the platform was active, eager, insistent, passionate. The present performance by contrast is tame, humble, even apologetic. It has no part of the vim and vigor and verities of the platform of former years. The party now is in need of what politicians call an "issue." It may, indeed, win without one. But that would be no victory.

But it is hardly reasonable to expect a party that has been beaten fifty years to stand its ground, for assertion and defense of its old principles, especially since the single victory it has won during this long period was the severest defeat it ever encountered. Yet the Oregonian does not now attempt to predict the result this year. It only knows that the Democratic party of the old days is dead!

THE DENVER TARIFF PLANK.

There is little fault to be found with the tariff plank adopted by the committee on resolutions of the National Democratic Convention. It favors revision by an immediate reduction of import duties. This every disinterested person must admit to be a reasonable aspiration. Most of the Dingley rates are too high. They ought to be reduced. The sooner they are done the sooner the agony will be over. Very likely any reduction no matter how slight or how carefully guarded, will produce something of a disturbance, just as a good dose of quinine raises a patient's temperature. Still, for all that, quinine is an excellent medicine and so is tariff reduction.

But the plank goes farther and demands that articles which compete with trust products shall go upon the free list. This also would seem reasonable, were it not impracticable. How is decision to be made as to what are trust products and what not? Such a list might, however, have the dissolution of certain trusts. The platform also would lower the duties on goods which our manufacturers sell cheaper abroad than they do at home. One can hardly imagine that it would cause them much distress to give Americans the same prices as become so general in the East that nearly all of the trust companies and large banks have reduced the rates of interest. This is a remarkable proceeding at this season of the year, when there is always a heavy drain on the city banks for funds with which to move the crops. It will have the effect of releasing a considerable amount of money that will now seek investment in enterprises where the returns are more satisfactory than from the small interest rate paid on a glutted money market.

Not only have the great financiers of the country emerged from their storm cellars, but the smaller ones are also recovering from their fright. A Pendleton man a few days ago cashed in \$25,000 in money orders which he had held since the panic began last Fall, and a small fire in Portland disclosed the fact that a

laboring man had \$300 on deposit in a tin can under the rafters of the building. These minor incidents show the universal holding practice. There is on every hand so much evidence of the return of prosperity and of the soundness and underlying strength of our economic system that these hoards, large and small, whether in the safety deposit vaults, in Government money orders or in tin cans and teapots, are again coming into sight and being placed where they will not only bring returns to the possessors, but will have a far-reaching effect on the general business situation. Low-water mark in American property has been passed, and we are again moving up on the flood tide.

STRONG WHEAT MARKET.

Of almost equal importance with the size of the wheat crop is the price at which the great American staple can be marketed. Last year the Pacific Northwest experienced the benefits of that happy combination, a big crop and high prices. This year the crop will be much smaller than a year ago, but, fortunately for the growers, there is very little prospect for low prices. The market throughout the season has shown surprising strength, and the occasional weakness that has appeared at times during the past six months has always been so quickly dispelled that it resulted in very little loss to the holders of wheat. Not in ten years has the statistical position of the cereal exhibited so much strength in this country as at the present time, and this strength is reflected in prices far above the average for the opening of a new season.

The September option in Chicago yesterday touched 90 cents and December sold above 91 cents per bushel. These prices have been maintained without extraordinary crop-damage reports, or apparently any other bullish feature of importance, except the strength of the foreign market and the rapidly shrinking reserves in this country. The American visible last Monday showed a decrease of 1,545,000 bushels, and had dropped to a total of 13,827,000 bushels, a figure touched on a corresponding date but once in the past ten years. This depletion in the American stocks was due to the free selling that was induced by the high prices in Europe, and for the year ending June 30 the exports of wheat amounted to 36,000,000 bushels greater than for the year ending June 30, 1907.

These exports of more than 200,000,000 bushels were made from a crop that was fully 100,000,000 bushels smaller than its predecessor, although a carry-over from the preceding year undoubtedly contributed to the amount. As matters now stand, a new American crop is coming on the market at a time when there are but scanty stocks of old wheat remaining and the Argentine shipments are very much reduced. The extent to which crops are dependent on this country and the Argentine for supplies is shown in world's shipments for the past year. The total from all of the exporting countries was 455,988,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 22,000,000 bushels from the preceding season. The Argentine, with an increase of 16,000,000 bushels, and the United States, with an increase of 36,000,000 bushels, were the only countries in the list that showed an increase.

For the season now opening the outlook is favorable for a much larger American crop than last year. The crop of a Argentine, of course, still an unknown quantity, as harvest does not begin until December. Of the other foreign countries there is very little that would point to cheap wheat. Russia, usually a dominant factor in the European grain trade, does not promise any greater yield than last year; India is bad, and England, France and Roumania worse than last year, with the slight improvement in Germany insufficient to have much effect on the market.

As has previously been said, the crop of the Pacific Northwest will fall far short of the bumper crop of last year, but if present prices are maintained, as now seems probable, the amount of money placed in circulation by the crop will be far above the average of many years preceding 1907.

ON THE FLOOD TIDE.

Notwithstanding the most unfavorable climatic conditions, and the perplexities and uncertainties of a Presidential campaign, there seems to be a steady improvement in the industrial land throughout the country. So long as the most encouraging signs are seen in the gradual resumption of activity in the railroad business, a Chicago special in Wednesday's Oregonian reports that, in the two weeks ending June 24, there was a decrease of 36,720 in the number of idle cars in the country. The latest report of the American Railway Association, dated June 24, shows the total of idle cars on that date as 312,847, compared with 413,338 on April 29, when the maximum was reached. As a business barometer the railroad situation approaches nearer to normal than any other factor in our industrial life. Practically all of the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the country are so closely interwoven with those of the railroads that the latter have become one of the most important nerve centers of our economic system, and nearly all other lines of industry rally or decline in sympathy with railroad prosperity or adversity.

It is expecting too much to hope for an immediate return to the remarkable conditions which were in evidence a year ago, but there are so many signs of improvement that it now seems certain that we shall enter on the new crop year in much better shape than seemed possible six months ago. The railroads are not the only institutions that point unmistakably to the return of good times, for the evidences are plentiful on every hand. Banks throughout the country are well supplied with money for all legitimate purposes. The plethora of funds has become so general in the East that nearly all of the trust companies and large banks have reduced the rates of interest. This is a remarkable proceeding at this season of the year, when there is always a heavy drain on the city banks for funds with which to move the crops. It will have the effect of releasing a considerable amount of money that will now seek investment in enterprises where the returns are more satisfactory than from the small interest rate paid on a glutted money market.

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THE RECOMMENDATION OF COLONEL ROESSLER.

The recommendation of Colonel Roessler that the big dredge Chinook be repaired and placed in service on the bar at the entrance of the river will meet with general approval. The jetty is doing most satisfactory work, and with its completion there is expected a wonderful improvement in the depth of water. It has been effectually demonstrated, however, in all ports throughout the world that occasional dredging is a necessity in all bar harbors, and the Columbia is no exception. The battering of the sea where the big storms of winter from the river meets the ocean has a tendency to harden the sand at the bottom to such an extent that a dredge is needed to stir it up so that the current can get a chance to sweep it away. Either the Chinook or a smaller and more suitable dredge should be permanently stationed at Astoria, and the Chinook could be used at Grays Harbor, Coos Bay or other ports which might require its services.

HERE IS THE DENVER DELIVERANCE.

Here is the Denver deliverance on injunctions, reduced by jackpans, spokeshaue and sandpaper to smoothness and tenacity. To wit:

Questions of judicial ethics have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated alike, and that, in any case in which injunctions are issued, if no industrial dispute were involved.

IT WAS AS FAR AS THE CONVENTION HAD COURAGE TO GO.

It was as far as the convention had courage to go. But it is practically without force or meaning, since, as H. E. Fuller, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, pointed out to the committee yesterday, no law can be enacted which would give a judge the basis of a decision as to whether or not the writ would apply in any given case; in other words, whether a labor dispute did or did not exist, was or was not involved.

THE OREGONIAN HAS NOT BEEN PAID.

The Oregonian has not been paid to observe that the views of Mr. Fred V. Holman, who was National Committee man, have not accorded fully with those of the delegation, which is wholly Bryan. Mr. Holman's attachment to the "conservative" element of the party brought out some mighty good stuff for the Oregonian about Judge Parker, and threw strong side-lights on several features of the Bryan convention, not noticed by others. "The delegation," it seems, has stood at the phone, taking directions from Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Holman had broader views of his duties and privileges as a Democrat.

THE DALLES IS TO HAVE A NEW \$50,000 HOTEL.

The Dalles is to have a new \$50,000 hotel, a long-needed improvement. There is an ever-increasing number of tourists who leave the westbound trains at The Dalles for the purpose of making the daylight trip down the Columbia River. Travel of this class has been much hampered in the past by the poor hotel accommodations at The Dalles, and, with that objection removed, there will be an increase in this class of business as well as in general travel, which for some years has made great efforts to avoid an over-night visit to the Wasco County metropolises.

IF JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S OBJECT IN RUNNING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT WAS TO GET ADVERTISING, HE SUCCEEDED.

If John Hays Hammond's object in running for Vice-President was to get advertising, he succeeded. But that's all he got. What is he going to do with his unique reputation of being a Vice-Presidential candidate who never got a vote or had the prospect of any?

A GREAT DEAL OF SPECIAL INFORMATION WAS IMPARTED TO THE ALMIGHTY BY THE OPENING PRAYER AT DENVER YESTERDAY.

A great deal of special information was imparted to the Almighty by the opening prayer at Denver yesterday, delivered by Rabbi Samuel Koch, of Seattle. As a unique production the prayer is worth reading.

It will not be possible to maintain a political party or dissatisfaction with the present administration so long as civilization exists one man will have more, or less, property than some other.

During the heated term it is just as well to let the fire horses go a bit slower than the usual jump. Better a little more damage than the loss of the handsome, intelligent creatures.

Somebody has figured that John D.'s fortune, if he lived to be 150, would amount to twenty-six billions, which is a little less than the price of a cooling drink in one kind of a heated term.

Seattle is losing some of its nerve, when it admits it is too small for a "400" and will have a "50." But, depend upon it, the gilded codfish will be full size.

The Bryanites seem to have out-elped the Astorites by a handsome margin, but a band of coyotes could have beaten both at the game.

The old, mossgrown, bone-spavined Mormon issue is much of a joke in Idaho, but is a good enough dead horse to ride on in Denver.

Other blind men besides Senator Gore have created a tumult. There was Samson, who, once upon a time, brought down the house.

It is strange that ex-Governor Douglas should refuse the big publicity that his candidacy would carry.

The people may, too, think a little about the Man and the Platform when November comes.

We ought to be thankful that nobody is pressing a crown of thorns on our brow this year.

There is nothing ominous in the date of the local carmen's picnic, July 23.

Douglas would fit the foot of the ticket, and bear the label, too.

PRESIDENTS RICH AND POOR.

Some Saved Money in Office and Some Lost.

Washington Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.

It is said that Grover Cleveland died a comparatively poor man, like most of our Presidents. He was a poor man when he became President the first time. He made some money through real estate investments in the neighborhood of Washington. With the savings from his salary he bought Oak Ridge, which he occupied for a while as a summer home, and other suburban property. Then came a boom in land values, and he sold out at considerable profit. His purchases gave fashionable importance to the localities where they were made, and this alone made prices run up.

Mr. Taft is admittedly a poor man. He has no property, nothing more than his salary. But for the aid of his half-brother, Charles P., he would have been unable to make the canvass for the nomination. Mr. Bryan was a poor young lawyer at the time he made his famous speech in Chicago in 1896, which won for him a Presidential nomination. Since then he has been making money fast, and is now credited with being worth \$500,000. From the Commager and his lectures he is reputed to receive in the neighborhood of \$100,000 a year. His candidates for President have been very profitable. He has been able to buy so many votes that he has even his election would be.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave the White House in comparatively easy circumstances, and will add to the money now has by magazine contributions and the writing of books. Just what his worth is not known, but it is believed to be between \$100,000 and \$200,000.

William McKinley left an estate worth between \$400,000 and \$500,000. By careful management under the direction of George B. Cortelyou its value was materially increased so that Mrs. McKinley was more than well off in world's goods.

BENJAMIN HARRISON SAVED MONEY WHILE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Benjamin Harrison saved money while in the White House, but was not a wealthy man at the time of his death. He was worth probably not more than \$25,000. He lived simply while in the White House and saved more than \$100,000 during his four years' occupancy.

Chester A. Arthur was worth \$200,000 when he died, that amount being divided between his son and daughter; but it is probable that he was worth about as much when he entered the White House. He was the most lavish of our Presidents in his expenditures, but he had the good sense to spend \$2000 to \$3000 on a single dinner, and it is not likely that he saved much during his term. His predecessor, Garfield, had a good deal of money, but he was magnificently provided for by the Nation, \$20,000 being raised for her, while her pension of \$5000 a year made her very certain that she should never want.

HAYES WAS ACCUSED OF PARSIMONY DURING HIS TERM OF OFFICE.

Hayes was accused of parsimony during his term of office, because he refused to give his guests the best dinners; but the charge was wholly unjust, inasmuch as he was as liberal as other Presidents in entertaining. He gave one spread at a reception that night, and he had a dinner for \$2000 to \$3000 on a single dinner, and it is not likely that he saved much during his term. His predecessor, Garfield, had a good deal of money, but he was magnificently provided for by the Nation, \$20,000 being raised for her, while her pension of \$5000 a year made her very certain that she should never want.

WESTERN OREGON (COTTAGE GROVE).

The Salem Journal, Mr. Hofer's paper, is fussing around about The Oregonian's method of reporting on politics. Among other names it calls The Oregonian an "historical feature," "incubus on the state and its development," "destroyer of public opinion," etc. Well, Mr. Hofer, we are "saying" it as oughtn't to say it, but it would appear to us that if ever there was a "incubus" of a general character in the State of Oregon, it is The Oregonian. It is not meant by this that The Oregonian is always perfect. In fact it certainly deserves criticism on many points. When a paper sets out to tell the people of Oregon that The Oregonian is an incubus on the state and its development, it is always perfect. In fact it certainly deserves criticism on many points. When a paper sets out to tell the people of Oregon that The Oregonian is an incubus on the state and its development, it is always perfect. In fact it certainly deserves criticism on many points.

REVENUE IN CHICAGO'S WHEEL TAX.

Chicago Evening Post.

Strict enforcement of the wheel tax, which brings in to the city treasury \$633,000 to \$700,000 a year to be used for the improvement of street paving, will be the course of the city from now on, since the Supreme Court has upheld the law passed by the Legislature at the request of the local administration. Within the next 10 years, it is estimated, the city will have a surplus which will result in giving Chicago the best streets in the country, whereas it is now accused of having some of the poorest.

FIRST AID TO "MARRAS" WATER.

Louisville Post, Ind.-Dem.

The hunt for the negro vote is, according to the Watterson fugitives, to be the chief feature of the campaign. The Bryan campaign, if the campaign committee will request it, the Evening Post will contribute the series of hard hitting articles on the "Marras" water, published in the Courier-Journal on the occasion of the Booker Washington dinner, that the whole world may see the Democratic brother leaves his brother in black.

WHAT WILL THEY DO NEXT?

Blue Mountain American.

Now it remains to be seen if the Oregonian will not only vote for Taft and Sherman but will be found working for the success of the ticket, but we are sorry to say, there seems to be a very large number of Oregon voters claiming to be Republicans who take special delight in voting for Democrats.

A TIP TO JIM SHERMAN.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Taft. The election, however, rests with the people. Of that right imperial progression has not yet divested them.

Small Percentage of Interest.

Kansas City Star, Ind.

Wall Street, apparently, has abandoned all hope of having a Presidential candidate bring a ticket this year for whom it can give more than 2 1/2 cheers.

ATTENTION GLOBE.

The Republicans are so sure of winning in the Presidential election next Fall that they are already forming Taft's Cabinet. The following slate has been fixed up, and you will notice that it is a pretty good one. It is a list of positions in President Roosevelt's Cabinet:

Theodore R. Burton, Ohio, Secretary of State.

George Von L. Meyer, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles E. Magoon, Nebraska, Secretary of War.

Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota, Attorney-General.

Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts, Postmaster-General.

William Loeb, New York, Secretary of the Interior.

Wade Ellis, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson, Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.

Charles W. Fulton, Oregon, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

WHO CARES IF HORSES BURN?

Humane Society Will Try to Have Better Protection Hereafter.

PORTLAND, Or., July 8.—(To the Editor.)—In view of the late and frequent destruction by fire of valuable horses confined, I may say imprisoned, in stacks of stables of wooden construction, the attention of the Humane Society has been called to the criminal negligence of persons having horses in charge in not providing either fire-proof stables, or means of speedily removing the animals from burning buildings.

The burning to death of 61 horses in the late fire at Fifth and Ankeny is but a repetition of many previous like occurrences. Some years since, 45 horses were burned to death in stables on Seventh and Gilsan, and later, several more were destroyed during the fire near the bridge on East Morrison street and still later several valuable horses lost their lives in a stable at Fifth and Burnside, and four more at the late fire near Sellwood.

The Humane Society has heretofore called the attention of the public through the Press of the necessity for better protection of the brute creation confined in stables where a case of fire escape was doubtful, if not impossible, on account of the alleysways and floors being completely occupied and blocked by the many vehicles there stored at night.

This was the case at Fifth and Ankeny, when the stables of horses, which were located on the south side of the stable, with but one exit on Fifth street and evidently none were rescued from the fire. The writer found the unfortunate horses dead in their stalls.

The loss of senseless material property is to be deplored, but witness the horrible scene accompanying the late disaster wherein 61 valuable horses imprisoned beyond help were consumed. Does it not appeal to one's sense of justice and protection of the lives of these faithful tolling creatures without which man could scarcely exist. In view of these facts, the Humane Society has been impetored by letters and personal requests to take immediate action to secure a City ordinance empowering the inspection of stables, where by the lives of horses may be in a measure protected from like disasters in the future.

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FIRST AID TO "MARRAS" WATER.

Louisville Post, Ind.-Dem.

The hunt for the negro vote is, according to the Watterson fugitives, to be the chief feature of the campaign. The Bryan campaign, if the campaign committee will request it, the Evening Post will contribute the series of hard hitting articles on the "Marras" water, published in the Courier-Journal on the occasion of the Booker Washington dinner, that the whole world may see the Democratic brother leaves his brother in black.

WHAT WILL THEY DO NEXT?

Blue Mountain American.

Now it remains to be seen if the Oregonian will not only vote for Taft and Sherman but will be found working for the success of the ticket, but we are sorry to say, there seems to be a very large number of Oregon voters claiming to be Republicans who take special delight in voting for Democrats.

A TIP TO JIM SHERMAN.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Taft. The election, however, rests with the people. Of that right imperial progression has not yet divested them.

Small Percentage of Interest.

Kansas City Star, Ind.

Wall Street, apparently, has abandoned all hope of having a Presidential candidate bring a ticket this year for whom it can give more than 2 1/2 cheers.

ATTENTION GLOBE.

The Republicans are so sure of winning in the Presidential election next Fall that they are already forming Taft's Cabinet. The following slate has been fixed up, and you will notice that it is a pretty good one. It is a list of positions in President Roosevelt's Cabinet:

Theodore R. Burton, Ohio, Secretary of State.

George Von L. Meyer, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles E. Magoon, Nebraska, Secretary of War.

Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota, Attorney-General.

Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts, Postmaster-General.

William Loeb, New York, Secretary of the Interior.

Wade Ellis, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson, Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.

Charles W. Fulton, Oregon, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

ENGLISH PHRASES JAPANESE.

Tokyo International Review.

We are informed that R. Koyama, who has fled at late Li Hung Chang a special message from China to conclude the peace upon the Japan-China war, has been arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment, is now released on ticket-of-leave.

IN JAPAN, LADY TEACHERS ARE CONTANTLY WOUNDED BY THE SPIDERS.

In Japan, lady teachers are constantly wounded by the spiders. The graduates of the girls' higher normal schools leave off the studies before the terms expire and also as the early matrimony compell them to marry. The spider bites at the Kozaka copper mine, which damaged 100 houses. At the same time the firemen by accident have washed away a reservoir which washed away 20 persons.

That long-waited for sporting season was opened and numerous smart clusters are already after poor snipe in the neighborhood of River Tone and some so-called secret regions.

A forest man with the name of Yendo living in Kawada village, Minamata, vined, found a monster spider with a trunk of iron full 30 feet square. He was much scared and resulted a fever.

DEMOCRACY IS BRYAN AND MORE DEFEAT.

New York Sun.

Many of the Democrats opposed to Mr. Bryan as well as many Democrats who are already after poor snipe in the neighborhood of River Tone and some so-called secret regions.

A forest man with the name of Yendo living in Kawada village, Minamata, vined, found a monster spider with a trunk of iron full 30 feet square. He was much scared and resulted a fever.

MR. BRYAN'S QUICK-SAND POPULARITY.

Baltimore News, Ind.

Mr. Bryan's friends in the East proclaim that he is wonderfully strong in the West, while his friends in the West assert that for various reasons Mr. Bryan will not do much out that way, but that other sections of the country are crazy about him.

CAMP SCENE ON THE CLACKAMAS RIVER.

Full-page picture in colors, at once timely, truthful and artistic.

CARDINAL MANNING, 'ONE OF THE BEST OF MEN'

Noble Christian career recalled by the centenary of his birth next Wednesday.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TRUST-BUILDER.

Second of the adventures of Carlton Clarke, solver of crimes. It is a story strong with vital interest.

TITLES OF NOBILITY OWNED BY AMERICANS.

Not rich girls who married them, but rich Yankees who acquired them by charity or direct purchase.