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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 money behind this oppression; the dollar is the agent of this oppression-the dollar above the

The Dollar above the Man is as od a sentiment as Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, which was given to the world by the great French nation in 1789. But it was soon found that the true equivalent of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. France has paid for it by humiliations extraordinary isn't talking now about Liberty Equality and Fraternity. It may not cost us so much to quit our talk about 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 is unequally diproperty. It always was; it always will be. It is the very nature of property But property must to be unequal. 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 largest part of business of our courts are employed 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 personal rights. The dollar is not above the man.

If one desires to realize how far the man is above the dollar, let him look 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. Men of property in-stinctively avoid trials of this descrip-Realizing that the man has every advantage over the dollar, they keep out of court whenever they can. They "settle," and make sacrifices in loing 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 spollation. There are times when they even have to make resistance to labor organizations. Strikes occur; and the strik-ers, if rage runs high, wish to destroy or's property and busine

the unrighteous Dollar. The country is thoroughly penetrated with the spirit of this movement, and will con-It is the property specially tinue it. 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 pro tective tariff is to be shorn of its con spicuous 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 partles and abov them. All twaddle about the Man and the Dollar, in relation to them, is stuff

CANDIDATE AND PLATFORM

for the ears of the groundlings.

Bryan is the candidate. He may be lected. 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; the accidental and superficial, in the course of our history; the untried ideas of protesters and obstructionists; the vague longings of those who think want something, but don't know they 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 eddles and side currents of Na-tional movement; at times may seem 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 mo more or less, its general course. This opposition has no polley of its own. It cannot be constructive. But it has its uses as a check upon the general It does a great thing sometrend. times, as when it nominated and elected Cleveland. But in such cases the event turns its own designs against itself. Cleveland was no rep-resentative 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 propa ganda

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 was aggressive, and the desires of his party were put into its platforms, 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 this studied, cauious and carefully balanced platform the work of phrase-makers! In 1896 the spirit of the platform was active, eager, insilient, passionate. The present performance by contrast is tame humble, even apologetic. It has no part of the vim and vigor and verjuice of the Bryan platforms of former years. The party now is in need of

try east of the Mississippi. Their would save little there, because little is left. Still there is something. Forests remain scattered here there from Maine to Georgia, though they are disappearing rapidly. The repeal of the Dingley duties would check their destruction by admitting Canadian products, but that would not be enough. Rigorous forestry laws are also needed to promote the growth of young timber.

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 Pachic 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 prospec

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 se much strength in this country as at the present time, and this strength h reflected in prices far above the average for the opening of a new sea

The September option in Chicago esterday touched 90 cents and De cember sold above 91 cents per bushel. These prices have been reached without any extraordinary bushel. rop-damage reports, or apparently any other bullish feature of import ance, except the strength of the foreign market and the rapidly shrinking reserves in this country. The Ameri can visible last Monday showed a de

crease of 1,542,000 bushels, and had dropped to a total of 13,827,000 bushels, a figure touched on a correspond-ing 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 from this country 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 bush smaller than its predecessor, al though a carry-over from the preced ing 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 Europe is 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 455,088,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 22,-000,000 bushels from the preceding season. The Argentine, with an' in-crease 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 in crease, For the season now opening the

outlook is favorable for a much larger American crop than last year. Th crop of the Argentine is, of course still an unknown quantity, as harvest does not begin until December. 0 the other foreign countries there is very little that would point to cheap wheat. Russla, usually a dominant factor in the European grain trade does not promise any greater yield than last year; India is bad, and Eng land, France and Roumania wors than last year, with the slight im provement in Germany insufficient to have much effect on the market. As has previously been safd, the

rop of the Pacific Northwest will fall far short of the bumper crop of last year, but if present prices are main tained, as now seems probable, the amount of money placed in circula-It tion by the crop will be far above the

ON THE FLOOD TIDE.

Notwithstanding the most unfavora

ble climatic conditions, and the per-

laboring man had \$800 on de posit in a tin can under the raf-ters of the building. These minor inidents show the universal hoarding practice. There is on every hand so much evidence of the return of pros perity and of the soundness and under-lying 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 posessors, but will have a far-reaching effect on the general business situation. Low-water mark in American

prosperity has been passed, and we are again moving up on the flood tide.

The recommendation of Colonel Roessler that the blg 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 will be 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 har bors, and the Columbia is no excep tion. The battering of the seas where the big volume of water 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 when not in use there could be used at Grays Harbor, Coos Bay or other ports which might require its services.

Here is the Denver deliverance or injunctions, reduced by jackplane, spokeshave and sandpaper to smoothness and tenuity. To wit:

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, specially in connection with industrial dis-outes. We deem that parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid im-artiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were nuclead.

It was as far as the convention had courage to go. But it is practically without force or meaning, since, as H. R. Fuller, representing the broth erhood of railroad employes, 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 pained serve that the views of Mr. Fred Holman, who was National com mitteeman, have not accorded fully with those of the delegation, which is wholly Bryan. Mr. Holman's attach-ment to the "conservative" element of the party brought out some mighty good stuff for The Oregonian about Judge Parker, and threw strong sidelights on several features of the Bryan convention, not noticed by oth-"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 \$60,000 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 general travel, which for some years has made great efforts to avoid an over-night visit to the Wasco County metropolis.

If John Hays Hammond's object in running for Vice-President was to get If John Hays Hammond's object in

PRESIDENTS RICH AND POOR. some Saved Money in Office and Son 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 Wushington. With the sav ings from his salary he bought Oak View, 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 con-siderable profit. His purchases gave fashionable importance to the lo allties where they were made, and this alone made prices run up. Mr. Taft is admittedly a poor man

has absolutely nothing more than He his salary. But for the ald of his halfbrother, 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 1895. won for him a Presidential which nomination. Since then he has been making money fast, and is now credited with being worth \$500,000. From the Commoner and his lectures he is reputed to receive in the neighborhood optical to receive in the neighborhood of \$100,000 a year. His candidactes for the Presidency have been very profit-able to him, probably more so than even his election would be. Mr. Roosevelt will leave the White

House in comparatively easy circum-stances and will add to the money he now has by magazine contributions and the writing of books. Just what he is worth is not known, but it is believed to be between \$100,000 and \$200.00

William McKinley left an estate worth between \$400,000 and \$500,000. E careful management under the dire By tion of George B. Cortelyou fts value was materially increased so that Mrs. McKinley was more than well off in

worldly goods. Harrison saved mone Benjamin while in the White House, but was not a wealthy man at the time of his death. When elected to the Presidency 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' occu-

Chester A. Arthur was worth \$200.observed A. Arinni was worth \$200.-000 when he died, that amount being divided between his son and daugh-ter; 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 expendilavish of our Presidents in his expendi-tures, not hesitating to spend from \$2000 to \$5600 on a single dinner, and it is not likely that he saved much during his term. His predecessor, Gar-field, died poor. Mrs. Garfield, however, was magnificently provided for by the Nation, \$20,000 being raised for her, while her pension of \$5000 a year made it a certainty that she should never want.

want

Hayes was accused of parsimony dur ing his term of office, because he of-fered no wine to his guests at state 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 cost him \$5000. Nowadays, as is well known, nothing whatever to est or drink is provided at White House receptions not so much as a cup of tea or a sandwich being furnished. The doing, each would be so blooming doing things that they would not have time to holler "wolf." plan, while it seems inhospitable, has the advantage of giving no encourage-ment to deadfeats and other objection-able persons who would otherwise pre-

Chicago Evening Post, Strict enforcement of the wheel tax, which will bring into the city from \$600,000 to \$700,000 a year to be used for the improvement of street paving, themselves merely for the sent pose of illing themselves with edihes and drinkables free of charge. Mr. Hayes, who spent the last years of his life in what he called "delightful re-tirement," left his family well off. will be the course of the city from not

on, slice the Supreme Court has up-held the law passed by the Legislature at the request of the local administra-tion. Within the next 10 years, it is Grant, during his first term, got only \$25,000 a year, but at the beginning of his second term the pay of the Presi-dent was raised to \$50,000, and he had tion. Within the next 10 years, it is believed, the revenue from this meas-ure will result in giving Chicago the best streets in the country, whereas it some chance to save a little out of his solary. Nobody seems to know how much he was worth when he left the White House. Audrew Johnson left a modest for-

tune, invested chiefly in a farm, a mill and a country store in Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. When he died, it will be remembered, he was a Sen-

Louisville Post, Ind.-Dem. The hunt for the negro vote is, ac-cording to the Watterson fuglemen, to be Mr. Watterson's chief work during the Bryan campaign. If the campaign ator of the United States, having bee

INDEPENDENTS' FORWARD MARCH WHO CARES IF HORSES BURN ? With Latter in Fleid, Mr. Bryan Will Humane Society Will Try to Have Bet-Be Beaten Worse Than Before.

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind-Dem. Brooklyn Eagle, Ind-Dem. There is no law, political or other-wise, to pravent the Independence party from holding a convention in Chicago, no matter how oppressive the

July weather may be there. Nor is there any statute, Federal or state, dic-tating that Mr. Hearst shall run for the office of President this year. More-ever, he has said that he will never again be a candidate for office, which declaration was undoubtedly prompt-ed by expériences he has had, some not altogether fortunate. At the same time he is entitled to the acknowledgment that he would poll more votes than any other man to whom the Independence party could entrust its standard. If herefore, he wants that the best possi ble showing shall be made at the polls he will walve his personal preferences and carry the flag. Of course he will not expect to carry a state, but he will

certainly upset some calculations. One of the members of his executive committee sava: "Why, Bryan hasn't a ghost of a ance to be elected President this ar with the independence party in chance year the field. The only possible chance the Democrats have of making a good showing is by nominating Mr. Hearst, if such a thing were conceivable. We do not think such a move is possible.

There is no doubt in my mind that Bryan will be the candidate, and he will be worse beaten than he was bekeny, where the number of horses oc-cupied stalls on the south side of the stable, with but one exit on Fifth street A million votes is what the Inde

stable, with but one exit on Fills street and evidently none were rescued from this exit. The writer found the unfor-tunate horses dend in their stalls. The loss of senseless material prop-erty is to be deplored, but witness the horrible scene accompanying the late disaster wherein 61 valuable horses im-prisoned heyond heln were consumed. a minimum votes is what the inde-pendence party expects to poil. This may not be wider than a church door nor deeper than a well, but it will serve. It will be more than énough to make Mr. Bryan wonder why he sought for a third nomination. And it disaster wherein 61 valuable horses im-prisoned beyond help were consumed. Does it not appeal to one's sense of just-ice and protection in relation to these faithful toiling creatures without which man could scarcely exist. In view of these facts, the Humane Society has been importuned by lefters and per-sonal requests to take immediale ac-tion to secure a City ordinance emmay be enough to retire him active service as a continuous per fro may be enough to retire him from active service as a continuous-perform-ance candidate. Mr. Hearst might do worse. Indeed, it is difficult to im-agine how he could do better. The ditch awaiting the Nebraskan is more than big enough to hold him, but it will be all the bigger with a million votes subtracted principally from the Demo-eratic total. Let the good work go on. tion to secure a City ordinance em-

A Word or Two.

tion to secure a city ordinance em-powering inspection of stables, where-by the lives of horses may be in a measure protected from like disasters in the future. The work of the Humane Society has Western Oregon (Cottage Grove). The Salemi Journal, Mr. Hofer's pa-per, is fussin' around about The Ore-gonlan and its methods, with reference been before the citizens of Portland during the past 35 years and existed under many adverse circumstances, the to politics, Among other names it calls The Oregonian an "historical fearincipal one being the lack of finan-ial support to better carry on the cial support to better carry on the work. Yet all roported cases of cruelty have been and are promptly investi-gated, and the lives of hundreds of ture, "incubus on the state and its development," "destroyer of public men," etc. Well' Mayhap we are "sayin' it as oughin't it's ay it," but it would appear to us that if ever there dumb creatures are thus made more endurable. was an "incubus" of a general char-acter in the fair newspaper field of Oregon, it's the Salem Journal. It is not meant by this that The Oregonian

is always perfect. In fact it certainly deserves criticism sometimes. But when a parer sets out to tell the people of Oregon that The oregonian is an incubus on the state and its develop-ment, it insults the iniciligence of the great masses of Oregonian readers, and throws the lie back into its own col-umns. The Oregonian has made mis-takes. This paper believes that The Oregonian is believes that the

Cregorian is blg enough to admit it; but for every mistake The Oregonian has made, detrimental to the state, it has driven hand=ful of twenty-penny spikes in the strong-box of thrift, development and state progress. It's al-ways the little mongrei that barks loudent at the mastiff. If every pa-per in Oregon would do as much for Oregon as The Oregonian has and is

cial message from China to Japan to conclude the peace upon the Japan-China war 1894-95, and who has sentenced as life imprisonment, is now released on

of the girls' higher normal schools leave of the studies before the terms expire and also as the early matromony compell them to forsake the studies. A mysterious fire broke out at the Ko-

saka copper mine, which damaged 100 houses. At the same time the firemen by

eighborhood of River Tone and some ad

living in Kawali village, Mimasaka pro-vince, found a monster spider with the trunk of more than one foot in diameter and on full extent 30 feet square. He was much scared and resulted a fever.

Democracy Is Bryan and More Defeat.

New York Sun.

English Phrases Japaned. Tokyo International Review. We are informed that R. Koyama, who has fired at jate Li Hung Chang a spe-

ticket-of-leave. In Japan, lady teachers are constantly

houses. At the same time the freemon by accident destroyed the lack of reservoir which washed away 20 persons. That long-waited for sporting season was opened and numberless smart hunters are already after poor snipe, in

alled secret regions. A forest man with the name of Yendo

Many of the Democrats opposed to Mr. Bryan as well as many Democrats who are committed to him are still

d that Taft will be a good Presi-

propriation.

fountains now installed in our city The Oregon Humane Society is engaged The Oregon Humane Society is engaged in practical work, but it regrets to state, receives but meagre support as compared with other charitable institu-tions, which have anked and received material assistance through state ap-

We respectfully ask your assistance

durable. One of the late achievements of the Humane Society may be seen daily demonstrated in the cooling waters for man and beast flowing from the many installed in our city.

ter Protection Hereafter.

PORTLAND, Or., July 8 .-- (To the Editor.)-In view of the late and fre-

quent destruction by fire of many val-uable horses confined. I may say im-

prisoned, in shacks of stables of wooden

construction, the attention of the Hu-

mane Society has been called to the criminal negligence of persons having horses in charge in not providing either fre-proof stables, or means of speedly removing the animals from burning

The burning to death of 61 horses in the late fire at Fifth and Ankeny is but a repetition of many previous like oc-currences. Some years since, 45 horses were burned to death in stables on Seventh and Glisan, and later, several

Seventh and Unisan, 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 many salwrood

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 creatures confined in stables where in case of fire escape was doubtful, if not impossible, on account of the alleyways and floors being completely occupied and blocked

being completely occupied and blocked by the many vehicles there stored at

ght. This was the case at Fifth and An-

buildings

near Sellwood.

Tying on the work. T. SHANAHAN, Cor. Secretary.

Are they to do it, without restraint? Here we 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 ases involving labor disputes, will not he deemed by the country just or reacomble; and, no matter what political party may be in the ascendant, it not prevall.

If any one thinks the dollar is now above the man, let him try to engage labor in employments not included in he union organizations. You can get carpenters, doubtless, and bricklaywith the tariff plank adopted by the ers, and plumbers, in Portiand, if you committee on resolutions of the Nawill pay their scale; and if you want your work done and feel you can't tional Democratic Convention. vors revision by an immediate reducwait, you will pay it. Very well. But tion of import duties. This every disif you want men to work in the subinterested person must admit to be a or in the country; if you have reasonable aspiration. Most of 'the Dingley rates are too high. They land to be cultivated, or harvests that be garnered, or cattle to be ought to be reduced, and the sooner cared for, or fences to be set, or fruits that must be gathered and marketed it is done the sooner the agony will be over. in season, then you will find the man no matter how slight or how carefully above the dollar; the output of your guarded, will produce something of a hand will hardly suffice to induce him disturbance, just as a good dose of to work; if you employ him you will quinine raises a patient's temperature. Still, for all that, quinine is an excelget little or nothing out of him; he insists on his eight-hour day and will lent medicine and so is tariff reducnot exert himself during his eight tion.

Besides, he doesn't want any But the plank goes farther and dehours. "outside jobs"; they don't of these mands that articles which compete suit him; he wants to work in town, with trust products shall go upon the near the poor man's club, the beer free list. This also would seem reajoint, Can one wonder at the progsonable, were it not impracticable. ress, throughout the rural districts How is decision to be made as to what are trust products and what not? and country towns, of prohibition, through local option? The employer Such law might, however, hasten the wants the Man to earn his Dollar. He dissolution of certain trusts. The would like to have pay for his own platform also would lower the duties labor, investment and effort; some on goods which our manufacturers profit, even a little, out of his product. sell cheaper abroad than they do at But in vain he appeals, cap in hand, home. One can hardly imagine that before the Man. If you wish to know it would cause them much distress to how fur the Man is above the Dollar, give Americans the same prices as just look in on the gardens and orthey do foreigners. We seem to have chards and harvest fields of Oregon some title to the concession, since the and Washington, this blessed day! American taxpayer supports the mili-

Yet there is a field in which greed tia and courts by which the manufacand wealth and gain must be curbed; turers are protected in time of trouble. and President Roosevelt is a pioneer The foreigner does nothing to protect Special privilege is the source them, and yet when a cut is made in in it. which can be abated only by prices it goes to him.

destruction of special privilege. The Perhaps the most interesting part great sources of these abuses are of the plank is the demand for free ranchises, public grants, transportatrade in forest products, because the duties on them "put a premium on the destruction of our forests." This tion rebates, and protective tariff. These abuses, in one form or another, have existed since the foundation of is unquestionably true. The Dingley the Government, and under all partariff has much to answer for on the The present administration, unscore of forest destruction and all the ties. der President Roosevelt, has done evils that flow from it. The duties on more than all other administrations lumber, pulp wood and other forest and all other instruments together, to products are utterly indefensible. focalize public attention on these so short-sighted as to They are abuses and to bring the force of law be almost criminal. Their effect

has been to hasten the deforesinto operation against them. It is the work of the righteous Man against tation of almost the entire coun-

may, indeed, win without one. But average of many years preceding that would be no victory. 1907. But it is hardly reasonable to ex-

pect 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 plexities and uncertainties of a Presi-It has won during this long period dential campaign, there seems to be a was the severest defeat it ever ensteady improvement in the industrial countered. Yet The Oregonian does situation throughout the country. One of the most encouraging signs noted is not now attempt to predict the result this year. It only knows that the the gradual resumption of activity in Democratic party of the old days is the railroad business. A Chicago spedead! cial in Wednesday's Oregonian reports that, in the two weeks ending June 24,

what pollticians call "an "issue."

THE DENVER TARIFF PLANK.

there was a decrease of 36,720 in the There is little fault to be found 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 date as \$12,847, compared with 413,-338 on April 29, when the maximum was reached. As a business barometer the railroad situation approache nearer to infallibility than any other factor in our industrial life. Practi cally all of the commercial, industria Very likely any reduction and financial interests of the country are so closely interwoven with thos 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 : year ago, but there are so many signs of improvement that it now seems certain that we shall enter on the newcrop 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 go od times, for the evidences ar plentiful on every hand. Banks throughout the country are well supplied with money for all legitimate purposes. The plethora of funds has become so great in the East that near ly all of the trust companies and large banks have reduced the rates of inter This is a remarkable proceeding est.

at this season of the year, when there is always a heavy drain on the city banks for funds with which to' mov 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. Pendleton man a few days ago cashed in \$25,000 in money orders which he had held since the panic began las

Fall, and a small fire in Portland disclosed the fact that

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 informs tion was imparted to the Almighty by the opening prayer at Denver yester day, delivered by Rabbi Samuel Koch Seattle. As a unique production the prayer is worth reading

It will not be possible to maintain a political party on dissatisfaction with inequality of fortunes. So long as civilization exists one man will have more, or less, property than some other.

During the heated term it is just a 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 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 then 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 yelped the Rooseveltites by a handme 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 no body 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.

Lincoin was a poor man when he joined the silent majority. Buchanan was well off, and Van Buren died rich. In fact, Van Buren was so wealthy that he did not bother to draw his sal-

ary while he was in the White House, but allowed it to accumulate, paying all his expenses out of his own private purse, and drew \$190,000 in a lump at the end of the four years of his term. Polk, fillmore and Pierce were all tich men and left considerable proper-ties when they died. Andrew Jackson was impoverished during the last years

of his life by assuming the debts of his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr. At al At all events, his fortune was much reduced, though in his will he managed to leave at least one slave to each mem-ber of his family, including his infant grandchildren. In most portraits of him Old Hickory appears leaning on a cane, and he is said to have designated

the place where the present Treasury pullding should be located by thrustthe John Quincy Adams died a rich man. He owned much property in Boston, as weil as a good deal of real estate in Washington, Including houses and

stores on Pennsylvania avenue and I street. His will, which is preserved in the records of the District of Columbia, is of great length, and is notable otherwise in more than one respect. It makes no mention whatever of the Delty or of a future state-s remark-able omission in those days - and it mentions the name of the testator as -and it John Quincy Adams, doctor of laws The title conferred by Harvard gave him great pride. Like Jackson, he was very fond of his collection of walking sticks, and gave careful directions as

to how they were to be distributed. William Henry Harrison left only a moderate estate. He was a man of very simple ways, and while President he used to go to market and buy his

ne used to go to market and buy his own provisions quite often, James Monroe died poor. His will, probated in Washington, is remarkably brief, containing only 160 words. It leaves \$5000 to each of his daughters, Maria and Elizabeth, and his books to his son-in-law Hc was in debt when he left the White House, and, going to New York to practice his profession to New York to practice his profession of law, he made rather a failure of it

financially Jumes Madison was pretty well off at the time of als death, but the money he left to Dolly Madison was dissipated by a worthless relative. Congress paid her \$20,000 for her husband's papers, and this amount, which was all she had to bequeath, she willed to her son

had to bequeath, she willed to her son and daughter. Thomas Jefferson, after leaving the White House, lived for 17 years at Monticello, where he tried to be a farmer. The business was not profit-able, and, partly by reason of the money drain caused by an exuberant and never-falling hospitality, the au-thor of the Declaration of Independence was reduced, in his old age, to straits, He was relieved to some extent by the surchase of his library, for which Con-gress paid him. gress paid him.

When he died, George Washington ras one of the richest men in America, being worth at least \$500,000.

committee will request it, the Evening Post will contribute the series of lurid editorials and Washington telegrams published in the Courier-Journal on the occasion of the Booker Washington dinner, that the whole world may see how the Democratic brother loves his tea will under the spell of disaster. Democracy means Bryan and another licking. They are used to it; and then they are con dent. brother in black.

A Tip to Jim Sherman.

Safety and Saulty Not at St. Louis.

It's Now Up to the People.

gression has not yet divested them

Small Percentage of Interest.

Kansas City Star, Ind.

Tuft's Cabinet.

Theodore R. Burton, Ohio, Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury. Charles E. Magoon, Nebraska, Secre-

Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota, Attor-

ey-General. Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts,

William Loeb, New York, Secretary

of the Navy. Wade Ellis, Ohio, Secretary of the

James Wilson, Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture. Charles W. Fulton, Oregon, Secretary

George Von L. Meyer, Massachusetts,

and sore at him.

ver convention.

net:

tary of War.

Intertor.

Postmaster-General.

of Commerce and Labor.

is accused of having some of the

First Ald to "Marse" Watterson.

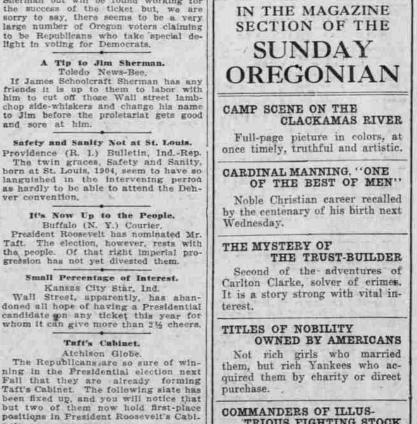
Revenue in Chicago's Wheel Tax.

Chicago Evening Post.

Mr. Bryan's Quick-Sand Popularity. What Will They Do Next?

Baltimore News, Ind. Mr. Bryan's friends in the East pro-Blue Mountain American. Now it remains to be seen if the Ore-gon men claiming to be Republicans will claim that he is wonderfully strong in the West, while his friends in the West assert that for various reasons Mr. support the National ticket or find s fool fad" as an excuse to vote for ther ticket. Of course all true blue

assert that for various reasons Mr. Bryan will not do much out that way, but that other sections of the country publicans will not only vote for Taft and Sherman but will be found working for are crazy about him. IN THE MAGAZINE



COMMANDERS OF ILLUS-TRIOUS FIGHTING STOCK

purchase.

Our battleships and regiments in charge of men who represent old - time warriors famous for brave soldiery.

"A HARD CAMPAIGN, ESPE-CIALLY ON CHECKBOOKS'

So says the Hotel Clerk, who indulges in satire directed at both parties.

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