THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

pocket. He hired out to work on a

a quarter section of fruit land, some

of it already set with bearing trees

In five years he had paid for the whole and had a new orchard mature

enough to produce fruit the next sea-

son: Such are the rewards of indus-

try combined with common sense in this part of the world.

land

wards?

These two cases are not exceptional

walnuts, some to apples. There are

great areas which are more suitable

for grazing than anything else. The

climate of the state is so varied in

different portions, the soil so diversi-

pleasant that a man who wishes to

Earnest protest is voiced by Eastern

son that our blocks are smaller than

those of any other city in the land

and our room for pedestrians propor-

congestion on sidewalks complained

Which is one compensa-

fied and the climate everywhere

The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as econd-Class Matter subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance

(By Mail) sciuded, one year.....\$5.00 Sunday in Included, one year. 4 rr included, six months. 4 rr included, three months. 2 Sunday, one year. 60 Sunday, six months. 1 Funday, three months. 1 Sunday, one months. 4 Sunday, one month Sunday Sunday without 2.50 and Weekly, one year.... (By Carrier.)

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ge double rates. Eastern Bustness Office-The S. C. Beck-lith Special Agency-New York, rooms 45-0 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908

THE HUMOR OF IT.

The country must greatly enjoy the humorous work of the Denver con-It was humorous all over vention. and through and through. It eulogized Cleveland, who was repudiated by his party, and intensely hated, so long as he was in place and power. and till long afterward. But this was not remarkable at all, not in the least degree of a nature to produce amusement or excite guffaw, compared with the special resolution on That was the cli-Abraham Lincoln. max. It was the height, the top, the crest, the crest unto the crest, of the humor (or impudence) of American politics.

"Whereas," says this deliverance "the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will occur February 12, 1909; resolved, by the Democratic convention, that we recommend its appropriate celebration throughout No party ever swallowed the land." humble ple in this manner, or to such extent, before. The object simply was catch persons supposed not know the history of their country, who yet have greatest possible reverence for Abraham Lincoln.

To think that within the memory of men yet living, who knew Abraham Lincoln, and who remember the fierceess of the Democratic assaults upor him, from the time his great speeches in Illinois first brought him National fame, to the day of his death by the hand of an assassin inspired to his deed by this abuse-to think of such eulogy of him by this party now!

But the convention had prepared itself for this effort by its eulogy of Grover Cleveland, who was at variance with his own party on the great matters of his time, yet could not pos-sibly be, hated by it as Lincoln was earlier. Yet having culogized Cleve-land, Denver proceeded to completion of the palinode by extraordinary eu-logy of Lincoln. Of Lincoln, the leading and greatest opponent of all the ideas and purposes of this partyeulogy of Lincoln, to whom, chiefly, its discredited position before the American people has been due, these fifty years!

So long as he lived the mildest of the epithets this party applied to him were, "destroyer of the Constitution," "bloody tyrant," and "the ape of Illi-All force and fury and opprobrium were summed up in one epithet --- "abolitionist." He was denounced as "a tyrant, engaged in the subjugation of states"; he had "disregarded and trampled on the Constitution in every part"; under his direction there en "subversion of the civil by the military law"; "suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, denial of the right of asylum, open

and avowed disregard of state rights. and "interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms." (This last expression refers to the or-East.

Mr. Cherry began serving his government at Astoria, and today, wherever steam and sail craft are plowing the seven seas will be found shipmasters who, when their old sailing craft reached the Columbia River, during Mr. Cherry's long term in office, had climbed the old stairway to the "Con-sui's office" in Astoria. In the aggregate these visitors numbered thousands, and whether they came from before the mast or behind the mast, they, all received a cordial greeting and kind treatment from a true gen-tleman, who left this world mourned by all who knew him.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

Since National conventions are un avoidably scenes of great excitement, it is perhaps too much to ask the platform-makers to maintain all their planks in a state of mutual harmony. If they did, their triumph would be superhuman. It is clearly impossible to agree with everybody and not oc casionally disagree with oneself. It is to be expected, therefore, that inconsistencies will appear in the Demo-cratic platform and envious critics will doubtless bring them to light with glee. We have, in fact, found one, but we hold it up rather in sorrow than in mirth, grieving that great

men should err instead of rejoicing in their fallibility. To put it briefly, there is a lack of harmony between the Democratic as-piration concerning trusts and the Democratic theory of the Federal powers. The party of Jefferson wishes to destroy the trusts, but it is also opposed to what it calls "centralization." Now it is useless to try to destroy the trusts, or anything else dren for that matter, without invoking adequate means. It is not wise to try to blow out a stump with one stick of dynamite when a dozen are needed for the job. The trusts cannot be de stroyed, or even regulated, by the

states for many reasons. In the first place, many of them possess more power than any single state does. They have more wealth, a greater income, can command the services of more adept legal advisers and through them direct in some degree at least the decisions of the courts. It is mere ineptitude to think of a state with its defective resources and limited powers controlling these mammoth syndicates which extend throughout the country and control imperial revenues. The task demands the powers of a great nation.

Again, it is doubtful whether the atent jealousy between the Federal and state judiciaries will not forever thwart all serious efforts of the states to control or break up the trusts. By an interpretation of the Constitution which looks pretty badly strained, but which is likely to stand for all that, corporations are citizens of the United States and of the states where they have their headquarters. Hence they are not as a rule citizens of the states which try to regulate them, and it folof delusion, either. ows that they can elude state author ity whenever they choose by alipping into the Federal courts. The Constitution provides, in fact, that suits be tween parties who are cltizens of different states may be carried to the Federal courts. It is therefore out of the question that the states will ever be able to exercise much efficient authority over corporations elsewhere

resident. If these artificial citizens are controlled at all, it must be by the National Government, and if we wish to see them brought under the law we must permit the President and Congress to hold and exercise power enough to accomplish the task. It is mere child's play to urge them to regulate the trusts and at the same time the their hands.

THE BATTLESHIP'S DRAFT.

The American battleship fleet has departed from the Pacific Coast and is now steaming westward to the Far Now that the last of the great

Portlanders. The timid, uninformed element refused to join in an effort to secure battleships for Portland for fear that "something might happen, the knowledge of channel condition possessed by this element having been cured about twenty years ago. Sentiment of this nature is, of

course, due to blind ignorance of con ditions, and it was ignorance that led a representative of another branch of Columbia River misrepresentatives in ampublic meeting in this city a few nights ago to declare boldly that we now had a sufficient depth of water for all requirements on the Colum-bia below Portland. The former

seeks to show the river in a worse light than is warranted by facts. The latter seeks to show better conditions than actually exist for the purpose of diverting efforts from that portion of the river where they are most needed to other points where the need as ye is not great. Portland will have thirty-foot channel in the river and forty feet on the bar as soon as there is reconciliation of these divergent views and united effort on the part of all the people to remove natural han dicaps and unnatural and unreason able discriminations against the port

IT IS AN ADVERTISEMENT. A Pendleton paper makes this statement:

ment: It is worth \$23,400, the amount which Pen-dieton maloons would have contributed to the city during the next year in licenses, to known that for six days there has not been a drunken man on the streets of the city and not a solitary drunken inmate in the city Jail. This is an advertisement that should attract a lot of those people who have and they were looking for a dry town in which to buy a home and educate their chil-dren. Doubtless it is worth the money, to

a town the size of Pendleton. But a big town will never be a dry town, and a dry town will never be a big town. Yet a big town may not be a desirable thing. A few people will go to a dry town, to live guletly and edu-

cate their children. But that town preserving these conditions. will never grow to be a cify of large population and variety of business and industry. Not that sale of liquor makes a city; but if a city is large and active, liquor will be sold in It, to meet a demand, as every other demand must be met in an important Umatilla County decrees prohicity. bition in Pendleton. Very well. But whether liquor shall ever be sold in Pendleton again will depend on whether it shall grow to be much larger or not. Meantime, as the years go on, note the difference between the tionately larger, we can never have the

growth of Walla Walla, Pendleton's near neighbor, which is not dry, and of in Lower Manhattan and the heart Pendleton, which is dry, and a fine of Chicago. quiet place to live. Of course The tion for the first plat under which half Oregonian is not arguing for liquor the ground in original Portland is shops in Pendleton, or anywhere else. Let them be suppressed in communicorner lots. ties that don't want them. But the conditions and facts may be Nobody should be fond of illusion-or

OPPORTUNITY IN OREGON

Opportunity is not by any mean the fitful, fugitive creature which' some of the poets have said she is, Nor is it true that she has no hair but a forelock, being bald on the top and back of her head, so that if you do not grab her as she prances up you can never get hold of her afterwards. The truth is that opportunity is a kindly, patient matron, at least in Her head is covered with Oregon. abundant locks not only in front, but all over the scalp, and she does not run past one like a frightened ghost, but advances placidly, holds out her hands invitingly and walts unvexed while one makes up his mind about in readbuilding should begin at home. her. In all the world there is no such

accommodating person as Opportuthat is, Oregon Opportunity nity. Elsewhere she may be somewhat more coy. That is all very well, sighs some timid soul as he peruses these re- whether it will be in force when elec-

AS TOLD BY J. P. MORGAN. There is a true story of a man near Grants Pass who arrived there from Story of the Famous Gold Sale to the "East" without a penny in his

the Government.

S. in the New York Exening Post. I net Mr. Morgan in Washington in the Spring of 1835, and a few days after ho told me the "real story of the Government bond syndicate." He said substantially as follows: "I went to the White House with Mr. Bacon and we were shown to the hall in the second story. In a corner room I saw President Cleveland, very much occupied in writing at an upright desk. lesk. In a few minutes he approached is, with his hands in his pockets, with rather a forbidding air.

ble for the present financial crisis

bankrupt. It will then be on a silver basis, with an impaired credit, unable to meet its gold obligations." To which the President replied:

have done all I can, or will do." To this Mr. Morgan said: "Mr. Presi-

earn a competence from the soil can find an opportunity, whatever his taste may be. There are but few dent. I do not ask that the Government shall sell bonds, but I am here to offer to sell to the United States \$100,000,000 of places in Oregon where five acres of

Mr. Morgan then turned to Mr. Olney family in abundance. Small farms and called his attention to an act of Con-gress of 1861, authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to buy gold. In a give enormously greater returns than large ones in proportion to the capital In a and labor invested. In all our valfew minutes Mr. Olney returned to the room with the act of Congress referred leys, on every hillside, there are room with the act of Congress referred to by Mr. Morgan, saying the act had nover been repealed. Mr. Morgan said he at once noticed a complete change in President Cleveland's manner and ap-pearance, and he knew he had won his homes waiting for new owners, home by the hundred thousand where gardening, dairving, fruitgrowing, all the rural trades, will prosper. Where are the people who will grasp the opportunities and reap the destined re-

\$100,000,000 in gold, and take my pay in United States 5 per cent bonds at the

Market price." A contract to this effect was prepared by Mr. Olney then and there, and signed by Mr. Morgan, which gave the United newspapers against the sky-piercing project of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, which will make the by Mr. Morgan, which gave the United States Government the option of paying for the \$100,000,000 gold by a new issue of 3 per cent gold bonds, or, as above stated, an issue of 5 per cent bonds. The public announcement of this contract at once checked the outflow of treasury towering edifices of Singer and the Metropolitan Life look insignificant by comparison. It is pointed out that the crush in the streets after business hours will be intolerable. At Chicago similar protests are made and they are gold, and in less than ten days Mr. Mor-gan had formed an American-European calling for a halt in building more skyscrapers within the union loop. syndicate, which supplied the gold con Some day-probably not twenty years

WHAT IT REALLY MEANS.

Party Government.

Newberg Graphic. Newberg Graphic. When a candidate is elected as a repre-mative by any political party he should, is soon as he takes the oath of office, cease be a partisan and seek to represent the ople as a mass and always cast his vote idependent of any former prejudice, as he san represents the people as a whole and to any particular class. There should be no arty measures in lawmaking.—Forest Grove Imee.

The above paragraph, and particularly The nove paragraph, and particularly the last sentence, is a fair sample of a lot of very superficial thinking on the subject of good government. It repre-sents a very proper reaction from the old regime of extreme and corrupt partisan-ship, but at the same time well illustrates how easy if is to so to superparts The Salem Board of Trade is pro moting a project for construction of smooth, hard-surfaced, straight and even-grade highway" from Portland to Eugene. It ought to succeed, how easy it is to go to senseless extremes in the other direction. for such a road is a necessity. If

Portland intends to join the capital Such sentiments as the above are catchy and have become popular with the unthinking masses but they will not city in the enterprise, it might not be a bad plan to make a beginning on the until and many masses out they will not stand close scruiny. Our whole scheme of government is based upon the opera-tion of political parties, which the people hold responsible for definite policies. Herein lies the genus of English-speak. that disgraceful trall which years ago was pointed at with pride as our White House road. There are few, if any, worse stretches of road leading ferein lies the genius of English-speak-ing peoples for political organization and efficiency. The principle of party respon-sibility is much more fully developed in Great Britlan than with us, with the re-sult that the English methods of legislaout of the city, although the natural beauties of the route traversed make It an exceptional favorite for pleas ure-seekers. This highway should be placed in condition so that it would be safe for life and limb to move over ion are more efficient and less unwieldy than ours. While they are blissfully igat a faster gait than a walk and with orant of the fact, those who cry agains party measures and political organization, would usher in an irresponsible hullaba-loo, every-man-for-himself era of law-making, similar to the political chaos out being smothered with the dust Here indeed is a case where reform One of the whim-whams of "the

which exists in such countries as France and Italy where political organization is notably weak, and where every other man has a little party pretty much of his own. Let's try to be same in our attempts for new system," carried in the late election by amendment of the Constitution, is so-called proportional representation. The Oregonian is asked colitical reform. Raise the ideals of citisenship, elect able, conscientious men to

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S RECORD

Life Story of Man Thrice Named for Presidency by Democrats.

elected Vice-President over Adlai E.

Between the two campaigns the Span-ish-American War had occurred. In May, 1898, Mr. Bryan raised the Third Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers, and was

Regiment, Neoraska volunteers, and was commissioned Colonel. After the 1900 election he established his weekly paper, The Commoner, which he has edited since. He has made a great success of this publication and it

has a very large circulation. In 1994 Mr. Bryan was one of the prom-inent figures at the Democratic conven-tion in St. Louis, but the control of the convention was in the hands of men un-

one of study and she is entirely absorbed

The other Bryan children are Wil

ONE EASTERN VIEW OF THE WEST

What One Editor Found, and He Calls

Them Revelations.

Harper's Weekly.

Harpers Weekiy. One reason why a good many East-ern men don't go West is that they have to work for a living and cannot spare the time. This may seem strange

to those who have been led to believe

But when one does succeed in break-ing away for a little time and goes away beyond the Rockies he makes

many interesting discoveries. A few

That there is keener civic pride. That there is less drunkenness and

their sisters in New England, though

ess attractively than their cousins in

That the results of public-school teaching surpass those of private tui-

That refinement in manners and con-

That all, old and young, are quick

exist-only a curiously vague resent-

The

W ILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, at stevenson, of Illin the age of 48, has been nominated three times for the Presidency of the United States by the Dem ocratic party. He loomed before a surprised country as the nominee for the first time in 1896, when he nominated himself at the Chicago convention by a single speech Defeated at the polls in that cam-

paign, he has contrived, by sheer force and ability, which have made him the political figure he is, to maintain hmself in a commanding position in the Democratic party for 12 years.

convention was in the hands of men and friendly to his policies. For the last four years Mr. Bryan has been doing a large amount of lecturing. He is said to have made a comfortable fortune out of that work and from The Commoner. In 1906 he made a tour of the world, his re-ception at New York being one of the most measurement even standad to a re-Nominated again, and again defeated in 1900, he now stands for the third time before the Nation as candidate

The man who has this remarkable, record is a native of lilinois. He was born in Salem, IL, March 19, 1860. His father was Sliar Lillard Bryan, a Judge most noteworthy ever extended to a re-turning American. Mrs. Bryan, who is said to have been

of the Circuit Court, and one of the big men of the bar in Southern Illnois. Mr. Bryan comes, on both sides of his family, from stalwart American of so much help to her husband, has ac-companied him on many of his speech-making tours. Her life has been largely stock, and as a boy was reared in an atmosphere of old-fashioned Demo-cratic bellefs and strict religious ob-servance. His early training has had in her books, in her husband and in her children. The Bryans have three children. eldest, Ruth, was married in 1903 to William Homer Leavitt, an artist. The wedding took place at Fairview, the Bryan home near Lincoln, where Mr. Bryan has a farm. Mrs. Leavitt is now 23, while her husband is 14 years her sen-ber. The other Bryan oblidem are Wil a deep influence on Mr. Bryan's life The Bryans, who had nine children lived on a farm just outside of Salem, and it was there that the nominee passed his early youth. Young Bryan went first to the public schools and then to Whipple Academy at Jackson-ville, Ill. At the age of 17 he entered the freshman class of Illinois College. liam J., Jr., who is 18 years old, and Grace, who is 16

n the same city. He proved his ability even at that age and when he was graduated in 1881, it was with the highest honors While at college he developed his ora torical ability, and in his senior yea epresented his college in an intercol eglate debating contest at Galesburg In the meantime he entered Union College of Law in Chicago, and

took the LL. B. degree in 1883. While studying at Union College he became connected with the law office of Ly-man J. Trumbull. In 1883 Mr. Bryan that the streets of New York flow with milk and that honey constantly, drops from the eaves of high buildings, but was admitted to the Illinois bar It is a fact. Everybody in this modern plaisance midway between Sodom and Gomorrah-meaning Boston and Phila-delphia-whose attention is worth winand In the same year began the praciles of law at Jacksonville. While the future political leader was ning, toils by day and spins by night. thus paying attention to affairs of the

head, matters of the heart were by no means forgotten. As a student at Illi-nois College, he had met a girl from Perry, III., in whom he took a great interest. She was Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird, the present Mrs. Bryan.

The faither of the fa Mr. Bryan remained in Jacksonville until 1887. In the Fall of that year business called him to Nebraska and he settled at Lincoln. He opened a law office there the same year, and in less than six months took his first real plungs into the political area. He That the people are more hospitable than anywhere else except in the South. That the men, though less accurately informed, are breader-minded. That the women dress better than plunge into the political arena. H already had made his initial political speech at the age of 20 in the Hancock age of 20 in the Hancock

campaign of 1880. That speech had been delivered in the Courthouse in Salem, to a crows of about 400. When a boy he had al day he President of the United States and after he had finished his speech

versation is so marked as to be ticeable. some of his old schoolmates thronged about him and said: 'We believe you told the truth when to perceive, and generously apprecia-tive of, the most subtle humor. That jealousy of the East does not

you said you would be President of the United States." Mr. Bryan's oratorical powers imme-diately began to attract attention after his settlement in Lincoln. They brought

him into notice in his own district and he was sent as a delegate to the Demo-cratic State Convention, which met in Omaha in May, 1888, to choose delegates to the National convention in Louis. This state convention gave him his first really important political chance. During an interlude an ad-mirer called upon him for a speech. Mr. Bryan made the most of his opportunity. He soon had the whole con-vention beneath his spell. So much attention did Mr. Bryan at

tract that, in the following year, when was 29, he was offered the Democratic comination for Lieutenant-Governor. This he declined, but he took an active part in the campaign, making more than 50

speeches.

In 1890 Mr. Bryan was nominated for hopeful than hereabouts. That successful business men get elected to the Senate, less through cor-Congress by the younger Democrats of his district and elected by a majority Taking his seat in Congress, he was rupt methods than for the reason that they are supposed to be able to things for the state." committee. Then came the first speech in Congress of "the Boy Orator of the Platte," as he had been dubbed. It was That the newspapers are generally Independent, though somewhat prelu-diced, almost invariably well printed and breezily and cleverly written, though not closely edited. brilliant plea for tariff reform, and great hit. That compulsory education of chil-dren is becoming universal. That the new architecture is charm-

sumption of superiority. That devoutness dominates sectarianism That the wisdom of woman suffrage has been completely demonstrated wherever the experiment has been made

made. That Western people care less for money and more for achievement. That everybody knows everything about mining.

profanity.

tion

York

That almost everybody speculateslittle. That the best music is popular, and

that in Salt Lake City is the most effective organ in the world. That travel on the Union Pacific is

more comfortable than on I any one of the Eastern roads practically That, despite equal business depres-

farm and saved enough before Spring to buy a span of horses and a wagon. With this capital he went in debt for

rather a forbidding air." The President said: "Mr. Morgan, I have written you and telegraphed you that I would not see you on any matter relative to a bond issue. The United States Senate is holding me up, and I am determined that the people of the United States shall know that the Senate of the United States is solely responsi-ble for the present financial crists." They are typical. Men are doing similar things all over the state. And the beauty of it is that there are hundreds of thousands of acres, in one part of Oregon or another, which will make fortunes for the men who will bring them into tillage. Some of this is adapted for prunes, some to

"But," said Mr. Morgan, "Mr. President, gold is going out of the Treasury at the rate of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a day, It is only a question of a short time when the United States Government will be

land properly tilled will not support a

"Mr. President," said Mr. Morgan, "I will sell the United States Government

tracted for

distant-we shall hear in Portland vigorous opposition to multiplying this class of buildings. Still, for the rea-

Error of Trying to Do Away With

irm enthusiastic Democrats of the North, who were organizing military companies to aid their South-visited by them are straightening out ern brethren by a fire in the rear.) That this may not be flouted as partiit may be permissible to refer in a san accusation, let us say that the exdispassionate and retrospective manpressions are drawn from the ner to the gross injustice shown Port-Democratic party platform adopted at land by the Navy Department's re-Chicago, in an effort to defeat the refusal to send any of the battleships to election of Lincoln, in the crisis of the Portland. It is a fact so well known war for the Union, August, 1864. that its repetition at this time may be Moreover, the platform, then and there adopted, declared the war for platform, then and superfluous, that vessels loading to 25 feet draft at Portland no longer restoration of the Union "a failure," excite comment, and others of from and demanded that "immediate efforts 25 feet 6 inches to 26 feet draft are be made for a cessation of hostilities." more often seen here. None of these It will be said, of course, that all this vessels of from 25 feet to 26 feet draft is ancient history, and has no pertiexperience the slightest difficulty in nency now. Yet it may very properly making the trip from Portland to the be reproduced now as a reminder to sea, although most of them are singlethe party that made the record, yet screw tramp steamships with none of the advantages in steering conspicunow eulogizes Abraham Lincoln.

On the morrow, after all this, came the announcement: "Sherman has taken Atlanta!" Next, "Farragut has carried the defenses of Mobile!" And Seward exclaimed, when called out for a speech at Washington, "Sherman and Farragut have knocked the bottom out of the Democratic nominations at Chicago!"

And, after a lapse of more than forty years, this party dimly discerns port. that Lincoln was right; and it proceeds to eulogize him. It goes further,-it recommends celebration next fully incompetent Secretary year by the whole people of his natal day-an honor it never accorded even to its prophet and founder, Jefferson. It wants to forget its whole past-silver, too; about which it has not now one word. It seems to The Oregonian a fair presumption from the history of this party that it can hardly be thought a safe guide for the future But whatever may be the conclusion of the American people on this sub none will deny that this eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, proceeding from ships in the Navy, 25 feet. Denver, has a humorous quality exceeding that of any former utterance feet, the New Jersey 25 feet forward in our politics. and 25.6 feet aft. The Illinois was on

The Oregonian has not willingly recalled the history of the politics of a time when history was tragic and politles were tragedy; but this utterance at Denver challenges the recital.

British Vice-Consul P. L. Cherry, who died at Astoria Thursday, was for nearly forty years a prominent figure in Columbia River shipping cir-For a great many years such a had any more difficulty in reaching large proportion of the vessels coming to the Columbia River were under the British flag that no foreign Consul for other nations was located at Astoria, and Mr. Cherry looked after the in terests of the occasional German, Norwegian and Russian vessels which tered the river with a fidelity that won the respect and friendship of the

sea fighters is hull-down on the hori- marks. Of course The Oregonian tors of President and Vice-President paint roseate pictures of the delights their social rows and paying the bills, Umpqua Valleys. But what are the facts? Is it not true that farm life there is a hard, dismal struggle with much pain and little pleasure, just as it is everywhere else in the world? We are about to set forth a few of the facts, but not for the benefit of discouraged old cynics who will probably ose their tempers when they get to heaven because they will find nothing to grumble about. This message is addressed to the young, the hopeful and the energetic; to the man who can think, plan and act, no matter what his age may be. There has been much gloomy preaching of late years that all the opportunities of the counous in the twin-screw battleships.

The Rhode Island was drawing 24.5

feet,

try have been grabbed by the trusts. 'A man has no chance any more," it With the knowledge that this was is said. "Let him toll never so strena safe port of entry for vessels of 26 nously, he cannot accomplish feet of water, the Portland people thing. The plutocrats will rob him of all his profits.", They will rob him of who were in closest touch with the situation naturally felt no hesitancy all they can, there is no doubt of that. about inviting the Government to But after the trusts have reaped their send a few battleships, none of which harvest there still remains a tidy remequaled in draft the tramp steamers nant for the toiler himself if he manplying regularly in and out of the ages his affairs shrewdly.

In lieu of any legitimate or Witness the tale of the man not far reasonable excuse for not sending a from Roseburg who bought a half inlew of the ships to Portland, the woeterest in a prune orchard in the year the 1907. The orchard contained twenty Navy asserted that none of the battleand the half interest in it cost ships had a draft of less than 26.5 \$2750, for which the man gave his to 27.5 feet of water. As The Oregonote at 8 per cent. He was not a nian explained at the time, the draft capitalist, either large or small, one given by the Government authorities perceives. He was only a man with sturdy muscles and a good, old-fashwas the maximum when the vessels were coaled and provisioned for ioned American will. He possessed long cruise. The actual draft of the nothing but his "labor power," and vessels when they entered Seattle fair stock of common sense to make it (which would have been the same tell. He had not even a team of had they come to Portland) was, for horses, but had to buy one before he the Louisiana, one of the four largest

could cultivate his trees, and this plunged him still deeper into debt. Worse yet, there was no drier on the place, and he had to build one before prunes were ripe that Fall. The team

an even keel with a draft of 24.2 and drier cost him \$800, for which he and the Kearsarge, with her forgave another note at 8 per cent. Thus ward bunkers well cleaned out, was when he was ready to set his plow drawing 23.2 feet forward and 25 feet and harrow at work among the trees his account with the world showed on

aft. In connection with these figures it is well to remember that the one side his brain, his muscle and a Charleston, which did come to Porthalf interest in a twenty-acre orland, was drawing 25 feet of water, chard; on the other, more than \$3500 and not a single vessel of the fleet that came to the Coast would have of debt.

But he did not sit down and bewail the iniquities of the trusts. He went Portland than was experienced by the to work. He plowed, he harrowed, Charleston, which made the trip from he sprayed and cultivated, and in the Portland and return without Fall the Lord of the harvest rewarded his labors. He gathered and sold from the slightest detention.

The only reason for reopening this his trees prunes enough to pay off his debt, all of it, including the price of apparently closed incident is for the debt, all of it, including the price o purpose of vindicating the claims put the orchard and the cost of the team and drier, with a handsome surplus to forward by the Portland people to the

effect that rank discrimination was buy a new dress for his wife, and entire shipping community. Steam being made against this port. The some other luxuries. Here opportu-had not yet become a factor in the Columbia River has been receiving ity met with a man who knew how carrying trade of the Pacific when some severe blows from two classes of to use it; and he is not the only one.

must be expected to boom Oregon and are voted for next November. No; for no provision has been made by of the Willamette, the Rogue and the law for the purpose, and may never be.

> The candidates for the Vice-Presidency on the two principal tickets this year are sufficiently obscure. Sherman is a local politician of Utica, N Y.; Kern, a member of the Hoosier Democracy, has been floating and drifting about French Lick, with Tom Taggart. Evidently the conventions didn't suppose either of these men ever would be President.

We find in the Denver platform that Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people; but to our sorrow no commendation of the gon method and the Holy Statement. This way of offering the word of promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope, is one of the sad trials in the career of urenic reform

Injunctions should not be issued in cases in which injunctions would not issu if no industrial dispute were involved.

That is the meat of the Democratic anti-injunction plank. Take a day off and figure out what it means. Then take a week off and try it all over again.

Who could have supposed the time ever would come when the great Democratic party, famed for its everlasting principles, would abandon free coinage of silver and offer special eulogy to Abraham Lincoln that it never offered to Thomas Jefferson?

Pennsylvania was to the Democratic just what Mississippi was to the Re-publican convention. Their political activities cease entirely as soon as the convention adjourns.

Yamhill County, be it understood, is perfectly willing that the rest of the state shall pay all the taxes that Yamhill declines to pay. That's the way it works out.

Our own ex-Senator Gearin referred to the Peerless One as "silver tongued." Not the right word, nowa "silverdays. "Gold-heeled' is better.

New York cast its seventy-eight rotes for Bryan under the unit rule. But there's no unit rule for New York Democrats in November.

Mr. Bryan says the Presidency is the greatest office in the world; but Sultan of Sulu wouldn't swap his job for it.

Judge Bryan congratulates Bryan heartily. The judge, too, is entitled to general felicitations. He wasn't

sent us, but don't try to do away party government. That's funda-al in a representative government with mental such as ours,

IT WAS "OUT OF ORDER."

That Is What a Polk County Critic of "The Statement" Says. West Side Enterprise (Independent.)

There are so many arguments which will rise up in opposition when the Legislators come face to face with the nameating inevitable—of voting a Republican Legislature and a Republican state into the ranks of the Democratsstate into the ranks of the Democrats-that we are inclined to believe the issue will be averted in some manner. It has already occurred to the people that they have been "out of order" in the man-ner in which Statement No. 1 has car-ried since its adoption. Statement No. 1 is nothing more than a popular nom-ination, and as such it has no right to a ninese on the results effective

to a place on the regular effective ballot. This one violation should be enough to render its work inoperative at this time. It cannot be regarded as arything but unconstitutional for the statement to have come into operation at the June election, the Constitution of the United States providing tha United States Senators shall be elected

elected by the Legislatures of the several states. With this fact in view it is evident that Statement No. 1 could be voted only on the nominating ballot at the April pri-mary election. If it is unconstitutional for Statement No. 1 to carry on the reg-ular elective ballot then it is equally

clear that a Republican could not becom pledged to a Democratic candidate for United States Senator, for the further reason that the Democratic candidate's name should not be entitled to a place on the Republican ticket. It being apparent that Statement No. 1 is purely and simply a means of nominating a candidate for Senator it is surprising that so grave an error in the law should have been

as to allow nominations to appear on the elective ticket. The law is wrong in so many ways it is astonishing that it should have ever been taken seriously by the people. It is a good thing if confined to its sphere—that of nominating on the primary ballot.

Worried.

Chicago Record-Herald. "Why." asked the good man's wife, "are you so thoughtful? You look as if mething disagreeable had happened.

me to Europe."

me to Europe." "And are you sorry it lan't large enough to enable you to take me with you? Don't let that cause you to feel depressed. It will be very lonely here without you, but I know you need the rest, and I shall be very sensible. I can spend the Sum-mer at some suitst insurancias place

be very sensible. I can spend the sum-mer at some quiet, inexpensive place, cheered by the thought that you will re-turn refreshed in mind, and body." "It is very good of you to look at it in that way, my dear. I appreciate your feeling. But the gentleman who made the presentation smach use correct the presentation speech said he was sorry the amount that had been raised was not larger so that I might be able to remain away longer, and somehow it seemed to ch said he was sorry me that the applause was more hearty at that point than anywhere else in the

that point than anywhere else in course of his remarks."

a great hit. All through the Fifty-second Congress Mr. Bryan was one of the prominent fig-ures of the House. He stood for re-elec-tion to the next Congress and got in by a bare plurality of 140. In Congress he joined the free silver forces led by Mr. Biand, whose lieutenant he became. One of Mr. Bryan's great speeches was de-livered on the Sherman silver repeal bill, when he was pitted against Bourke Cockran. when he was pitted against Bourke Cockran. At the end of his second term Mr.

Bryan declined to stand for re-els He then became editor-in-chief of the He then became enforth-in-cliff of the Omaha World-Herald, in which paper he advocated free silver and opposed every-thing that smacked of Clevelandism. He was nominated for the United States senate in 1894, but was defeated by the

Republican candidate, John M. Thurston. Mr. Bryan still continued to make

speeches, chiefly in regard to the money question, but did nothing to attract much attention until, at a bound, he leaped into National prominence at the Democ convention of 1896, with a speech cratic which he said: 'Thou shalt not press down a crown of

thorns upon the brow of labor; thou shalt not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

He swept the convention off its dimmed the luster of Mr. Bland and was nominated the next day, amid a scene of wild enthusiasm. His peroration contain-ing the metaphor of the crown of thorns

and cross of gold, was used as a cam-

algn dry. He traveled over 18,000 miles during the campaign, speaking day after day fo the campaign speaking day after day on mearly four months, to thousands who had heard of him as the foremost orator of the country. In his campaign he made more than 2100 speeches and, in the lat-ter part of the fight, it was a dull day when he did not make at least 20 addresses

All Mr. Bryan's eloquence and energy. however, could not elect him. He was de-feated by Mr. McKinley, the following being the vote William McKinley, popular vote. 7.104,779 William J. Bryan, popular vote. 6,502,925 William McKinley, electoral vote. 271 William J. Bryan, electoral vote. 176 Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was

elected Vice-President over Arthur Se wall, of Maine.

During the following four years Mr, Bryan maintained his hold upon his party and was again nominated in 1900 at the convention held in Kansas City. The convention head in ransas city. The paramount issue of this second campaign was declared by the platform to be "imperialism." Mr. Bryan again traveled thousands of miles, making 20 and 30 speeches daily, but he was beaten for the second time by President Me-Vinior. The yote was

Kiniey, The vote was: William McKiniey, popular vote. .7,207,923 William J. Bryan, popular vote. .6,358,133 William McKiniey, electoral vote. 292 292 William J. Bryan, electoral vote. 155 Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was

ng. That the small cities are being, re-

built for permanence-with wide paved streets, lined by trees at great expense. with good water-supplies, adequate sewers, and pretty parks,

That a larger percentage of the pop-ulation of Nevada than of any other state read Harper periodicals.

We advise all persons, male and fe-male, young and old, anaemic or otherwise, to go West and look around. It is a heartening thing to do.

Man Defeats Jersey Bull. Lebanon Criterior

O. A. Archibald, of the First National Bank of Albany, had a thrilling ex-perience last Sunday. He was in the Swelter pasture, near the Calapoola Sweiter pasture, neav the Calapoola bridge, when he met a Jersey bull in a narrow path. The bull, without any warning, attacked him, getting him down by a hard hit in the side, when Mr. Archibald used his heavy hunting shoes to advantage, and succeeded in catting into an onen place where he setting into an open place, where he secured a place of vihe maple and the bull came out second best, precipitately retreating. Mr. Archibaid has a limp to show for the adventure,

Weston Is Content.

Weston Leader. The State Board of Regents has acted wisely upon the Normal School ques-tion. Three schools are none too many, and Western, Southern and Eastern Oregon will all have representation. The recognition of Monmouth, we trust, will end the many tribulations of the oldest normal in the state, which has met its hardships bravely and gradu-ated a large army of teachers.

Good Man in Right Place.

Albany Herald. Agent Fronk, of the S. P., deserves such credit for the way in which he handled the trains during the Fourth. Had the same number been run into Portland, every available officer of the road would have been called out to asroad would have been called out to as-dist. Mr. Fronk may well be proud of his success

Another Non-Partisan

Eugene Register, We all appreciate R. G. Smith, of Grants Pass, as an orator, but Eugene hardly expected him to make a political speech instead of a patriotic one on July Fourth, as the orator of the day.

Dr. Osler's 60th Birthday Near.

Baltimore American. Professor William Osler is candidate for the lord rectorship of Edinburgh Uni-versity. Let us see-Dr. Osler will soon be 60.

"Perhaps," he replied, "I am foolish to feel as I do about it. My congregation has raised a purse for the purpose of sending