# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1908.

### THE AUTOPSY TELLS IT.

A small fraction of a great party, that fraction composed of its most volatile or unstable material, cannot control the action of a great party. was submitted to in the case of Mr. Bourne by many who never will submit to it again. Mr. Bourne got the plurality nomination, though seven-tenths of the Republicans of the state were against him. Through loyalty to party enough of them swallowed the dose-though they gagged and kecked at it-to give him bare plurality over Gearin. They never will do it, or the like of it, again

For a similar reason they wouldn't have Cake-though there was less nausea, less kecking, at Cake than at But there was determina-Rourne. tion not to submit to the imposition again. Republicans of Oregon are not going to have their noses held and doses like these orammed down their throats any more.

The primary law, with its invitation Democrats to register as Republicans, and with its "statement," which persons who never could be ominated under a system that was fairly representative are eager to take, because it affords the only opportunity that unfit men ever could obtain, is the source of this abortive system, whose result is annihilation of the Republican party.

A consequence is that the State of Oregon, which professes to be Re-publican, is pledged to the election Richmond News-Leader says of a Democratic Senator. That is, the so-called Republican party is pledged to a result directly opposite to every reason that the Republican party has for existence. A "bunch," who, under rational conditions, never would be thought of for the Legislature, is sent to that body, to act in direct opposition to the political sentiment of their party and to the dominant sentiment of the state.

Mr. Cake, in his speeches throughout the state, continually declared that he had never felt that he could appear as a candidate so long as the convention or representative system lasted. But that system, thank heaven, had been broken down; and since a time had come when real merit, ready to serve the people, had at last obtained its opportunity, he had answered the call of the people against the political managers, and now appeared as a candidate. The would stand by him. Did 'people"

they? Moreover, in his addresses throughout the state Mr. Cake said that the time had come when the Senator to be chosen must be a man worthy of election and re-election, a man able to serve the state, a man of quality and character, fit for the high sta-Such a man should be elected tion.

years, lay the work The Republic had done as a newspaper for development of the West. It was founded soon after Lewis and Cark returned from their expedition to the Pacific Ocean; and in no small degree to its breadth, intolligence and earnestness was due the interest that was ground as the years went by in the Oregon country, in the assection of the authority of the United States over it, and in the adoption of meas-ures to induce and promote the movement of American settlers across the plains to the far-off land. The Republic, more than any other agency, caused the migration to Ore-gon.

other agency, caused the migration to Ore-gon. It has been a pleasure to observe that this ploneer of the journalism of the great Mississippi Valley has held throughout its career of 100 years the place made by itself, for itself, which no other has been able to fill. It began with the beginning of things, and always has kept at the front. All the conditions of journalism have changed again and again during its career, but it has al-ways been among the foremost in the new adaptations. Ento perpetual

## HOW THE SOUTH VIEWS IT.

Here in Oregon the election Senator has been taken out of the hands of the Legislature, because 'members of the Legislature may be bought, while the people cannot be But this isn't the view in the solid Democratic states of the South. They do not consent to popular election Senators there. We find the Charleston News and Courier saying:

Charleston News and Courier saying: Perhaps little is to be gained by repeating the arguments against this sinister proposi-tion, to which Colonel Bryan is unhappily weedded. If at any time it should be in-corporated into the Federal Constitution the way would be open for the Southern Repub-licans to actively participate in the elec-tion of Senators. That the brains and money of the Republican party in the North would be turned to the capturing of Southern Sen-atorships were the elections to be by direct vote of the propie is too plain to require statement. statement.

Now, perhaps some of you may begin to see what is happening in Oregon, and how and why. The Democratic party here is capturing Senatorships by the very means which the Southern Democrats fear the Republicans would employ in the Democratic states of the South There, they resolve not to allow Re-publicans "to participate in the election of Senators." through popular vote, or to form combinations therefor with dissatisfied or purchasable elements of the Democratic party. The South always has had a real genius for politics. It made the one mistake of secession, only because it did not understand the fighting spirit of the North. But since the Civil War it has been the most conservative section of the country, and today

is the best security the country has against fadical change. It is merely through survival of conditions that have followed the political habits of former times, that the conservative South is now associated with the radical and socialistic elements of the The Richmond News-Leader says that "probably a majority of the today daily papers of the larger Southern cities are anti-Bryan." But the conservatism of the South cannot yet recover itself. It must feel its way, But no Southern state will do what Oregon has done, in the matter of electing Senators. No Southern state would even support an amendment of the Constitution calling for popu-

lar election. One and all they stand for concentration of authority and power in politics, through the representative system; believing that surer, more substantial and more satisfactory results are had through this system than through the action of tumultuous democracy.

## "THE SUN SHINETH WHEN NO MAN CAN WORK.

Three men employed in an excavation for a building near Good Samari-tan Hospital quit yesterday noon, after half a day's labor. Retiring to the shade of a friendly tree, they lighted their pipes, stretched themselves on the grass, and enjoyed for several hours a delectable symposium on the bitter lot of the workingman. At about the same hour, three other "workingmen," engaged to open up a spring in a suburb of the city, beterm after term; and his experience in affairs and his devotion to the was too hot for work, and they, too,

no contribution to the pension fund from workmen during their productive years. Mr. Asquith argues that the laborer actually makes his contribution by adding to the prosperity and wealth of the community, and the community is justly bound to re-turn a part of this when he becomes incapacitated. Americans have not yet begun to look favorably upon old age pensions, but the new Massachu-

setts law permitting savings banks to sell life insurance and annuities will accomplish much the same result if it becomes popular. A general plan by which workingmen may pay for an annuity by slow accumulations is much needed in every state. Still more needed is a law which shall make savings secure beyond peradventure. Postal banks will effect this most desirable end when we get them, and perhaps the other states will ultimately adopt the Massachusetts plan of selling annuities.

A RETURN TO ORTHODOXY. It is not quite clear why the minis-North Yakima should be ters of deemed blameworthy for preaching in their shirt sleeves the other Sunday. If they had shed their long, thick black coats on a biting Winter's day when the fire in the church stove was almost out, we should think they were unwise, but the Sunday in question was in midsummer and it was hot. Even for the parched and blistered Yakima region the temperature was high. The pitiless sun beat down from a brazen sky, the churches reeked with flery blasts, the congre-

### gations swam in perspiration. clergyman acting by himself had the courage to doff his heavy coat, that mistaken symbol of reverential orthodoxy, but the deed was conceived. It

appears, in the ministerial union and arried out at sermon time the next Sunday. Imagine all the ministers in a thriving city like North Yakima emerg-ing to the gaze of their congregations

in their shirt sleeves. Imagine the shock the spectacle gave the assembled plety of that city of hops, apples and politicians. An account, which may be exaggerated, says that in one church seven deaf old ladies fainted, while in another the entire corps of deacons marched out singing the Doxology. Still, in splite of the comwhich their appearance motion caused we cannot see why the Yakima ministers were not fully justified in shedding their coats. By doing so they were able to preach more comfortably and therefore more power-However shocked some fully. of their hearers may have been, it is quite certain that the Almighty was not disturbed in the least. It is impossible to believe that he cares what cut or color of clothes his preachers wear or whether they are clothed at alL Indeed, if we may trust the Scriptures, he prefers man in the

unclad condition, for he so made him and kept him thus as long as circumstances permitted. The idea that it shows more reverence to address the Deity in clothes of some particular cut or color is a relic of superstition. So is the kindred notion that the Lord prefers an

obsolete grammar in prayer. Many persons would be horrified to hear anybody say "you" to the Almighty instead of the customary "thou," and yet it is certain that "you" is the more appropriate. We are taught that there are three persons in the Deity, hence it is proper to use the plural pronoun in our petitions. But

the pronoun "thou" is singular. Min-isters and others who address the Deity as "thou" are therefore im-plicitly guilty of denying the great fundamental doctrine of the trinity. though they may not always intend to commit that enormity. By a similar train of thought we are led to the conclusion that it is more orthodox to preach in one's shirt sleeves

although we would win the applause of the whole world by so doing. action on the part of the United States would, of course, hasten the end of Castro politics in Venezuela, but the end is approaching so rapidly from another direction that it is probably the part of wisdom to await it. With severance of diplomatic relations with the rest of the world. Castro has been thrown pretty much on his own resources, and about the only object on which he can give vent to his bullying nature is his own people. This in due season will produce one of the customary revolutions and, on this particular occasion at least, any party of revolutionists who will make a determined effort to supplant Cas-tro will receive plenty of encouragement from almost any of the powers that have been affronted.

With such encouragement in a land where revolutions are of almost spontaneous growth, it would not be a

difficult matter accurately to fore-cast the result. With a new admin-istration grateful for the support.. moral, and perhaps otherwise, which it would receive from the United States, it would be an easy matter for our citizens to get back the property of which Castro has robbed them. This method of collecting would be fully as successful as sending a fleet of warships and a land force to Venezuela to enforce our demands, and much less expensive. Death and taxes are said to be the only "certainties" in this world, but Central American revolutions are pretty close to that class

A Garfield (Wash.) dispatch in yeserday's Oregonian reports some of the wheat fields in that vicinity as turning off 45 bushels of wheat per acre. As the same fields last year turned off big crops at high prices, it is probable that their owners are among those referred to by Mr. Bryan appeal for funds in which he in his says that "there are hundreds of thouands of farmers who are abundantly able to contribute to the campaign fund." Still, there is a possibility that the farmer will read elsewhere in the Bryan appeal that he is "the victim of all special legislation and has suffored from the control of politics by the great predatory corporations." This "suffering" he has experienced may prevent the farmer from going down in his jeans for the \$100 which Mr. Bryan thinks would be about the proper figure. It will at least be a difficult matter for him to reconcile the two statements, one that he is "suffering," etc., and the other that he is "abundantly able to contribute."

Among the most useful of the pio neers of Oregon was Alanson Hinman, who died at Forest Grove on Monday. He had lived in Oregon 64 years-a record very few now can equal. When he came to the Oregon country there were less than 2000 persons of American citizenship in the whole of the vast territory of more than 300,000 square miles. The greater part of Mr. Hinman's long life was spent in Washington County. He was a good farmer and trader, active in politics and in merspent in cantile business, and always an enterprising citizen. A youth of 22, he came from New York to Oregon to find, as others did, a new and wider field for the activities of life. , These persons laid the foundations on which the great superstructure of today, and of all time, is rising here.

The California coast has claimed another wreck, the Kosmos liner Anubis going ashore on San Miguel Island, near Point Concepcion, on Monday. Fortunately no loss of life seems to have resulted, and the underwriters alone will suffer from the disaster. In the number of ships lost since they established the service to the Pacific Coast, the Kosmos Company has been than in a coat, especially a frock very unfortunate, but, with freights coat. Does anybody imagine that dragging at unprofitably low rates, and new steamers obtainable for much smaller prices than were paid for the old liners, these wrecks are not unmitigated evils. There is a possibility, though, that the underwriters may become aweary of the numerous wrecks on the route followed by the Kosmos steamers, and advance rates in keeping with the risk.

## COMPARES OUR BEACH RESORTS.

J. Burns Writes of Attractiveness of English Watering Places. DEAL, England, July 2.- (To the Edi-

tor.)-Having a leisure hour, it occurs to me that a letter on the subject of the Oregon beach resorts, as compared with thuse of the old world, might not be out of place With \$4 degrees in the shade in London,

It is a comforting thought that within two hours or so there are dozens of cool coast retreats waiting to be chosen from. coast retreats waiting to be chosen from. So, as the English home fleet of 12 bat-tleships, headed by the much-discussed Dreadnought and 25 protected cruisers was anchored off here, this place seemed to have the call. The numerous attrac-tive hotels, all facing on the sea, present the first difficulty, and there is no great mistake in choosing any one of them. The first thing I notice is that in order to hold the beach in position low sunken

The first thing I notice is that in order to hold the beach in position low sunken rivetments are run down every hundred feet or so to the water's edge, projecting a foot or less above the beach, which is of gravel, running to sand as you enter the water. This would seem to be what is needed at Seaside to prevent the "scour" that has taken place to the south of Moore's. of Moore's.

"scour" that has taken place to the south of Moore's. The next and almost last comes the im-portance of good roads, and especially walks. While the strenuous athlete may prefer the unbroken trail, the percentage of such in the average beach population is small. For miles in each direction a promenade runs back of the gravel beach to the east terminating in downs like Gearhart, while golf links, most carefully tended, provide a special drawing card for many. If the game is to attract it is only when carried on under the beat of conditions, which means smooth lawns, watered and rolled nightly for "putting greens" and the 'fair green' or general course kept closely cut except for occa-sional stretches of rough ground properly left for 'hazards." Flayed in the rough without any of these provisions, its at-tractions are and always will remain a negligible quantity. Coast links are far and away the most attractive owing to the lightness of the soil, and are looked upon as most valuable assets to any neighborhood. I don't know any stretch on the Facific Coast more suitable for them than the territory from Skipanon Creek north for some distance. All if needs is money and population to supply

Creek north for some distance. All it needs is money and population to supply it, both of which will no doubt come in

Other attractions are sea fishing and salling, which the comparative smooth-ness of the water makes very enjoyable. ness of the water makes very enjoyable, whereas the "swell" of the Pacific makes these impossible. "Good roads" seem to sum up the one attainable thing to ba copied. The instinct to "move about" seems universal. The bicycle is still in high favor here both for work and en-joyment, and the country is simply over-run with motor cars, so much so that instead of the roads being improved by the broad thres they are being ruined by the suddion which draws the dirt from the rock and distributes it over all the adjoining property. Dwellings on steep roads are therefore now much in de-mand. County authorities are laying a mand. County authorities are laying a tar preparation to overcome this defect and no doubt it will be overcome in time, even if the motorists have to pay directly for it. A little money more or less does not count in this sport.

In town, the days of hansoms and four-wheelers seem to be numbered, and the three shrill whistles for "taxis" are mostly what you hear around all the hotels, and after theater.

The American invasion is admitted to be much smaller than usual this year, but for days hotel managers have been turn-ing away patrons, and even bath-rooms for sleeping purposes have been at a premium. One reason is the activity of the court, the King being here, there, and everywhere, so that as a drawing card he would seem to be one of the hst. But this is hardly apropos of beach resorts. W. J. BURNS.

they make an issue, which as yet is unexpressed in words. This issue is not alone radicalism yersus conserva-tism, but it is that of the radical West against the conservative East. What expression has been made as yet is wholly in the acts of the conventions. It is not to be praised, nor com-

## INTERESTING ARRANGEMENT Brynn and Kern Might Agree-But Mrs

Editor of Harper's Weekly Calls Atten-Bryan and Mrs. Kern in Same House? tion to His Malevolent Qualities Colonel George Harvey's Denver Corre-New York Sun. spondence. The Democrats of the United States

Mr. Bryan opens up to us a truly idyilic prospect when he says that in Idyille prospect when he says that in the event of his election he will take the Hon. John W. Kern to share the White House with him. It is an ar-rangement of long atanding, proposed by Mr. Bryan when hoth he and Kern by Mr. Bryan when both he and Kern were bleeding outside the breastworks, and renewed now that he at least sees the Presidency within easy reach. There may be no precedent for it, and again Mr. Bryan may not have the premises at his disposal this year or next; but it shows a neighborly spirit. Moreover, it will introduce into official life at Washington a much-needed shirt-sleeve simplicity and mark an ers of new observances in the higher walks.

walks. course, the Democratic nominee Of course, the Democratic nomlnee was moved to this by an impulse of generosity. Mr. Kern is frankly poor. Much as he would like to mingle with the elite, entertain sumptuously at home and "eat out" at least three days in the week, he cannot afford it, and makes honest confession of the fact. So Mr. Bryan, who is rich in his own right and will have besides the opulent Government allowances set apart for Government allowances set apart for the maintenance of the White House, rushes to the rescue with an offer of free quarters at the Executive Mansion and a part in all the official hospitalities and functions. He is not encum-bered by a large family connection for whom he will have to provide quar-ters. He can tuck the Kerns away ters. He can tuck the Kerns away very comfortably without straining the resources of the building. Levees, din-ners and so on could be held jointly or separately, without the smallest confusion, and Mr. Kern would thus be enabled to do a good deal with his own modest salary on the outside. We confess the pleasure it gives us to imagine the practical operation of

to imagine the practical operation of this adjustment. There has never been anything quite like it in the White House, but that only adds to the ex-citement and the galety. The Democrats now have only to land their man in November, and we shall see the wheels go 'round.

## MR. BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Thinks It Is on a Par With Other Issues, to Catch the Floating Vote.

New York Globe, During the campaign of 1896 Mr. Bryan's war chest was said to have been kept replenished by the silver mine owners. In his second campaign the now cast-off Guffey, according to his own testimony, was ore of a number of rich men to whom the Bryan managers never appealed in vain. In 1908 Mr. Bryan is more conscious of the virtue that is in him. Unlimited secret contributions having failed of their purpose in the past, he-now orders his treasurer to keep his campaign books open before election, and, lest any one suspect him of trafficking with the minions of great wealth, announces that no contribution above \$10,-000 will be received from any single source. Beside such a master stroke of giaring rectitude, how paltry seem Mr. Taft's instructions to the Republican iroasurer to obey the New York State law, which requires a public accounting under oath after the campaign of all moneys received! The candidate that would vie with Mr. Bryan in disclosures of rectitude must devote his mornings to something less simple than the knock-

ing about of golf balls. There will be cynics who will say that Mr. Bryan, knowing more of the pro-fession of candidacy than any living man, has carefully counted the cost and found that here only a state of the source of the that he will gain in things purely ma-terial far more than he will lose by his appeal to the conscience of the country. They may protend to believe that this is a more trick designed to forestall efforts of the Beautilities of the second his stern refusal to take from corpora-tions money which the statutes of the United States forbid them to give.

> ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF BRYAN Faith in Him a "Religion"-But He Can't Be Elected.

a mathematician solves an equation

ers whose allegiance to party has melted before repeated betrayals of traditional principles and young-timers

A VITRIOLIC ATTACK ON BRYAN

are now at liberty to resume their ac-

customed occupation of electing a Re-

publican President. It was a dis-

agreeable task when first imposed upon

them by the nomination of the Boy

usual. But custom is a powerful

agency. In 1900 the job was easier

and more thoroughly done. Now there

will be no qualms whatever. Old-tim-

Orator in 1896, because it was so un-

who have nothing to hope for in following a banner to defeat after defeat will walk cheerfully to the polls and vote Mr. Taft into the White House by a larger majority than anyhody has had since Grant ran away from Greeley. The South had its chance and fluked. Even to the last, New York might have made a possibly effective stand, because everybody nere knows that if the Peerless had not won or the first ballot he would have been down and out. But Murphy had to beat McCarren, and made the usual trade, which gave to Bryan not only

the vote of New York in the conven tion, but the enormous preliminary advantage of disseminating the information that It was going that way. Perhaps it is just as well. Nobody nominated against Bryan's wishes could have hoped to poll as many votes as Bryan himself will get. John-son would have been knifed unmerci-

fully for his presumption in essaying to thwart the scheme to increase the circulation of the Commoner, and Gray would have fared little better.

would have fared little better. The old Doctor's plan of campaign is simple and characteristic. All things to all men, is his motto. He "ad-vances" along one line to catch the radicals, and "tetreats" with equal facility along another to curry favor with the conservatives. Speaking through his temporary chairman, he bids for the Roosevelt Republican vote, and simultaneously through his near and simultaneously through his per-manent chairman makes a vicious at-tack upon the President for the delectation of those opposed to our happily retiring Chief Magistrate.

Bryan, the Pacificator. Inevitably the question arises, how could a man of the old Doctor's shrewdness make a blunder which should, and doubtless will, allenate a very large proportion of Demo-crats who revered Grover Cleveland as the most admirable leader the parthe most admirable leader the par-ty has produced since 1876? Until re-cently, Mr. Bryan has posed as a paci-ficator. His heart's desire, feigned or otherwise, was to unite the party. "Let bygones be bygones," he declared in Chicago last December, when he took to his besom Boss Roger Sullivan, whom only two years before he had whom only two years before he had denounced as a highwayman unworthy of association with honest Democrats. All previous derelictions, even crimes were forgotten and forgiven-while he was seeking delegates. Even after he had won the requisite number he he had won the requisite number he craftly avoided controversy. The virulent attacks of Marse Henry-to which in due season we shall recur for the schancement of the Nation's galety -he ignored utterly. The inoffensive Gray candidacy he welcomed patroniz-ingly. Only the New York World's bitter truths and Governor Johnson's threatening supremany evoked expresthreatening supremacy evoked expres-sions of savage resentment. All else was placidly overlooked in the interest of harmony and possible success. But of harmony and possible success. But there was no lack of foresight in the mind of Bryan. When he issued a trumpet-call for "instructions," he realized far more clearly than his op-ponents the danger which he was bound to confront in Denver. He an-ticipated and prepared for the reaction certain to come, and his sagacity has been fully demonstrated. It is a simple fact that if the delogates to the confact that if the delegates to this con-vention had been free to vote in con-formity with the dictates of their judgment and desire, Bryan would have polled less than 400 of the 1000 votes and would have been hopelessly de-feated. But nearly two-thirds were bound hand and foot, and Mr. Charles

people would assure it. The modesty of the argument was not convincing. Especially at Astoria it didn't take well.

Mr. Cake also was for the Holy Statement; because by it, and it alone, he could get the recognition that he complained he never could get under the convention and representative system. Knocking at the door with "the statement," he was sure the door would be opened. It had indeed been opened to Bourne; yet it was done grudgingly, and only just so far as to permit an unwelcom comer to squeeze in; but never again will be opened to Bourne, nor to imitators who seem to think that since Bourne succeeded, any "self-made man" may. There will always be a Democratic or other opposition candidate.

There is no possibility of getting nominations in this way, and under these pledges, that men who require the best ability and talent in office will support. The attempt to force on the Republican party by such methods men who don't "measure up" to requirements, has put the party in Oregon quite out of business; till now it is uncertain how the state will vote even in the Presidential election. By common acknowledgment there is now no Republican party in Oregon. The victim is in the morgue, and the autopsy is plain revelation of the causes that took him there.

### A GREAT NEWSPAPER'S CENTENNIAL NUMBER.

A mighty memorial number is the issue of the St. Louis Republic of July 12, 1898. The great paper on that day completed its first century. It is by far the oldest ournal of the great region long known as "The West"; and the work it has done is attested by the success of its long career. This centennial number is largely historical and reminiscent; it contains tributes The Republic from every part of the United States and from all the principal newspapers. The editor of The Oregonian sent the following:

Oregonian sent the following: The first newspaper I remember to have seen was the Kepublic. It was the newspaper of all illinois, in the days of my early recollection, as it is yet the newspaper of a large part of that state, as well as of Missouri and the Southwest. The place of manipulation of the southwest of the place of the country. St. Louis was the steamboat center of the Northern Mississippi region, and therefore its commercial emporium. Naturally also the place to which we looked for news; hence, everybody who desired to innow read The Republic-though the num-bers that came into our hands not infre-quenty were a week old. The local innows:

joined the ranks of the unemployed, down around Burnside street. There were doubtless other similar incidents yesterday, but they have not been chronicled.

The sun was indeed hot yesterday, and nothing could be done by anybody without perspiration. Why, in-deed, should anybody work when Old Sol blazes and the cooling shades invite, and lager beer at five cents a glass is to be had in 400 Portland saloons from 5 A. M. one day through the long hours till 1 A. M. the next day? Why, indeed? To be sure there is work to do, and there never will be enough willing hands to do it. But what of that? The laborer is worthy of his hire and a little more, but no employer is ever liberal enough, and the workman is justified in quitting in the middle of the day, and in retiring to Blazier's or Erick-

son's or Fritz', to consider the hard lot of the downtrodden workingmen and the iniquities of a government that doesn't pay pensions to every-body who is too tired to toll.

Yet we are told that times are hard, and that there is not employment enough to go around. But It is not the purpose of this little essay to declare that there is work for everybody who will work. It is simply to inquire what in the world is losses. going to become of our 400 saloons if their patrons don't, or won't, go out and earn enough money to sustal them?

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The favorable progress of the old age pension bill in the British Parliament indicates that the Liberals will gain the credit of passing the measure, though they did not originate it. The Tories fathered the scheme years ago, but in England if is rather the rule for both parties to have a try at every measure of much | able to the customs and treatles of importance. One begins it and is denounced by the other for the terrifying innovation. Then it goes of power and the other party calmly pushes the scheme to completion. The increase of the Socialist-Labor vote of late years has accelerated the progress of the old age pension bill. Some say it is a plan to silence the agitators by granting one of their obviously just demands. Others say Others say that it is a step toward the socialist

revolution If it is such a step it is not a very long one. It grants to old men past seventy a pension of five shillings, about a dollar and a quarter, a week if they have no means of their own. This is probably less than it would uently ware a week oid. The local papers that sprang up in my ime at Peoria and Springfield and Quincy epended on The Republic for news and for interpretation of the course of events. And efore that time, during the space of 40 course of this annoying mosquito, cool. Sure. cost to maintain them in the poor-

Paul wore a frock coat when he preached on Mars Hill? No. indeed; he had on a garment which was virtually a shirt, except that it had no sleeves or starched front. The customs of the primitive church are all on the side of the Yakima preachers.

WHY CASTRO IS UNPUNISHED.

There would be neither pleasure

nor profit in shooting fleas or mor onitoes with an elephant gun, and there is nothing attractive in the pastime of killing skunks with any kind of a weapon. For somewhat similar reasons, the United States has failed to administer to Venezuela well merited punishment for the indignities American citizens have suffered. It is but natural that American citizens who have had their property confiscated should feel aggrieved over

present conditions in the land of Castro. It may offer no consolation to such to remember that it is not alone the United States and its citizens who have suffered these indignities, but the fact that Great Britain, Germany, France and a number of smaller countries have, temporarily at least, accepted without resentment the insults they have received from Castro, may point to a day of retribution at which reparation will be demanded for insults as well as property

The immunity from punishment which he has thus far enjoyed has undoubtedly swollen the head, and, as there are only a few

"two bit" nations left that have failed to receive a snub at his hands, the ughty fire-cater will soon be, like Alexander, sighing for more worlds

to conquer. The present difficulty in collecting American claims and protecting American rights in Venezuela is due to the mistake made by this country in ever assuming that Venezuela was a civilized country, civilized countries. It was on that assumption that in the past no greater rights or privileges were asked for American citizens in Venezuela than were granted the citizens of Venezuela when they came to the United States. The citizens of either country in case of wrong had recourse to the courts for protection.

Unfortunately, it has developed that, while a Venezuelan wrongfully deprived of his rights in the United States, could promptly recover damages, the American citizen in Venezuela could not receive equally fair

treatment. But, while our wronged Americans who have had their property in Venezuela confiscated, may chafe at the delay in getting justice, it cannot much longer be deferred. It is

A philosopher who makes inquiry into the causes of panics seems to have hit the central idea. He says "If all people who deposit money in the banks would leave it there till they actually needed it, there would be no such thing as a panic." Strange this great truth never has been so plainly stated before. Wall street loesn't cause panics.

ple

money. Has the time come to set up a statue of Robert E. Lee in the Capitol at Washington, beside that of George Washington? Will it ever come? And if the statue should be placed there yould its intent be to commemorate the services of Lee, for the preservation of the Liberty and Union and Nationality of the United States which were established chiefly

through the services of Washington? "Bryan," some say, "stands for Roosevelt's policies and Taft does ards of conservatism and radicalism not." ' Then why isn't Roosevelt expected to support Bryan and oppose Castro Because Bryan does not stand Taft? for Roosevelt's policies, but Taft does. You remember the answer

given in explanation of the boy's wonderful story? "The boy lied." What has caused this exiguity of

funds among the Atlantic Baptists? Their vote of flattery to Mr. Rocke-feller indicates that they must be hard up indeed. One can only hope that the earthly fount of every blessing will reward them according to their zeal. If he does, they will be bounteously bedewed.

In Seattle they date everything from the fire, and in San Francisco from the earthquake; but hereafter in Portland let time begin with the hour when the great oxaluria con troversy was settled.

It was the other Rojestvensky who died. No great matter, however, to anybody but the Admiral. But what become of that old Russian of hanging all Generals and Admirals

who lost a battle?

Anybody have that oxaluria feeling this morning?

Anyway, our nights are always

"element of sectionalism is

The "element of sectionalism is thereby introduced. This is to be feared. It was not an end almed at in either convention, but it is a result not to be ignored. Apparently as occult force was in operation to bring about the results. Each convention was domi-nated by a controlling personality. The exercise of personal force was suf-ficient in the Chicago convention to deny the claims of the radical ele-ment of the Republican party for rep-resentation of its ideas in the plat-form. The exercise of personal force was sufficient in the Denver convennominated in the face of the opposition of the most influential newspapers of he country and the equally deter-nined opposition of some of the leading men in his own party, the question

was sufficient in the Denver convention to deny the claims of the con-servative element of the Democratic party for representation of the Democratic party for representation of its ideas in the platform. The result was that the Republican platform represented in there is of conservatism presented in the campaign, and the Democratic platform all there is of efficient radicalism.

conservative expression in the Demo-cratic platform by men of the East. Each was denied, with the result of sectional triumphs.

There was a logical consequence. The West alone is represented in the men chosen to stand on the platform made by the Democratic convention— Bryan from Nebraska and Kern from Indiana. Eastern men alone on the platform made by the Republican con-vention-Tati from Ohio and Sherman from New York. The alignments are

are opposed one against the other. Un fortunately, it is section against sec-tion—the West against the East.

SPIRIT OF THE BRYAN CAMPAIGN know him for what he really is.

## Feverish, Dissatisfied, Enraged

Charleston News and Courier. If Mr. Bryan cannot be elected cause he is popular with the fever dissatisfied, and enraged in the Un United

a great part of the population, but that part is mostly composed of men who have little or no property. The remain-ing part as unquestionably regards

the candidate. His party is cheering at his funeral. Talk of carrying Ohio for Bryan is silly.

## Mighty Small Business. Chicago Inter Ocean,

Chicago Inter Ocean, If, as appears from the financial re-ports, the Standard OII's profits since 1882 have been \$929,342,407, and there is now a surplus of \$314,584,182, why is now a surplus of \$314,584,182, why should the company hesitate over a little thing like that \$29,000,000 ver-

F. Murphy induced the wavering dele-gates to go into the Nebraskan's camp A. Maurice Low, in the National Re-

view, of London, for July. If one asks how Mr. Bryan can be ominated in the face of the opposition ballot.

## Bryan the Malevolent

\* \* But the fires of success were seething in the Peerless' breast, Ing men in his own party, the question can only be answered by saying, as I have already said, that Mr. Bryan is really a religion with the rank and file of the Democratic party. Regarding the possible cutcome of the election merely as a mathematical problem and calculating the table of the states with the same impersonal detachment that judgment, the party would have a bet-ter chance of winning with another candidate. Off went the lid upon the the same impersonal detachment that who knows that the unknown quantity volcano, and there issued a volume of lava and ashes under which the former friendly Boss now lies stunned and conceals no sentiment, the result can only be worked out in defeat. The states that Mr. Bryan will carry are The buried until at least the day-if it known, the states that it is absolutely impossible for him to carry are equally should ever come-of the Democracy's resurrection. The Guffey expression, supplementing the irritating Parker well known, and so are the states about which there may be some doubt, and no matter how the factors are ar-ranged the result is always the same. resolutions, proved too much for a lifelong deceiver now gorged with the sen-sations of absolute authority, and the true Bryan stood forth, revealed before This, I say, is the mathematical test, but you talk with Democrats who in-tend to vote for Mr. Bryan and they can easily convince themselves that states which voted against Mr. Bryan the eyes of all mankind, naked and proud. Intelligent judgment has always borne lightly upon this man. He has been regarded by some as visionary, by states which voted against Mr. Bryan when twice before he was nominated will this year vote for him. They will tell you that Mr. Taft is not the real choice of the country, but was simply forced upon the people by Mr. Roose-veit; that Mr. Bryan and not Mr. Taft represents the radical sentiment that they believe to be in the majority; that both in 1896 and 1900 Mr. Bryan was handleaned by free silver and was se others as an oily fanatic of the preach-ing Dowie type, by the largest number as a common demagogue without con-viction, but not wholly devoid of prin-ciple, though canny and possibly harmful through his possession of an amaz-ing gift of gab. Only the few who have had intimate relations with him were aware of the scrupulously hidden handicapped by free sliver and was so maligned by the capitalistic press that malevolence of disposition, the unforgiving spirit, the relentless vindictive-ness, which have governed his every political act in the interest of self to be lieved him to be an immoral man who was preaching the doctrine of destructhe utter exclusion of all other concome to siderations.

### Brynn, the Crocodile

Brynn and Campaign Fund,

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.). We still fear, notwithstanding our own resolute purpose to do tireless work for the election of Mr. Bryan, that the enthusiasm for him in this state is as thin as it is wide, and we are not sanguine that even \$25,000 will be raised for his assistance. Presuming that there are \$0,000 Bryan-

virtuous and respectable people

but since then they

ites in South Carolina, we dare predict that they will not contribute an aggregate of \$4000 to the election of Mr. Bryan, which is to say that they do not care a glass of soda water or a 5-cent

As an egotist, today Bryan can give Roosevelt cards and spades. He is drunk with power and surcharged with malice against every human being who has ever stood in the way of full gratification of his insatiable ambition. Doubtless he resented in some degree the thought of Judge Parker winning even the slightest approbation from his convention, but this was not the underlying motive of his unseemly in-terference with the plan to pay proper tribute to the late honored President.

 The substance of things not seen." The Bryan hated Cleveland then, he hates care a glass of soda water or a 5-cent cigar each whether he be elected or not. "What the hell do they care?"
The Two Platforms is a Nutshell. Louisville Post (Ind.-Dem.)
The distinction in the two platforms is this: The Republican party interprets its own platform by the public record it has made during the public record it has made during the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." The Bryan party makes its appeal more to the faith and the credulity of the people years: the Democratic platform is "the substance of things hoped for, the evi-dence of things not seen." The Bryan party makes its appeal more to the faith and the credulity of the people than to their iudgment. It does not promise changes in the general con-duct of the Government, but it hesi-tates to acknowledge real progress along the lines upon which the Gov-ernment has been so long proceeding.

The Haves and Have-Nots. Chicago Evening Journal Bryan is unquestionably the him as a peril.

Prognostic on Ohio. Cleveland Plaindealer (Dem.),

The Bryan campaign begins as a mere lilusion. It is a forlorn hope, with the emphasis on forlorn. A thick mantle of defeat is wrapped around

States, he cannot be elected at all.

It is the peo who run blindly after their

The argument for radical expression in the Republican platform was pre-sented by men of the West; that for