## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1908.

## ONE MORE EXCURSION.

Not much more is The Oregonian From the first it has declared Statement No. 1 an instrument to wreck and dissolve the Republican party of what has happened. It is under no delusion as to what will happen further. Democrats of Oregon now ex- Now the whole vista opens before you pect to give the vote of the state to Bryan. Their main dependence is the demoralization of the Republican party, produced by the primary law, which permits and even invites Democrats to nominate Republican candidates, and by Statement No. 1, which requires Republican Legislatures to Senate. There are (so-called) Republicans who may like these things; but there are Republicans who do not like them, because such conditions will defeat the noblest cause, the sincerest efforts, and the truest courage. You are deserted in the strife by your comrades, who have made terms with the enemy. But though The Oregonian has no intention of harping on this subject forever, it will make further reply to this statement from a paper published at Pendleton, to wit, known as the East Oregonian:

Parties may live and wax strong under Statement No. 1, but in order to do this Republican voters like The Gregorian must support and vote for Republican candidates let Democrats vote for Democrats. The sure cure for the alleged demoralizing fact of Statement No. 1 is strict party Statement No. 1 is strict party especially among Republicans in

This should be addressed to others not to The Oregonian. It should be taken home by the paper that makes the statement; for it doesn't apply to The Oregonian. For has not The Oregonlan, year in and year out, urged 'pr ty loyalty,"-only to be turned down and sent into the gloomy vale of Achor and shadow of humiliation. by pretended Republicans like those of the Pendleton paper, who have en couraged the election of Democrats to the highest offices? These people now

babble of "party loyalty"! Under the conditions of the recent election in Oregon,-the folly of State-ment No. 1 pushed and supported by a class who used it simply to get nominations which they never could obtain under any representative system,-The Oregonian saw no chance whatever o any result, except the triumph of Chamberlain and of the Democratic party. It was useless to think of it, or to talk about it. All sense of party loyalty had been destroyed by a class who had been electing Democrats for years, to "get even" with men of their own party, by whom their own (supcosed) merits had been refused acknowledgment. Yet, seizing Statement No. 1 , and using an alliance with Democrats in the primaries, they immediately claimed thereupon the support of Republicans whom they had constantly defeated, in former elections! It was simple folly to suppose success could be had under such conditions. Chamberlain's plurality, large as it was, would have been very much larger, but for the vote he lost by his veto of the university appropriation. The simple fact is, the course these people pursued .- their use of Statement No. 1 as a factional weapon,intensified the factional fight among the Republicans of Oregon, more than anything else or all and made accommodation im-Hence now nobody knows whether Bryan or Taft will get of Oregon. There no ground for sure appeal to any Republican principle or sentiment; nor is there any possibility whatever that the Republican party ever will succeed under a system that requires it to elect its opponents to the highest offices in the state and Nation. Republicans of Oregon stand alone in attempting this folly. No other state, Republican or Democratic, will think of adopting it All mark Oregon, and refuse it; and our state stands, in this essay, as "the fool of the family"-as a leading Eastern journal expressed it. Not another state, with an overwhelming majority for one party in its Legislature, vill ever be committed to the election of the candidate of the opposite party to the Senate. Moreover, this folly, demonstrated in Oregon,

given an immense setback throughout

the country-North and South-to the

vote of the people. This is the larger

and most unfortunate consequence. It

is noted by both parties; the Southern

States, especially, the head and heart

and backbone of the Democratic party.

are against it, and it has a place in

the Democratic platform only because

it is part of the contents of a grab-bag,

stuffed for a special occasion. The

Democratic party never will do any-

thing that the South doesn't want; and

Senators is just what the influential and

powerful forces of Southern politics do

not want and will not have. Plainly

stated, they spurn a system that would

admit the participation of political op-

their way of thinking, it is a crazy

aught? In solid Democratic states

there are no Statement No. 1 Demo-

crats, never will be. It is a doctrine

for Republican gudgeons, in Republi-

can states; and as such, it is mightily

idea, fit for half-baked Northern Re

caressed by Democratic politicians. "Oregon" wheat, as the Willamette Valley product was known in the European grain markets before "Walthe country east of the Cascade Mountains famous for its wheat production, Missouri Pacific up to \$125 and Union have gone to his support and would fendants were not tried sooner.

has vanished from the foreign trade Pacific to \$133 per share. Four years lists, but the "valley" still produces a considerable quantity of wheat, and old Yambill this year is to the front with reports of forty bushels per acre. In the old days, when the valley was dependent almost entirely on the wheat crop, this would have been regarded as a highly profitable crop, but so many of the old wheat farms are now turning off several hundred dollars per acre in fruit and small farming that wheat growing as a profitable industry is no longer seriously considered on the high-priced lands where it was formerly the only industry. The last cargo of "Oregon" wheat was shipped several years ago and in a few years the Willamette and flour to feed the opulent fruit growers and small farmers who cannot afford to grow wheat on such high-priced land.

THE PRESENT FORECAST.

A section of the Republican party of Oregon-or what was once the Republican party of Oregon-joining with the Democrats, is going to make Chamberlain Senator. And Chamberlain is for Bryan; he has been ap pointed by Chairman Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, a member of the Bryan Campaign visory Committee; - and men of Oregon who call themselves Republicans Oregon. So far it has foretold exactly are pledged to elect Chamberlain to the Senate; and they also have control of the Taft campaign in Oregon

Was there ever such betrayal of a party? What are Republicans, who earnestly wish to give the vote of the state to Taft, to expect? The direction of the Taft Republican campaign in the hands of men who are pledged to the election of Chamberlain to the great danger that the fire will spread Senate, who works with fanatic devoelect Democrats to the United States tion for Bryan; while the so-called Republican managers expect to pull the wool over the eyes of sincere and disinterested Republican voters of the state, and through Chamberlain make themselves "solid" with the Bryan Administration!

Some may permit themselves to b deceived. Please excuse The Oregonian from such gullibility and such folly

On the issues of today, as presented today, the state is extremely close between the parties, at best. But with this play of professed Republicans through Chamberlain, for the favor of the expected Bryan Administration, how easy to topple the electoral vote of the state into the Bryan column!

It will make as little difference to The Oregonian as to others. But The Oregonian wishes to excuse itself from the imputation that it can't see through a ladder, and from being thought a tool of deception, or a vic tim of stupid credulity. It will require rigorous measures, on the part of the earnest supporters of Taft, to save Oregon from betrayal, through Chamberlain Republicans, to Bryan. Don't mistake it. They who are resting it security on the notion that Taft is surto carry Oregon may as well awake.

For Chamberlain and his Demo eratic supporters, who are pursuing a subtle policy and expect results from The Oregonian has no censure. It admires, rather. But as to a certain lot of Republicans in this state, or men who call themselves such, it would only say-however, for the present the rest is silence.

WILL WAR BALLOONS BE USEFUL! The war balloon or airship may prove to be an important factor in fu ture conflicts between nations, but this s very doubtful. It is more likely that invention of guns for destroying airships will proceed much more rapidly than perfection of ships for aerial ation, and that the first attemp to use the new instrument of warfare will prove disastrous. When a single rifle ball fired through the gas bag of a balloon will start a tear that will destroy the balloon in a very few moments, it seems almost certain that the army attacked is practically safe from explosives designed to be dropped from

Much the same difficulty will be experienced by those who undertake to operate aeroplanes, whose expansive wings will furnish a good target for rapid-fire guns from below. An airship of any sort, to be of practical use, must be able to carry about 1000 pounds of explosives. Either a bal oon or an aeroplane that could carry this weight would be a large affair, and could hardly escape the fusillade of leaden bullets that would be fired at it from guns specially designed to guard against attacks from that direc-

Accuracy of aim is one of the wellknown attainments of the modern gunner. A little practice will make him as certain to hit a target above him as to hit one on the level. It must be remembered, however, that experiments in aerial navigation have but just begun, and that there is scarcely any limit to Yankee ingenuity Perhaps some way will be found to es cape the bullets of an enemy.

WHY HARRIMAN WAS WELCOME.

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have Mr. Harriman with us," said George Gould, when interrogated on his return from Europe. This sentiment is strikingly at variance with that which was so much in evidence about a year ago, when it was freely predicted that the directors and stockholders of the lines under Harriman management would forced to jettlson the famous leader in order to appease the public, which was hammering Harriman stocks in response to the disapproval of the President. This cordial expression of Mr. Gould's, and the changed sentiment of the public, is not due to any increased personal admiration for the greatest railroad man of the age, but is

to lose their hold on the election of due to his ability to "make good." The work of taking a bankrupt and run-down road out of the financial gutter and placing it on a paying basis has become as much of a hobby with Mr. Harriman as the objection ponents in the election of Senators. In able practice of wrecking roads was with the late Jay Gould. The showing made by the Gould roads and the publicans. Is the South "solid" for Harriman roads for the past twelve years offers ample justification for Mr. Gould's expression of pleasure over the prospect of securing the assistance of his former antagonist. Missouri Pacific, which has made the best showing of any of the Gould lines, was selling at \$15 per share in 1896. Union Pacific was so near to worthless that it for was a drug on the market at \$3.50 per share when Mr. Harriman became acla Waila" wheat had begun to make tive in the management of the road. The stock boom of 1901-02 carried

later Missouri Pacific had dropped advanced to its record of a fraction

more than \$195. Yesterday Union Pacific closed at \$155 and Missouri Pacific at \$58, the latter having gained more than \$5 per share since the report of Mr. Harriman's probable connection with the system has been in circulation. From these figures it will be seen that Union Pacific yesterday was \$22 per share higher than it was in 1901-02, and Missouri Pacific, even with a \$5 advance within a week, was still \$67 lower than it was in 1901-02.

These figures disclose the true reason why Mr. Gould's stockholders are Valley will be obliged to import wheat so anxious to turn control of the property over to Mr. Harriman. showing is all the more remarkable when it is noted that both Gould and Harriman have always had free rein in management of the respective prop-Nothing succeeds like su and if Mr. Harriman can work the same kind of miracles with the Gould and Erle systems that he has performed on his other formerly decrepit properties, there will be no limit to the field before him, so long as there are railroads in need of rehabilitation.

> ENFORCE THE FOREST FIRE LAW Many of the reports from the dis tricts in which forest fires are raging convey the information that the damage is slight for the reason that the fire is burning only the brush and refuse where the timber has been re-While it is pleasing to know moved. that valuable timber is not being destroyed, yet there are two reasons why this explanation does not entirely re move the deplorable features of the situation. In the first place, there is as it has done in some instances, to merchantable timber. In the second place, the fires kill the young trees which have sprung up and would eventually reforest the hills.

> The laws of this state require that the rubbish of lumber camps be burned at a season of the year when there is no danger of the fire spreading. They require that the rubbish be burned after each season of slashing, and if this were done there would be no fuel to feed a future fire after a growth of young trees had started. Burning the rubbish at the proper eason would not only remove the danger of disastrous fires, but would relieve the state from that pall of smoke which obscures the view at a time when Oregon should be most beautiful. The forest fire law should be more vigorously enforced.

DOLLAR WHEAT AGAIN. "Dollar wheat" appeared in Chicago again yesterday after an absence of a few weeks. The conditions under which the historic price was scored were strikingly similar to those which sent prices soaring about a year ago It is perhaps too early for buyers to become unduly excited over the rust scare, which was the principal feature in yesterday's crop news. We have rust scares nearer home than the Middle West, one in Umatilla County a few days ago causing some misgivings that there would not be enough firstclass wheat in Oregon's banner county to supply the demands for home consumption. This year, however, there are underlying features of strength that were missing from the market in the rust scares of previous years, is still too early to determine the extent of the ravages which rust is said to be making in the fields east of the Rocky Mountains, but the loss from this source or from the chinchbug is never as great as first reports make it

We may expect improvement in the rust condition, and possible decline in improvement in the statistical positio of the great cereal until the new Argentine crop comes on the market. The American Visible yesterday showed a substantial increase of nearly 2,000,000 bushels, but this was insufficient to swell the total to more than 16,000,000 bushels, compared with more than 48,000,000 bushels on the same date last year. Quantities on passage for the week ending last Saturday were more than 6,000,000 bushels smaller than for the same week last year, and world's shipments for the week were 2,0000,000 bushels

High prices for wheat, corn or oats, when they are due to a short crop in the United States, can hardly be garded as an unqualified blessinig. Much of the curtailment in the demand for lumber in the Middle West last year was due to the poor crop of grain, and every railroad in the grain belt suffered in revenue, along the farmers who had nothing of consequence to ship. In the Pacific Northwest farmers last year profited greatly because of the short crop and high prices in other parts of the country, and there was a record-breaking crop to be marketed at the high prices.

This year the crop is smaller, but the prices are opening higher, and, unless there is a change in the situation, the net returns for the crop of the Pacific Northwest will not fall far short of those of last year. One thing is certain, neither rust nor chinchbug can inflict any further damage on the crop that is tributary to Portland, and we shall sympathize with as good a grace as possible with the unfortunate wheatgrowers whose poor crops in other parts of the country are boosting prices locally.

WHERE WILL BRYAN GET HIS VOTES? With the Free-Silver Republicans back in the ranks of the old party, and with most of the Populists again lined up under the Republican banner, It is difficult to understand where Mr Bryan is going to get the votes necessary to elect him to the Presidency. In 1896, and again in 1900, he was was indorsed by the Free-Silver Re-publicans and the Populists. Everybody knows that the Free-Silver Re publicans were men who left their party in 1896, and anyone who takes the trouble to look up a list of his neighbors who went wrong on the silver question at that time will find that they are all, or nearly all, back in the harness again. Some of the Populists had formerly been Democrats, but most of them came out of the Republican party and returned again when Populism declined. The Middle - of - the - Road Populists still cling to their faith, and will not vote

Bryan. If Mr. Bryan had been the Democratic nominee in 1994, it is quite likely that many of the voters who had been in these two new parties would

Democrats. But they would not supback to \$110 and Union Pacific had port Parker. It was easy for them to go back to Republicanism with Roosevelt as a leader, and they went. They have seen the mistake they made in leaving the party in the first place, and they are not likely to repeat the experience, especially when their own party has a candidate quite satisfactory to them. Undoubtedly Mr. Bry an will get the votes of a few of the former Free-Silver Republicans, but the number of them will not be much larger than the number of Democrats he will lose to Hearst. Certainly he will not get enough of them to overcome the majority now registered against the Democracy.

Another circumstance worth considering is that the large number of Democrats who went over to the Republican party on the sound-money issue have never gone back, and will not go with Bryan as a candidate. A few dyed-in-the-wool Democrats may have gone back, but most of them are still allied with the Republicans.

The battle ground of this campaign is in the Middle West, and in Nev York. It is possible that disappointment over the defeat of favorite sons combined with some loss of the labor vote and the loss of part of the negre vote, may give the Democratic candidate a chance to win some of the Northern States. Local factional controversies, more than anything else, will threaten Republican success." But the surface indications at the present time are that these will be smoothed over and that there will be general harmony in the support of the ticke The fact that the issues between the two parties are not as sharply drawn as in previous campaigns will make predictions as to the outcome difficult, but from a statistical standpoint the situation looks very good to the Republicans.

In Virginia there is a law which provides that there must be a peronal payment of taxes as a qualifi cation for voting and the courts have decided that this means that a man must appear personally at the tax collector's office and pay his Sending the money by mail will not Quite likely this is another fine-spun distinction. Reason would lead to the conclusion that the law merely means that the payment must be by the voter with his own money and not by another person in his be The object is to prevent one man paying a tax for another and thus enabling him to vote. So long as he is paying his own money there would seem to be no reason why he should pay it in person instead of sending it by mail. But the opinion of the court prevails over the views of Virginia lawyers.

Says the Huntington Herald of that town's tramps and "bums".

Huntington is infested with a lot of dirty pood-for-nothing tramps that are too lazy to work and are in the habit of begging food

Another resting-place for this gentry is the Plaza, in Portland, Many tramps think their share of the earth's surface is that public place, but overlook the improvements made by taxpayers, in grass, trees, water, benches and sidewalks. The bums scorn to turn their hand to making any such improvements on land that would make it their own. They are entitled to receive no part of the earth's surface without contributing their share of the earth's labor.

warm supporter of President Roosevelt's policies. He says so, in every public utterance. But who does not price, but there can be little, if any, know that if Roosevelt were again a andidate and nushing his policies to the utmost, Chamberlain would be against Roosevelt, policies and all?

> Those who criticise Taft for submitting his speech of acceptance to Roosevelt before delivering it might do well to reflect that, if some of the other aspirants for the Republican nomination had been in a similar frame of mind, they would have been more popular.

> There was another famous pilgrimage into Virginia. Josh Billings, during the war, started for Richmond to convince Jeff Davis of the error of his ways and to get him to jine the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Bourne has evidently been reading up.

Pendleton is seeking a supply of vater from a source in the mountains. Such a water supply would not only be of great value to the people now residents of Pendleton, but would do as much as anything else to bring new people there to make their homes.

The people of Oregon, by means of Statement No. 1, declared that they want for United States Senator neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but a non-partisan. But when Chamberlain turns partisan, who is the people's choice?

Those Vice-Presidential candidates could make a hit by cutting their acceptance addresses down to about 500 words. Lincoln's Gettysburg speech was shorter than that, and it was good enough to make a man immortal.

When the cement plant comes to Portland, the political factions should use the first of its product in laying the cornerstone of their new edifice, which is to be founded on friendship and brotherly love.

Democratic newspapers delight in asserting that Roosevelt needs a rest. But if, as they pretend, he is doing so much harm by his talking, why worry about it? Does it not increase Demoeratic votes? Numerous fires indicate that holders

of insurance policies are getting even for high insurance rates, to a degree at least. If Heney had been here, things

might have turned out differently; but of course Heney wasn't here. Like the apple with no core, the

watermelon in the hands of the average small boy has no rind. Luckily for the militia boys, they don't have to tramp with all that

Now we see why the land-fraud de-

baggage on their backs.

Newspapers of Different Shades of Opinion Give Their Views.

St. Louis (Mg.) Republic (Dem.). As a panegyric of Roosevelt t speech differed from the familiar style of recent Presidential messages only in the necessary elimination of the personal pronoun.

Mr. Tuft Fills the Bill. Cincinnati (O.) Commercial Tribune (Rep.)

the temperate, yet forceful expressions of a strong man deeply impressed with the honor paid to him, and deeply impressed with the responsibilities of the high office to which he will be chosen His Self-Effacement Is Thorough.

Boston Post (Dem.). The address is a culogy of Roosevel

and the Roosevelt policies, to which the record and the achievements of the Republican party appear merely contributory to the glory of his hero, and the announced purposes of the candidate himself are modestly intimated to be to "clinch what has been done" by

It Is Judicial in Tone.

Boston Globe (Dem.). The language of the speech shows that it is the product of a mind given to the study of legal problems. Mr. Taft's strong advocacy of President Roosevelt's policies will probably please the radical Republicans in the West, and his statements on several important subjects will doubtless satis-Conservatism to Restore Confidence.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.). If Taft is elected President, he will carry out the policies which have be-There is a conservative note running throughout the speech which, comin from Taft, will be accepted by busines coming interests as indicative of a sturdy of fort to restore confidence while at the same time insisting on the fulfillmen

Good Executive but-That's All,

Chicago Journal (Rep.).
Mr. Taft commits himself unreservedly to the Roosevelt policies, except as to the tariff, which Mr. Roosavelt has never talked about increasing. He gives the impression that he is a judge eviewing facts laid before him, was exactly what was to have been expected from his temperament. but not an original, constructive force

Will He Be President or Proxy?

New York World (Dem. However excellent Mr. Taft's utterinces are in tone, and however strong ntrast between his Judicial style and Mr. Roosevelt's cowboy style, speech leaves one great problem of the campaign unselved. In the minds of campaign unsolved. In the minds of the intelligent, thoughtful voters everywhere lies this grave question of the Republican candidate's personal political dependence upon Roosevelt, l'aft be a President or a proxy?

Indianapolis Star (Rep.). Mr. Taft's programme will appeal to he best ludgment of the country; and tion that in his hands, better than in others available, the work of reform may be trusted with entire con It will inspire confidence among manly men who may not be able to agree with all the nominee says. create in their minds the convic-

Hints of a Deplorable Sacrifice,

New York Sun (Rep.). The speech, deplorable as it is, will ot lose Mr. Taft a Republican vote. odlous compulsion to seem and to be; the leaden sense crushing debt which the insatiable creditor com putes from hour to hour his compound interest; the deadly obligation to gratitude that makes that sweetest and simplest of virtues to seem a very vice the never relenting admonition to selfeffacement—did ever a man free, inde-pendent, and same find his neck in such

Evidence of Presidential Caliber. Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

he Roosevelt policies and announces that the chief function of the next ad-ministration should be, in his judgment, "a progressive development of what has been performed by President Rooseveit." This speech of acceptance should be the main feature of the Republican campaign text-book, hing for the people to study and re-They will see in it evidence and proof that the speaker is of Presidential caliber.

Criticines Tariff Attitude. Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Taft would not on any account hit the trusts through the tariff be ause the smaller concerns, which the trusts are driving out of business, might be accidentally hit. He would ave some part of the tariff revised up ward and some revised downward. a in favor of labor unions, and not less in favor of nonunion labor. It is a calm, judicial presentation of the reawhy Taft and Roosevelt William Howard Taft ought to be elected President.

A Statesman Fit to Lead. Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

address should be read and reread by every American who wishes to consider the issues of the coming campaign free from partisan prejudice and with a mind single to his civic duty. Happily party divisions are on as high lines as ever in the history of the Re public. Party feeling in its worse sense has seldom been weaker. The campaign before us is not likely to be marred by unfraternal bitterness, by recrimination or by injustice. Mr. Taft has begun the great controversy ike a statesman fit to lead.

Prefers Mr. Taft to Mr. Bryan. New York Evening Post (Ind.).

In fine, Mr. Taft's speech seems like ly to alienate still further the labor element and the hot radicals of his own party, especially those of the West. They already look upon the Chicago platform as too reactionary; Mr. Taft is even less inclined to cut loose and run amuck. By this attitude he will be strengthened among the conservatives of the East and the large busi-ness centers of the West; and among those who, while anxious for reform, dread Mr. Bryan's propensity for flighty and ill-considered innovations.

Injunction View the Correct One, St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

Mr. Taft makes it plain that, if elected, he will work along the same lines as Mr. Roosevelt so far as the changed issues and conditions will permit. This was to be expected. Naturally the mestion of injunctions occupies a large space in Mr. Taft's address. Tempor ary restraining orders, he says, should issue only in rare cases, where the threatened changes of the status quo would inflict irreparable injury. answer which Mr. Bryan and his friends eaves the present practice unchanged. And they will be correct. The present practice has protected many lives and saved untold amounts of property.

Without That State He Has Slim Chance of Election.

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. The total number of votes in the electoral college is 476. Therefore to be elected Mr. Bryan must receive 239. How is he to get this number without New York? Facts are stubborn things. Were Mr. Bryan to receive the entire vote of the Southern and Western vote of the Southern and Western that States it is true he would have a very large majority. But will he, or, indeed, can he, in any event, obtain such votes? The states are thus classified with

their electoral votes: Eastern States-Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Maine, 6; Maryland, 5; Massa-chusetts, 16; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; New York, 39; Ohio, 23; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 4; Ver-mont, 4. Total, 160.

Southern States-Alabama, 11; kansas, 9; Florida, 5; Georgia, 13; Ken-tucky, 13; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 10; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 18; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 7. Total, 140. Western States—Colorado, 5; Idaho, 8; Illinois 22; Idaho,

3; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kanaas, 10; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 11; Missouri, 18; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Dakota, 4; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 3; Wisconsin, 13; Wisconsin, 13;

Dakota, 4; Ctail, 5, Wyoming, 3. Total, 157.

Pacific Coast States—California, 19;
Oregon, 4; Washington, 5. Total, 19. In the beginning, though there are

ome doubtful states in the South, let us concede every one of the electoral votes of the Southern States to Mr. He, therefore, starts with 140 Brynn. votes. This is a number 99 short of election. If the West is to elect him the 99 votes must come from the Western States. They have in the total 157.
In 1896 Mr. Bryan carried five Western States. Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. of 36 votes. If, in 1908, he were to do as well he yet would be 62 short of a majority. But in 1900 all of these states, except Missouri, slipped away from him. There are divisions in the Republican party of Iowa and Wisconsin, from which large Democratic hopes sin, from which large Democratic imper-are extracted. Well, if Mr. Bryan were to be successful in those two states he would receive 25 more votes, which would leave him yet 27 votes short of election. Even if the vote of Washington, which is a Pacific Coast State, 5 were added, he would yet be 32 short of an election. If he were fortunate enough to carry Indiana, which some of his more enthusiastic supporters claim he will, he would have 15 more dectoral votes; but would yet be 17 thort of the requisite 239. And if he short of the requisite 239. were to carry California, 10, and Ore-

Illinois Kansas, Michigan, Minne sota and North Dakota are, concededly, beyond his reach. Yet without one of them, the West, even aided by the Pa-cific Coast States, cannot give him the requisite 239 in the electoral college. Therefore, he must have one of the Eastern States. Were he to secure New York he could afford to lose some of the Western States now counted for him-a loss with which he is likely to meet. Indeed, New York is the only Eastern State which he has ven a ghost of a chance of carrying. Despite the Republican divisions in Iowa and Wisconsin, the probabilities are that both will point true to the Republican ticket. Indiana is not by any means certain for Bryan. even declared that he cannot carry his own State of Nebraska. To be elected, numiliating as it may be, Bryan must

MARRIED SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS Remarkable Anniversary of an Aged Jewish Couple. New York World,

Few of the inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews on West One Hundred and Fifth street took ad-vantage of their privilege to visit vantage of their friends vesterday, for there were great doings at the home itself in honor of the 75th wedding anniversary of an ballot boxes in order to nominate Samuel Ephriam, 103 years old, and Johanna Ephriam, 100. It was the first time a diamond wedding had ever publicans refused to be bound by the taken place in the institution, in spite of the fact that among its 300 inmates of the election in June.

Mrs. Ephriam is very spry and intel-ligent in spite of her hundred years. She drew the attention of visitors to her coquettish cap which had been made and presented to her by her 95year-old friend and fellow inmate, Mrs. Sarah Jerowsky, who makes caps for all the women in the home.

Alra Ephriam was born in Germany,
as was Samuel. They were married in

the old country some years before tales of the opportunities in America at-tracted Mr. Ephriam. He came to New York 6) years ago and his wife went to live with friends in England. Five years later, having established a little grocery store, the wife was sent for. "I was sorry to leave England," said Mrs. Ephriam, "and I didn't want to me to America then, but, of course, I had to go where my husband was, thought I could persuade him to back again. America is a wonderful place and some people do make won-derful fortunes, I hear, but we didn't have much luck. In England I lived like a lady and might have lived that way all my life, but here you see how I have ended." Her husband then came toddling over

to see what his wife was doing. He is an optimistic, roly poly man who carries his 103 years lightly. "Johanna doesn't realize how much better off she is here than if she was living with some of our children," said he. "Here we have a nice home and a beautiful garden and we can sit on the henches." garden and we can sit on the benches

Among those who helped the Ephriams to celebrate were Calmen Bach, 100 years old; Sarah and Michael Jerowsky, 95 and 96 respectively; Rabbetta Baumbarten, 92, and Dannie and Nettle Korn, 90 and 91. The ages of the remainder of the company varied all the way between 65 and 90

Editor's Rest on the Fourth. Aberdeen World.

There will be no paper tomorrow. Colonel Al. Schlosser, our capable linetype mechanic, and his gental assistant, Colonel Billy Myers, have a previous engagement to go fishing. Colonel Liggett, the accomplished foreman, promised a picuic in the woods. Colonel Bill Bohlin, the manipulator of the job types, has promised to teach his twins to shoot firecrackers. Colonel Jim Haire, the lightning change artist, together with his nimble assistants in the ad. alley, are entered in the greased-pig race. Colonel McVeigh, the well-known and justly-celebrated pressman, will make the address of the day at Umptulips. Colonel Stevens, the all-around man, and Colonel Hoffman, his sidekicker, have promised to go up Mount Cleman and contemplate matrimony from afar off. the janitor, has to look after the kitty. In the front office, things are even worse. Colonel Leslie, Colonel Phelps and the young lady who smiles on the customers when they come in, will spend the day looking for the hold-up man. Colonel Watts, Colonel Ellis, Col-onel Felton and the charming society onel Felton and the charming onel Felton and the charming reporter, have announced a patriotic strike. What is the editor to do? With the society, testfied that the land was alone worth the fifteen millions at nobody on guard but himself and the alone worth the fifteen millions at which the building was carried on the out a paper that is anywhere near up books. At that it to the standard, and if it could be done was but \$805.784. there would be no way to reach the public with it, because Colonel Siegrist, of the circulation department, and his 17 carriers have been engaged to act as the goddees of liberty and her escort. \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

have been permanently enrolled as MR. TAFT'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH BRYAN MUST HAVE NEW YORK STATE ELECTIONS IN OREGON Letter From J. H. Albert, With a Little Comment Thereon.

SALEM, Aug. 2-(To the Editor.)-Refering to your editorial of July 25, entitled Oregon in Presidential Elections," the ecord of Ocegon's Gubernatorial elections ells a different story. While the former tells a different story. state has gone Republican, the latter shows that during its statehood in the choice of its chief executive the Democrats have won out rine times, the fusionists Democrats and Republicans) out rine times, the fusionists broaded bemocrats and Republicans) once and straight Republicans four times.

Within the last 40 years the 10 contests of which I have been cognizant resulted seven times in the election of a Democrat and three times only of a Republican. Of these nine Democrats, three were informed by re-election two chosen United States

these nine Democrats, three were investigated by re-incition, two chesen United States Senators (Governor Grover chosen by the Legislature in 1817 and Governor Chamber-lain elected by the people in 1998), and one (Thayer) elected Supreme Judge, while be Republican Governor in its history has been indorsed by a re-election nor has had any other public recognition by the people.

Now in view of the paramount importance to the people of Oregon of the choice of its chief executive, compared with the weight of its light vote in the Electoral College, and facing the fact that the state has in the past gone Democratic more than two to one, and further, that as a sequence of Republican discension in the East, resultants of the di-vergent policies of LaFoliette. Rossevett, Taft and Foraker, and the internecine strug-Taff and Foraker, and the intermedia struggie at home between Cake, Fulton and
Bourne, the people have deliberately elected
Governor Chamberlain to the United States
Senste, how can you consistently place Oregon in 1968 in the column of cock-sure Republican states?

With these premises what conclusion
could be more logical than that the same
untrammeled vote which deliberately chose
Chamberlain for United States Sen-

Governor Chamberlain for United States Sen-ator will be cast the same way in Novem-

Whatever may be said of the Republican officials, the lives of the Democrats who have served Oregon, territorial and state, have shed luster upon the state and Nation, as executives, Representatives Senators and on the bench, state and Federal, Lane, Whitaker (Honest John), Nesmith, De-lasen Smith, Thurston, Deady, Grover, Chad-wick, Stark, Kelly, Harding, Walte, Slater, Bellinger, Prim. Thayer, Strahan, Bonham, Pennoyer, Stout, McArthur, Joseph Smith, Ladow, Lafayette, Lane, Gearin, Chamber-lain, Hailey, all have left enviable records. with no stein of dishonor; all have kept the path of duty, without fear and with proach. J. H. ALI

The Oregonian's article referred entirely to the attitude of Oregon in Presidential elections. The record of Subernatorial elections does not tell a different story, or any story, as to Oregon's attitude in Presidential elections. Mr. Albert knows it doesn't. Moreover, Mr. Albert makes a misstatement when he says The Oregonian claimed this as a cocksure Republican state. The purpose of the article mentioned was to show that it is not a cocksure Republican state; that it has gone Demoeratic in Presidential elections; and at other times it has been saved to the Republican party by narrow margins. Mr. Albert would do well to read more carefully articles from which he attempts to quote.

But a word more. It may be admitted that the Democratic leaders who have been mentioned by Mr. Albert have kept their records free from stain of dishonor. What a contrast between the records of these leaders and the records of their followers who committed wholesale perjury last Spring by registering as Republicans in order that they might stuff Republican bailot hoxes at the primary election. And this was done in the interest of Democratic success at the general election. Mr. Albert is at liberty to point with pride at the record of his party in this

respect It is not true that an untrammeted vote deliberately chose Chamberlain for United States Senator. After perjured Democrats had stuffed Republicpublicans refused to be bound by the

HERE IS NEWS ABOUT OREGON. Strange Tale of an Amazing Law for

Tipplers. Wichita (Kan.) News.

That public sentiment is undergoing a radical change on the question of controlling the liquor traffic is shown by the acts of Legislatures in a number of states within the past few months restricting the traffic. State of Oregon, one of the more recent to act, has taken a new departure in this movement, and the plan is said to work well so far.

In Oregon the order of things has been reversed. Instead of Reensing the seller, the buyer of strong drink is compelled to take out a which he has to pay \$5 every six months. Saloon men are compelled by law to confine, their sales exclusively to persons holding licenses to buy, under pain of a heavy fine for selling to unauthorized drinkers. The departure from the usual order of things is so radical that naturally there are many complaints against it, and there are many people who declare it is wrong; that it is a restriction on the liberties of the individual; that the state cannot legally say one man may and another may not drink, or do anything else. A feature of the law that is especially unpopular among drink-ing people is that every six months a complete list of the licensed drinkers is published. This publication is held by many to be an outrage. But there are strong arguments in support of the law as a whole and in support of the publication clause. It is held that the state has just as much right to license the buyer as the seller of an article; that in withholding licenses from persons known to be confirmed drunkards the state is simply exercising its right and duty in protecting the community.

> New York Sky-Serapers. New York Evening Post.

How long win it be before the Singer building is taken down as a back number? The query inevitably suggests itself when one reads this morning of the doom of the Equitable building. But the other day it was nost impressive and most me skyscrapers. Tourists flocked to it as to the Battery and Trinity Church. If anything was to be permanent, it was this building, which should forever portray by its massiveness-and, perhaps its ugliness—the solidity of Equitable Society. of this building was \$18,781,640.22, an astonishingly large sum, to be explained only by undue lavishness. The land itself cost the company originally tigation it was admitted building was inadequate for the value of the plot. Gerald R. Brown head of the real estate departme