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PORITAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1908.

A DISCOURSE OF POVERTY.

To couple the name of poverty with the name of Oregon, or with the name of any of the states of our New West, is an absurdity and solecism. Here is a state of vast extent, abounding in every kind of resources, few of which have yet been touched by the hand of industry-a state that has the proportions of an empire, yet no more than five or six inhabitants to the square To bewail the prevalence of poverty in such a state, and to complain that unjust government is the cause of it, may be good exercise in declamation, and it certainly is extremely common. Possibly, too, it may proceed honestly, from a sentimental yet contrarious nature, not blessed or cursed with habits of practical industry and foresight. But in either case, there are no resources for any one in

such declamation. In these new states there is no poverty that is not traceable to want of ordinary prudence, industry and foresight; and poverty from such causes has always existed and always will exlst. Its ills are of the sort that neither kings nor laws can cause or cure. Poverty, however, is merely a relative term. Property or wealth cannot be equal; and a condition that would be poverty for some would be abundance for others. In the great cities it is certain there will always be many extremely poor, and no help for But in our sparsely settled new states, poverty, when it exists, is the fault chiefly of the individual or the family. Study of any case will show it; and nothing government, society or law can do will balance the lack of initiative industry, want of foresight or general efficiency, in the individual or in the family. Declamation on the stump, in socialist publications, or anywhere else, against the system that declaimers assume makes many poor and keeps them so, is but as the idle

It is complained, however, that poverty is the cause of the admitted inefficiency, and that the inefficiency increases and perpetuates the poverty. To a great extent this is true; but knowledge of this fact helps nothing; or helps little. When you are told that inefficiency and poverty often travel together you really know nothing more than you knew before. You are supplied with no means for melloration of the condition. Beyond question, inefficiency and poverty do act and react on each other. The pair is constantly bringing more and more children into the world. Inefficiency, the institutions which they or their anfirst a cause, soon becomes an effect, cestors created. Let all men and over principles or at least the imitation and this again a cause; as certain noxious weeds multiply both from root and seed,-the seed, besides, having the advantage of wings of down which carry them on the winds far and wide.

The truth is that some will "get on"

in the world, while others will not. It does indeed violate the modern fashion to speak of industry, prudence, intelligence and continual self-denial. or postponement of the full gratification of the want of today for larger results in future times; but these virtues must ever be the basis of individual prosperity or well-being, for the vastly greater portion of the human race. They who possess these qualities and keep them in constant exercise will succeed, especially in a new country like ours; they who possess them not, or do not acquire them, will seek comfort in idleness and in querulous speech, and make up the audi ences that windy orators will address in the parks, or socialist writers through frothy publications, or politiclans in search of votes, through ap peal to party for the purposes of an election. But the conditions of the problem will never be essentially different from what they have been in all times and what they are today; for 'the poor ye always have with you.' The declamation about them, most of which is insincere, sinister, hypocritical, intended to promote the fortunes of the orator, or of his party, or of some other purpose wholly foreign to actual help of the poor, will be a constant theme, of course; but its motive is apparent, even to most of those in whose behalf the effort is fitfully made,-mostly in campaign times.

Apart from all this, or bearing the smallest possible relation to it, is the general effort to obtain justice for the whole people through restriction of merality in the university. special privilege and by preservation to the whole community of rights and advantages that justly belong to it, against the aggression and greed of those who revel in wealth obtained through conversion to their own use of utilities that belong to the community or state as a whole. Usurpation of franchises, of which we have seen examples in Portland,-an abuse against which The Oregonian made its loudest protest, in vain,-has been carried to extremes in every state. These franchises, seized by exploiters for their own enrichment, should be recovered as fast as possible, and they will be. So of the protective tariff. It has been turned into an instrument for aggrandizement of the fortunes of the few, Hence our Carnegies. So of the railways. The rebate system has made our Rockefellers and a whole line of lesser millionaires and plutocrats. These and similar abuses are deeply intrenched. They are fortified at every They have their protectors and defenders in both the great parties When the Democratic party had entire control, during the Cleveland Administration, it was the same, only worse Check of these evils is not to be had through party action, but by instruc-

economic and moral principles. Roosevelt has done more in this direction than any other man of his day, and more than all other men since this contest began. Should Taft be elected he will continue the work. Should Bryan be elected the work will be halted again; through the contentions of parties and politics.

But when all is done, when the franchises shall have been recovered for the state; when the protective tariff shall have been shorn of its unjust features; when special privilege shall have been cut off at the top and cut out by the root, the same old question about the poverty of those who haven't in them the virtues of initiative energy, of calculated industry, of steady and persistent purpose, of prudence and sobrlety and self-denial, of postponement of present gratification to future hope and expectation; -this same old obstinate question will still Still there will be those be mooted. disposed to throw the blame on society and government, rather than take it on themselves. Still there will be socialist agitators and political mountebanks haranguing in and about the public places, and in the charlatan telling "the people" that they prints, must look for their resources to the state and to the government, not to their own industry, intelligence, prudence and sobriety,

And now, meantime, work is in de mand, as never before, in every department of industry in these new states. If you employ men in the as sociated trades you usually get good Here you find intelligence and efficiency. But in lines of industry not covered by the associated trades-and in these four-fifths of the industry of the country is engagedyou will find disinclination to work and commonly miserable inefficiency. Men and women refuse to work for wages that landowners and farmers and loggers are able to pay; they will engage, and then work only a little time and in the poorest way. don't know how, and are unwilling to learn. If you want land cleared, or it give them an indigestion. your crop harvested, or your fruit gathered and prepared for market, you will be continually baffled and disappointed. Your people will not stay with you and work as you do and as your ancestors did, and as all your specessors must do as long as men live on the earth; but they will grumble and quit, say the work doesn't suit them, or is too hard, and hie them away to the town, where they can get into the beer joint or poor man's club, or listen to the harangues of socialist politicians in the public squares, who will tell them how greatly they are abused under the existing social regime.

Think you is there any cure for the overty that results from conditions like these? Nor let it be said that these are the words of one who has no knowledge of the strenuousness of labor. They are written by one who has known from personal experience every phase of its hardest requirements. But men and women must begin, as

they began aforetime, at the bottom and work up. They are not required to accept or to renew all the hard conditions of our pioneer life; but they must not expect everything at once, nor anything without working for it. Today, however, it is not necessary to go through one-tenth part of the hardships and privations endured without murmur by the men and women of the Oregon Country, who opened the way for the conditions that exist today, yet who are denounced as usurpers and monopolists and oppressors, because disposed to conserve the property and maintain women work as they did who estab-Hshed Oregon-though there are infinitely greater advantages now; and cept devotion to an individual with the professional howl about "the poverty and oppression of the mas will have small audience indeed. Yet let the howl continue as long as it may, there will be no uplift in the howl. It will forever remain that the man's resources are in himself, in the family of virtues of which industry and prudence are the parents; and no for a proletarian faction headed by a resources will he ever find, in or under any form of government, or the administration of any party, from men who preach to him, as those who love potoriety or have hope of gain always will, that he is the victim of the infusice of society and government. This is not a question or matter of today, but of all time.

TROUBLE AT STANFORD

That there is a movement under way to remove Dr. David Starr Jordan from the headship of Stanford University seems hardly doubtful. How extensive it is one can only guess. long article in the Boston Transcript, written from San Francisco by a special correspondent, says that many of the alumni have a hand in the plot, a and perhaps active, while some of the trustees have also taken sides. 10 course the students who were disciplined last Winter for debauchery are venomously opposed to the president of the university. Naturally their friends stand with them, and it is not surprising that they have won over to their cabal certain editors of San Francisco papers. These men have been active defenders of graft in the city and state. They could scarcely be expected to stand for discipline and

In their riotous orgies last Winter the Stanford students merely followed out the suggestions which the highest court in California had supplied in the graft cases, and very likely it seemed a little hard to them that President Jordan should not have adopted the maxims of that august tribunal in dealing with disorder. But he did not. He applied heroic measures to the incipient rebellion, and now he has to suffer the consequences which might be expected in a social body which is infected to the heart with moral decay. The upper classes in that unhappy state are apparently so in love with anarchy that they cannot endure and order within the confines of their universities. They want the Lord of Misrule to be lord everywhere. But it is only fair to admit that the resentment of the disciplined students and their admirers and friends has only hastened an outbreak against Dr. Jordan which was bound to come sooner or later. It was almost inevitable that the warfare between the old formal

should have centered about his person The founder of Stanford University desired to devote his money to the teaching of modern ideas, especially in

education, called classic, and the new

education for utility, called scientific,

applied science, and Dr. Jordan was chosen for president principally because of his well-known views upon ducation in general and upon the evolutionary theory in particular. He was an advocate of freedom in the formal instruction, and of science rather than the Greek and Roman classics. The trend of education today is with him in all these matters, but when Stanford University was first opened his views were startlingly novel and it was not practicable to secure a teaching force without including members whose sympathies were dihostile to the wishes of the founder and to the ambitions of Di. Jordan. Thus the virile new

thought and the reactionary old were brought face to face within the walls of the university and the natural conwas friction. Fortunately sequence Dr. Jordan's power was great enough to eliminate the more bitter reactionaries one after another, but it was not sufficient to prevent their spreading false accounts of the cause and nature of the struggle. By assiduous work lu the press they established their pose as martyrs and made the country believe that President Jordan was a foe to academic freedom, when in fact that was the very thing he stood for. foes of freedom were the reactionaries

whom he sent packing. Since Stanford was purged of the ir reconcilable classicists the Greek and Latin fanatics all over the country have looked upon it with an evil eye. Although they had control of every other school in the United States, they vere not satisfied. They wanted Stan ford also, and they have incessantly dinned at the trustees until it seems that they have finally produced some effect. Dr. Jordan's powers have been materially limited. Certain trustees are hinting that Greece and Rome do not receive a square deal at Stanford All the signs, in fact, point to the conclusion that this great foundation, like many others, is about to be pervert ed from its original purpose and swalowed up by the greedy classicists. May

THE HEARST PARTY. Mr. Hearst's Independence party vill receive just as many votes as he chooses to pay for, and no more. I has published a set of principles which might be attractive to radicals of one sort and another if these men were no abundantly provided for elsewhere But they are. The socialists offer a feast even more inviting than Mr. Hearst displays. The Populists dish up a smoking hot repast. Mr. Bryan's platform is not without its spicy meats. Why need any radical turn to the Hearst banquet? Any honest radical, mean. Of course radicals for pay will find their interest in accepting a seat at his hospitable board.

Mr. Hearst's party is a purely mercenary affair. In the exigencies of our National life there is no reason for its existence. It aims at nothing which other parties do not aim at more sincerely and directly. It has no purpos except to puff up the ambition of one man whose vanity is already sufficiently exalted. There never before was party in the United States which must give so poor an account of itself and the reason for its existence. It can de nobody any good and hardly anybody much harm. If it injures any one it will be Mr. Bryan. In a doubtful state or two the Hearst party may turn the scale against him, but if it does it will be because the scale is very evenly balanced. The negro vote is as much to be feared by Taft as the Hearst vote by Bryan.

There is something un-American in the very phrase "Hearst party." Hitherto our political divisions have been of principles. It is ominous to see a following which professes nothing exseveral superfluous millions. It smacks of Rome in the days of Crassus and Pompey. Fortunately nobody need be frightened. Our Pompey cuts but a pitiful figure with his scattered bobtall of a party and his only function in our politics will be to make such enterprises ridiculous. We have no room patrician millionaire.

OUR GREATEST DEPRESSION.

"Somehow," says the Seattle Times The Portland Oregonian doesn't brag a bit about the substantial and continued evidence of great prosperity which was clearly showing that Portland is the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest. Oh. no! She isn't doing a thing of that sort-nor hasn't been for nearly four months-and for the simple reason that Portland is suffering the greatest depression experienced by any city in the Pacific Northwest."

This is distressing, indeed, coming at a time when we had hypnotized ourselves into believing that record breaking building permits, real estate transfers, postoffice receipts and wheat clique of the faculty is sympathetic and lumber shipments did not neces sarily mean that the "greatest depression" had overwhelmed us. Yet there are extenuating circumstances which we are compelled to submit for consideration of the Seattle Times as well as others who may be interested in the facts. Portland's building permits for July were \$1,038,060, compared with \$760,761 for July, 1907, an increase of about 33 per cent. Seattle's July building permits to and including July 29 were \$833,463. The returns for the last two days are as yet unpublished, but, estimating on the average for the twenty-nine days, they would total for the month \$900,130, compared with \$1,569,243 for July, 1907, a decrease of about 50 per cent.

The "greatest depression" has thus left Portland with a gain of 33 per cent and Seattle with a loss of 50 per cent in building permits. Further evidence of the ravages of the "greatest depression" are shown in the character of the buildings for which permits were issued. There were 458 structures represented in Portland's \$1,038,-360 total, the average being \$2267 per building. For the \$833,463 reported to July 29 in Seattle there were 980 permits, an average of \$850 per build-The Portland permits for doghouses and chicken coops are not included in the totals, although they would undoubtedly have aided in swelling the figures still farther in ex-

cess of the figures from Seattle. Another evidence of our "greatest depression" appears in the postoffice receipts, which show an increase of only about 10 per cent over those for July, 1907. The increase makes a new record for July, although the "depression" is great. Portland's July estate transfers were only \$1,708,801. those of Seattle for the first twenty-nine days of the month were

\$1,487,299. From these figures, which could be extended to an indefinite length, it is easily apparent that, while poor old Portland is "suffering the greatest depression experienced by any city in the Pacific Northwest," Seattle choice of studies, of real as opposed is floating on a high wave of pros-

perity. paradoxical situation is ex-This plained by the fact that what would be regarded in Portland as a depression in Seattle would fill the place of a hilarious boom. The point of view is responsible for the mistake the Times has made in transforming an era of unprecedented prosperity in Portland into the "greatest depression."

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is dead. His distinction was due, not to what he did in the Senate, but to the fact that he had sat longer in that body than any other member who ever occupied a sent in it. He had been a Senator continuously since March, 1873, and probably would have been re-elected for another term, beginning in March next. He was one of the immovable, standpat members of that body; and, although the younger ele ment of his party in Iowa tired of him long since, they shunned the row that would have resulted from serious effort to oust him. No one should say of any man that he lived too long; but Allison was kept in the Senate too long. He was no builder of legislation; never asserted himself strongly on any subject, but was of those "who only are reputed wise for saying nothing." A progressive man doubtless will succeed him in the Senate.

According to German advices, which may or may not be strictly accurate, Japan has appropriated a vast sum of money for a fleet of four battleships and five armored cruisers in addition to vessels already building. This, it is stated, will place the Nippon empire in third place in the world's navies in 1911. Before getting excited over the ncreasing naval strength of our friends across the sea it should be remembered that, if Japan continues buying such luxuries as battleships while many of her people are crying for bread, the year 1911 may find most of the battleships as well as other col-lateral in the international pawnshops Japan has been spending money with the recklessness of a drunken sallor for many years, and as a result her peo ple are now staggering under a national debt of proportions that would cause civil war, riot and repudiation ir almost any other country.

A wagon road along the Columbia from The Dalles to Astoria would be a luxury rather than a necessity, but it would be a great addition to the attractiveness of the state. Communication between neighbors is fairly easy by water, but rowing is hard work compared with driving a good team. Just how the motor boat is destined to affect social conditions along navigable streams it would be rash to try to predict. A practicable motor boat capa ble of eight miles an hour with persons on board can be fitted up by an ingenious person for \$70. This includes the engine. Who shall say what such a fact signifies?

A 50 per cent advance in Oriental freight rates at first glance seems like a serious matter, but when it is noted that the new rate, with the advance added, is only \$3.50 per ton for an ocean haul of about 4000 miles, there does not seem to be much room for protest. The reason that the trans-Pacific rates are not at low record figures is that the fleets of the world are bidding for American trade. That is also the reason why it is very difficult to get any sympathy for a ship subsldy out here, where it is known by experience that it is unpecessary.

Both the leading candidates this year, Taft and Bryan, are to talk into the phonograph, and their dulcet tones are-to be ground out in metallic sounds to the villagers in every part of the country. But there always will be something ludicrous about canned eloquence and the thought of it. However, the public taste tends to the degradation of oratory, as well as of jour nalism; and the fact must be accepted.

If the real estate men of Portland ean cut up the big Willamette Valley farms into ten-acre tracts they will remove one of the worst impediments to the progress of Oregon. It would be interesting to learn what satisfaction a farmer derives from holding a huge tract of land which breaks him down with toll and keeps him poor. Perhaps such an estate gratifies his pride, but what is the difference between pride of that kind and folly?

Klamath County reports a surplus thears this Summer, and offers Mr. Harriman positive assurance that he bag a few. If the Klamath County bears are no more difficult to handle than the kind Mr. Harriman meets in the game preserves of Wall street, the railroad wizard will tie knots in their talls and drive them into camp tandem fashion

If Mr. Harriman is coming to Oregon for solitude, she will find plenty of it. The vast tracts which his railroads ought to cover and do not are highly productive of loneliness, bears and sagebrush. With fair transportation they would produce cities, men and apple orchards, but they would not be so desirable for hunting grounds.

The "wealth producers" of the coun try are not the citizens who lie round in the park blocks, throng the been joints, read socialistic literature clap the Debs, Hearst and Bryan orators, who tell them of the wrongs to which a hard world subjects them.

Since the gods do not want to destroy Mr. Roosevelt, they have not made him mad. Since he is not mad he will not oppose Mr. Hughes. Men like Hughes and Roosevelt cannot afford to fight each other.

There seems to be no way to pre vent an automobile from going over precipice, when the precipice is handy and the brakes won't work. No way but to do your automobiling at home in your mind. 'Mr. Bryan is obviously "sore" be

his voice in a phonograph. However, no harm will be done to anybody if nobody turns the crank. Naturally, Mr. Harriman objects to any allusion to the country at large as "his territory." "It isn't mine,"

cause Mr. Taft, too, was invited to can

HOW RAILWAY EMPLOYES STAND Strong Presentation of Their Interest in Industrial Conflict.

The following quotations from a let issued by the Nebraska State let issued by the Nebraska State Railwas Employes Protective Association, will serve Employes' Protective Association, will serve patch regarding the purposes of that or-ganization, published in The Oregonian Monday:

present move on the part of not "The present move on the part of honly the railroad men of Nebraska, but those of other states, is almost spontaneous, and has been brought about by the bailting of railroads, which has been quite general; undoubtedly for been quite general; undoubtedly for the reason that this great corporate industry is more vuinerable than others and from its magnitude, more conspic-uous. People feel that something is wrong that must be corrected. That there is something is undoubtedly true; that the fault does not lie with the railroads at present is susceptible of indisputable proof. In the interests of the general public, fairness must prevail, and a calm, dispassionate sur-vey of the situation obtain. vey of the situation obtain.

"To seriously cripple the transportation facilities of the country will be a disaster much greater than can be con-ceived of, and will reach every man, woman and child in the Common-

"Notwithstanding the great prosper ity enjoyed by the people of the United States during the past few years there seems to have grown up a sentiment that the railroads and their employes are not to be permitted a fair share thereof. * * In many instances merchants advanced their prices suf-ficient to immediately absorb all the increase granted to employes without a scintilla of justification. On the other hand commercial organizations took advantage of the situation by en-deavoring to reduce the revenues of the railways; the employes in many stances, working into their hands, having been deceived by promises of legis-lation on their behalf which, when it materialized, gave the other fellow some substantial advantage, and the railroad employe the privilege of paying his fare; or freight charge on his household goods if through misfortune he was required to change his position.

"If railroad construction and mainte-nance expenses are to increase (and there is no other prospect) and the rates are to be reduced, the inevitable is one of two things—a reduction of ages, or an effort to make good the inroads on the revenue by increasing

the train load.' After stating in detail the well known facts covering increase in mileage of railways during recent years, the incost of materials, wages taxes, and other expenses of operation; and the voluntary and legally enforced reductions in passenger and freight rates, the camphiet presents the mem-bers' plea for recognition as constituting a very large and representative percentage of what is termed "The Public," which in part is as follows: There are employed immediately andent upon the railroads of the United States over six millions of peo-ple. Eight hundred millions of dollars are distributed in wages through them to as many more engaged in various

vocations. "It is quite apparent that railroad men as a class are being made a paw to pull political and other chest-nuts out of the fire.

"The natural tendency is a general advance in freight rates rather than a decrease, which must obtain if the untry is to continue on its road to country is to continue on its coaction universal prosperity. The railroads are the very arteries through which the commercial iffe flows. If they are restricted or harassed, stagnation follows and will seek out even those who improve the commercial stages and the control of the coactions. agined they were merely spectator agined they were merely spectators.

Many are now astonished to find that their financial and even domestic affairs are concerned, although they cannot connect them with the railroads. They have been either applauding or amusedly cognizant of the railroad balting.

"Railroad employes themselves have been indifferent to the aggressivenes of the anti-rallroad element. This leth argy has enabled those who are play-ing to the galleries to profit politically and financially, until the railroad man now finds himself "holding the sack." He is handling more cars in each tra the fireman is throwing more shovels full of coal each mile. He has in a su-perficial way attributed this to the railroad managements, now he is com-ing to analyze for himself the causes. and finds that in supporting the drones in the hive he is required to take on his back greater burdens.

"Let him suggest that the taxes be reduced by lessening the expense of municipal county and state, or Federal Government and his political friends will take issue with him. Who ever heard of cutting the expense of Gov-ernment? While it is generally con-ceded that these are too many officeholders in this country, there is no apparent inclination on the part of any to let go. It is a very incrative profes-The work is easy; the pay sure with an air of gentility that is allur-

"Look around you in any community and see the drones in the hive that you must support, and if you will analyze their political principles you will find that many of them have none in particular. They drift with the tide of public sentiment and will est out of the hand of the railroad employes as meekly as those of any other class, if necessary to remain at the public cribs. If we assert our rights as American citizens the cry is started that we are coerced—wear the 'Brass Collar.' We are told that to protect ourselves is to Incite class against class. We are asked with an appearance of righteous indignation if we are making threats, and are invited to sit fdly by and see our source of revenue depleted.

"Their insulting instnuations, that railroad men must employ someone to think for them, is all a bluff. The brains necessary to operate a train, modern locomotive or machine, will drive one-half of this class into oblivion if their tactics are employed, "While such methods are objection able, to a right-minded individual en-gaged in honest toil, it is sometimes necessary to fight the devil with fire.

They are now beginning to cry 'Wolf' and will next plend the baby act. "If the railread men will continue to stand together, as the present move-ment indicates they will, a house-cleaning will follow that will be to the everlasting credit of the American people and of vast material benefit.
"The proposed decrease in rates does

"The proposed decrease in rates does not materially affect the local merchant. * * * The freight on a hat or a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes, a yard of cloth or pound of merchandise is very small indeed and the reduction affecting it would be infinitesimal, but in the aggregate it is the very life blood of the railroads.

"The elective and appointive officers and department employes of Nebraska and department employes of Nebrasks

receive salaries amounting yearly to \$95,697. The city of Omaha has an an-nual payroll of \$449,735.28. "Nebraska * * has little occasion to antagonize these great (rail way) industries, and those who are advocating it will find that it will not continue to be popular.

The tide is turning from the very force of justice and right thinking, "Until conditions reach their normal it is absolutely necessary for railroad without reference to organization class of service or political affiliations to stand united in opposition to these policies that tend to diminish their wages or add additional burdens to their daily tasks."

SHALL DEPOSITS BE INSURED? But How Is That Question an Issue in

the Present Campaign! PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 4 .- (To the Ext ago the Republicans promised to refor to be controlled by the first series of the course of the

promise to maintain currency on a gold standard, which was preserved, with Mr. Fowler's contention, more or less sound, that our inflexible system of currency on bond basis is not equal to elastic sys tems based largely on business assets as in English, Canadian, German or French

banking.
But the Senator assured us that the But the Senator assured us that the Democratis now have a real remedy, "all wool and a yard wide," for what they allege is the present evil. Their platform pledges them to remedy the alleged evil suffered by uninsured depositors in National banks, and Mr. Bryan, when he shall be told that he was nominated at Denver, is to come out for this pledge good and strong. good and strong.

But further along in the speech it appears that in our National banking system it is not a very alarming evit after all. Mr. Gearin quotes with approval Congressman Powler, showing that the entire loss in National banks in forty years is only 37-10000 of one per cent. ears is only 37-10000 of one per cen Isn't it perfectly awful how reckiess Re-publican legislation has been? Nearly one three hundredth of one per cent lost -gone to smash-in forty years. "Turn he rascals out!

Our friend Gearin, in that same speech fairly took the hide (figuratively speak-ing) off Bro. Taft for presuming to doubt the efficacy of this Democratic pleage to tax solid banks in order to pay this fraction of a fraction of loss, but if the Senator will adjust his spectacles, and senator will adjust his speciacies, and really read the Democratic platform, he will see what a different matter Mr. Taft had in mind. Mr. Taft was not worrying over any infinitesimal tax on National banks insuring their depositors, but rather the proposed Democratic tax of National and other sound banks to repay every careless depositor in any and every wildcat, state, corporate or private bank that might wish to take advantage of the proposed Democratic legislation.

It was rather their platform pledge that all the taxing of National banks is to be one 'under an equitable system which hall be available to all banking insti-utions wishing to use it'; in short, legislation by which any plundering, s ing state or private "banking institu-tions" anywhere, which agrees to put up a pro-rata of lax, can have the sound anks committed to make good to it needless depositors the money fide to kite-flying "banking in anywhere "wishing to use the system Of course they each would "wish to use he system," and thus, Mr. Taft says, he proposal is impracticable and that "if adopted exactly as the Democratic platform suggests" the result will be

Mr. Taft merely criticised the Democratic insurance plan in its suggested shape. He nowhere in his speech of acceptance disapproved of any proper plan for deposit insurance, state or National. He was simply showing the dangers of the Democratic system of forcing the taxing of all honest, prudent banks, Naitional, state or private, to make up osses from imprudence, recklessness, speculation or dishonesty of "all" other banking institutions" that might wish to ratic platform says "shall be available

to them. There is no real need for legislation concerning deposits in present Nationa banks and all efforts to make an issue it National politics on "Insuring deposits" National politics on "insuring deposits appear purely for campaign effect. The eal trouble is almost entirely with irre sponsible state and private "banking in-stitutions," where only state law con-trols, and whose private contracts with heedless depositors no laws of Congress can reach or regulate, M. C. GEORGE.

BOSTON'S STRONG MAN OF MUSCLE With Great Ease He Handles Bales of Hay and Barrels of Flour.

Hoston Globe downright strength few men car equal Antonio Perry, a general man em-ployed by the Charles Lawrence Com-pany, who is called the fastest bananain Boston. Antonio, who is bettrict, was born in the island of Flores in the Azores group, which is under Portu-guese jurisdiction. He has the dark skin of the Latin races, but he is a pretty good American after living in this country for 19 years.

To look at Tony as you pass him in the To look at Tony as you pass him in the street you would think he was a man of good physique, without extraordinary strength. But that is where Tony would deceive the average man. His weight is 175 pounds and he is 5 feet 7 inches tall, but he is a mass of muscle, and no task seems too hard for him. Tony was 35 years old last May, and he looks the picture of health and has a cheerful, sunny disposition. The most he ever weighed was 190.

was 190.

It is difficult to tell in words what It is difficult to tell in words what Tony can do, for when you do tell it the things seem easy. Tony can tier bales of hay four high without pasistance. That sounds easy, but when you come to lift a bale of hay weighing 250 pounds up as high as your head and put it on three other bales, it requires unusual strength. But Tony does this and other things just as difficult. strength. But Tony does this and other things just as difficult.

things just as difficult.
One day someone was jollying Tony about his strength and said: "Why. you couldn't carry a barrel of flour across the street." That remark nettled Tony, and he replied with some spirit: "couldn't, eh? Well, I bet you the price of a barrel of flour that I can carry barrel of flour on my back from here to the ferry and from the ferr, on the other side to my home in East Boston." That offer called for a take-up or a back-down, and the wager accordingly was made. Tony lives at 101 Liverpoor street, East Boston, and he had no diffi street, East Boston, and he had no diffi-culty in triumphantly carrying the flour to his home. "I tried to get the same man to bet me that I couldn't carry two barrels strapped together, but he would-n't do it," said Tony when speaking of the incident.

Tony says that he never saw anything yet that any other man was willing to

Colors Upset Dyer's Mind St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch to New York

World. Around the Iron cot of Richard Pape at the City Hospital there would seem to be a riot of colors. The monotinted hospital walls are a kaleidoscope, the celling a rainbow, and every object celling a rainbow, and every object celling a rainbow, and every object within range of his disordered vision takes on hues of vivid beauty.

Pape's mind is affected, and he is in the hospital for observation. He is a dyer, and a quarter of a century over the dye vats is said to be the cause of his hallucinations. That chemicals in the dyes slowly poisoned Pape and in the dyes slowly poisoned Pape and finally brought on an affliction of the mind is the belief of the hospital physicians.

His limited vocabulary is inadequate to express the marvels his disordered retina and brain conjure up. Pape is 46 years old.

Lightning Prefers Wooden Pump.

Philadelphia Record.

Lightning played a curious prank at he home of Joel King, of Center ounty. A bolt struck an apple tree county. A boil siruch an apple tree jumped from there to a wooden pump on the porch, which it almost split in two. The curious part was that in jumping from the apple tree to the wooden pump the lightning jumped wooden pump the lightning jumped county. almost directly over an iron pump which was untouched. The family were in the kitchen at the time, and though they were very badly fright-ened, no one was hurt.

A WARNING TO THE SALOONMEN What They Are Doing to Make Oregon n Probibition State. St. Helens Mist.

saloonkeepers of the city of Portland are doing everything in their power to aid the prohibitionists in sweeping the State of Oregon two years from next November. Standing by themselves it is doubtful whether those who believe in the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicants would be successful, but there are great numbers of voters who believe the saloon as it is now conducted should be abolished, and when they realize that this is impossible they will join the profils and vote to absolutely pro-hibit the sale of intoxicants. The Portland saloonmen are said to have achieved a victory in preventing the passage of an ordinance forbidding the presence of women in places where liquous are sold. It may be a victory. ut it is likely to cost them dear. anti-saicon sentiment is strong, even in Portland, and every act of the saiconkeepers that irritates the public will increase this sentiment, not only in the metropolis, but throughout

the state.

It is easy to assert that this is a matter that concerns Portland alone, but the people know better. Vice in the city means additional expense throughout the county, and this is true in Columbia county as well as in Multnomah county. The license for Multnomah county. The license for salcons in the city goes into the municipal purse, but the expense of suits growing out of the liquor traffic are borne by the taxpayers of the entire county. So that, viewing it from a financial standpoint solely the state at large is interested in the manner in which salcons are conducted in the cities. From the broader standpoint of the public good, also, the people of the county are interested in the manner in which the affairs of the great city are conducted. It is generally adcity are conducted. It is generally admitted that saloons frequented by women are recruiting offices for the rothels, the penitentiary and the sylum. Not one word can be said in their favor, and yet they are advocated by the liquor interests of Portland and the Council seems to be completely under their control.

ORGANIZED LABOR REVOLTS. Will Not Pollow the Lend of President Gompers.

Philadelphia Special to Baltimore News, Rebellion has broken out in the ranks of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor against the efforts of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, to interject partisan National politics into the labor The unionists number at movement. least 100,300.

The resentment against Gompers' The resentment against Gompers dictation is emphatically noticeable in the Central Labor Union, which is made up of delegates from the various trades union sections of this city.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who came here under orders from Gompers.

came here under orders from Gompers to settle a dispute as to the annual election of officers of the Central Labor Union, held two weeks ago, said:
"We intend this year to see that organized labor shall be a unit in support
of Bryan. We will all follow President
Gompers' lead."
Delevation to the Capital Labor Union

Delegates to the Central Labor Union representing such trades as garment-workers, hatters, printers, electricians, painters, the various building occupa-tions and what is known as the "miacellaneous section," taking all trades are of different political faith.

Threat of secension from the federa-tion are freely made, and a movement is on foot to show to all the labor mions of the country affiliated with the federation that Gompers is making an unfair use of his power in the interests of the Democratic National ticket.

Gompers has been looked up. Nobody in this city knows him better than James A. Wright, past general master workman of the Knights of Labor.

"Gompers came to this country from

London, a cigarmaker by trade," says Wright. "He joined the Knights of La-Wright. bor in New York and became head of the Cigarmakers' Assembly, K. of L. in that city. In the early '80s he was in that city. In the early 80s he was expelled from the Knights of Labor for trying to interject politics into the order. The goods were found on him. There was proof that he acted as a tool for Tammany Hall in trying to turn the labor vote over to that organization. He then, with other expelled Knights, formed the American Federation of Labor and since that Federation of Labor, and since that time has used all the influence at his and to turn organized labor over to the Democratic party."

Londoner Memorizes 40,000 Dates. London Tit-Bits.

E. C. Laston, who has just issued challenge to the world for the memory man of 23 years, is a veritable walk-ing encyclopedia, for he has memor-ized 49,000 dates of the principal events in the world's history since the creation. It was quite by accident that he discovered that he had an exeptional gift of memory. He was being trained as an army officer, when an attack of rheumatic fever dispelled his hopes in that direction. At that time he happened to meet the Zancigs in India, who, noticing what a re-markable memory he had for dates, ad-vised him to cultivate it. He then purchased a copy of Hayden's "Dic-tionary of Dates" and sought to commit to memory the dates of the most important events in the world's his-tory by writing 50 to 100 dates on a steee of paper, and rewriting three or four times until he had fully grasped them, with the result that he has a repertoire of thousands of dates, and can give the correct answers without the slightest hesitation.

His Hen Just "Stood Pat," Chatham (N. J.) Dispatch to the New York Times.

Hudson Budd's stationary hen is dead after a career of nearly a year as the only one of that variety in this section only one of that variety in this section of New Jersey. Mr. Budd expected that, the hen would live only a short time, and consequently does not feel as badly as he might, since she existed several months beyond the time he allotted to her. She became stationary at the time Mr. Budd laid the new approach floor in his hennery.

concrete floor in his hennery.

The hen, a fine example of the Brahma variety, wandered into the roost few hours after the concrete had been put down and sank ankle deep in the mixture. Next morning the conorete had "set" and the hen was an-chored. As it was impossible to get her out, Mr. Budd provided a seat for her. One point that interested chicken fanciers of the section was that the egg-laying ability of the hen was not

mpaired in the least.
Mr. Budd thinks fatty degeneration of the heart finally took ! "stand-patter" to hen heaven.

Dog Rescues Drowning Kitten Montclair (N. J.) Dispatch to New York Tribune.

George W. Da Cunha, an architect, of Valley Road, has a dog which prevented the drowning of a kitten that has been its companion since its birth. Mr. Da Cunha's hired man took the kitten to a pond with the intention of drawning it. The dog accompanied the man, and when the latter tossed the kitten into the water the dog jumped after it. When Mr. Da Cunha heard how persistently the dog had inter-fered to save the life of the kitten, he refused to have it killed.