

The Oregonian

Published at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

Portland, Friday, Aug. 7, 1908.

WASHINGTON'S FIERCE FIGHT.

Over in Washington, too, they are trying to elect a United States Senator by a pretended popular vote. They have no Statement No. 1, but they have a pledge that up to a certain point resembles Oregon's justly celebrated Statement. It binds all candidates, if elected, to vote in the Legislature for the choice of their party.

A campaign of extraordinary bitterness is under way with Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones as the only Republican candidates. Mr. Jones has, in a public speech in Seattle, made sensational charges against his competitor. It is exceptional even in Washington for a candidate for high office thus to assail another. Yet this is, it may be supposed, such an occurrence as may hereafter be expected in our popular campaigns for Senator or other important office.

BRISTOW VS. LONG.

The lively contest within the Republican party for the United States Senatorship from Kansas has ended in the defeat of Mr. Long. The victory of his rival, Mr. Bristow, at the primaries is now past doubt and the people of that state are to be congratulated upon the good judgment they have shown. Mr. Long belongs to a class of public men who are rapidly disappearing, and nobody except the predatory trusts and a certain group of corporations regrets their retirement.

MILKING COWS BY MACHINERY.

Difficulty in securing competent and steady help in milking cows has been a great hindrance to development of dairying in Oregon. For this reason much interest will center in the practical demonstration of the operation of milking machines at the State Fair next month, when all manufacturers of such machines will be on hand to show what their inventions will do. It can be shown that any or all of the machines are a success, the demonstration will go far toward giving new impetus to the dairying industry.

forgot the matter and they will probably vote in November for the candidate who has never been famous for his pursuit of fads and follies such as free silver and Government ownership.

TO KILL PACIFIC TRADE.

As was predicted in the Oregonian several days ago, the attempt to kill the trans-Pacific trade by enforcing the absurd law which prevents the railroads from competing with the Suez route, meets with the hearty approval of the New York papers. The East can be reached without going West, asserts the New York Journal of Commerce, whose advertising columns contain the names of numerous steamers offering to carry freight to the Far East by way of the Suez.

THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been giving attention to the subject of farm machinery, and seems inclined to believe that several of the contrivances now in use are or can be made successful. Mrs. S. A. Yoakam, Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner for Coos County, who has charge of the dairy exhibit at the State Fair, has milking machines in use on her ranch, and at the last meeting of the Dairyman's Association she assured the members that the machines are a success. The particular advantages they are believed to possess are regularity of service, thorough milking, cleanliness and simplicity of operation.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

The Sunday school lessons printed in the daily papers make curious reading sometimes. In the current one the sage remark occurs that "the best way to cure doubt is to save souls." Why under the sun should anybody want to cure the complexity of the beginning of all investigation and progress? But if it must be cured, we suggest that the best remedy is to tell nothing but the truth and be ready to prove it.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

The tobacco trust has not been very hard hit by the panic. On Wednesday it announced a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and 7 per cent extra on common stock. The largest quarterly distribution that has been made since August, 1907. Even in hard times, the necessities of life such as tobacco and whiskey are pretty certain to enjoy a trade that knows no interruption.

THE RAILROAD VOTE.

The "railroad vote" this year will undoubtedly play a more important part in politics than ever before. The "platform" of the Nebraska Railway Employees Protective Association, as outlined in Wednesday's Oregonian, reflects a more serious interest in the political situation than has ever been shown in a similar announcement. Thirty thousand men have joined the association in Nebraska, and the membership is spreading to other states. The pamphlet issued by the association states that over 6,000,000 people are either employed directly or are dependent on the railroads for a livelihood, and that \$300,000,000 is distributed in wages through them to as many more engaged in various vocations.

THE ARAB GUIDE.

The Arab guide was showing the American politician the pyramids. "And I took 30 years to build them," said the guide.

THE ARAB POLITICIAN.

The Arab politician gave a sigh of envy. "Thirty years to build? Great Scott! Just think of the opportunity to graft!"

THE ARAB POLITICIAN'S AMBITION.

Mr. Cortelyou's boom for President is a case of political misadventure. An aged farmer from the home country decided to make a visit to Toronto. It was the first time he had been in a city station, and when the hotel porter hurried him with the interrogation: "King Edward?" the newcomer simply smiled as he answered: "No, sir; Thomas Cox, of Erasmus."

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THE ARAB POLITICIAN'S NEWEST ENGLISH WORD.

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a great, beautiful and healthy city; give each official a free hand to exercise his ability for the public good with full responsibility for his acts; distribute equally and fairly the burdens of fire protection, water supply and street improvements; devise an adequate scheme for keeping the streets clean and disposing of garbage; provide for an efficient police force and for safeguarding the public health. Upon all these questions recent investigators have thought and written abundantly. Many experiments have been made in other cities and their results are at hand for our instruction. It is hoped that the commission will make the best possible use of all of them.

MR. HARRIMAN'S FUTURE.

Mr. Harriman apparently fixed matters up in first-class shape before he left New York, for, while his special is rolling Westward the price of Missouri Pacific, the Chicago and North Western, continued to advance. The gain yesterday being nearly three points. The continued strength of the stock market, especially railroad stocks, has a tendency to confirm Mr. Harriman's statement that he came to the rescue of the Erie and the Gould system for the purpose of preventing a general depression of the stock market. In saving the Wabash and the Erie from receivership, the railroad king not only covered himself with glory, but incidentally protected a good many thousand miles of railroad that might have been unable to withstand the hammering that would have followed a general depression of the stock market.

THE PORTLAND CHARTER.

The peculiar attraction which a railroad track holds for a man who is deaf has never been explained, if explanation is possible, but casualties of this nature are about as numerous as ever. Two of these victims of their own infirmity were killed Wednesday, one a laborer on the O. R. & N., and the other a prominent farmer of Freewater, Or., the latter being struck by an interurban car on the Walla Walla-Freewater line. Railroads and electric lines are indispensable features of our social and commercial life, but they should never be used by pedestrians who are heed of hearing.

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more views of Taft's speech. Republican and Independent. Albany Journal (Rep.). It is logical, direct, clear, exhaustive, pitiless, conservative.

PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH (Rep.).

He states the issues with clearness and without any attempt at evasion.

BOSTON ADVERTISER (Rep.).

He is both forceful and judicial, careful in statement and clear in purpose.

CLEVELAND LEADER (Rep.).

The next administration is to be no echo of the present. It will be a fulfillment, not an imitation.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION (Rep.).

It gives assurance that there will be no backward step while its calm, judicial tone carries with it a deep sense of reasonable conservatism.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL (Ind.-Rep.).

Throughout the speech there is a wholesome spirit of self-restraint that differentiates it from most of Mr. Roosevelt's recent addresses.

KENNEBEC (Me.) JOURNAL (Rep.).

It is a speech in which Candidate Taft makes good and will make the country more pleased at the opportunity to make him President Taft.

UTICA PRESS (Ind.).

The worst thing about Judge Taft's speech is its length. It is difficult to see how he could have said it any better, if he really felt obliged to say so much.

HARTFORD COURANT (Rep.).

The speech is eminently reassuring, tranquilizing, healing speech without a syllable of wild radicalism or menace to honest business in it from first to last.

OHIO STATE JOURNAL (Rep.).

Judge Taft's whole speech gives to his party assurance that it is on the right path, and the whole country will feel this assurance, as the campaign progresses.

PORTLAND (Me.) ADVERTISER (Rep.).

The following of this policy means the carrying out of plans already made and well understood, so that there need be no disturbance of business if the Republican party is again entrusted with the management of the Nation's affairs.

CLEVELAND NEWS (Rep.).

There is much in his speech which will find favor with the admirers of President Roosevelt. There is much, too, which will recommend the candidate to all who perceive danger in some of the President's measures and utterances.

DETROIT NEWS (Rep.).

He wants to carry out the plans of Roosevelt. He wants to make every Roosevelt principle operative. Where he cannot do so with existing laws, he will labor for new laws. Where he can substitute common sense for red tape he will do so.

WASHINGTON POST (Ind.).

There is no doubt of his intention to carry out the Roosevelt policies. There is calmness in the announcement of his position; but it is the calmness of a firm man, who does not need to shout in order to emphasize the fixedness of his purpose.

BALTIMORE NEWS (Ind.).

We venture the assertion that one William J. Bryan, after reading Mr. Taft's speech, has increased respect for President Roosevelt. There is much in his speech which will recommend the candidate to all who perceive danger in some of the President's measures and utterances.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN (Ind.).

The speech, on the whole, must be regarded as conservative, and it should be acceptable to the large body of interested of the country. It affords them, anyhow, all the conservatism they will be apt to get at present, and all they can hope for in some years to come.

BOSTON HERALD (Ind.).

In this speech, more than in any other that he has made, he has revealed the qualities of a statesman of broad views, with a clear understanding of the life and history and spirit of the great nation he is called to lead. He has shown sagacity and firmness, courtesy and a wise optimism.

WASHINGTON STAR (Ind.).

If elected to succeed Mr. Roosevelt, he will use all the powers of his office toward completing what has been justly begun. If there is material in this for those of his enemies who in their attacks dwell upon the charge that he is Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, he makes them welcome to it.

DEMOCRATIC COMMENT.

It is defensive, labored, and apologetic to an unprecedented degree.

PROVIDENCE NEWS-DEMOCRAT.

One thing that strikes the reader of the speech is the strained effort to take the wind out of Colonel Bryan's sails.

VIRGINIA TIMES-DISPATCH (Dem.).

It reveals a man divided between two instincts, that of loyalty to his chief, and that of anxiety to soothe the business interests which that chief has so thoroughly alarmed.

CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER.

The bad trusts will not be frightened by it, and the good trusts ought to chip in handsomely for the Taft campaign. The only people apparently who cannot exact some sort of comfort or doubt from it are the white people of the South.

BUFFALO TIMES, CHAIRMAN MACK'S PAPER.

In a speech of 13,000 words, Judge Taft has not contributed a sentence to the education of the people in political matters. There is no backbone, no meat, no strength in his speech. From beginning to end it is a plain attempt to keep both sides of the great issues which are to be fought out in the campaign.

CHARLESTON EVENING POST.

Mr. Taft is a conservative; he has a judicial mind; when he discusses the phases of the anti-injunction idea he speaks with profundity and impressive force. The legal aspects of the things that are, but when he attempts to present the things that should be, he loses himself in a political maze that he cannot thread.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

It is a most satisfying speech to those whose admiration of Roosevelt is not less so than those whose admiration of the policies is less qualified than their admiration of the mechanism by which it has been sought to give them effect. The fact that it is satisfying in quality to both these large elements in the electorate does not detract from its strength.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

It is not likely to arouse any great enthusiasm, and the country can hardly overlook the fact that the Republican candidate has put himself so far in advance of his own platform and the policies of the really dominant force in the Republican party as to make the execution of his pledges an impossibility.

both anti-injunction planks. Judge Williams Points Out the Danger in the Democratic Utterance.

PORTLAND, Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Much is said about the anti-injunction planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms and it is claimed that the Democratic platform proposes all the relief created while the Republican platform proposes nothing of the kind. It is easy to show the fallacy of this claim so far as the issuance of injunctions is concerned by putting the planks of the two platforms in juxtaposition. Both platforms profess a high regard for the courts and while the Republican platform proceeds as follows:

"We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of writs of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, and that in any case in which a writ would result from delay in which case a speedy hearing should be granted."

The plank in the Democratic platform upon this subject is as follows:

"Experience has shown the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our National platform of 1906 and 1908 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1906, one which would enact, relating to contents of Federal writs and providing for trial by jury in Federal courts, that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, and that in any case in which a writ would result from delay in which case a speedy hearing should be granted."

It will be noted that the Republican platform provides for notice before an injunction or restraining order can be issued except in extreme cases, while the Democratic platform makes no provision for notice in any case.

The vital point in this discussion, if there is any, is the assurance should not be enjoined or restrained by the courts before they have had notice of the application for the writ and an opportunity to be heard in their own defense.

Suppose Congress should pass an act providing, as set forth in the Democratic platform, that no injunction should be issued in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." It would amount to nothing, for two reasons: First—Injunctions are not now and never were issued exclusively because an industrial dispute is involved. Injunctions are issued because they threaten to injure or destroy the property or business of other persons and it makes no difference whether these threats arise out of an industrial dispute or otherwise. If merchants or farmers were to indulge in such threats and were considered dangerous to the public, they would be just as readily enjoined in that case as in any other industrial dispute was involved.

Second—No limitation or restriction upon the power of the courts to issue injunctions is proposed in the Democratic platform. Any judge to whom an application for an injunction was made where an industrial question is involved can issue an injunction if he is of the opinion that "this is a case in which I would issue an injunction if no industrial dispute was involved and therefore I will issue an injunction in this case." It may be assumed as absolutely certain that no judge would issue an injunction unless the facts of the case showed that the defendants were laborers, mechanics, merchants or farmers warranted its issue. If the provision in the Democratic platform is more favorable to labor than the law as it now stands it is equally favorable to all other persons.

To be valid, a law providing for jury trials in cases for contents must be general in its operation. It cannot be made to apply to any particular class of persons and therefore under such a law a railroad or other corporation might attempt to appropriate to its use the property of a citizen with the result that therefor and enjoined by a court might trample the injunction under its feet and by expensive and protracted litigation in a jury case practically accomplish the purpose it had in view. Recent judicial proceedings in Idaho, Oregon and San Francisco show something of the expense, delay and difficulties of jury trials. The fact is that this provision in the Democratic platform is an implied invitation to people to defy the courts as much as to say: "If an injunction is issued by a Federal Court which does not please you, disregard and treat it with contempt."

It seems to me that every intelligent person ought to see that to strip the courts of the power by appropriate means to enforce their orders, judgments and decrees is to strike a destructive blow at the independence, efficiency and usefulness of such courts. It is radicalism gone mad.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

DOES THIS REFER TO MR. BRYAN?

DALLAS (Texas) NEWS. Up to the present time, the great man who knows how to hold his tongue cautiously—how to evade dangerous issues and questions, how to devote his energy and emphasis to far distant or imaginary questions of the people, or to matters upon which everybody is agreed—he is the great man who is quite sure to win and to keep the highest and best of the public offices in this country.

WORLD-FAMOUS SEARCHERS FOR THE SPIRIT LAND.

Distinguished scientists who are bringing their highly-trained minds to bear on the absorbing and overshadowing question of an after-life.

MRS. JOHN W. KERN, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

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ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER

HARRIMAN A MAKER OF HISTORY. He Moves in the Railroad World After His Own Peculiar Fashion.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The public is not in a position to comprehend the full significance of E. H. Harriman's latest activities in the reorganization of his railroad holdings. It is aware that certain negotiations are in progress with the Gould interests for the absorption by the Harriman system of the Gould lines. But the enterprises embrace such a vast array of values and such complex financial relations that it is beyond the powers of the average citizen to obtain more than a casual impression of the proceedings. The figures of American railroad systems today are so immense that it takes a bookkeeper to keep track of transportation operations in detail. When it comes to finance the railroad world today, it is at this time engaged in an effort to increase his power. It is not to be doubted that if he succeeds in his present negotiations and obtains control of the Gould system he will be an irresistible factor industrially in this country. He is assuming a tremendous responsibility and it must be believed that he is conscious of it. No man can gather to himself such power lightly. It may be merely a game with Mr. Harriman, perhaps the most successful of men in the world, or it may be a sincere effort to improve the transportation conditions of the country. In any case, the fact remains that he is a great builder, a conservator of vast forces, an organizer of the highest ability. It is said by his enemies that he is merely a stock speculator on a vast scale whose whose property he uses in his game. Whatever may be the truth, the fact remains that he is a great builder, a conservator of vast forces, an organizer of the highest ability. It is said by his enemies that he is merely a stock speculator on a vast scale whose whose property he uses in his game. Whatever may be the truth, the fact remains that he is a great builder, a conservator of vast forces, an organizer of the highest ability.

HAPPY IN LIFTING OTHERS' BURDENS.

Gallimore, American recently rendered miserable through an unhappy marriage, has sought relief from his troubles by becoming a trained nurse. This sensible young woman has discovered that nature supplies a great panacea for unhappiness of mind or body in hard work, and also the alchemy of transmuting one's own unhappiness into a means of relieving the sorrows of others. She has adopted a much braver way of getting rid of her burdens than by suicide, the refuge of the weak.

A UNIVERSAL WORKINGMAN.

Emerson. I believe in Emerson, and an acre of good ground, whose cuts a straight path to his own living by the help of God, in the sun and rain and sprouting grain, seems to me a universal workingman. So universal is the problem of life not for one, but for all men of sound body.

SINCEMAN'S EDUCATIONAL TRIP.

Dallas (Texas) News. Hon. David R. Francis' trip to Europe is said to be preliminary to an active stump speaking campaign for Mr. Bryan. It is supposed that he will learn a few foreign figures of speech.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

Washington Star. Journalistic circles cannot fail to be somewhat disturbed by the reports that Editor Bryan and Editor Hearst do not speak. The line on professional jealousy should be drawn somewhere.

JOBS FOR THEM IN OREGON.

Boston Transcript. A prominent New York lawyer says there are 6000 young law-school graduates in that city looking for positions. The harvest season is not yet ended.

A BOON TO SNAUGERS.

Boston Transcript. Customs officials are said to fear the advent of a large number of smugglers would doubtless find them preferable to pneumatic tubes.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

WHAT THE BOYS OF THE GREAT FLEET WILL SEE IN NEW ZEALAND

They will then be among a kindred people, speaking their own language.

ON THE WAY TO THE WELL

One of George Holman's photographs—a full page in colors.

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