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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1908.

"NO PARALLEL IN HISTORY."

"In all the previous history of the world," declares a socialist publication, "there can be no parallel found, either in extent or degree, for the confiscation that is legally enforced through the capitalist system upon the laboring masses of today."

This is one of those sweeping statements, loud and false, of which men who appoint themselves "champions of labor," that they may live on the labor of others, by writing and speechmaking, are constantly fond. While it is entirely true that labor does not obtain in all cases as much as it should in fairness receive, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the lot of workmen in general, the wages they obtain and the conditions in which they live, are far better than at any former period of human history. They ought to be, and they are.

Especially in a new country like ours, where land is yet abundant and practically free, and vast resources, framed in the prodigality of nature, are as yet scarcely touched by the hand of industry, labor cannot lack opportunity. But the man whose capital is his labor must be guided by a purposeful intelligence of his own. He must have the spirit to work all he can, not as little as he can; and if he is to accomplish anything he never must permit himself to begin with the notion that society is organized for his oppression, or that he may look for resource or advantage for himself in some new arrangement of the social and industrial organism, to be accomplished through political activity, social revolution, alteration of the bases of industrial life, or change of governmental forms.

If anybody really thinks that conditions of labor are now worse than they ever have been in the history of the world, he may easily disabuse his mind by careful reading of any of the multitude of books on social and industrial life in England and in the United States, during centuries preceding the present time. Take "Social England," a monumental work in six volumes, by many writers, edited by H. D. Traill (Putnam). This work covers many centuries. Take "The Economic and Social Condition of New England," by W. B. Weeden, two volumes (Houghton Mifflin & Co). Take McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," passim. Read the great book of Thorold Rogers on Work and Wages. (Putnam). This book details minutely the progress, and gives a comprehensive estimate, of the conditions of labor in England during the last sixty years. It gives moreover, a sketch of the industrial life and economic condition of England, from early times. Our own customs come to us through our ancestors in America, from England and the rest of Europe, modified by time, circumstances and conditions in the New World; and labor here, therefore, has always been in happier circumstances than in the seats of our ancestors, and is so today. On the whole, too, it is in happier circumstances in our own country than it ever was in any former time; for it has the advantage of general diffusion of knowledge, and knowledge is power. Progress of physical science has made during the last fifty years the condition of the laborer far better than ever before, and is steadily improving it. Maintenance of sanitary conditions and care of the public health give protection to the working classes such as they never had before. Their own efforts, through labor unions, which formerly were not permitted to exist and against which statutes thundered, are now efficient means for improvement of their condition and for their protection against arbitrary wrong. In all civilized states labor now gets justice, or nearer approach to justice, than ever before. Some of the conditions are hard, truly. So they ever will be, for man is subject to the conditions of his existence on the earth; certainly never can wholly change them. Though some employers get rich, the workers in the main get what is due them; for many employers, and indeed the greater number, use up their capital and fail. The few who grow enormously rich have, or have had, some special privilege, which it is the business of government to cut off. But when these shall all be cut off the general conditions will still be the same, and men and women will have to work still, as heretofore and now.

They who assert that never before in the history of the world were the laboring masses so robbed and oppressed as now, know nothing of the subject, either from the history of the world, or from their own experience. It is merely their function to talk loosely and loud. They get their living out of it, at the expense of labor; for they never engage in any productive employment themselves. Their actual knowledge is always in inverse ratio to the positiveness of their assertion; and when you find them saying that in all the previous history of the world never can there be found a parallel for the injustice practiced on labor today, you may be sure they have no knowledge of history, no personal experience, no grasp of the subject in its economic or historic bearings, to support their contention or claim. Zeal without knowledge is worse than stupidity and inaction, and there is reason to fear that such instructors as these never will like Jonathan (not Jonathan Bourne) taste the wild honey in the wood in the day of battle and find their eyes enlightened.

RACES WITHOUT BETTING.

Last year the Oregon State Fair Board put an end to racetrack gambling at the fair grounds, and the result seems to have been a disappointment to those who confidently asserted that "you can't have races without gambling." So great was the interest in last year's races that the Board has found it advisable to double the capacity of the grandstand, and this has been done. This does not mean that the attendance has been doubled, or will be, for presumably part of the space upon which the new grandstand has been built was formerly occupied by people who stood up while watching the races. Doubling the grandstand indicates two things, however—that the attendance has been and will be as large as before gambling was eliminated, and that the crowd will be a more orderly one. The gambling element found pleasure in jamming and jostling in front of the grandstand. By this means excitement could be aroused and the work of the "touts" could be facilitated. Those who do not bet on the races find it more pleasant and convenient to sit down, and they will now have an opportunity.

The race without gambling has many advantages over the race upon which pools are sold, and has no apparent disadvantages. To the lover of clean sport the race free from gambling is just as interesting and exciting as any speed contest upon which bets are made. Such a race is much more satisfactory, for there is no suspicion of unfairness, as there often is when large amounts of money are to change hands upon the result. But the race without gambling draws a considerable number of spectators who have conscientious scruples against lending the indorsement of their presence to any occasion which includes a violation of both civil and moral law. Such people have no hesitancy in attending a race meet where pool-selling has been discontinued. While gambling was never very extensive at the Oregon state fair, the fact that it existed, with official approval, had an injurious effect. The crowds will be larger, instead of smaller, with the betting eliminated.

BRYAN'S NOTIFICATION SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan's notification speech will not disappoint anybody. It contains about what might have been expected and its sentences are turned in that easy, lucid way for which he is well known. He makes full use of the opportunities for retort which Mr. Taft has afforded. Naturally, the man who speaks first must expect to be criticised by the one who follows, and no one can make a speech with which it is impossible to pick flaws. Throughout his address Mr. Bryan's premises read pretty well. Few of them can be disputed and they are stated in temperate language. It is his conclusion that one has to reject. The same conclusion is drawn from every argument in the speech and it is repeated at the close of each paragraph in form or substance. The whole discourse might, in fact, be summed up in a single sentence, "The country is going to the dogs under Republican rule and the only way to save it is to elect William Jennings Bryan President."

The corporations have wrested the substance of power away from the people and left them only the shadow; therefore we must elect Mr. Bryan. The trusts have destroyed competition and set up universal monopolies; therefore, we must elect Mr. Bryan. Seventy billion dollars of watered stock has been issued by the corporations; therefore, we must elect Mr. Bryan. The tariff has not been reformed, Senators cannot yet be elected by the people, the House of Representatives is ruled despotically by Mr. Cannon and his satellites; therefore, we must elect Mr. Bryan. The peerless one is a sort of soothing syrup or pink pill, warranted to cure all diseases. Mr. Bryan says that if he is elected he will call Congress in extra session immediately after he is inaugurated and demand submission of an amendment authorizing popular election of Senators. Suppose he should do so, what would be the result? Does he imagine that his mandate would change the conduct of the Senate with reference to this very desirable amendment? The only way to secure direct choice of Senators by the voters is to elect no one to the Senate who is not pledged unequivocally to that policy. And even then the result would not be certain.

How could a Democratic victory alter the subservience of the House of Representatives to its bosses? The Democrats in that body have been just as servile as the Republicans and perhaps more so. Throughout the last session, John Sharp Williams was in perfect accord with Mr. Cannon. The revolt which he appeared to engineer was understood on all hands to be simulated. If the Democrats expect to change the attitude of the House toward its petty tyrants, they must begin by electing a very different class of members from those they have selected hitherto. In fact, the only way to reform Congress is to cease sending corporation tools to the Senate and simpletons to the House. With a House composed of men having the courage and character which a Representative ought to possess, Mr. Cannon and his clique would find themselves dethroned within half an hour of the opening of the session. The members are servile to their bosses, not because anything compels them to be so, but because servility comes natural to them, and altering their labels from Republican to Democrat would not affect their mental state in the least degree.

How Mr. Bryan's election is to help solve the watered stock problem is another mystery. The stock is in the hands of persons who have bought and paid for it. They may have been fools to make the investment, but it is made, and there is no possible help for it now. The only feasible prevention of sale of watered stock is to give the public full information about corporation assets, as Mr. Roosevelt has proposed, and even then the folly of investors could not be wholly checked.

The fact is that Mr. Bryan has nothing to propose in the way of remedies for public evils which is either novel or practicable. Plausible as his address sounds, it is far from being a statesmanlike utterance. Strong in denunciation, it is exceedingly weak on the conservative side. The only promising plan for restoring the rule of law and the rights of the public in this country is the one which Mr. Roosevelt has been pursuing and which Mr. Taft promises faithfully to carry out. It has not done as much as might be wished, but it has certainly done something, while all that Mr. Bryan has to offer is a dish of visions, most of them vague and some a little flatulent. It would seem as if the voter could not hesitate where to fix his choice.

FORGIVEN; BUT THAT WAS ALL.

Those who read the story of the Prodigal Son frequently overlook two circumstances to which attention was called by Rev. Harold Pattison, in his sermon at the White Temple last Sunday evening. The speaker declared that the wayward youth was, in some respects, better for his experience, but his assertion was wisely qualified by the remark that forgiven sin leaves its scar and that the prodigal never recovered the patrimony he had wasted.

Ministers of the gospel are usually too ready to emphasize the power of divinity to cleanse from all sin, leaving the impression that in their opinion this forgiveness saves from the effect of sin. Nothing could be more misleading. Those who find the story of the Prodigal Son interesting should not fail to notice Mr. Pattison's limitation upon the effect of the father's forgiveness. The son was welcomed by his father and restored to his former place in his father's affections. He was not welcomed by his brother, and, if the story had been told in all its details, it may be readily believed that he was not welcomed by his former sweetheart, if he had one. The young man who spends his patrimony in riotous living with harlots may find forgiveness at the hands of an indulgent father, but he cannot hope to be restored to the full confidence of his fellow-men nor can he expect pure-minded young women to accept his attentions. Moreover, the lasting evil effects of that sort of life are becoming so well known that eventually we shall have laws that will prevent the Prodigal Sons from perpetuating their species. Sin left its scar, and the wasted patrimony was not restored.

MILITARY AVIATION.

The progress of aviation has excited much unrest among the military authorities of the world. They have been inclined to believe that the nation which first succeeds in navigating the air will immediately become the predominant power. Armies must be remodeled and navies will be of questionable value. With this opinion the Engineering News does not agree. In the number for July 30 it says editorially that the military value of the airship has probably been much overestimated. As affording a position for attack it has at least two disadvantages which cannot be overcome. It is immoderately dangerous to those whom it carries and it affords an easy mark to the enemy. An airship cannot possibly fly high enough to be out of reach of modern guns. Sharpshooters would desire no better diversion than to riddle a balloon or shatter an aeroplane, even if it were two miles high.

At the best, moreover, an airship can transport but a small load of explosive substance, not enough to destroy a city, or materially injure an army. The notion that one of them might drop enough dynamite from on high to devastate an entire province is erroneous, according to the Engineering News. It is the opinion of the News that aviation will not have much effect upon the relative military efficiency of the nations—and that those which are behindhand in the development of the art need not worry on that account. Terrestrial armies and navies will continue to be about as useful as they have ever been.

WHEAT STILL KING.

With an indicated yield of 44,000,000 bushels in the Pacific Northwest, and the price hovering around 80 cents in the interior, wheat is still king among the great natural products of the Pacific Northwest. The 1908 crop, in spite of its dimensions, can hardly be regarded as a good crop, as light yields were noted throughout a considerable portion of the territory, but, with the output running to the big figures given, in adverse circumstances, it is easily apparent that there are still possibilities for greater expansion in the industry. The size of the present crop has been greatly increased through the introduction of improved methods of farming, and there has also been some increase by reason of new acreage, most of the latter being in the State of Washington.

Wheatgrowing is an old industry in Oregon, but it was not until 1869 that the Government considered the crop in this state to be worth mention in its statistics. In that year Oregon was credited with 1,750,000 bushels, which represented the entire output of the Pacific Northwest. This yield was increased to 12,039,000 bushels in 1882, the first year in which Washington appears on the records, the Evergreen State being credited with 2,440,000 bushels, while Idaho produced 650,000 bushels. These figures are generally believed to be somewhat in excess of the actual yield, as they are not reflected in the shipping records of that early period. Umatilla, now the banner wheat county of the state, had hardly begun growing wheat when the Willamette Valley was at its maximum of production. The Valley long ago reached the summit of its greatness as a wheat producer, and it has been nearly five years since a cargo of Valley wheat was sent foreign.

Umatilla is now following the example set by the Willamette Valley farmers, and is gradually changing into fruit and diversified farming, except in the districts where the wheat barons control large tracts on which the profits of growing 80-cent wheat are too alluring to be relinquished. But the gradual shifting from wheat to diversified farming has not yet reached proportions where the wheat industry is in danger of being forced into second place. Throughout Central Oregon there is an immense territory as yet untouched, which, with proper transportation facilities, can be made to swell the output of Oregon wheat to a greater amount than has yet been reached.

There is also considerable new land in the State of Washington, and in the near future we may witness a Northwestern wheat yield very close to 100,000,000 bushels. As that maximum will be reached about the time that the development of our lumber industry has increased the output of that great staple to three or four times its present proportions, there are wonderful possibilities in store for the Pacific Northwest from these two great staples alone.

The second volume of reports of the C. P. Huntington fund for cancer research has just been issued. It contains seventeen papers which, collectively, give a fair summary of present knowledge, the most important and most depressing fact being that no one knows exactly the cause of cancer and there is no sure cure. Professor James Ewing, of the medical department of Cornell, discusses "Cancer Problems" and, after a survey of all the evidence, discards the parasite theory, though he does not deny all relation between parasites and malignant tumors. The theory of "cell autonomy" is, in his opinion, the most tenable as "founded on the sum total of clinical observations and supported by assured principles drawn from many collateral sciences." This theory, difficult to explain in nontechnical language, is that certain cells of the human body, under certain conditions, seem to have an autonomous power of growth and reproduction, like the cells of the lowest organisms. Dr. Ewing thinks that the chief hope for the present generation, of a reduced mortality, from cancer, lies in the earlier recognition of the precancerous stage of the disease and the elimination of some of its accessible factors. This study is now being carried on by experts in many parts of the world.

It is 350 years since tobacco was introduced into Germany. This anniversary is referred to in a recent article by Hans Winter in the New York Staats-Zeitung. Tobacco, he says, was brought to Europe first in 1558 by the body physician of Philip II, Don Francisco Hernandez. The plant received its botanical name, nicotina, from Jean Nicot, who was the French Minister at Lisbon—and sent some to his sovereign, Francis II. It was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1580, though he has often been credited with having taken the first tobacco from America to Europe. This anniversary may serve to start anew a discussion as to whether the weed has added to the sum of human happiness or comfort. Its continued use has enabled one of the meanest trusts in the United States to pile up millions.

The two Sultans of Morocco, Abdul Aziz and Mulai Hafid, seem to divide honors on the numerous battlefields as evenly as could be expected from brothers. One week Abdul is on the run, with Mulai appropriating the harem, and a few days later it is Mulai that is hot-footing it before the avenging hosts of the Sultan of record. This week it is Abdul's turn to wear the crown of victory, for, after four days' fighting at Dar El Agada, the forces of Mulai Hafid were routed, with heavy loss. If this see-saw arrangement is followed a few months longer, there will not be very many melancholy Moors left to hold the offices, and there are plenty of returning travelers who assure us that Morocco would be a lovely place if there were no Moors there.

Carry the news to Hood River Smith, Millard Lownsdale, Mayor Hopkins, of Central Point, and all of the rest of the apple kings of the greatest apple state in the Union. The officers of the American Applegrowers' Association, now in session at St. Louis, predict that apples this year will sell at $2.50 and $3 per barrel on the trees, and, as the season wanes, the price will advance to a beggarly $10 per barrel. As these prices are intended for Eastern apples, it would be difficult to predict to what height the price of Oregon apples, the finest in the world, will soar. When the best of the Eastern apples are selling at $10 per barrel, a judge of good fruit should not object to paying about $50 per box for fancy Oregon stock.

The aggregate value of untaxed and untaxable property in New York City, according to the latest official statement, is nearly $1,250,000,000. This includes public buildings, parks, charitable and educational institutions, etc. Central Park is appraised at $250,000,000. Here is food for speculation over the value of land to be bought soon by the Portland Park Commission. What will property that can be bought today for $100,000 be worth when Portland shall have reached New York's present age?

Those who think we have too many plutocrats in the United States ought to find great comfort in the daily record of automobile accidents. Providence thinned out the feudal barons by causing them to kill each other. The plutocrats reach the same end by plunging into chasms and bumping against rocks and trees.

Democrats of Portland are anxious to get Parker here to speak for Bryan, but didn't want to hear Parker when he was a candidate himself. They treated him throughout with utmost contempt, and nearly all voted for Roosevelt.

The New York lawyer who gave the Sheriff of Saratoga County a written opinion, pointing out how he might break the anti-gambling law safely, illustrates the fidelity of the profession to its new and beautiful code of ethics.

Music and other entertainments in the parks of Portland, as in other cities, are now provided at the public cost. "Panem et circenses." Overhaul your Niebuhr and Mommsen, and when found make a note of.

No one can see the habitual smile or smirk, in the pictures of Bryan, in all the newspapers, Democratic and Republican alike, without being forced to laugh. The expression is, "Anything to please."

Down in California the primary didn't dethrone the boss, and in Illinois the primary renominated Senator Hopkins, the Republican machine manager. Is the boss really out of business?

Tom Lawson says the country will get along all right whoever shall be elected President, and the stock market will have its little ups and downs; that's all. Is Tom going back on Bryan?

DOESN'T APPROVE IRRIGATION.

Old Settler Who Believes Water Will Injure Prairie Lands.

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I read with interest your recent editorial upon Irrigation in the Willamette Valley. It is a question in my mind as to whether irrigation upon our prairie land would be a help in growing grain crops.

I took the stand several years ago, when this subject was first agitated in Linn County, that irrigation would do for the sandy loam of our river bottoms, on gravelly soil and for pastures and meadows; but not for our prairies with their clay loam and "white" land, for the reason that the soil would pack after irrigation and unless it could be stirred would bake.

If a large degree of humus could be returned to our soils, making them as when we farmed them in pioneer days, irrigation might be a success.

We old settlers well know that our lands sown to Fall grain did not pack from the Winter's rains and then "crust" with the cessation of the late Spring showers, as has been the case during the later years.

The days of wheatraising as a staple crop, however, are well passed in this valley, and by sowing other grains in drills far enough apart to admit of cultivation I believe a larger yield could be secured than by present methods, and irrigation would not be necessary.

Not many years more and we will likely have to ship in much of our wheat and flour from Eastern Oregon.

Our leading farm industries are going to be stockraising, fruit production, both large and small fruits, and dairying; and so irrigation will mightily help in raising leguminous crops, and grasses for hay, for watering our orchards and gardens in which the soil can be stirred, and for flooding our meadows.

We can gladly look forward to the time when our valley will be dressed in emerald robes the year round and "bud and blossom" far beyond the glories we now enjoy.

Let there be irrigation, but on the other hand we need thorough tile drainage to carry off the surplus from our Winter rains; thus greatly adding to the productive capacity of our soils and more reasonable cultivation of the same.

The question of good roads will also be largely settled. Then with small farm holdings, an intensive farming, and with people governed by and enjoying the highest types of a christian civilization, we will have as near paradise as can be found outside the pearly gates of Heaven.

CYRUS HAMLIN WALKER.

FORBID TOBACCO AND CANDIES.

Then a Ride on Portland Streetcars Will Be a Delight.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I have an idea that every woman and many men of Portland thank our streetcar officials for clearing the front platforms. And the motormen must feel it to be an order reducing their cares.

Now, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of many, I would like to suggest a further improvement—the forbidding of smoking on the cars anywhere. I am aware I am touching on a sensitive topic, but I speak feelingly; and can but think with grateful remembrance of the city of Honolulu, where a car ride is a pleasure at any and all times, for in every car you read the (to me) soothing legend of "No Smoking," and you can take a long ride to the suburbs with never a stifling breath of smoke to nauseate or asphyxiate you.

Nor do you see women and children eating bananas and candy and peanuts and all the rest of delicate sustenance indulged in so freely in some of our cars. Tobacco for the men and all these other "luxuries" (including gum) for women seem to go hand in hand, and one is just as much out of place as the other in a streetcar, to my mind.

A rear platform of a car becomes the front platform on the return trip. Last two or three seats reserved for smokers on open cars are front seats returning. In both instances there are ashes and burnt matches and general nastiness for people to wade through and get their feet and clothing smirched. It seems to this fellow mortal there may be plenty of opportunity elsewhere for smoking and chewing and eating of bananas, etc., than in a public conveyance.

We of the mainland are apt to feel that our island neighbors are not quite so advanced in civilization as ourselves, but they in Honolulu do have the "near crossing," but are sufficiently ahead of us to do away with car smoking (and all this other refreshment business as far as I saw) and you may ride miles and miles around that peaceful city without other than a delightful ride, with no nauseating attachments. Let us copy such civilization.

LILLIAN C. OLDS.

Let Bryan Have His Say.

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem.

According to the World, there is need of real statesmanship at Washington. To its manifest regret Mr. Taft has "refused to discuss the important questions bearing upon business and industrial revival, the re-employment of the idle, the fairer distribution of public burdens and reduction of the cost of living." It does not say when such refusal was forthcoming, but it is, it submits, "gratifying to note the fact that Mr. Bryan promises to devote his first speech of the campaign to these problems." Well, it must be admitted that the text is big enough.

If, in a few thousand words, the Nebraskan can solve all the problems of business, show how the cost of living can be reduced, give re-employment to the idle and bring about a fairer distribution of public burdens, he will demonstrate his claim upon recognition as the marvel of the age. Isn't the World asking a trifle too much? Isn't it filling a demand for the solution of problems that have been in evidence since the beginning of the world, and that will remain until time shall be no more? However, if Bryan be equal to it, by all means let him have his say.

Personal Mention of a Cur.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—On East Salmon street is the worst dead-beat of a dog that howls at the moon; his knowledge of music is very small and his tones are out of tune. He howls and howls as the hours go by, while dodging a brick or two, till the moon is low in the western sky and his voice is split in two. And there isn't a thing at which to howl, or at which the cur should weep, and the yell of the dog is wrong and foul, for the people are wild to sleep. But there are plenty of men like that blame fool hound, who screech when there's nothing wrong, disturbing the town and all around just like that darn fool hound.

CYNTHIA ELLEN JONES.

A Real Hero.

Washington Star.

"Another hero dat deserves a medal whether he gits it or not," said Uncle Eben, "is de man dat goes right along tendin' to business wifout no complaints 'bout de hot weather."

One-Sided Conversation.

Philadelphia Press.

Servant—But Mr. Skinner is too ill to talk to you today.

Collector—You needn't worry about that. I'll do all the talking.

PLEASED WITH BLUEJACKETS

Auckland Gratified by Fine Deportment of Her Visitors.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Aug. 12.—The principal entertainments in honor of the officers and men of the visiting battleship fleet are now at an end, for Thursday, Friday and Saturday are to be devoted to sports and minor entertainments. After the races at Ellerslie, Admiral Sperry and 230 officers of the fleet proceeded as the guests of Prime Minister Ward and members of Parliament to Rotorua, in the Thermal District, in the heart of North Island, 171 miles from Auckland by rail. Here they will visit the boiling springs, geyser and medicinal baths and witness the opening ceremonies of the beautiful new bathhouse. Excursions will be made to other points of interest near Rotorua.

The good behavior of the men has made a most favorable impression on the people of Auckland. There is no question but that the men have had a thoroughly good time on shore. They have been entertained almost constantly with theatrical productions, dinners and sports, and they have expressed their liking for Auckland and the people of the city in unmistakable terms. The sailors have shown themselves ready spenders, and by the time the fleet leaves the shopkeepers of Auckland will have reaped a rich harvest. The men crowd the curio shops day and night, purchasing souvenirs of the country, and they have mailed vast quantities of picture postal cards to friends at home. All this is regarded as a very good advertisement for New Zealand.

Tonight the noncommissioned officers of the New Zealand garrison entertained at drill hall the noncommissioned officers of the American and Australasian ships. There were more sports and entertainments for the enlisted men, and the officers who did not go to Rotorua were given a dinner.

Admiral Sperry has received a cablegram from the Governor of Queensland, Lord Chelmsford, containing affectionate greetings and the wishes of the Governor for the continued prosperity of the United States and Great Britain. In reply the American Admiral conveyed his heartfelt thanks and spoke of the common origin of the free institutions of the two countries.

GIVE EVERY MAN SOUVENIR

Japanese Plan Magnificent Reception for Atlantic Fleet.

TOKIO, Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding the fact that this is the vacation period at the departmental offices of the government, the staff at the Navy Department is already busily engaged in preparing the programme for the reception of the American Atlantic battleship fleet which is due to arrive in Japanese waters October 17. The reception will undoubtedly be conducted on a grand scale, and the chief difficulty now appears to be to keep the programme within the bounds demanded by the limited time the war vessels will remain here. Continual changes in the details of the plans are necessary because of this.

It is estimated that the welcome to be accorded the Americans by Japan will cost $500,000. Every officer and man of the visitors will be presented with a souvenir of the occasion, these to be made of silver.

Admiral Viscount Ito, chief of the naval general staff, who won fame at the battle of the Yalu, in an interview granted to the Associated Press today, said:

"The coming of the great American fleet to Japan is one of the most striking events of our history and we must extend to it our most sincere welcome. Aside from the social features of this visit, the coming of the fleet will undoubtedly tend to bring the nations closer to each other; and it will likewise prove of the greatest benefit to both the American and Japanese navies as an example. The cruising of this magnificent fleet the enormous distance it has covered is unprecedented in the history of the world's navies.

"Within our harbor will be gathered a fleet of war vessels representing fully 200,000 tons and consisting of ships of the most powerful and most modern types. The coming of the American fleet is at our invitation, and while it is impossible to receive it with the entire Japanese Navy, as many vessels as are available should be assembled to pay our respects to the visitors."

Continuing, Admiral Ito referred to the reports that have reached Japan from Europe, which say that the American sailors of the fleet objected to coming to Japanese waters and contemplated an organized strike as a protest against the proposed visit. Admiral Ito said that these reports should not be credited here, because it is extremely doubtful that the American bluejackets would be likely to act like striking workmen. But even if these reports were true, he said, Japanese sailors should not criticise the Americans on that account, as it is impossible to judge the West by the standards of the East.

GRAYS HARBOR TOWNS CAUGHT

Government Detectives After Man for Passing Forged Orders.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—United States detectives are hot on the train of a crook who has been passing forged money orders on the unsuspecting business men of the Harbor cities. The orders are of the series stolen from Seattle Station No. 15 last Fall.

DREDGES FILLED IN MILLYARD

Silt From Hoquiam Harbor Used to Advantage.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—President N. J. Blagen, of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company, has contracted with the North American Dredging Company, now engaged in deepening the channel to the sea, to fill the millyards with silt from the bottom of the bay. This will do away with the flotsam and jetsam of the tide flats now greeting the visitors to this city when alighting from trains at the depot.

CANNOT SELL "NEAR BEER"

Brownsville Council Forbids Sale of So-Called Temperance Drink.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—The Council of Brownsville has put the ban on "near beer," so far as selling the same in Brownsville is concerned, at the regular monthly session. Unfortunately for the manufacturers of this much-advertised "temperance drink" the ordinances of this city provide that malt liquor can only be sold by registered pharmacists, and the Council ordered strict enforcement of the law.

Luther League in Session.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The eighth annual convention of the Luther League of America was formally opened by a reception and grand rally of delegates in Emanuel Swedish Lutheran Church last night. More than 700 delegates, representing a membership of 60,000, from every state in the Union, Porto Rico, Canada, India, Africa and China, are in attendance.

TEXT OF CLAYTON'S SPEECH

Alabama Man Eulogizes Leader of Democratic Party.

Following is the text of the speech of Chairman Clayton, of the notification committee, informing Mr. Bryan of his nomination:

Mr. Bryan: The National Democratic Convention that assembled at Denver on July 7 was truly a representative body of the people of the United States. Harmony characterized its deliberations and all of its conservation of government under a written constitution and for the application of Democratic principles in public affairs to meet the requirements of progressive American civilization.

Without the intervention of a completed ballot you were nominated for the office of President of the United States. A committee, composed of the permanent chairman and one delegates from each state and territory, was appointed to inform you of your selection as the standard-bearer of your party in the pending campaign. Therefore, in pursuance of the convention, this committee now brings to you this message from a united and aggressive Democracy.

Our great party is confident of the righteousness of its cause, and relying upon the support of the people, is determined to rescue the Government of the republic from the hands of the despoilers who have exploited it for the benefit of favorites and to the injury of the masses of plain people.

We know that our party platform and candidate stand for the best interest of all the people. We know that success is deserved. We believe that our party and candidate, animated by the wisest and most patriotic purposes, will achieve victory in November. On no political issue is the platform a straddle or evasion, and its every declaration squares with the principles of old-fashioned Democracy. It is essentially a Democratic instrument, preserving and applying the faith of the fathers to existing conditions.

It is hardly worth while to say, sir, that, in the judgment of your party associates, and our countrymen generally, you, as our candidate, fit our platform. And it is equally gratifying that there is nothing in the platform calling for apology. There is nothing that you would avoid or run away from. There is nothing omitted that you need supply by giving your individual views. In these respects you have a tremendous advantage of your Republican opponent. Standing on such a platform, possessed of an abiding conviction that our cause is just, you will draw the keen blade of righteousness in truth, throwing away the scabbard, and fight for the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Your party has emphatically refused to form any alliances with special interests that enjoy special privileges under Republican administration. You have always refused to compromise with those who prostitute the functions of government for the lust of greed. It was your lofty statesmanship, your unwavering fidelity, your Jefferson standard of Democracy that induced the representatives of millions of American free men unanimously to choose you as their candidate for the highest office in the world.

It would be inappropriate for me to detain this splendid audience that has met here today to listen to your patriotic and eloquent words. Therefore, I now hand you an authenticated copy of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Denver and request the secretary to read the formal letter of notification signed by the committee.

Following is the text of the letter of notification read to Mr. Bryan:

You were unanimously nominated for President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention that assembled at Denver July 7. The convention directed us to convey to you this formal notice of your notification.

The duties of the delegates to the convention were made plain, especially by the fact that the people who sent them there desired the banner of Democracy to be entrusted to your hands. No Federal officeholders conspired to bring about your nomination. Nor did predatory wealth conspire and its allied interests contribute to that end. Your selection came spontaneously from the hearts of your fellow-citizens. The proceedings of the convention show that with zeal and enthusiasm the plain duty of the delegates was accomplished.

The platform adopted is a bold and frank declaration of time-honored principles of the Democratic party and their application to conditions confronting the country. It was unanimously reported by the committee and was adopted by the convention without a dissenting vote. A copy of this platform has been handed to you. This declaration expressed that faith that animates the United Democracy. Of these principles it is well known that all men that for the past 12 years you have been the bravest, ablest and most eloquent advocate. Although in two campaigns you have failed to attain the Presidency, you enjoy the unique distinction of having lived to see your ideals accomplished by a great majority of the American people and many of your policies adopted by the party that has most strenuously opposed them and that has most bitterly assailed you.

We esteem it a privilege to have been selected to participate in the ceremonies of this day, when you are informed that you have been nominated for the foremost place in the world. We doubt not that the people will in November next declare you to be their choice for President of the United States.

The triumph of the principles for which you stand will redound to the best interests of the Republic and to the welfare of all the American people.

BRYAN GETS INDORSEMENT

Turmoil in Colorado Labor Federation Over Gompers' Scheme.

DENVER, Aug. 12.—The Colorado Federation of Labor in convention here today by a viva voce vote indorsed the Democratic party in the National campaign. The indorsement was given when a long communication from President Sampel Gompers and members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in which the Republican party was declared to have "insulted" labor and the Democratic party to have given the laboring men practically all that was asked of it and calling upon laboring men generally to support the party which has favored them, was placed before the convention and on motion of P. J. Devault, of Denver, was "received and concurred in."

The convention was thrown into turmoil when some of the delegates charged that the convention had been "jobbed" and the federation pledged to support the Democratic party contrary to the wish of many members, but efforts to secure a reconsideration of the action were unavailing.

SET PRICE FOR HOP-PICKING

Salem District Growers Meet Saturday to Discuss Situation.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Hopgrowers of this section of the valley will hold a meeting at the Salem City Hall, at 1 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the price to be paid for hop-picking. Growers believe that, in view of the low price of hops, the price of picking should be reduced this year, but they realize that nothing can be accomplished in this direction without concerted action. They will, therefore, try to make an agreement as to the amount to be paid. Local growers are already advertising for pickers and report no scarcity of help.

Lynd Files Cross-Complaint.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 12.—(Special.)—W. A. Lynd has filed an answer and cross-complaint in the divorce suit his wife commenced against him on July 22. In her complaint the wife accuses Lynd of cruel and inhuman treatment and failure to support her. Lynd's answer and cross-complaint, filed August 10, denies the above accusations. He in turn accuses his wife of cruel and inhuman treatment and avers that she has neglected her duties as a wife since August 28, 1901.

Company G. Returns Home.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Company G of the Third Oregon returned from American Lake this evening at 5 o'clock. This evening they were given a reception at the armory. A banquet was served by the mothers and friends, with the aid of the donations given by the business men of the town.