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PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1908.

A CHEERFUL ESSAY.

"The Economic Functions of Vice," by John McElroy, Washington, D. C., is an interesting essay. The postulate is that the economic function of vice in the human family is analogous to that of nature in the animal and plant family in general, whereby excessive reproduction is held down, and room eft for those able to survive. "Below the human stratum superabundant generation is neutralized by the simple device of having every organism prey on some other one. In her ten years of fruitful life the female cod If nothing 50,000,000 eggs. thwarted the amiable efforts of herself and offspring to multiply and replenish they would shortly pack the ocean as full as a box of sardines." And so of the chinook salmon. But the creatures that live on the fertility of the cod or salmon are so numerous that not one egg in thousands comes to a mature fish. Likewise, "in whole animal kingdom it is a reck-to-neck race between production and extermination." It is so, very largely too, in the vegetable world. Go to any thicket, bush or wood, and note how the different varieties are struggling with each other for soil, light and air, and how many of the members are perishing in the competilion-in Oregon the Douglas fir or white cedar, or in moist lands by the river's brink the cottonwood or alder, irlumphing over all. But man is, to an extent, an excep-

tion to this form of struggle. nrakes constant effort to exempt himself from nature's law of survival of the fittest, and with some success; while man preys upon myriads of created things, there is no created thing that preys on him,-if we except the latest scientific explanation of the cause of everything from pneumonia to laziness, the modest but effective bacillus." Now according to our author the economic function of vice, in the human race, is analogous to that of prey and plunder in the remain-der of the organic world. Without vice the race would multiply so fast that in a few years there would be no sustenance, nor even standing room. We may take it, if we choose, as a new theory of the origin of evil-or rather what we call evil; for if vice have a true economic function, cannot properly call it, or its consequences, evils at all.

A phase of the argument is that vice is not so much a cause as an effect-precisely as disease is a symptom; that vice does not make a na weak or defective, but a weak and defective nature expresses itself in vice, and that expression brings about in one way or another the sovereign remedy of extermination. In other words, vice is a counterpoise the advantage of intelligence which man has over all other creatures, serving to keep down overwhelming ex-

This is merely a statement of the argument, which they who are curious the subject may consider. Stated differently, the writer's meaning is that destruction by vice makes room for virtue in the world. The argument would perhaps be conclusive, if there were no other way to advance virtue; which, however, this philosopher seems to think can be done only by restriction of population.

He would tell us, however, that he is not arguing for a theory, but is stating a condition, and an inescapable one; namely, that there would soon be too many people in the world, if their vices did not keep down their numbers. Room is made and society is improved, by the self-destructive-The man denies that he ness of vice. is a pessimist; professes to be an op-

The essay bristles throughout with pungent sayings, as this: "People who have done much in the way of reforming drunkards have been astonished to find how little manhood remained after elimination of whisky from the equation." Or this: "The struggle for existence is a murderous scramble to get rid of a vast surplusage, and the 'survival of the fittest' is the success of the minority in demonstrating that the majority are superfluous," And this: "Yet none of nature's methods of extermination are pleasant to those connected with the victim .though some of them are to the victim himself. Of course each one us feels entirely competent to pick out in his own community the persons who could best be spared, but public opinion at present is hostile to any practical plan of making the necessary thinning out."

Some of the vices that check or prevent multiplication of the human race, and some of the most potent of them pass unobserved by most or are regarded with favor. We recall a reeminent biologist of the University of Pennsylvania, who asserts and maintains that luxurious living has greater minimizing the birth-rate than all the open or notorious vices. The women of such families bear no children. Overabundant sugar diet, candy, sweetmeats, rich confectionery make women fat and barren. The hope of the race, Professor Patten declares, is not in "sugar-fed women." No doubt if Mr. McElroy's eye had fallen on Professor Patten's book it would have given delight to the author of this essay on the utility of vice as an economic function for preven tion of too rapid increase of the human race.

While those not upon the ground and not aware of the actual conditions cannot understand the provoca-

which has inspired the mob vioience at Springfield, Ill., there will be general condemnation of the course the white people have pursued in their attempt to punish offending The people of one commu nity will criticise the action of the people of another community in a case of this kind, even though they would have proceeded in the same manner under like circumstances. Springfield has suffered in the estimation of the rest of the country. It will be many years before that city will again be thought of by the people of the United States as a quiet and law-abiding community. We may find excuses for mob violence, but we can never justify it.

HERE IS TROUBLE, INDEED When Senator Bourne, Chairman Cake and their campaign managers get to work in Oregon-if they ever do-to fight for Taft for President and

Chamberlain for Senator, they will earn something about the difficulty of fishing in troubled waters. The absurdity of the effort to carry the state for Taft and Chamberlain

will appear, first thing; and it will be apparent last thing. If a man is a Republican, and knows any reason why he should be a Republican, what reason then has he for wishing Taft to be President and

Chamberlain to be Senator? But if a man doesn't know what he s, or what he wants-but here we stop. For we remember that one said "Whosoever shall say 'thou fool' shall be in danger of hell fire."

HIGHLY PROSPEROUS TIMES

There is wonderful prosperity these iays. No man feels that he ought to work If you want man and wife to go into the country-even only a short distance-where they are to milk the cows and look after the sheep, and hoe the potatoes for their own table, and gather the apples and collect the eggs and eat them, and to look after the cattle and hens and crops, you will be disappointed. You will find anybody who will do these things. Nobody is willing to work. Mr. Bryan promises all things without labor can get a sack of flour somehow, and catch a few mudeats out of the lake and walt for the millennium. A great lot of people have got what they never worked for. Why shouldn't all of us? Bryan will bring it about, all right. 'Rah for Bryan! Advertise for man and wife to do

work on a ranch, near the city-within daily and nightly reach of carlines You can get nebody who has any efficiency. They say they can do things, but they can't. Main reason s they don't want to. They fear you will make something out of their la-They think they can do better. Above all, they are unwilling that any one should make profit-even the smallest-out of them.

There is enormous prosperity at the present time, and every one should make the most of it. The good rule is. Don't work for anything that anybody can afford to pay. And if you engage for employment, see that the person who hires you makes no profit out of your labor. Why should he? It is your business to strip him of what he's got. He got it out of somebody else. It is universal thievery. Vote for Bryan!

There is enormous prosperity just now-especially in our Pacific Northwest States. It will be greater, after the election of Bryan. Portland and our other cities will issue bonds. There is wealth in bonds. Prosperous days are ahead of us.

TAFT FITTER THAN BRYAN.

It is a significant fact that the New York Independent, Collier's Weekly, the Outlook and the Springfield Republican have all stated editorially that they believe Mr. Taft would make a better President than Mr. Bryan would. Whatever may be true certain great New York dailies, it cannot be said of any of the periodicals named that they are guided by partisan prejudice, that they are subservient to "the interests" or that their opinions are for sale. Each of them is independent, the Springfield Republican arrogantly so. Each of them has strong convictions and the courage to express them. The Outlook is a thorough-going admirer of President Roosevelt, but it did not hesitate to rebuke him for meddling with the discipline of Harvard University, and when Judge Grosscup's extraordinary Standard Oil decision came out no magazine dealt with his filmsy logic more candidly than did the Outlook. The Independent has not been an admirer of Mr. Roosevelt except with many reservations, but it prefers Mr. Taft to Mr. Bryan, and says so frankly. Collier's Weekly is the freest kind f free lance, plunging into every fight there is going, and taking always the side which it happens to prefer. It is sometimes misled, but never can be accused of acting from improper

motives. The Springfield Republican is so in dependent, as we have said, that it is fairly arrogant. To illustrate this trait of the paper one may remember that when almost every "respectable" newspaper in the country was ridiculing, and many of them reviling, Mr. Bryan for his free-silver fantasies and later for his views upon Government ownership, the Republican criticised him without rancor and took incomparable pains to point out wherein it thought he was right as rell as to publish his errors. It has always been almost more than fair to Mr. Bryan, and even in the editorial article where the Republican states its preference for Mr. Taft it takes pains to say that it has always respected the Nebraska leader "for his stainless character, his brilliant leadership and the resoluteness of his nature." But for all that it thinks Mr. Taft would

make a better President. The Republican's reasons for wishing to see Mr. Taft elected are intersting. It begins by saying that "the problem for every citizen in the coming National election will be to weigh every man and every issue for himself and in the end go where to his mind the largest popular advantage is to be found." It proclaims unwavering loyalty to essential democracy and believes that "a majority of the people of the United States are irrevocably committed to that safeguarding of the people's rights which has taken shape in the popular mind under the broad designation of the Roosevelt policies." The question then becomes very sim-Which of the two candidates is the more likely to carry out the Roosevelt policies efficiently? Naturally it will be the one who has "pa tient, constructive ability for the wide seeing and capable handling of large things" and is at the same time "in sympathy with the popular full How do the two candidates meet this test?

The Republican finds Mr. Bryan to be a "strong and attractive preachand yet his years of preaching "have unfitted him for such govern mental work as the Nation needs." He is an "orator and doctrinaire in stead of a well-poised administrator. On the other hand, the Republican thinks that Mr. Taft is fitted by na ture and training to be a better ad-ministrator than Mr. Bryan, or Mr. Roosevelt either. It believes that his faith in the "new Republicanism" and in democratic government is perfectly sincere, that "he stands unswervingly on the main lines of the President's fight for the people," and that he will carry on the task of transforming the Republican party from the bulwark of special privilege to a party of equal opportunity. The progressive forces of the country, it says, are turning to the support of Judge Taft and the reason for it is their "conviction that he will keep the faith" of the great Roosevelt policies, going not only as far as the President but surpassing him. The Republican "accepts Judge Taft as the best exponent of the National purpose to enlarge within the republic the dominance of genuine deтоствсу,"

STRENGTHENING OUR TRADE POSITION The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has at last announced the establishment of a regular steamship service between Salinas Cruz, the Pa cific port at which Atlantic freight is trans-shipped, and Portland, thus giving this city an admirable freight serv ice from New York. The steamers will reach Portland every three weeks, and will be enabled to deliver freight in this city twenty-five days after it is shipped from New York. It is difficult to overestimate the value of a service of this kind, for it places this city absolutely independent of the railroad on fully 95 per cent of the commodities named in the Western freigh classification tariffs of the rallroads. and it makes it an impossibility for the roads to grant to any interior point better rates than are given Port-

The establishment of the new serv ice almost simultaneously with the opening of the new North Bank Railroad makes it doubly valuable, as the new road will open up territory from which lack of transportation facilities has in the past prevented Portland jobbers doing business. The Nebraskan and Nevadan are the vessels which have been selected for the inauguration of the Portland service and they will undoubtedly prove large enough to handle the business at the Later, however, as the new trade field into which Portland has been admitted by the completion of the North Bank road is developed, it will be necessary to provide larger steamers. Our present twenty-six-foot channel to the sea is ample for the class of vessels that are now coming here, but it will be insufficient for those on which we must depend in the near future. The American-Hawalian Steamship

Company is only one of four big lines which have been endeavoring to do business with Portland. The Kosmos ine, the Blue Funnel line and the French "round-the-world" line have all been looking over the field, and if the river improvements are continued it is only a matter of time until they will come here. Meanwhile there must be no rainbow-chasing or indul gence of wild vagaries which will tend to prevent a centralization of energies on the one vital part of our entire transportation system-the open river to the sea. Our facilities for reaching the Inland Empire will be within a month superior to those enjoyed by any other port in the Pacific Northwest, and it is of the utmost importance that we make immediate provis ion for passing this traffic to and from the high seas on the largest class of

BILLIONS IN GRAIN. Six hundred millions is not an inconceivably vast sum in a country like ours, where the average dally remuneration of the farmers is about \$24. 600,000. It is a large sum, however, when it appears, as it does this year, as an increase in value of the grain crop alone, over that of the preceding year. It means that wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye crops of the United States will this year increase the average purchasing power of every man, woman and child in the United States about \$7 over that of last year. This is just the increase It is when we get down to the total value of the crop that the figures be gin to grow bewildering in their immensity. The August report of the Agricultural Department, giving conditions and acreage on the grains mentioned, has been reduced to quanitative figures by the statistician the New York Produce Exchange, and indicates a yield of 4,508,892.000 bushels. Corn, of course, leads with a total of 2,716,000,000 bushels, oats 911,347,000, wheat 675,651,000, barley 173,452,000 and rye 32,442,000 bush-

Estimating the value of this immense crop at Saturday's prices, we have a total of \$2,937,807,500, with the strength of the market situation indicating that this sum may be materially increased by higher prices later in the season. The wheat yield, according to the Government figures, s about 40,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year. Corn shows an increase of 124,000,000 bushels, oats 157,000,000 bushels, barley 20,000,000 bushels, and rye about 1,000,000 bushels. These five most prominent grains last year showed an out-turn of 4,166. 613,000 bushels, which, based on values ruling August 15, 1907, was worth \$2,353,236,870, the increased value for

1908 thus being \$584,570,630. This increase of nearly \$600,000,000 in the value of the crop is only a portion of the increased benefits that the country as a whole will reap from the excellent harvest. The additional 343, 000,000 bushels of grain will all find its way to market in some shape, and to move it will require the services of cars and locomotives by thousands and tens of thousands, and as these are again brought into service there will be increased employment for railroad employes, freight-handlers, warehousemen, and practically all kinds of abor that exacts a certain amount of toll from the grain crop at the varying stages through which it passes on

the way from the farm to the ship. This grain crop is only one of the many great resources which make the

perpetuation or prolongation of anything like hard times an impossibility in this country. Anarchists and other brands of jawsmiths may rant and rave over the inequalities of the system which gives wealth to those who work for it, and withholds it from the drones who will not work, but effort of this kind cannot retard prosperity so long as Nature and honest labor collaborating can turn out \$3,000,-000,000 grain crops.

The success of the Board of Trade in discovering between 5,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels more wheat in the Pacific Northwest than could be located by the railroads, the exporters or any of the grain men who have had from ten years' to forty years' experience in crop estimating, is grati-fying to a certain extent. And yet if the foreign shipowner had even a hazy suspicion that there was a 50,000,000bushel crop in this territory, there would be an immediate advance of about 5 cents per bushel in ocean freights. "Padding" may be all right when confined to the bank clearings of ambitious Puget Sound cities, but when applied to the wheat crop it is more liable to be harmful than benefi-The crop of Oregon, Washingcial. ton and Idaho, in its actual proportions, is not so small that it should ome necessary to "pad" it out, and the foreign buyer who withholds his orders in the belief that there is a 50,000,000-bushel crop here will, like the shipowner who advances rates on the strength of such a report, be doomed to disappointment.

The Japanese have as yet failed to make much of a reputation as an inventive people, but as imitators they can challenge the world. The capture of two of their poaching sealers by an American revenue cutter revealed an attempt at deception which recalled the experience of the famous Dan McLean. The Japanese poachers had painted one of their vessels white, and rigged her with papier mache yards in imitation of an American revenue cutter. This was a clever attempt at deception, but it was not new with the Japanese, for it was first worked, and with great success, by Dan McLean, the "Sen Wolf." Mc-Lean conceived the plan and used it for the purpose of frightening peachers away from a big pile of skins which they had taken in a raid on the Islands. The coup was so brilliantly executed that it was afterwards embalmed in poetry by Rudyard Kip ling. There is nothing new under the sun, or even under the Aurora Bore-

It was a rare discovery of "undeveloped resources" of the Pacific Northwest that was made by the Vic toria men who a few years ago estab lished a whaling station at Kyuquot, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Every year since the estab lishment of the station the enterprise has paid enormous dividends, and this year the catch is breaking all previous records. Last week the steam whaler connected with the station captured twenty-six whales, and since the season began 234 whales have been captured. These whales, of course, lack the financial value of the old sperm whales of the early days of the industry, but their capture is so easy and the amount of oil and fertilizer they yield is so great that the profits are enormous. Thus far there is apparently no diminution in the available supply of raw material.

We had this by telegraph, as a statement made by President Eliot of Harvard, the other day. It will bear repetition, viz: "Socialism has not a chance in this country, where wealth is so diffuse. If a man has \$100 all his own he loses all ideas of sharing it with anybody else. Human society based on self-interest, shaded and concealed, perhaps. To have socialistic society, where every one thought first of the rest of the world, you would have to change, not society, but humanity." Truth-The Oregonian has been preaching many a year.

Every boy who is graduated from the Agricultural College should be familiar with the principles of scientific roadbuilding. Though many of them do not take the engineering course and will never engage in roadbuilding as an occupation, a very large proportion of them some time will have ocasion to use a practical knowledge of the most approved methods of constructing a permanent highway. The subject is not a difficult one and could be taught without any sacrifice of other branches of the courses of study.

The Russian peasants are facing another Winter of famine and cholera rages in the country around the Casplan. On the other hand, India is seething with revolt; but trifles of that kind are not permitted to mar the pleasures of monarchs. Emperors and Kings greet each other with a couple or holy kisses, one on either cheek, and the royal festivitles proceed as if there were no such things as misery,

When The Oregonian calls Mr. Bryan "humbug," and his work "bunombe," observe that it does so only at the close of articles that show the reasons why. After review of Mr. Bryan's platforms, speeches and banalities, then these words "humbug' and "buncombe" properly come in.

A primary law, it is found, splits a party up into factions and fragments; and no party, after a hot primary, in which its members contest with each other for control, will ever unite for the following election.

About the only enthusiastic man for Bryan, who has yet appeared in the West, is Judge Alton B. Parker. If he can induce the few men who voted for him to vote for Bryan, there will be a wonderful result. But he can't.

Those Idaho Democrats are going to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer. deadly earnest about it as if they had something to fight about. But they haven't; only Dubois.

If Harriman can be induced to spend next Summer at Tillamook or Coos Bay, he may join another Chamber of Commerce and build another railroad.

Here we are again in Oregon with two Republican parties and one Dem-

The girl who elopes to wed starts life with chances heavily against her. exact fit.

NO TIME FOR A MERE AGITATOR Reasons Why a Great New England Newspaper Prefers Tafs to Bryan.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. In its first phases the campaign of this year is devoid of excitement as of fear. The voters are thinking and de-liberating. Respect there is for both the leading candidates for the Presi-dency, and the disposition is to view them candidity, to the end that the man mem candidly, to the end that the man may be elected who seems upon the whole best fitted to serve the people, and to guide and protect their interests along lines which are established and of which the country approves. Such temper and attitude the Republican shares. From its first issue it has been dedicated to an essential democracy. dedicated to an essential democracy, whose first and last thought is for the advantages of the people in enlight-enment, in self-government and the ad-vancement of the common interest. The problem for every thoughtful citizen in the coming National election will be to weigh all things for himself—every man and every issue—and in the end to strike a balance and go where, to his mind, the largest popular advantage is

to be found.

It is a year when men are more than ever before determining and setting up the commanding issue or issues for themselves and this is well for the republic. The thing which is already determined in our political situation—that which stands out and all accept—is that a majority of people of the United States are irrevocably committo be found. United States are irrevocably commit-ted to that safeguarding of the people's rights which has taken shape in the popular mind under the broad designation of the Roosevelt policies. can be no retreat, as even the oughly overtaken reactionaries overtaken reactionaries forced to admit—but there should be well-considered advance. The need is for safe and wise and prudent progress toward the realization of true democratic government.

Even if Mr. Roosevelt lighted his torch from the flame which Mr. Bryan had kindled, as is so often claimed, the torch of the President started the re-form watch fires on every hill which have stirred the people into a militant advocacy which will not be dealed that which is demanded. To change the figure, after the yeasting comes the breadmaking—and for that painstak-ing and careful attention and experi-ence are needed. The business in hand is no longer spectacular — it is of a homely sort, but necessary to the Na-tional well-being, and the permanent advantage of the people. The times call not for the agitator, but the man with patient, constructive ability, in full sympathy with the popular cause—f a wide seeing and capable handling large things, and these often of very delicate nature. Great as has al ways been our respect for Mr. Bryan-his stainless character, his ability for brilliant leadership, his resolution of nature—the doubt as to his capacity beyond that of a helpful propagandist has not been satisfied during the year of his great prominence before the American people.

The one time when Colonel Bryan appeared as a factor to control the ac-tion of his party and the country, leav-ing his command at the time of the war with Spain to secure the ratification of the treaty of peace, to which the Phil-ippine acquisition was appended, however that action may be explained, left an impression of political time-serving not to be effaced. It was a mistake for him, for his party, and for the Nation. He demanded a share in the decision for which there was no of ficial warrant, and he must accept the responsibility so invited. Strong and attractive as a preacher, his achievements in that field have tended to unfit him for such Governmental work as is the need of the National situation, and developed the orator and the doctrinaire at the expense of the practical, well-posed administrator. To his close personal following, the men who have been near to him through thick and thin since the days of the silver radicalism, Mr. Bryan would be loyal, and that would seem to compel a circle of advisers in case of election, not calculated fully to reassure.

In human affairs we are confronte as a rule, if not with a choice of evils at least with the necessity of weighing situations not in their entirety to the liking. It is a poor philosopher who battles with all who disagree with in a decision he may resuch circumstances. Mr. Taft is flitted by nature and training to be a better administrator of the questions which press upon the country for prosecution and solution than President Roosevel better, we believe, than Mr. Bryan The assurances regarding his welcome for the abiding faith in the new Re-publicanism and the Democracy are ab-solute. Whether Judge Taft has approved of all the restless methods of his chief we do not know, and doubtthat he stands unswervingly on the main lines of the President's fight for the people, and the purpose to transform the Republican party from one of special privilege to one of equa opportunity, seems to be established So much demonstrated, Mr. Taft's candidacy makes a wide appeal, and not only so, but it brings him under strong bonds to the people.

The progressive forces in the republic which now turn to the support of Candidate Taft will do so under the conviction that he will keep the faith not only to the measure of President Roosevelt's advance along just lines, but beyond. More heavily than ever, in case of the election of Mr. Taft, will the duty rest upon the Republican party to do something for the relief of our tariff-burdened industries, and therefore for the relief of the country its volume and benefits all, producers and consumers allke. The stream move freely when barriers are removed. So far as the influence of Mr. Taft can go, the platform declaration in favor go, the platform declaration in favor of tariff revision must be made to mean the real thing. In our international relations Mr. Taft should be judicial and trustworthy—a better and safer President than Mr. Roosevelt. If he advocates a longer period of tute-lage for the Filipinos than the Repub-lican, weddod to genuine Americanism stands for, his position there is so far away from the early and crudely con-ceived views to his party, as to illustrate in striking relief how the country once despised anti-imperialists. All are agreed that we must let these people go-and time and circumstances must inevitably help to hasten the day of their freedom

The Republican accepts Judge Taft as the best exponent of the National purpose to enlarge within the republic the dominance of genuine democracy, and believes that he will look to that end with fixed resolution, and pure inchanged by the blandishments of the reactionaries. The National conven-tions of the year—all of them—hav-registered the determination of th American people to make special priv lege subordinate to the public wel-fare. To that doctrine Judge Taft is pledged, no less than Mr. Bryan or Mr. Beyond these two. Judge Taft seems fitted by experience and tem-perament to make the popular will ef-fective, so far as it lies within the

Phrase Worth Remembering.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, introducing Mr. Taft to an audince of lawyers a Virginia judge re-parked that he "had touched nothing e has not strengthened." will be remembered because it to an THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

Inquiry From Illinois Whether the Result Is the Will of the People. It disappoints, everywhere, It nomi nates men who are not known, men who stand for nothing; men who push them-

selves, but who have scarcely been heard of, and have done nothing to merit the suffrages of the people. The candidate of a small faction succeeds by a vote that is a petty plurality among the votes cast for others. There has been no debate or deliberation over his nomination. system nominates nobodies, and of course they are beaten.

They are "up against it" in Illinois and in California, as in Oregon, and everywhere elso, so far as the system has been tried. It is a consequence of repudiation of the representative system, under which the worth and merit of men might be subjected to debate. This system cuts debate

out entirely. A small minority of a party

nominates. The main body of the party

has refused its assent. What further? Fallure and defeat. Read this from the Chicago Inter Ocean. The Oregonian will add no comment, further than to inquire whether such results are to be taken as the will of the people. Read:

of the people. Read:

It is a literal—and when we rightly think of it an appalling—truth that thousands upon thousands of Republicans voted in Chicago last Saturday for candidates of whom they knew absolutely nothing except that they had seen their pictures or their names in some newspaper, published with motives of which the voter could know nothing and often upon the same basis as other advertisements.

This ignorance, this blindness, these pitiful gropings in the dark, and this thrusting of power upon the press—an institution whose field it is to inform the people but not to rule them—is the price we pay for the abolition of representative government within political parties.

Politics, like business, rests on the con-

Politics, like business, rests on the confidence of the individual in men he knows well, through whom he comes into further contact with men whom he does not and cannot know well. These channels of contact and communication the representative system provides for political parties. The direct primary closes and destroys them. It forces the citizen to turn for guidance from men he knows to men he knows not at all.

at all.

And when a thoughtful man contemplates the mental confusion, the groping in darkness, the running in circles, to which the vast majority of the voters of Chicago were reduced during the recent primary campaign he is filled with forebodings. What a spectacle—to see the great par-ties, which grew up to meet our necessities, thus ruthlessly atomized, robbed of their adhesive force, and made as the sands of the seashore to be blown helplessly hither and thither by every gust that issues from the offices of the dally press;

BETTER TIMES NEXT TEN YEARS Expert Statistician at Washington Makes Such Prediction.

Washington Special to New York Times Prosperity, better and saner than the United States has ever known before, is foreseen for the next decade by Fro-fessor Henry C. Adams, for 3) years in charge of statistics and accounts for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Pro-fessor Adams is recognized as one of the closest students of industrial and finan-cial conditions in the service of the Gov-ernment. His fullmate escapision with the ernment. His intimate association with the rallroads and their operation has given

reached the conclusion that business in all lines will soon return to normal con-ditions, to be succeeded quickly by ex-traordinary prosperity in every depart-ment of industrial activity. Both capital and labor, in his opinion, are on the dawn of a new day. Professor Adams declared that the

by too much and too long continued good

"We are now almost through the busi-ness depression," he said today. "It was preceded by a period of intense business activity. Inevitably during such a period men lose more or less of their caution. In such times everything seems prospein such the future promising, and there is less care taken to watch details of management and expenditure. So when the depression comes and revenues fall away, the managers cast about for means o reduce expenses. ing out for the larger part of a year where to make economies; where they were permitting part of their money to go into avoidable expense. They have been taking in the slack, getting things on the safe and secure basis. It has been a severe experience, but from the standoint of the shareholder, it has been

really a good thing.

'The depression will end, and business will be good again; its volume, in the next cycle, will be greater than ever. But the lesson of this period of enforced economies will not be soon unlearned. he increasing revenues will be paralleled off against columns showing reduced ex-penditures in many ways. There will be greater care and economy, with the re-suit that the stockholder will have a larger share of prosperity coming to

Professor Adams is a firm believer in the periodical recurrence of panics, which he believes come with almost clockwork regularity every 30 years, with smaller financial depressions intervening. He points to the panic of 1873 and 1893 as proof of his theory, and he has marked depressions are regularity to year against the year proof of his theory, and he has marked a danger signal over against the year 1912. The flurry of last Fall he puts down as merely one of the disturbances that fill in between the real upheavals. It is acknowledged by Professor Adams that the closer connections established between business and transportation concerns will render future panies less disastrous than in the past. The strong will uphold the weak when crises arrive, he says. This will not be an inrive he says. This will not be an in-dication of the arrival of the millennium, out merely an exhibition of economic wisdom, for it will tend to restore cor And when con abroad, says Professor Adams, panic

Apple Dumpling and the Form Divine Nashville American. Short and stout women avoid the um brella hat, nine and ten feet in cumference, which is now the fad in London. Show this to your apple

The First Chapter. The First Chapter.

The First Chapter.

We saw (two plunks) a buck (that's four)
And then (six dollars, please)
I fired (that's eight) a shot (two more)
And brought him to his knees.
The hunting scene (that makes nineteen)
Is something really fine:
The jungle's all a vivid green.
(I think that's twenty-nine.)

Tonight we lie beneath the sky,

(One, two, three, four, five, six);

It's great (seven, sight); the moon is hi
The woods full of big sticks!

So what we do (that's twenty-two)

Let's do with all our might,

(Come, Kermit, count, whate'er you do! Yes, twenty-eight is right!)

It is great sport (my words are short,
But why should I waste ink?)
I thought I heard a rhino snort
In coming down to drink.
I'm on his track (Kermit, go back
And count these words again.)
The night is still and raven black!
(Loeb, come and hold my psn.)

Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! (They'll bate to Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! (Thoy if nate pay pay For four hangs in a row A dollar each, but that's the way The contract reads, I know!) (Loob, skin the rhino while I add These words.) What heavenly breeze! We're off to bed! (And Kermit, Iad, Mail this first chapter, please!)

—J. W. Foley, in the New York Times.

LOOKING FOR A "GROUND SWELL.

Watterson Thinks History of 1802 Will Be Repeated This Year. New York World. "I am looking for the same groun

swell this year for Bryan and Keri that we had in 1892 for Cleveland and Stevenson. Those things go in seasons and the Republican party is due for beating. It certainly deserves to beaten; and I believe it will be."

This is the confident forecast of Colonel Henry Watterson, the famous Louisville editor, who, from opposing Bryan in 1896, giving him lukewarm support in 1900, has come in 1908 to be most enthusiastic supporter at

Seated before his work table in hi room in the Manhattan Club, where is busy forming the advisory pre committee, which is to be one of the most important adjuncts of the Dam cratic National campaign. Editor Wa terson yesterday gave to the World hi "I believe that Bryan and Kern a

will fall between two stools Anyway, think it is their turn to be beaten, think the people want a change, jus-

for the sake of a change.

"Democrats who for the last severa elections have not been voting with their party will this year vote for Bryan. The Democratic party, after being in power for nearly 60 years, made their will from power the signal. made their exit from power the signs for a great war. Now the Republican have been in power for nearly 50 years and it is time for them to go." "Do you believe the conservative Eastern Democrats will support Mr. Bryan?" was asked. "I have talked with a great many

conservative Democrats here who have not voted for Mr. Bryan before. They do not like Mr. Bryan, and they say as frankly, but they tell me now they ar going to vote for him. They are private gentlemen who do not give their view to the newspapers, but what they so represents the tendency of a very inportant element of voters.

"What is there to prevent these men, or any Democrat who knows why he is a Democrat, from voting for Bryan this year? The same old issues which divided the party in the days of Tilder and Cleveland are the issues of today The Republican party stands for all a stood for in the days of Grant, Hayes Garfield and Arthur.

"Democrats who know why they are Democrats know there should be no halting on these plain propositions—arrest of the breakneck speed towar entralization of power; some real (no spurious) purpose toward tariff reform ome sure separation of the politics me sure separation of the politics of e country from its partnership with gh financiers; some breaking of oups and rings of wheels inside of usels, always involved by a change of riles, even when made only for the high: sake of change."

Hisgen, Nature Faker.

Syracuse Post-Standard.

Listen to Candidate Hiegen as he draws from nature a parallel to his own position in this campaigh:

"Among all birds, insects and animals it is noticeable that they all get out of this earth enough sustanance for themselves and do not try to deprive the other birds, animals or insects of their living."

This comes of living in the same state with Rev. Dr. William J. Long, who writes of the birds and beasts as if the were human. Long tells fearful who pers about his furred and feather friends, but Hissen outdoes him, for won't concede that there is anyth! less noble than the Golden Rule in brain of the weasel, the skunk or benhawk. The fact is that an un scious war to the death goes on between every two saplings in the forest de-pendent upon the same opening in the trees for the light of the sun.

Boston Herald. Having been a prodigious toiler all life life, with heavy emphasis most of the time, in the commercial and applied fields of science, Edison, it is said, will now tase up the strain, spend part of his da in recreation, part in travel, and part it residence out of reach of his laboratory. When at home and near his ap-paratus he will henceforth delve more into "pure" science. Elessed with riches. renowned to the ends of the earth. age one of speculation as to origins an ssences, and become a philosopher, imitation, in his course. The time has come for rest, for meditation, for "a gracious senescence."

Presented as "A Remedy." The Kelsonian.

If you have read the speech of W. J. Bryan, which was published this week and are in need of a good antidots look up the leading editorial of The Oregonian of yesterday. Lack of space prevents our publication of this masterful resume of the career of Mr. Bryan, but to those who read we would prescribe it as a remedy for all the life Bryan's acceptance speech.

> He Knew a Good Taller. Brooklyn Life.

Millionaire (to tailor)-I'm told by my on that you have permitted him to rule bill for two years. I have therefore Tallor-O, sir, don't trouble. I'm in no Millionairs—I see that, and that's why I've come to tell you that for the future I wish to get my clothes from you, too!

Double-Triggered Advertising.

Washington Star.

No expert accountant will ever be able to figure out for Mr. Bryan whether his editorial advertisements of his campaign have been as valuable as his campaign advertisements of his editorials. Bather Chases Cow for His Trousers,

Wilmington (Del.) Dispatch. While Victor Allen was bathing a Seaford, Del., a cow chewed up all his underclothing, and it was necessary to chase her a mile before she would rechase her a mile before she would re

Where John D. Laughs, Louisville Courier-Journal, John D. Rockefeller is said to enjoy of joke at his own expense, but he gets nors enjoyment out of a \$29,000,030 oke at the expense of Kennesaw

One Quality That Is Mistrusted,

Mountain Landis.

Baltimore American. Mr. Bryan may say smarter things than Mr. Taft, but smartness is a qual-ity which conservative voters mistrust. They may enjoy it, but they will not

Too Much to Expect from Gould. Indianapolis News. Mr. Harriman will have to get along the best he can with that stomach is going to lend him any pepsin tab-

Lightning Settles a Lawsuit. Philadelphia Record.

Lightning put an end to a lawsuit at Shamokin, Pa., by destroying a barn, the object of dispute between Daniel Yost and the town council.