THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908.

Weekly some parts of this letter, with The Oregonian

Entered at Poriland, Oregon, Postoffice as scond-Class Matter, escription Rates-Invariably in Advance

(By Mail.)

(By Carrier.)

Hy, Sunday included, one under money fave to Remit-Gond postoffics money is, capress order or personal check of ur local bank. Stamps, coin or currency as the sender's risk. Give postoffice ad-me in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates-10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 10 o 38 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 ents; 46 to 80 pages, 4 cents. Foreign post-ge double rates. Eastern Business Office-The B. C. Beck-ith Special Agency-New York, rooms 48-Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-513

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1908.

THE BRYAN POLITICAL METHOD.

for an honest ballot. The Republican Twice Mr. Bryan made his appeal to the country on substantially the such men as Long and Dryden from same ground as that on which he the Senate, and replaced them with makes his present one. It was and is an appeal on the one hand to those new school of Republican statesmen is who have not been successful in life. in business, or in industry, and on the other hand against those who have achieved some measure of success, corporations. greater or less. Howsoever the form may vary, each and every one of Bryan's campaigns is an effort to set the propertyless class against the owners of property; and shiftlessness, envy and resulting discontent against the painstaking prudence and careful industry to which all the moderate fortunes of the country are due. There are some immense fortunes, gathered by predatory methods, which are in another class altogether. The effort to put a stop to the abuses by which "swollen fortunes" have been amassed can be a work of no party, because the "plutocrats," as these persons are called, are members of no party exclusively. In the steel trust and oil trust and paper trust, among railroad magnates and big operators fair to believe him. in all lines, there are Democrats as well as Republicans; and many of these are now friendly to Bryan or actively supporting him, because they believe their real interest lies in playties of Springfield, Ill., should wish to put the best face possible upon the events of the last few days. "The riot ing one party against another, not permitting the party whose leaders could scarcely have been avoided, and make their appeal mainly to the propertyless class and the shiftless class

to get entirely away from them. But it is undoubted that the smaller

business and property interests of the country, especially in the Northern States, are mostly opposed to Bryan. It is as natural as legitimate. Bryan's appeal, from the time he first appeared on the scene till now, has been instinctively recognized as menace of injury to them.

But no party can be completely divorced from property and business. There must be recognition of industry, of individual enterprise and talents, and of desire of gain. Having tried it twice, under Bryan, whose appeal was to the shirtless and shiftless and all ne'er-do-weels, the next effort was made through and by the property and Springfield riot, it is a deep shame to plutocratic element of the party; and the city. A mob may sometimes be Parker was nominated. His nomina- explained, but it can never be excused. tion was a protest of the business and All efforts to mitigate its iniquity are property class, associated with the cratic party, against the Bryan ful beast. undertaking. It failed, because the opposite element of the party wouldn't with a design to avenge an assault by

support Parker. Now Bryan comes to the front again. This see-saw, beyears by an alliance between the forces of hypocrisy and crime. What else can come of such an alliance but an-The tone of the citizens who archy?

comment and application to the pres-

AGAINST THE BOSSES.

In an interview Judge Parker is re-

ported to have said that the people

are turning from the Republican to

the Democratic party because they

tired of boss rule is certain, but intel-

ligent voters do not expect relief from

the Democratic party. They know

perfectly well that Democratic bosses

are no better than those of the other

complexion, nor has the Democratic

party shown any inclination to dis-

pense with the boss. Wherever it

has been in power the corrupt ma-

chine has been strongly in evidence.

and there has not been any such re-

volt against the boss in the Democratic

It must not be forgotten that the

great uprising against machine domi-

nation which is sweeping the coun-

try originated in the Republican

truly National impetus, but it has now

acquired such momentum that it has

become irresistible and is discernible

everywhere. Even in wretched, boss-

ridden New York there is a movement

revolt against the boss has retired

leaders of the type of Bristow. The

decidedly democratic in the sense of

being friends of popular government

licans or Democrats are doing it.

THE SPRINGFIELD RIOT.

is not in itself a disgrace to the city,'

they declare. At least so it is report-

ed. Whether the riot could have been

avoided or not is perhaps debatable.

admits of no question whatever.

but that it is a disgrace to the city

the riot could not have been avoided

by any precautions on the part of the

authorities, then the population of

Springfield must contain a terribly

large proportion of rufflans and hood-

would suppose. If the riot could have

been avoided by proper precautions and

a better system of municipal govern-ment, then it is a disgrace that those

precautions were not taken and the

force. However one looks at the

futile. It is a cruel, murderous, lust-

America.

The Springfield mob began its orgies

improved system of government put in

lums, which is a disgraceful fact, one

It is natural that the city authori-

Roosevelt gave it the first

party as in the Republican.

are tired of boss rule. That they are

ent time.

party.

All

have undertaken to explain the riot seems to be morally low. If they condemn the mob it is with evident insincerity. All their real blame is for its victims.

It is useless to try to account for the Springfield and other negro-harrying mobs by the delays and derelle ions of the courts. The shortcom ings of the courts have little or nothing to do with the matter. mobs are an outgrowth of the dreadful race hatred which Tillman, Vardaman. Dixon and others of their kind have been preaching for the last dozen They have preached it for political and literary profit, and while they have been filling their pockets with the proceeds they have been lighting fuses all over the country

which are bound to cause explosions; for the dynamite of evil passion exists everywhere. To these demagogues must be charged a large fraction of the murders, burnings and thefts which are the main incidents of all anti-negro riots. The remainder, at least in the North, must be ascribed to the vicious system of misgovernment which prevails in our cities and which affords every opportunity for crime to flourish. When one thinks of the way our cities are ruled, the wonder is that they are not in riot all

NEEDLESS FIRE LOSS. "No country, however rich, can suf-

the time.

and against the rule of cliques and fer such enormous losses without seriously impairing its prosperity," says i over the country the revolt recent circular in which the National against the boss is Republican. Any Board of Fire Underwriters called atone who questions this is requested tention to the enormous losses by fire to look at Wisconsin, Iowa, Kanaas and New York and see for himself what has been and is being done. in the United States. The immensit of this destruction is shown in a loss of \$199,388,300 during 1907, and a Then let him inquire whether Repubtotal for the five years ending with The plain citizen will not forget that a Re-1907 of \$1,257,716,955. The circular presents some interesting comparative publican victory this Fall will mean a victory of the progressive wing, not of statistics showing that the average fire loss per capita in Austria, Depthe reactionaries. The latter group mark, France, Germany, Italy and accepts Mr. Taft because it has to do so, but it has no love for him. He is Switzerland for the five years men an honest man and a genuine friend tioned was \$0.33, while the average per capita loss in the United States of the plain people. Everything that for the same period was \$3.02. It is he has done in public life indicates unqualified sincerity of purpose, and also stated that the number of fires to each 1000 population is but 0.86, as when he declares that he will carry out the Roosevelt policies against the compared with 4.05 in American cities. These statistics certainly reveal an bosses and the cormorants it is only appalling carelessness on the part of the American people, especially when

it is considered that our fire departments as a rule are superior to those of Europe. There is no greater mis nomer among our common expressions than that which so frequently assures the public, after some great fire, that "the loss was fully covered by insur-Loss by fire is total and complete, irrecoverable and irredeemable New capital and new energy can create something to take the place of that which is destroyed, but the in-trinsic tangible value attached to the

property destroyed has been eliminated forever. The underwriters, in their appeal to the public, urge the enactment of better building laws, more efficient water supplies and better fire department equipment. The lack of these may be contributing factors in causing excessive fire losses in this country, but undoubtedly non-enforcement of laws which are supposed to act as preventives of fire has a more important part in swelling the fire loss. The question is one in which all property-owners, even those who are now groaning un-

der excessive premium rates, are interested. Insurance rates are too high localities where people are careful to guard against fire, and the property which is a "good risk" is too often made to bear the burden that

their catalogues, did no very creditable work, if reports are true, in preparing the students for work as teachers. They served the purpose, chiefly, of local high schools. Now they have been brought to a high standard. It is to be hoped that the teachers' training course in the high schools will be conducted in accordance with the purpose for which it established. Every high school WEB that can do so should arrange to offer this course to its students.

If the present contention between the Musicians' Union and the local theatrical trust shall result in better music, the multitude who regularly go to the theater will reloice. Neither the members of Portland orchestras nor managers of theaters who hire them will soberly assert that the quality of their product is any better than it should be. With rare exceptions Portland puts up with about as poor an afticle of orchestrated music as masquerades under the name of art. By all means let's have higher pay and real orchestras, made up of musicians such as every little city in Continental Europe boasts. Increased receipts at the box-office will more than make up the increased payroll. However, the present row is between employer and employe; the public doesn't care a rap. It wants better music.

For some years the United States Geological Survey has been investigating Alaskan mineral resources, and notwithstanding the fact that more than 150,000 square miles of the interior is as yet an entirely unknown region, it has been discovered that fully a score of coal fields, including anthracite as well as bituminous, are scattered over the area investigated. Even in the explored parts of Alaska probably not one-tenth of the hidden treasures have been located. The coal areas already discovered aggregate over 12,000 square miles, and the quality of the deposits ranges from lowest bltuminous to the best Pann sylvania anthracite.

Professor T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, writing in the Outlook, declares there is no proof that Webster ever said of the Oregon Country:

What do we want with the vast, worth less area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of descris, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie-

Students of our history long since were convinced that Webster never said or wrote this. Yet it has been attributed to him a thousand times. Vigilant examination thus has failed to discover the origin. It came doubtless from some very obscure source, not now ascertainable.

Demands of commerce occasionally work needed reform in unexpected ways. The fruit trust insisted on and has finally secured refrigerating plants on steamers plying between the United States and the West Indies and Central and South American ports. While many delicate tropical fruits too perishable for ordinary transpor; will now be brought in, passengers will travel in more comfort for the reason that the simperature of staterooms by refrigeration can be brought down to suit precisely the taste of occupants.

In England it is different. What American could conceive of Congress regulating automobiles? Yet the House of Commons lately has been discussing the restriction of motorists. One member, Walter Long, proposed to take off all speed limits and make every driver strictly responsible for mischief done or for reckless speed in any given circumstance. This is an should be laid on poorly constructed improvement over the English theory

to get along without musiclans, proba-

The Meyers boys who sought to pre

If Bishop Tuttle, of St. Louis, imag

and wife who detest each other to live

together in love by refusing them a

sons in human nature. The "divorce

evil" is merely a symptom. The dis-

ease lies deeper and there is no eccle

It was singularly convenient for a

non-partisan Governor to be away

from home on the occasion of the

opening of the Democratic National

campaign in Oregon. He was also

ing those fateful minutes?

so strange.

sinstical unguent that will cure it.

divorce, he ought to take a few les-

having excellent courses of study in LORD MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY What Famous Writer Had to Say

America Many Years Ago.

Collier's Weekly. The effect of democracy on intelligence, science, and government is a topic to which these editorials have a persistent tendency to recur. Fortyne years ago Lord Macauley wrote to an American:

I have long been convinced that insti-I have long been convinced that insti-tutions purely democratic must sconer or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both. . . . Either the poor would plum-der the rich, and civilization would perish: or order and property would be saved by a strong military government, and liberty would nerish perish. blue

The great historian then proceeded this definite and gloomy phophecy:

The day will come when, in the State The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a break-fast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of a Legisla-ture will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagerue rani-ing about the tyranny of enplialistic suf-unstream and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champage and to dBusters, and asking why anypody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of hon-est folks are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be pre-targed by a working run, who have but ferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread? At Denver me

At Denver we were depressed especlaily by one speech, because it was made by a man of high cultivation, who has done much work for his fellow men. His talk about champagne and automobiles was as fiery as Lord Macauley prophesied, and he included a flerce diatribe against Judge Taft for that now famous answer to the ques-tioner who wished to know what a man should do if he and his family were starving. "God knows." said Taft. Now that answer showed honesty. It were starving. "God knows," said Taft. Now that answer showed honesty. It meant that while Judge Taft would take every step he could see for the lessening of poverty, he would not lie about panaceas, he would not pretend to have a patent cure-all, and he would not encourage hope in extreme and violent remedies. Yet our friend in Denyer went into a passion of encourage

violent remedies. Yet our triand in Denver went into a passion of assertion that no man who would answer "God knows" to the cry of poverty was worthy to be President. It is so easy, working to be resulting and the some lux-uries, hurl sloquence at them, promise everything, and you own your hun-gry and needy suddence. That is the gry and needy audience. That is the danger of radical government-a danger which we believe will be successfully averted. Not so Macaulay: "Nothing can stop you. Your constitu-tition is all shil and no anchor."

SIX TO ONE ON MR. TAFT.

Betting Barometer as Reflected by Wall-Street Sentiment.

Cleveland Leader, Betting, no doubt, is a fool's argument

but to balance one common saying with another, "money talks." Wagers do not debate politics, for instance, but they do record the general belief regarding political chances and conditions. They can't prove the right or wrong of anything, but they hold a fairly true mirror up to pub-lic sentiment and the drift of events. For that reason it is interesting and

ven important to note that a bet of \$15,even important to note that a bryan has been made in New York. The odds of six to one create a new record for Ameri-can history, since the birth of the Repub-tion one create in the way of one-sided lican party, in the way of one-sided wagers

1896 the odds on McKinley ware never higher than three to one. The com-mon rate was two to one in the East. In the East, In some parts of the West and the South it was possible, occasionally, to get even money on Bryan. In 1900 the same con-ditions existed, as a general rule, McKiney being the favorite at about three to one, on the average. Some wagers may have gone as high as four to one before the end of the campaign. When the conservative Democrats tried

heir hand, in 1904, the betting started with about two to one on Roosevelt. Later the odds rose to three to one, or even a ittle higher just before the polls opened. t was evident by that time that Parker had no real chance.

But six to one and in mid-Summar! There is no precedent for such a forecast

Great Farm Value Increase in Seven Years Extraordinary Prosperity of the Producers of the United States. Between

ple engaged in agriculture, will be of

Value of Agricultural Products.

average yield per acre. We are pre-paring for an increased yield much greater than the increase in acreage.

hitherto waste lands are being made available for the most profitable agri-

cultural pursuits. Irrigation in the semi-arid regions of the West is turn-ing a desert into fruitful orchards and

vineyards yielding immensely profit-able crops. What irrigation is doing

for dry land, reclamation is beginning

to do on a still more profitable scale for wet land. The country has learned that it is a simpler proposition to take

the surplus water off of overflowed lands than it is to bring a supply of water to the dry land of the West.

Thousands of acres reclaimed within the last few years, yielding today great

profits where nothing was produced a few years ago, have shown the almost llimitable possibilities in saving to man's uses the millions of acres of re-

laimable wet lands which have hereto

fore been without value. It is esti-mated that the aggregate wet or over-

flowed lands which can be reclaimed are greater in extent and will be very

ceclaimed than the entire acreage now

devoted to the wheat and cotton crops of the United States. This is, indeed, a

veritable empire of boundless poten-tialities which will add immeasurably

to the wealth of the South, where great

reclamation progress is already under way. Considering the progress in scientific agriculture, the steady in-

ever-expanding population, the great possibilities in irrigation and reclama-tion work, we can readily see that the

agricultural interests of the country

are only at the beginning of their real broad development, and that the future

holds in store a prosperity much great-er even than the magnificent advance since 1900 has brought them. These

facts furnish a foundation for un-bounded optimism as to the magnitude

of our material progress in the future.

IMPOTENCE OF OUR CRIMINAL LAW

Calls for Oyer and Terminer Court,

Washington (D. C.) Post. Not long ago. in a community of one

of our most enlightened states, a man

committed an unprovoked and atrocious murder. He was apprehended by the au-

thorities and saved from the vengeance

of a mob by the interposition of the mil-

In short time the grand jury scrutinized

Circuit Court of that balliwick the case was called for trial soon after the grand

jury had preferred the charge, and the

In the criminal division of the

indictment

the case and returned an indictme charging the accused with the crime

Itary.

ourder.

From Which There is No Appeal.

much greater in value per acre

What irrigation is doing

At the same time millions of acres

Property to

Per Capita of Entire Population. \$50

Value of Farm Property People Engaged

Per Capita of All Engaged in

12420

\$1485

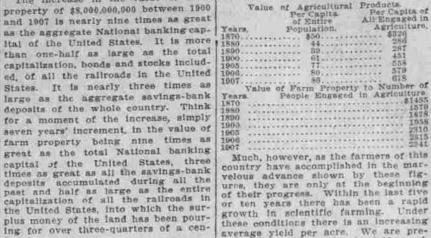
2815 2841

Under

in Agr

1900 and 1907 Farmers' Property Advanced \$5,000,000,000.

Manufacturers' Record. ple eng The increase in the value of farm interest



tury. In all the records of American development nothing is more remarkable than the advance made during the last few years by the agricultural interesta of this country. The story of what of this country. The story of what the farmers are doing and of what they have accomplished within the last few years is unmatched even by the marvelous growth in manufacturing. In 1890 the 8,565,000 people engaged in agriculture in this country produced a total of \$1.466,000,000, or an average of \$287 per capita. In 1907 the 11,991, 000 engaged in agriculture produced a total of \$7,412,000,000, or an average of \$618 per capita. During that period the number of people engaged in agri-culture increased by 40 per cent, while the value of farm products increased by 200 per cent, and the value of all farm property increased by 89 per

cent The the brief period between 1900 and 1907 the value of farm property sd-vanced in value from \$20,439,000,000 to \$28,077,000,060, a gain of nearly \$5,000,000,000, or 37 per cent, though the number of people engaged in agricul-tural pursuits increased only 15 per cent. These figures are a gain, an incre-ment added to the wealth of our farm-ers, so amazing in its magnitude as

to be difficult of comprehension. No wonder the mass of farmers South and West are largely out of debt, no wonder much of the idle capital in the country banks of all sections is the surplus money of farmers. This recrease in the yield per acre now going on, the vast expansion in trucking and fruit-growing for the needs of an surplus money of farmers. This re-markable advance in the average value of production per capita and the increase in farm values has a number of

In 1890 to 1908 the increasing pover-ty of the farmers of all sections, due to low prices, was the subject of al-most universal discussion. Consumers of farm products were then buying at a lower cost than they had ever known before. But the producers, the farmers of the land, were in dire poverty. With he increase in manufacturing during the last ten years, and with the devel-

pment of rallroads and the large in crease in the number of their ployes, making a great gain in ent gain in the umber of consumers of farm products and the gradual elimination of the cheap lands of the West by settlement, and the flood of gold pouring into the world's channels of trade, we have had a combination of circumstances which have unlied to bring about a much higher range of values. The consumer of farm products is no longer rejoicing The consumer in the low prices which prevailed 12 or 15 years ago. The farmer is now having his innings, and though this condition works a hardship upon many consumers, it is a great blessing to the country at large. It should be a mat-ter of general rejoicing that the farm-ers are on rising ground financially.

Economic conditions practically asa continuation of increasing of farm lands, of an increasing of increasing demand for farm products, growing ore rapidly than the production is likely to grow, and thus a continued

counsel for the defense asked for a o tinuance on the sole ground that put sentiment in that community was tile to his client that he could not have a fair trial at that time. The motion granted, and thus the very atrocity of his crime shielded the felon from the That sort of thing is the rule in very nearly every neighborhood in the United States, and it amounts to an indulgence to commit crime. Two continuances are very nearly equal to one acquittal. Wit-nesses die, or forget, or depart, or ab-second; the emotional citizen changes his vengeance into sympathy; the malefactor gets to be a hero and a martyr. He is tried when and where the prevailing sen timent is pity. The verdict of "not guility" is greeted with applause, and the red-handed murderer not only goes equit, but with the good will of the pop ula on. That is how our criminal laws are administered. Is it any wonder that Judge Lynch is kept active? Is it any wonder that Judge Lynch is looked upon as mighty good judge in some of our states? And as long as our criminal laws are administered for crime and not for justice Judge Lynch will be a very busy Equity jurisprudence is defined as that wherein the law, by reason of its univer-sality, is deficient, and lynch jurispru-dence may be characterized as that wherein the law, by reason of failure of justice, engenders the contempt of the ommunity We need in America a Court of Over and Terminer, from whose judgments there is no appeal. That would tend to send Judge Lynch on vacation.

tween the plutocracy of the Democratic party and its rag-tag, has become the familiar thing in our modern politics.

Once, in more than fifty years, the Democratic party has had complete of cherishing a good purpose. When control and ascendancy in National they pretend to have one it is pure affairs. This was under Cleveland's second administration. The Democratic party had the President, and had control of both branches of Congress. But never was the government of the country so completely under corporation and plutocratic control as then. Bryan's nomination, in 1896, and again in 1900, was an effort of the "other branch" of the party to obtain direction of affairs. But it took a course violently radical; it alarmed the business and property interests and the wiser labor interests of the country, and Bryan was overwhelmingly beaten. Then surcease of the effort, for a time, through the Parker episode. Now, return to the original proposition of 1896, through nomination of Bryan once more.

But Bryan now tries to avoid all those things that he pursued as "paramount issues" in his first efforts. He has forsaken free coinage of silver. "Imperialism" is not now the burning What does he say? "Justice finance. to all, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toll, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he de-votes himself." But what party denies this? It is vague and indefinite; it is buncombe. It is meant, indeed, that a political party, shifting about for the favor of the majority, is to be looked to by the individual for assistance and support; that government is to supersede the individual in the care of his private welfare, and see that he gets what he wants or claims. But the man who supposes there is any resource or help for himself herein morely allows himself to be made a victim of delusion

Parker, by speaking for Bryan now, after his contemptuous treatment by Bryan and his supporters, proves himself merely a small partisan, entitled to the supreme contempt with which he was treated by the Bryan people in Oregon and in every state, four years ago. Not so did they chain Grover Cleveland to their charlot wheels.

There is an antidote to Bryanism in common sense and in the increasing experience of the people. But tendency is to divide the people into parties-on the line of property-between those who have thrift and thereby accumulate property, and those who "can't get on." Pushed very far, it may bring on the real trouble predicted for this country by Macaulay, in his letter to Randall, on Randall's "Life of Jefferson"-a letter so powerful as to make thoughtful persons shudder, who have been reading it at one time and another these forty years. Once more The Oregonian has been reminded of it by see-

a negro upon a white woman. But this pretext served merely as an troduction to its real purpose, which was to steal, murder and burn indiscriminately. Persons who are savage and cruel enough to join in the fury of a mob are temporarily incupable ble effort should be made to stop, or at least to lessen, this awful annual

waste. hypocrisy. What they want is an opportunity to give free rein to the innate bestiality of their natures with fair chance of escaping punishment For a mob is as cowardly as it is cruel. and, if any one of its members be lleved that he would have to face the consequences of his deeds, he would slink away at once. That mobs are so frequent in this country proves con clusively that our civilization is in some respects but little removed from savagery. If we did not dwell upon the very verge of barbarism, it would not be so easy for us to allp into it. No other nation in the world is so given to riot and mob violence as Hence it is very desirable that we should look our condition in | state and each of them giving one the face honestly, with no attempt to belittle our failing. The clergymen and others who beslaver the shame and guilt of Springfield by saying that the negroes have been impudent, or that they have assumed too much political power, or that they have taken the jobs of white workmen, are simply smoothing the way for future mobs; and when the next outbreak of lust and murder occurs they must be numbered among the accessories be-

fore the fact. Hateful and abhorrent above all other things on earth is a mob. In it man is shorn of his human nature and reduced to a howling beast. The poets have exercised their ingenuity to picture the torments of hell. Some have said that it was a place of fire; others, of perpetual Ice. If they had said that it was a place where mot violence raged forever, they would have made their picture still more horrible. One clergyman, expatiating on the Springfield mob, has said that the people of that city had problems to solve which the rest of us canno appreciate. What if they had? Are they brought any nearer the solution by murder and theft and arson?

If problems are ever solved at all. it is by reason, not by riotous passion. Instead of trying to salve their vanity by saying that the riot has been no disgrace to their city, the authorities of Springfield would do better to ask what the conditions were in their municipal life which made it possible. Doubtless in that town, as in almost every other in this country, there has been close understanding between the authorities and vice. Very likely the saloons furnished poisonous whisky to the negroes who were paying tribute to the police bosses. Probably all those victous habits which made the people for work as teachers. negroes obnoxious to the "better element" were sources of private profil to the officers whom that better ele-

ment had elected. It is conceivable that. Springfield, like many of our ing in the latest number of Collier's other cities, has been governed for Some of our normal schools, though people.

infrequently get beyond control. spect. The situation is one that calls for Since our theaters are likely to try earnest consideration and every possi-

-NEW WORK IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Introduction of a training course for teachers in the high schools of Ore-

gon should have a very beneficial efwould find even the poorest play a fect not only in helping to relieve the happy relief. scarcity of teachers, but also in raising the standard of qualifications. In If Judge Parker succeeds in per the last few years high schools have suading every Democratic voter in become numerous. Every town of any Portland to keep the faith and vote pretensions has its high school, and, for Bryan, he will have done great though many of these institutions work. That means 2324 entire votes have not yet installed full four-year In Multnomah County in a total of courses, nearly all of them will do so 30,000 or more. The 2324 represent as the pupils advance in their studies those loyal and never-to-be-nauseatedenough to require it. With first-class by-any-kind-of-crow Democrats who high schools scattered all over the stood by Parker in 1904.

year of special training for those who intend entering the teaching profesvent their father's marriage by putsion, the number of young people thus ting him in jail must lament over our prepared for work in the schoolroom inadequate laws. Under our system will be considerable. The high schoo even an old man seems to have rights training course will not take the place which his sons must respect. These of a normal course, and is not deboys would be happier in Ashantee, signed to do so, but it will very mawhere old men are quietly disposed of terially increase the efficiency of those by stopping up their throats with mud. young people who would otherwise come teachers without any special training whatever. ines that he can compel a husband

In years past a very large proportion of the public school teachers began work with scarcely any more preparation than that received in the eight grades of the common schools. A few took a year or so at denominational schools, others took a normal course, and others secured their education at the State University. But at every county teachers' examination there appeared a crowd of applicants for teachers' certificates who had just completed the eighth grade. Their own financial circumstances made it impracticable for them to take advanced work, and they felt the necessity of beginning immediately to earn a living. But the establishment of high schools, even with 'only one or

two years in the course, presented the opportunity for many of the young persons to secure a more extended education before beginning the work of teaching, and many of those who could took advantage of H. Now, with high schools so numerous, there is scarcely any justification for a young man's or woman's seeking em-

ployment in the common schools without first having completed studies several years in advance of the branches, to be taught. Aside from the special training the high schools will now give, these institutions do a very important work in fitting young

The success of the new department of course, will depend largely the judgment and earnestness of those

who have charge of the high schools.

and poorly protected shacks, in which are started confiagrations which not the driver of a horse is bound to re-spect. ture is true.

Women in Heroic Action. Baltimore News.

bly the managers will welcome sug-Girls forming a "human chain" gestions for entertaining the audience saved a youth from drowning; a young between the acts. How would it do woman at Atlantic City locked a thief in her room and caused his arrest; another young woman drove a burglar to paint advertisements over the en tire inner walls, like those which now from the house at the point of her readorn the drop curtain? By the time volver. These are liems of the news in the last few days. the audience had read them all they

It looks as if the old-fashioned tim-idity of the weaker sex were gone. The capture of burglars and the saving of drowning men are not the work of cowards. And from this we may draw the conclusion that our women like our men, are growing stronger, braver, more self-reliant and more elf-sacrificing, without apparently being any the less womanly.

This is the real new woman, and she's worth many of the pale, slip-pered, frightened damsels of past days.

One Entry on Harriman's Account. Boston Herald.

Criticism of Mr. Harriman will cease ong enough, we suppose, to affor portunity to give him credit for his \$10,-000,000 order for additional equipment for the Gould road in which he has lately become any important factor. The ad-ditional equipment will enable the road o handle its business in better shape. The investment will be a healthy stimu-us to business. It is likely to afford en-couragement to other investors. Whether Mr. Harriman was inspired by selfish or purely patriotic motives in securing control of these lines doesn't matter. This \$10,000,000 order to the car builders rep-resents benefits in which general industry will participate. An entry should be on the credit side of Mr. Harrimade man's account.

Had to Support Himself.

Kansas City Journal. It is told that Cyrus Leland, while pushing his candidacy for the Repub-

pushing his candidacy for the Repub-lican Gubernatorial nomination, wrote a latter to a Kansas farmer asking him for his support for the primary. "Answer this letter, daughter," said the farmer to his 15-year-old girl, of whose penmanship he was proud, when the letter reached him. "Tell Uncle Cy that I am too busy in the field to do anything for him. Tell him I'm work-ing early and late to get in my crops." The girl waited until her father had conveniently away when the Bryan "ratification" meeting was held in Portland. Strange; yet perhaps not The resurrection of the dead may The girl waited until her father had, gone back to his fields, and then penned this short note which she thought told soon be as easy to believe in as the flying machine. A New York man was restored to life the other day after lythe story: "Papa has all he can do to support himself without supporting any-body else." She mailed it. ing dead three minutes. Next it will be three hours and then three years. Where was the young man's soul dur-

Sanke Twists Around Auto Car Wheel. Pittsburg (Pa.) Despatch

The officers thoughtfully gave the A big rattlesnake was found twisted around the axle of a motor-car be-longing to Frank Walker and A. A. Hains brothers quarters together in a large and commodious cell. Very Cromwell, of Danville, Pa., and the machine was stopped by the obstruction.

Says Kiss Is Worth Juli Sentence. St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.

Thomas Bowler, a clerk in a Stephen-son County (Mo.) store, who kissed Miss Jane Shellhart and was jalled for the offense, says the kiss was worth the sentence.

high range of prices for practically all crim the products of American farms. The gean consumer can no longer hope to get his cotton goods, his bread and his meat at the low price of 1896. We have been passing through an economic revolution, or evolution, to a higher range of living. This necessarily means a higher range of prices for farm products and a higher range of wages for mechanics. With the agricultural conditions of

the country in such a fundamentally sound position as indicated by the figures which we have given there cannot be any such long period of indus-trial depression as we had in former years, when the farmers were the poorest people in the land. With the cer-ulinty of crop yields, which in the aggregate will give us the greatest amount of railroad tonnage and the greatest value to farm products which we have ever had, nature has laid the foundation for a great expansion of industry.

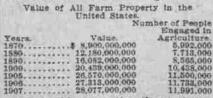
Taking the value of farm products as shown by the following figures, we have a striking illustration of the wonderful growth now under way:

Value of Farm Products. \$1,958,000,000 ears. 415.000.0 7,412,000,00 8,000,000,000

In the 20-year period between 1870 and 1890 the gain was only \$500,000,000; in the 30-year period between 1870 and 1900 the gain was only \$2,800,300,000, whereas in the eight-year period from 1900 to 1908 the gain was \$3,300,000,-000, or \$500,000,000 more than for the 30 years from 1870 to 1900. Beginning with 1900 every year has shown a steady and rapid increase. And in nearly every year the gain over the proceeding year exceeded the total gain of 20 years between 1870 and 1890.

Probably nothing more forcibly illus-trates this marvelous change than the fact that the value of the agricultural products of the South alone, which will this year be between \$2,250,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000, will be more than the total for the United States in 1880 and about the same as for the entire coun-try as late as 1890. In 1890 who could have dared to predict that the value of the South's farm products of 1908 would equal the total for the United States in 1890? That the South, with 26,000,000 population, is producing as much value in agricultural outturn as the United States with \$2,000,000 people did in 1890 is one of the amazing

facts of our history. In 1890 the value of all agricultural products outside of the South was \$1,596,000,000, or at least \$600,000,000 less than what the South alone will this year produce. Turning to the figures which tell the value of farm property in the United States we have the following:



11.733.000 And in this connection the statistics which show the value of agricultural products per capita of the entire popu-

Mr. Togo at the Ball Game Atlantic Monthly

So you will bear with Mr. Togo if his account errs through excess of impressioniam. Says he: "One stre armed gentleman called a Pitch "One stronghired to throw. Another gentleman called a Stop is responsible for what-ever that Hon. Pitch throws to him, so he protects himself from wounding by sofa pillows which he wear hands. Another gentleman calls Striker stand in front of the Stop and hold up a club.to fight off that Hon. Pitch from angry rage of throwing things. Hon. Pitch in hand holds one haseball of an unripe condition of hardness. He raise that arm loftythen twist-O sudden! 'He shoot them bullet ball straight to breast of Hon Stop. Hon. Striker swings club for for vain effort. It is a miss and them deadly ball shoot Hon. Stop in gloves. "Struck once!" decry Hon. Umperor, a person who is there to gossip about it In loud voice."

Lost Baby in Roller-Top Desk.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Despatch. Alice, 3-year-old child of William Throman, of Philadelphia, lost all day, was discovered after several hours search asleep under the lid of a rollertop desk, where he had been placed by a 5-year-old sister for safe-keeping.

Futeful Adventures on a Friday.

Indianapolis News. Smith Whiteside' of Lower Oxford, Pa. last Friday fell into a creek, was nearly killed by a scythe, stepped into a nest of yellow jackets and was severely stung and finally had a fight with a polecat.

Mascagni Collides With an Orange. Chicago Record-Herald.

Mascagni, the Italian composer, while onducting his opera, "Mascheri," at action, and the per capita of all en-gaged in agriculture and the value of farm property to the number of peo-

marry, over the objections of his greedy sons, cease? "Surely the people do rule," cries Mr. Sherman. That's right. Some

considerate. The same noose should be used for hanging them. At what age does a man's right to