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PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 24, 1908.

OREGON'S RAILROAD OUTLOOK.

Laying aside, for the time being, all consideration of the reasons why Mr. Harriman has not built railroads in Oregon in the past, one cannot but feel encouraged over the outlook for immediate future. Mr. Harriman has aside from his promises, that new roads will be constructed. In the first which to build them; third, if Mr. Hill will. Mr. Harriman wants the that unreasonable insistence business, he does not have to build the roads with his own money, and he the roads would pay, he has collected from the people of Oregon net reve- sands of them. nues enough to build several roads, he has seen enough of the Hill method to know that he cannot safely delay

The question of funds is, of course one of primary importance. All who have read the interview in which Mr. companies could not extend their lines without raising more revenue were the money was not available. But Railroad Commissioner West has exhis address upon the subject of Harriman and railroads he shows that, after paying all operating expenses, interest on bonds, taxes and 4 per cent dividend on stock, the net profits of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company for one year alone are sufficient to build a railroad across the State of Oregon from east to west, 4 per cent dividend alone is not a bad profit, but over and above that the O. R. & N. has earned an immense surplus which should never have been exacted from the shippers and consumers of Oregon. It is fair to say, there fore, that Harriman need not spend money out of his own pocket in building new roads, for he has enough money furnished by the people of Oregon to build all the projected lines.

well be expected to invest it in new roads, especially in a state which has proved to be such a profit-giver in the past. Moreover, every line proposed promises well as a money-earner. The road from Natron to Klamath Falis would be a profitable investment for steep grades and the dangerous canyons of the climb over the Siskiyous. But that line will traverse a region that will yield traffic for almost its entire length. It will tap an immense timber region. It will secure considerable traffic from the cattle and sheep industry of interior Oregon. It will reach the rich agricultural region surrounding Klamath Lake. road will pay from the start, and its completion will mark the beginning of a period of development which will make the territory it traverses many times more productive than it is at

Construction of a road across the state north and south is a project which has been recognized by traffic men for years as one that commended itself to good business judgment. The Shaniko road paid good profits from the day it was completed. A road extending farther south, to the Agency Plains country, would tap a grain district as rich as that traversed by the Columbia Southern. Lying a little farther south is the Deschutes irrigation region, where reclamation works have already been constructed, and where hundreds of settlers have taken land and commenced producing though out of reach of any market When transportation has been provided, the irrigated farms of the Deschutes will multiply in both number and size, yielding crops that will afford plenty of traffic for a railroad. All along the foothills of the eastern slope of the Cascades there are forests of pine which will invite the lumberman as soon as a means of marketing the lumber has been provided. Beyond what is commonly known as the Deschutes irrigation district is the site of a second irrigation project, in the southern part of Crook County and the northern part of Klamath. ing has been done with the irrigation projects in that locality, but with transportation convenient there is litdoubt that thousands of acres of land would be made productive. has been said that for many miles the road will traverse a country entirely unproductive. This, however, has been said of roads projected into other sec tions of Eastern Oregon, but experience has shown that land considered worthless will produce profitable grain crops without irrigation. The results will doubtless be seen in the region to be opened up by a road from the Columbia to the Callfornia line,

The situation at Tillamook has been investigated by an agent of the Harriman system, and, while his report has not been made, it is unquestionable that his recommendations will favor early extension of the Harriman lines that wealth-producing section, Tillamook is an already well-developed region, and yet, if transdairy farms, which now occupy chiefly the rich bottom lands, would soon extend back into the hills. Tillamook is one of the richest timber belts of the state, and its sawmills will afford a railroad an immense freight | court or any one judge. Certain rules

business right from the start. Bethe Oregontan cause of its short distance from Portiand. Tillamook Bay should become a popular Summer resort, and the beach travel alone would be a consid-What has been said of the projected road to Tillamook applies as well to a lamook. A road either to Tillamook or Coos Bay would find the traffic waiting.

The practical certainty that Mr. Hill intends to reach out for all the business he can get in the Oregon country encourages the belief that Mr. Harriman will extend his lines. Harriman has had the traffic in the past without going after it, because the people were compelled to patronize his lines or none. Electric lines up through the Willamette Valley, Hill lines coming down from the north, and construction of an independent line by the people of Central Oregon, all tend to make it necessary for Harriman to abandon his former inactive policy. From any viewpoint it appears to be to Mr. Har riman's interest to build his lines into

* UNCERTAINTIES OF THE LAW.

Protests against technicalities in the administration of the law are not extensive railroad construction in the directed against a reasonable adherence to necessary rules of procedure. not only made definite promises, but In order to facilitate the hearing of there are abundant reasons to believe, controversies upon their merits there must be an orderly presentation of the issues and the evidence to support piace, the roads will pay; second, Mr. them. Courts would waste much time Harriman has plenty of money with getting at the merits of a case without some observance of order and Harriman does not build them Mr. form. The protest is made against strict compliance with uncertain rules which tend to avoid and delay rather knows that he must move rapidly to than to promote justice. That such get ahead of Hill. His own agents rules of practice exist is evidenced by have been telling him for years that nearly every volume of court decisions ever published, and there are thou-

Justice is guaranteed to the people without price, and yet there is scarcely a retail merchant anywhere who has sufficient education to bring an action and try a case for the collection of a grocery bill without employing a lawyer. This is not a reflec-Harriman complained that railroad tion upon the intelligence of mer chants, but it is a very serious indictment of our system of legal practice. misled by the implied assertion that It is safe to say that there are not half a dozen merchants in all Portland who could prepare the papers and inposed the error of this conclusion. In | troduce the evidence necessary to secure judgment against a debtor who had run a month's grocery bill, if the debtor employed a lawyer to insist upon those technical rights which the law insures him. The merchant is therefore compelled to employ a lawyer to procure him justice. And yet we have a printed Constitution which guarantees justice without price.

Further, if the transactions in connection with an account with a merchant happen to be a little complex; it frequently bothers a lawyer to bring suit and get judgment without falling into one of those fatal traps which the law has set for him. Even if he should succeed in getting the judgment to which his client is entitled, he might be compelled to go to the Su-preme Court for It, for the law is so Having the money, which was so uncertain that scarcely any two law-easily earned. Mr. Harriman might yers can agree as to what it is. The man who seeks justice must not only hire a lawyer, but, if he desires to be reasonably certain of winning in the contest, he must hire the best lawyer to be had. If his opponent should employ a more skillful attorney, the man who really has the right on his no other reason than that it avoids the side might lose on some technicality. In playing the game of law, as in playing the game of eucher, the result depends not only upon the hand you hold, but how you play it. The best hand sometimes loses because played with the least skill.

Probably the collection of a merchant's account with his unscrupulous or tardy customer presents the most frequent occasion for litigation, and, in view of the length of time merchants have been doing business, one their rights very clear and universally known. Yet lawyers occasionally have to submit a case of this kind to a court and await the decision in order to know just what the law is. A wholesale merchant sells goods to a retailer, sending bills thereof in the usual form, to which the retailer makes no objection. After waiting several months and making unsuccessful efforts to get pay for the goods the wholesaler brings an action on what lawyers call an "account stated," and demands judgment, not only for the price of the goods, but for interest on the amount from the time the bills were rendered. Immediately the retailer employs a lawyer, who raises the question whether the account was "stated," in view of the fact that the bills contained the qualification rors and omissions excepted." So the case is tried upon that question, and not upon the question whether the retailer got the goods and ought to pay for them. If the court decides that the account was not "stated," but was 'open," the wholesaler goes down and out of court, pays the costs, and, if he is not barred by the rule of former adjudication, must begin another action to recover the money due him.

A laborer on construction work falls victim to an accident which renders him unconscious so quickly that he does not know what struck him. After he regains consciousness and serves his time in the hospital, he inquires what happened, and upon the best information he can get suit against his employers for damages occasioned by their negligence in providing inadequate guy wires. The evidence discloses that the negligence was of some other sort, and the injured man goes down and out of court to await such time as he can get money enough together to bring an-

other action. A thief is indicted and tried, and in giving instructions to the jury the judge declares that the man may be found guilty if it appears from evidence that he appropriated the property without color of right or authority, and with intent to steal the same, but the case is reversed because the judge did not say in the same connection that the intent must be

criminal intent. Fine distinctions-distinctions so portation facilities were good, the fine that the ordinary lawyer can scarce understand them-often determine the result of a case without the real merits involved being consider This condition of affairs is one which cannot be laid at the door of any one

of law have been established by long lines of precedents, and yet lawyers must take their cases to the Supreme Courts in order to ascertain just what prevailing predecent is and the erable source of revenue to a railroad. Whether it applies in any particular case. The question before the court is not whether justice has been done, road to Coos Bay, and with additional | but whether precedent has been strictforce, for the reason that the Coos ly followed in the formal proceedings. Bay region is more extensive than Til- If the merchant brought his action upon an account stated when he and his lawyer were in error as to what nstitutes an account stated, the complaint cannot be amended to conform to the facts, notwithstanding the litigants know what the controversy is about and justice would be promoted rather than retarded by a trial upon

The technicalities against which protest is made are those that tend to avoid and postpone a hearing upon the merits instead of opening the way for an inquiry upon the real issue in-The average citizen has a feeling that when he goes into court he ought to be asked, "What is your grievance and what relief do you wish?" but instead he hears the question "How did you get here?" If, as every section of the state not now is quite likely the case, he falled to step exactly in the footprints of precedent, he must go back and come into court again, paying a second entrance fee and hiring a better lawyer to show him how to get properly before a court of justice. The realization that it is better to suffer injustice than risk the results of litigation is what makes people dissatisfied with the system of court practice which has been built

> QUEER LOGIC. The New York World struggles manfully to get out of the hole into which it plunged last Spring by its headlong opposition to the nomination of Mr. Buyan. Its war on Bryan was vehement and unceasing, for, it said, Taft would be the Republican nominee and Bryan would be beaten, as he deserved to be. Now the World is nominally supporting Bryan on the extraordinary ground that, "although Mr. Taft is the Republican nominee, it is Theodore Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt's administration that are on trial and asking for a vote of confidence," What, then, has the World to say of the impudent Bryan assumption that he, and not Taft, is the especial exponent and particular champion of the Roosevelt policies, and that they can be most successfully and effectively carried out by Bryan's election? Continues the

> World: Hegardless of Mr. Taft's great ability, wide experience and engaging personality, he cannot escape from his political environment. His party is still the party of protection, privilege and plutocracy. Practically every trust promoter in the country is a Republican; practically every railroad president is a Republican; practically every ruthless malefactor" is a Republican.

> Practically every trust promoter in country is opposed to Roosevelt and his policies, and was in deadly fear of his renomination. Practically every railroad president was ready to support even Bryan in preference to Roosevelt. Practically every "ruthless malefactor" still out of jail joined in the hue and cry against the President for "no Rooseveltism, no militarism, no jingoism, no centralization, no personal government, no panic."

The World howls at the Republican nominee because he is another Roosevelt, and at Roosevelt because he is a Republican, and at the Republican party because trust promoters, railroad presidents and "ruthless malefactors"-all enemies of Roosevelt-are Republicans. No sane person can perceive its logic.

STOCK BUNNING AT LARGE.

There is a general disposition among town people to assume that the question of cattle running at large admits of no reasonable discussion, but that all the arguments are upon the side opposed to permitting stock the freedom of the highways and commons. It is easy for townspeople to say that every man should provide his own pasture and keep his stock off the roads. This would be true if only the might expect to find the law regarding | rights of the individual owner of stock were to be considered. No man has a right to impose upon the public by using the highways as a pasture. But it is not to be assumed that running stock on the highways is an imposition upon the public. On the contrary, such a practice has its benefits to the public as well as to the owner of the stock, especially in the region between the Coast and Cascade ranges. arguments upon this question, so it is reported, will be heard in the political campaign in Washington County this Fall, and there is a likelihood that the stock question will receive more attention than the selection of a President.

Back in the foothills, where a large portion of the land is unfenced, and where there is a large amount of free range, the question of stock running at large is always decided in favor of the stockowner, because the interest of a majority of the voters so directs. In the more thickly settled regions opinion is more evenly divided, because a large portion of the people keep no stock that they desire to turn loose upon the highways. Near the cities, the majority almost invariably opposes any concessions in favor of stockowners. Cattle on the highways are considered a nuisance which the public should not tolerate.

But, as said before, there are two sides to the question. If stock be excluded from the highways and commons there grows up a jungle of brush and vines or the road is fringed with long grass which ripens in early Summer and becomes as dry as tinder. highway in such condition is neither beautiful nor conducive to public safety. Dry grass along the highways and accumulation of dead vines furnish the best possible means by which fires may spread in Summer. fires which destroyed miles of fences and scores of barns and haystacks in the Willamette Valley a few years ago made much of their progress because of the refuse material along the high Where stock run freely upon the highways the grass is eaten down before it becomes ripe, and there is little dry material by means of which

a fire can spread. Breachy or vicious stock should not. of course, be permitted to run at large in any place. Harmless stock is very little annoyance to the public, and can scarcely be classed as a public nulsance. In addition to the advantage of having the highways kept clear of grass and vines by stock, a community gains something by the increased number of cattle the people can keep if permitted to use the roads

as part of their pasturage. In the MAKING A HARD ROAD FOR BRYAN VE EDITOR AND HIS FAIR PASS BRYAN'S CHANCES IN MIDDLE WEST course of a year the feed a farmer gets for his stock in this way is considerable, and if he were denied it he would be compelled to reduce his herds. While this is a matter of chief interest to the individual, it indirectly concerns the community, for the prosperity of a community is nothing more than the aggregate of the well-being of its individuals. In Washington County, as elsewhere, due consideration should be given to the advantages as well as the disadvantages of permitting stock to run at large.

PERSECUTING THEIR FRIENDS.

Not many months ago District Fruit Commissioner Reid told the farmers of Clackamas County some plain truths about their orchards. The pest-laden, diseased trees, he told them, were signs of thriftlessness; they were unprofitable and the sight of them would deter desirable he seekers from buying Clackamas land. All these things were true and whole-The farmers ought to have given Mr. Reid a gold loving cup for saying them so courageously.

But they did not give him a loving cup. Far from it. They railed at him and despitefully used him. Some said they would not go to farmers' institutes to hear him lecture. Very likely they were afraid they would hear some more truth if they did go. Such was Mr. Reid's reward for doing his duty. Now comes a band of Yamhill County farmers demanding condign punishment for M. O. Lownsdale. And what is Mr. Lownsdale's terrible crime? He has enforced the state law. As fruit inspector it is his duty to chop down wormy old apple trees when the owners refuse to clean them up, and he has done it. He had the choice either to break his oath of office or chop down those wretched, disease-spreading trees. Now, because he did his duty, some people are signing a petition for his removal.

They ought to be ashamed of them-What inducement is there for officials to do their duty when it brings them nothing but obloquy? Integrity in the public service is not such a common thing in this country that we can afford to flout and contemn it. Those Yambill County farmers will do well to burn up their petition and clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes for having signed it; and in order to bring forth fruits meet for repentance let them shoulder their axes and sally forth to ald Mr. Lownsdale in his good work. Five years from now they will all have more money in their pockets through his efforts unless they succeed in thwarting him. When will farmers learn to see their own Interest?

Linn County's Sheriff and Albany's Chief of Police conducted a very successful raid upon a liquor joint at Albany and found that liquor had been shipped to Albany in butter boxes and was being sold in an establishment that pretended to be a commission house. The evidence secured was very conclusive, as a number of men were caught in the act of drinking. To make the raid complete, the officers should now secure the names of brewers who violated their promise not to sell liquor in dry counties.

President Taft-if there ever is President Taft-is going to call the boys together and revise the tariff first thing. President Bryan will do the same, no doubt, if the Senate will let him, which the Senate won't. Possibly it won't let President Taft do much, either. Both the Senate and the tariff are going to travel a rocky road next year.

Some of those candidates for Governor in Washington are for local option, others for prohibition, and some don't know where they are at. But none of them has reached the high moral elevation of Jimmle Durkin, Spokane's favorite son, who favors a square deal, or meal, as the case may be, and a free hand-out for every man.

Probably Candidate Chafin, who is headed for Oregon, with a barrel of speeches, thinks he may pick up a few electoral votes while Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are not looking. But he's wrong. Hasn't Milt Miller already pledged the state to Bryan?

to discourage all efforts to celebrate Count Tolstol's 80th birthday. the Grand Dukes will look with hearts approval on any arrangements that may be made for Tolstoi's funeral. There are more automobile acci-

The Russian government is disposed

dents than ever. But there are also more automobiles. Possibly that's the reason. We shall never have the accidentless automobile until we have the safe and sane chauffeur and a speed limit of two miles per hour.

Linn boasts of more tall hunters than any other county of similar size or population in Oregon. But there other counties that maintain a high average by having hunters that can tell tall-very tall-stories.

Railroad Commissioner West begs to assure Mr. Harriman that if he will look in his other pocket-marked O. R. & N. Co .- he will find plenty of money to build that Central Oregon railroad.

A little rain now would furnish the occasion for reports of the ravages of the hop louse and the presence of hop That might stiffen the hop market a little.

Those growers who think they have organized a prune-packing concern that can "bust" the prune trust should remember that trusts sometimes do a little "busting" themselves. We are now watching breathlessly

to see if any of those weak-kneed Statement No. 1 legislators are summoned to Pelican Bay. It is said that Judge Parker declines to tell what his private opinion is of the chances for Bryan's election. It

might not harmonize with his public Our sailors met the Australians in baseball, and conquered them. They can do other things, too, when they can get at their ammunition.

Now the Parislans won't permit the women to have even their hats on in the theaters.

Well, we can beat Oakland, anyway occasionally.

Many "Ifa" to His Success Pointed Out by One Supporter.

New York World (Dem.). The World will treat Mr. Bryan with scrupulous fairness and justice. It will endeavor to treat him more than generously because it so vigorously argued against his nomination. Our conviction is stronger than ever that Governor. Johnson or Judge Gray could have polled tens of thousands of votes which Mr. Bryan cannot get.

he has profited by defeat and unlearned that he is not the old Bryan but a new Bryan courageously leading the popular protest against the excesses of Rooseveltism, he can then appeal with fair prospects of success to the great independent vote-in some states the deciding vote-that will be governed not by clamor but by reason, not by clap-trap but by conscience, not by noise but by facts and truth, not by appeals to class hatred and ignorance but by appeals to public intelligence public intelligence.

PROHIBITION THAT ISN'T SO. How It Is Laughed at in the City of

Savannah, Georgia. Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution Savannah's city treasury will suffer othing as the result of Georgia's pro-The process is a simple one The city has issued an edict prohibit-ing the opening of "blind tigers" on

But as for week days, it is the city that is blind and not the tigers. Except that once every six months the city wakes up, summons the alleged cycless ones into Recorder's Court, extracts from each \$100, and sends them on their way rejoicing in another half

year's immunity. By this process the city treasury is enriched to the extent of \$50,000 a year -the sum thought to have been lost as the result of prohibition-a sum now become the price of open and defiant

It must be said to Savannah's credit It must be said to Savannan's create that the city made, apparently, an honest effort to enforce the law. Blind tiger proprietors were arrested and brought into court with seemingly unquestionable evidence. There was no noticeable laxity about the prosecution, and yet petit juries came back prompt-ly with emphatic verdicts of "not guilty."

And so the question arose, if juries will not convict, if public sentiment will tolerate, why should not the city have its erstwhile revenue? Savannah has answered by proceed-

ing to collect it.

Batch No. I, Improved and Recognized Order of Blind Tigers, 93 in number, has just been haled into court, leaving \$100 each—\$9300 for the city treasury — and there are a hundred others yet to come. An interesting condition this which confronts Georgia with the most strin-gent prohibition law yet adopted by

any state.
A condition of lawlessness absolute, recognized and licensed by municipal government! But what about it?

Is there any hand that will or can be raised to stay it?

Or will it thrive and grow until unrestrained example has spread in-fection to other communities of the state.

An economic problem of deep intricacy here presents itself.

Big Cherry Trees at Catlin, Wash. CATLIN, Wash., Aug. 22 .- (To the Editor.)—So much has been said in regard to big cherry-trees that I send the dimensions of one from Catlin,

The tree referred to is in the yard of Robert Foster, was planted over 40 years ago, and measures 11 feet 7% inches in circumference at a point four feet above the ground. Five feet above ground, taking in the bulge of the low- guage to another. er limbs, it measures 13 feet around. The spread of the tree is 54 feet, and the height 60 feet. In this same yard are several nut trees of immense size, the largest being a black wainut nearly 90 feet in height and three feet above measuring 6 feet 314 inches in circumference.

In an adjoining yard there is an old pear tree which at least deserves orable mention," measuring eight feet in circumference 314 feet above ground, and nearly 40 feet high. These trees all bear well every year. VISITOR.

Winston Spencer Churchill to Marry. London Despatch

The engagement is announced of Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade and member of Parliament, and Miss Christina Hozier, daughter of the late Colonel Sir Henry Montague Hozier, formerly secretary of Lloyds, and niece of the Earl of

Colonel Hozier died last February in Panama. His wife was a sister of the Earl of Alrlie. He had twice instithe correspondent being Sir Ellis Ash mead-Bartlett. The case was settled by the payment of \$25,000, the money nead-Bartlett. heing furnished by Baroness Burdette-Coutts, Sir Ellis' sister-in-law.

Trumps Run Off With Soap. Bloomsburg Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Record.
Unprecedented, perhaps, but nevertheless true, is the fact that tramps broke into a soap factory at Mifflinville and made off with some of the product. When workmen arrived in the morning they found a window broken open and soap and tools to the amount of \$50 taken.

Chews Up Whisky-Glasses and Lives.

John Suttenberger chewed up whisky-glasses at Youngstown, O., and suffered no ill effects. He says he has been eating glass 15 years and his di-

An Aid to Satan.

Washington Herald. "Is baldness an aid to spelling?" in-guires the Buffalo Express. We don' However, baldness is quite an aid to Satan during fly time.

Where Chaleman Mack Is Deficient. Kansas City Star. Chairman Mack, according to a Buffalo paper, "fills the bill." What the Demo-eratic committee needs, however, is someone to foot the bill.

> Kindred Regret. Omaha Bee.

Mr. Taft expresses regret that he ever left the bench. Chances are that Bryan feels worse over that than Mr. Taft does.

Things Looking Up Atlants Georgian,
Times are getting better. A New
York exchange notes that Mr. John D.
Rockefeller is painting his barn. He Makes a Little Trouble for the Salem Management.

Junction City Times.

We have received the usual complimentary ticket to the State Fair. It admits the editor and lady, provided the sex of the editor and his wife are given, whether slim or stout, young, middle-aged or elderly, whether redheaded, dark or bald, whether whiskers, moustache, chin or sidewheelers. Then you have to take it to the secretary and have him spread himself on it. Then you must write your name in the presence of the But if Mr. Bryan should adhere to his admirable speech of acceptance and the gratifying pledges to bury the past, and should prove during the campaign that he has profited by defeat and unlearned man and want to take your best girl his past follies in the school of experience; if he should resolutely keep his back turned upon the delusive issues which he has hitherto advocated; if he should refrain from attacks upon the courts; if he should avoid all appeals to class prejudice; if he should prove that he is not the old Bryan but a new secretary says so, but if we do we will secretary says so, but if we do we will pay our way in good money. The state many years should vote the management a leatheret medal in consideration to the dignified and manly courtesy extended the press.

What Happened When Father Left.

Ione Proclaimer.
The editor of "The One and Only Pro-claimer" took a holiday the last week and went to Portland to help see to and went to Portland to help see to the good roads of the state. Monday a deluge of postcards such as "twin boys, mether and boys are doing fine, don't hurry," from the leading citizens of Ione, overwhelmed him, and he shook the dust of Portland from his feet and came home, for while he was not ex-pecting such a blessing, still he felt that Morrow County could produce any-hing. He found the two fine boys in thing. He found the two fine boys in his house all right, but sad to relate, they were the offsprings of another. Anyway, we will always feel a peculiar ownership in the young men.

From the Colored Point of View,

Portland Advocate (Colored).
Did you ever hear of a Chinese restaurant which would not serve John Chinaman? No. Did you ever hear of a white barber shop which would not serve a white man? No. Who ever heard of a Japanese hotel that would not entertain a Japanese? Nobody Who ever heard of an Italian refusing to serve another Italian? Nebody. Who ever heard of a colored man running a place of business where a colored man ould not be served? Everybody!

Moral: Don't Eat Bry Literature.

Albany Democrat.

A subscriber furnishes the following:

"The laddes of a neighboring town on
the day of election took an active part
in scattering local option literature and pinning paper flags on the voters. In the evening they had a lot of literature left and they threw it over into a dairy-man's cow pasture. The cows ate the literature and every cow in the pasture went dry."

Pen Vine That Didn't Have Chance. Corvaills Gazette.

Just think of a pea vine 01/2 feet long! It was raised by C. B. Starr, on his lot on Second street. It is a Marrowfat, and it is hard to tell how tall it might have grown had it been out in the country where it could get the fresh air and sunshine

Good Judgment of Portland Men. Albany Democrat.
These Portland fellows who come here wives get some mighty good girls,

BIBLE WORSHIP IS ASSAILED Dr. Aked Says It Does More Than Atheiam in Emptying Churches.

From a New York Special. That "Bible worship" is doing more than atheism to empty the churches of the country, is the assertion of Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the fashionable Fifth avenue Baptist there is no reason why the Bible should be considered above criticism or free from errors any more than any other book that has been handed down from century to century, passing through acores of translations from one lan-

"In the pages of the Bible," says Dr. Aked in the September ton's magazine, "are to be historical errors, arithmetical takes, Inconsistencies and manifold contradictions, and, what is far worse, one finds that the most horrible crimes are committed by men who plead 'God said' in justification of their terrible misdeeds. Moreover, the Engish Bible is a version of a version which is a translation of a translation. It has come down through Hebrew, Greek and Latin into English. In all its earlier stages it was copied by hand from one manuscript to another by different writers, a process certain

to result in many mistakes."

Dr. Aked insists that he is not attacking the Bible itself, but merely the claim for infallibility which has the claim for intaininity which has been set up for it, and he asserts that this claim for a book in which it is possible for a child to discover errors is driving many intelligent people away from the church. The right of every man to study and interpret the serious for himself he holds is as Scriptures for himself, he holds, is as great now as it was in the time of Luther and Calvin and Zwinglius, and such an independent attitude would do nore to strengthen the hold of religion upon the multitude than any amount of preaching and teaching in defense of the infallbillty of every pas sage in the Bible.

> And Pendleton Was Dry. East Oregonian.

It is estimated that 200 harvest hands and farmers came to the city today on account of the rain. Harvest operations were stopped in every part of the county, and both the Northern Pacific train from Helix and the O. R. & N. train from Walla Walla brought in large crowds of idle men who are waiting for the sunshine to make harvesting possible again.

Adjustable Anatomy

Chicago News,
Willard-Papa, may I go swimming?
Papa-Why, Willard, only an hour ago
you complained of a pain in your Willard-That's all right, papa. I can swim on my back.

> The Spice of Life. Smart Set

Ashley-Do you have much variety in your boarding house? Seymour-Well, we have three differ-Father's Sunday Louf.

Frederick Mozon in Lippincett's.
We hear a lot of mother's cakes
And slater's lemon pie;
Of gingerbread that gran'ms makes,
And auntie's doughnuts—my!
But father's got a recipe
He says heats all the rest;
And when it's mixed O.K., says he,
It suits his palate best.

Some lie-abed till-nine-o'clock,
Some breakfast-up-to-ten;
A shirt-sleeve-stroll-around-the-block
A shave, a pipe, and then
A pile of Colored Supplements,
With frequent dozings off—
Those are the chief ingredients
Of father's Sunday loaf.

Newspaper Editors of Both Parties

Discuss the Political Outlook. The New York Times recently asked number of newspaper editors in the a number of newspaper calculations and Middle West for their personal opinions of the author. A Democratic opinion from Wisconsin says that the whole Middle West is on the verge of a revolt "against the outrage of the tariff," and hints that it may go for Bryan, while a Republican opinion inclines to the view that Wisconsin is for Taft. The Indianapolis News (Ind.) says that Indiana is either party's victory as things look today, while the Kansas City Star (Ind.) thinks that the peo-City Star (ind.) thinks that the pre-ple have not as yet taken an active interest in the fight. In Nebraska, one opinion is that in the West the present tendency is strongly to Bryan, while a Republican opinion favors Taft. Advices from Minnesota are that the peo-ple there think Taft is safer.

Extracts from the opinions follow:

Thinks West Near Tariff Revolt Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 17.—I am not a political prophet. Some facts regarding Wisconsin may be of interest in the East. Republicans will vote for Bryan, because they think he represents progressive Republicanism better than Taff does. If there are enough of them to change the Electoral vote of state, the fact has not yet made

itself known.

If a political revolution is impending, there is no evidence of it; but revolutions do not herald themselves. Democrats who have voted for La Foliette and Roosevelt have to a man gone back to their party. It is probably not to much to say that 35 per cent of the Gold Democrats will vote for Bryan rather than Taft, solely on account of the tariff. the tariff.

the tariff.

Taft is spoken of highly by the intelligent men of both parties, but there seems to be no interest in him, which may be accounted for by the fact that Rocaevelt was the popular choice here, not excepting La Follette, and the spreading belief that "high finance" has made peace with Taft.

Sherman is a drag, and the feeling is that the stand-patters are still masters of the Republican party, regardless of Taft's intentions. I have taken pains to talk with so-called La Folletta Re-

to talk with so-called La Follette Re-publicans who are for Bryan, and it is clear that they are not to be influ-enced by La Follette or anyhody else to vote for Taft. They would resent efforts on La Follette's part to bring them into line. The simple truth is the whole Middle West is on the verge of a revolt against the outrage of the tariff, and it need

cause no surprise if it should go to Bryan. If it has not reached that point this year, it is not far from it.

Practically all the Republican papers in this state are fighting for lower tariff, and the Manufacturers' Associa-tion, whose president lives here, has wielded a mighty influence. Republicans dare not go on the stump and not say they favor tariff reform. In many cases they are pretenders, and the voters are showing they are no longer to be fooled by false friends. You in the East will not learn anything.

You will not let up an iota on the tariff, which is responsible for the socialism which is spreading among the people, as is shown by the attitude of both parties. It will all go with a rush some day, and the innocent many will have to try to build up something from the wreck caused by the greedy few.

L. W. NIEMAN,
Milwaukee Journal (Dem.)

Says Wisconsin for Taft by 75,000. Milwaukee, Wla., Aug. 17.—The Presi-dential situation in Wisconsin is part and parcel of that in the Middle West generally. Bryan, aside from some de-fections to the minor radical parties, will get the usual Democratic vote, Republican factional differences in this state are, as in Ohio, local in origin and

character. They have no relation to and will have no effect on the National party ticket. Taft will carry the state by a more than sormal Republican plurality—say, between 75,000 and 120,000. The personal popularity of Roosevelt with the masses in this section will prove a strong factor for Taft.

THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL (Rep.) Indiana Is Still Fighting Ground.

Indianapolls, Ind., Aug. 17.—The most t is safe to say about Indiana is that is fighting ground for both parties; that the leaders of both, privately, are by no means confident; that both fight for all there is in and that the Democrats particularly are better united and are more hopeful and enthusiastic than before in years, CHARLES R. WILLIAMS, Editor The News (Ind.)

Gives Nebraska to Bryan by 15,000. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 17.—The Cincin-esti Enquirer is badly misinformed as to the Western sentiment, judging from its recent editorial. The facts are exactly opposite. The Western Republicans are dissatisfied, and the present tendency is strongly to Bryan. Pre-liminary poils in many preclucts of Nebraska indicate that from eight to six-teen Republicans in each precinct will vote for Bryan, and this will give him the State of Nebraska by 15,000 ma-

Almost every Bryan club organized has Republican members. Similar con-ditions prevail in neighboring states. OMAHA WORLD-HERALD (Dem.)

Nebraska Content and for Taft. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 17.—Conditions in the Central West are practically the same as those under which Roosevelt was given his tremendous vote. Unless the Democrata can find some

good reason for widespread discontent, they cannot win in Nebraska, and no cause for discontent can be shown at MANAGING EDITOR MCULLIYOH.

Minnesota Won't Take Bryan Chances, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 17.—While it is not expected that Mr. Taft will carry Minnesota by as large # majority as that given for Mr. Roosevelt four years ago, there is no substantial rea-son to doubt that he will receive the normal Republican majority. The people know what to expect from Mr. Taft, They cannot tell what the result of Mr. Bryan's election might be. With no great moral issue at stake, the considerations which will influence the vote in this part of the country are chiefly

commercial and business and letting

well enough alone is a large consid-tion. J. C. MILAIN Editor Journal (Ind. Rep.)

Missouri Sends a Nature Fake.

Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.
John Murphy, of Sedalin, was en-gaged in unloading a car of cement. His shirt "wilted" and likewise covered with cement. The cement until it was as hard as rock. ohn went home that night he attempt ed to remove the shirt, but he was no able to do so until Mrs. Murphy had pounded the garment with a hammer for fully 30 minutes, breaking the shirt

Wasp and Worm Nature Story Philadelphia Despatch. Howard Buchanan, of Royersford, Pa-, says he saw a wasp split the skin of a

abbage-worm, roll it up into a small ball and fly away with it. Rattlesanke Dinner Next on List.

Camden (N. J.) Despatch. Eight persons partook of a rattle-snake dinner at Newton, N. J. They

said the meat was good.