The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as es-Invariably in Advance

(By Mall.)

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year...... Daily, Sunday included, one month....

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1905.

WHAT DOES BRYAN STAND FOR?

When the members of the Iroquois Club, of San Francisco, asked Mr Hearst to resign his membership in that organization they thought they were discrediting him before the people of the country. Instead they discredited themselves by calling attention to the fact that Hearst prefers to stand openly for the political principles in which he says he believes, while they are willing partly to assert and partly to conceal their political beliefs in the hope of getting office. They are apt pupils of their leader. The Oregonian is accused of misrapresentation when it calls attention to that portion of Mr. Bryan's address of acceptance in which he declared that whatever strength he possesses is due to the principles and policies for which he has stood, and that his renomination has confirmed his faith in them and strengthened his attachment for them. It is asserted by Mr. Bryan's apologists that another portion of his address in which he says he will be bound by his party platform is sufficient evidence that he has abandoned the effort to promote the cause of free silver and has ceased his antagonism to the Republican party's Philippine policy.

But that is wholly a matter of interpretation. Opinions may reasonably differ as to what Mr. Bryan really meant the people to infer from his language. In 1896 Mr. Bryan declared that the silver question was the paramount issue, that prosperity could not be restored without re-establish ment of the double standard, and that no question is settled until it is settled right. His whole soul was wrapped up in the silver issue. Now he declares that his attachment to that principle has been strengthened. No one who heard him talk in 1896 supposed that it would be possible to make him a stronger believer in free silver than he was then. But he says he is. And we are expected to accept the dictum of one portion of his followers that he did not mean what he said because, in another portion of his address, he said that he would be

bound not only by what his party platform contained, but also by what omitted. But who knows at just what moment Mr. Bryan had has fingers crossed? Was he giving the people a "fill" when he declared his increased attachment to the policies which gave him all the strength he s or when he said he would be bound by what his party platform omitted? If he was really in earnest and sincere, why rouldn't he have go down to fame has told of the only ase on record of a female "rubber It was during the memorable journey from Sodom. "Pa," said Mr. Lot's young son, "Ma is turning to rubber." 'I'll fool you," snapped ma, and she turned to salt. Pity somebody all great and power-

ful cannot cure the freshness of some of the twentleth-century "rubbers" with a little salt.

GUARANTEEING A BANK'S HONESTY A Federal guarantee of bank deposits puts the Government at once into the banking business. Do we want that? If we do, why go at the business indirectly by guaranteeing the se curity of deposits, and as a conse quence the solvency of the bank and honesty and efficency of the the banker? It will be a senseless ven ture, certainly, thus to be responsible for the mistakes and losses of the bank, and the honesty and efficiency of its management, without having a voice-the controlling voice-in its conduct. Why, then, not go into the business directly, take over all the banks and run them? How can the Government protect itself unless it does take over the banks, if it shall go into the guarantee scheme?

The bank depositor likes to fee that his money is safe. But should he be obliged to exercise no discrimination between banks, and to accept no responsibility for the cousequences of his own good or bad judgment in selecting a good or bad bank? He would not be, of course, under the guarantee plan. He could and would put his money in the bank paying him the largest interest on his deposit of otherwise showing him the greates consideration by allowing him the largest credit, say, in the matter of loans. But he can sleep all right nights. His money is safe, however unsafe the bank may be.

But why cannot the Government insist that all banks shall be conducted on certain well-defined lines, thus .insuring their solvency? may be asked The Government does that now so far as National banks are con cerned; but it guarantees nothing, except the prosecution of dishonest bankers. That is all the Govern ment should do or indeed can do, unless it is willing to go into the banking business, accept deposits, make loans and investments, and thus dis place entirely the private banker. The most effective and practicable guarantee of the safety of deposits is rigid and perfect inspection and supervislon, direct accountability to the law, and immediate responsibility to de

positors. The guarantee plan penalizes the honest banker for the crimes and misdemeanors of the dishonest banker. The honest banker will not need to strive by prudent, conservative and careful methods to secure the good will and confidence of the public, for the Government will say to the depositor that he may trust one banke just as completely as another. Is that wise or fair, or sound in morals of policy? That bank will do the mos business, then, that does the most for its clients, or offers to do the most,

AT GERVAIS.

and the bank that safeguards the

money of its depositors best will do

the least.

Gervals is a small town on the Southern Pacific road, about forty miles south of Portland and in the midst of a fertile district. While there are many big holdings, there is much diversified farming, and though the town is shadowed by the combined state capital and county seat, fourteen miles distant, it is a shipping station would happen? The Ohlo patriot said, "Gentlemen, I have abandoned of no small rank. Everything grows thinks there would be a panic of treabout Gervais and there are man

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

in the Police Court are seldom conducted with that consideration for human feeling which justice demands. Although it is the most tragic of all our institutions and reeks with woeful misery, the Police Court is the jest of many writers and the frightful characters who are gathered there are made food for mirth. It is like laughter at corpses moldering in open graves. If Judge Swett can do any-

thing whatever toward making the Police Court a means of mercy and reformation, he deserves the gratitude of everybody and should be encouraged most heartily.

HARSH MERCY.

A proposed law to reimburse the owners of diseased cattle which are destroyed by the state is under more or less active debate in Washington. In favor of it the argument is made that the man whose stock is sacrificed is often poor and feels the loss severely, that the slaughter is made more for the public benefit than for

his own, and that frequently the disease is communicated to the herd through no negligence on his part. The answer seems to be that if the state were to reimburse the owners of the diseased cattle it would cause them to grow careless and infection would go on unchecked. This answer is probably sufficient. Nothing ought to be done which will make stockowners less careful than they are about protecting their herds. Even when the law shows them no mercy there are always some who will shirk precautions if they can and stand their chance of escaping by accident.

The argument that since the state eccives the benefit it should pay for the cattle destroyed is not without weight, but after all it is rather specious. Unless a man's entire herd is diseased he benefits more than any-

body else by the elimination of the infected members. If he has walted without taking remedial measures until all his cattle have caught the disorder, it seems well enough to punish him for his carelessness, which in such an instance differs little from crime. But the contention that infection is often communicated to a herd through no fault of the owner ieserves serious consideration. The penalty of destruction, though wholesome, is severe, and the state cannot equitably inflict it unless in turn it gives stockowners all possible protec

tion from the indifference and sloth of their neighbors. If a state official neglects his duty and through his neglect one infected animal is permitted to polson an entire county, then the state is to blame and not the owners, and in equity the state should bear the loss. To make the law a fair one only such inspectors should be chosen as will impose the penalty with absolute rigor and impartiality. Some have suggested damage suits against careless inspectors through whose lack of vigilance or ill-timed good nature stockowners have suffered loss,

BRYAN AND GOLD STANDARD. The question has been asked of Mr.

and the idea has its merits.

Bryan whether or not he will protect the Government gold reserve and maintain the gold standard in case of need. It appeared in the Chicago Record-Herald for the first time, and seems to have been inspired by a letter from an anxious inquirer in Ohio. In this period of stress and strain, with a diminishing gold reserve, a deficit in the Treasury and millions of dollars interest to pay, what if Mr. Bryan should conceive the happy thought of meeting the Governmen obligations with silver? What

ica, now developed into a colossa combination of commercialism and more or less art under the French title vaudeville. Pastor dates back sixty years. He was circus acrobat, clown, dancer and ballad singer. When he began to manage a theater folk didn't consider variety shows respectable; genteel women didn't attend. Still he drew profitable audiences of men and steadily improved the quality and the atmosphere of performances. It was Pastor who disand covered and exploited Lillian Russell, Nat Goodwin, Denman Thompson, May Irwin, "Old Hoss" Hoey and Evans, Maggie Cline and scores others who became stars in "straight" drama or "top-notchers" in specialties. He did not succeed in getting into the theater trust, but went to the wall. His curtain rang down on a man broken in fortune and spirit. He will be remembered with affection by the

kind and charitable. In London a newly organized Bread and Food Reform League is just now finishing a Summer campaign. Its principal purpose is to teach how food should be prepared and to urge the claims of such neglected staples as oatmeal, wheatmeal, barley, rice. maize, peas, beans, lentils, nuts, fresh and dried fruits and green roots and vegetables. Under prevailing high prices for meats and fowls, the wageearner in Portland, as well as in London, must learn to like less expensive but equally wholesome food. The sedentary man can thrive physically if he never eats the flesh of animals All cereals are cheap and wholesome

Provide several varieties, cook them well, serve with rich milk and you have, particularly for children, ideal diet. It is monotony in food that creates dislike. In the highly important part that fresh vegetables cut in our cuisine, Portland is espe

cially favored. The frugal man who earns as little as \$16 a week may acquire a full lot and a sanitary house in any one of a dozen East Side suburbs and grow his own succulent food. Unfortunately our best fruit is in such demand at the East, that the local price is prohibitive for the average breadwinner; still there are other Oregon apples besides the Yellow Newtown, the Spitzenberg and the Oakley that plain folk enjoy.

New York, always theater mad, is

just now enjoying a new thrill-new play, new author, new plot, new name, "The Devil," and new sensation of the same piece at two theaters, each version differing widely from the other and the men playing the name part as far apart in their conception as "The Devil" was imported the poles. from Hungary; one translation was made for Henry W. Savage, the other for David Belasco. Franz Molnar, a young newspaper man of Budapest, created "The Devil," who in this dis puted play is a polished, well-edu cated, witty villain whose mission is to go about among happy people, sow the seeds of jealousy and cultivate

them until they bear the fruit of misery and separation. Iago is the veriest tyro compared with Mr. Molnar's satanic majesty, who is a universal disruptionist. All things warp at his touch. At last he stands victorious amid the havoc he has wrought and

then fades away into the nothingness whence he came. Simultaneous production of "The Devil" at two highclass playhouses gives the critics un usual opportunity for brilliant work, which incidentally furnishes the largest publicity.

Cherrygrowers at La Grande dried a large portion of their fruit this year, and expect to have no difficulty in

THINKS CRIMINAL LAW FAILED Lawyer Favors Imposition of Death

Penalty Only in Certain Cases. (From an address on "Are our laws respon-sible for the increase of violent crime?" delivered at Seattle, Wash., before the American Bar Association, by Frederick Bansman, of that city.) I will suggest some changes in the

ed in criminal cases only when allowed, and the propriety of it certified upon specific questions by the judge allow ing it. Second, the state should under various conditions have the right of one appeal upon error of law after acquittal, the defendant meanwhile admitted to bail. Third, every appeal should be taken within ten days. Evidence-I would suggest total aboli-

fense, as it is not a constitutional right, should be compelled not only to plead it formally, but also to file a bill of particulars of the times, places, cir-cumstances and witnesses to be relied upon to prove it, and by this bill of particulars he should be bound. Occasionally hardship may occur, but let it be remembered that insanity is not a constitutional defense, that it might

defense has been scandalously abused. Jurors-On the qualification of jurors the right of examination should be greatly reduced. The number of chal-lenges should not, however, he reduced.

to the confinement of the prison As to the continement of the prison er after conviction of insanity, or his acquittar as insane, all proof of ances-tral insanity should be excluded, no re-trial of his sanity should be allowed within five years, and this trial should

Death penalty-I never thought the time would come when I should believe that this might well be aboltshed, but I see now in the overwhelming fre-quency of acquittals, that its rigors are of doubtful use. The spectacle of a man lighting for his life appeals strongly to the scntimental character of our ople, and 1 must remind you that al laws must be passed in the spirit of the race that has to enforce them. At every murder trial the newspapers and the public abound in such acclamation as "He is making a fine fight for his

that our people do not, upon the whole, believe in capital punishment for mur-dor, except as it attends robbery or burglary. In all the other instances it simply makes a hero of the defendant. Far better would it be to try for a while-loath though I am to come to this conclusion-the expedient of allow-ing murderers to be punished in some instances by a confinement as mild as ten years, the jury, however, having the right to fix the penalty up to life con-finement. This would, in a measure, take the jury into the confidence of the prosecutor in behalf of public order and, certainly, would deprive the criminal of any heroic plight. Against my argunent it may be mentioned that in many ment it may be mentioned that it many states something of this kind is already permitted. In that the Jury, upon a trial for murder, may find the defend-ant guilty of lesser offenses and that thus he is not exposed to hanging. answer to this is that, as the statute authorizes hanging, a sentimental attitude is created from the beginning the state seems to be seeking a life, and everybody has sympathy for what may have been done merely in the heat of passion

Penalties and Conviction.

prudence that acquittals increase when penaltics appear too severe, and that a crime can often be made less frequent y reducing its punishment. To state it conversely, whenever

revenues diminish, salaries, too, run the there is a steady increase in acquittals. risk of going down. The whole secret the first probable cause of it is a pub-lic dislike of the penalty. This is an is to maintain relations of good feeling and equity between those who bring the old phenomenon in jurisprudence. Its cure was long ago discovered. Don't increase, but diminish the penalty. power to the money and those who bring the strength of their muscles. As I said, this is easy.

PARISIAN EDITOR INTERVIEWS MR. HARRIMAN

Thinks Railroad Chief Is More Than a King-Also Chais With President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft.

S TEPHEN LAUZANNE, editor of the the policies of Mr. Roosevelt will be yours?" That seemed to Taft a bit brusque. His who visited this country a short time ago,

has recorded his impressions of us in a new book, "Instantanes d' Amerique." just published in Paris. He says that "Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican; so am

A few days later Mr. Lauzanne met Mr.

Taft on a dining-car between Washing-ton and New York. The Frenchman was extremely shocked because the waiter did what he has written can be called "a M. Lauzanne's best and longest talk not pay more attention to the distin-guished statesman. He turned to the was with E. H. Harriman, the railroad king, and he also delved into the affairs

"Don't you know who that gentleman is?" he inquired. "It's Mr. Taft." "Well," remarked the other, "what of

calls on President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft His talk with President Roosavelt was evidently brief. The visitor saw some tennis racquets in the room, commented on them and found that one belonged to "King of American railroads," is what M. Lauzanne calls Mr. Harriman, but the French Ambassador, whom Roosevelt called the vice-president of Mr.

Tennis Cabinet. "I regret to say that today he beat the President." he added. Then the talk turned on trusts. French "He is the most prodigious handler of men and capital of his century," declares the Parisian editor. "In his Broadway literature, history and the like, without bringing out anything striking.

office I looked long at the map of his What he said about financiers and milkingdom: it is greater, more permanent. lionaires is what all heads of states say." comments the Frenchman. To give a graphic idea of the President than those of all the sovereigns of an-

"Mr. Harriman is just over 60. He is and convey how he works M. Lauzanne used the expedient of reproducing prac-tically verbatim whole portions of an small and lean, and speaks in a low voice, but rapidly. His physiognomy is interview with the President, recently all in his eyes, which gaze at you from behind his glasses, stare at you, put you

On the subject of the Philippines Mr. ine is anything but complimentary

to Americans. "But," he adds, "every race has its "Well," he said to me, "have you seen any of our railroads?" characteristics, and the characteristic of the Angio-Saxon race is never to save The Frenchman remarked that he had; that he had noticed a line running along

anybody free of charge. "The natives were soon able to taste bridges ugly treaties, yet traversed by splendid trains drawn by gigantic locomotives. In France, he added, it is the other way; the benefits of the American occupation. It was different, to be sure, from the Spanish regime-was neither better nor worse-just something else."

> ncludes his book, after some hot He cot shot for Tammany, with a few remarks about Presidential campaigns, pointing at that they are cut-and-dried, person conducted and woefully bossed

> He casts a look into the immediate future, prophesies about the coming elec-tion, draws a pen picture of the bolsterus cheering that will sound when the returns are in. "Who will cheer?" he asks-and an-

swers the question with this sarcastic

bit: "The American nation, drunk with enthus/asm, acclaiming the chief elected by it, of its own free will!"

FRUIT PESTS IN ORCHARD.

Writer Gives His Unprofitable Experiences With Fruit Inspectors.

HUBBARD, Or., Aug. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-In last Monday's issue, in an editorial entitled. "Persecuting Their Friends," it is stated that "the farmers of Clackamas County should have given Fruit Commissioner Reid a gold loving cup for telling them what he did." I do not think that we owe Mr. Reid a tin cup, to say nothing of a golden one. He admitted that he started out to make the Clackamas County farmers mad, and he was pretty successful. Nothing hurts like ridicule, and we of the backwoods are as sensitive of that as any one else. I have had some lit.

tle experience with fruit pests and have in my orchard now an insect that has given me more trouble than all the codlin moth, wooly aphis and deadspot combined.

Two years ago I sent specimens of neither class, or, rather, I belong to both. I have a duty to perform with regard to those who have brought me this insect to the experiment station at Corvallis, and received an answer to my inquiry in which the professor aid "it was a hard insect to combat. Upon receiving that response I felt much like an old friend of mine, who, whenever a bit of stale gossip or an old joke was told him, would invari-ably answer, "Please tell me some-thing I don't know."

ecimena to the Fruit I then sent specimens to the Fruit Inspector at Milwaukie, Or., and in three short weeks I received an answer, saying that the inspector. would visit my orchard and examine athing pise not s and advice That was two years and this month. If a fruit inspector has been nearer than three miles of my orchard. I have failed to find it out. The insects are with us yet. So much for my experience, or rather non-experience, with fruit inspectors. As to the farmers and fruitmen who are signing petitions for Mr. Lowns-dale's removal because he enforces the law, they should be in better husiness. If we were to sign petitions for the removal of all officials who do not en-force the laws, we would have very little time left for anything else-at least that is my opinion. J. S. YODER.

Appeals-An appeal should be grant

tion of the hypothetical question. Insanity-A person pleading this detheatrical fraternity, for he was ever

be taken away altogether, that the state is continually surprised by testi-mony both true and fraudulent in this respect, and in this country this sort of

occur before a magistrate or examining board and not a jury.

Reforms in Punishment.

I am at last compelled to believe

It is an old fact in criminal juris-

iment T subm to be

beautifully constructed railroad lines, traversed by the most abominable trains in the world, drawn by antediluvian en-gines, which never in all their career arrive on time. Harriman smiled caustically and Mr. emarked: "You are right. Our railroads probably

series of snap-shots by a journalist."

of the Standard Oil, under the chaperon-

age of William Rockefeller and John D.

Archbold. Manifestly, M. Lauzanne's

adds that the title is inadequate. Har-

out of countenance, seeking like two gim-

lets to hore into your thoughts.

the Hudson, poorly built, with elem

mbankments, flimsy wooden

riman is more than a king, he says,

of short duration.

were

ient Europe.

lack the artistic look; that is a mat-ter concerning which you have time to busy yourselves in little countries like

France and England. "As for us, we shall occupy ourselves later with the embellishment of our rallwe'll get to that in a century or two.'

> "There is one thing, sir, please recontinued Mr. Harriman, nember."

which, in the eyes of Americans, surwhich, in the eyes of Americans, sur-passes beauty; it's case. We are a peo-ple who care little whether life is beau-tiful, but we demand that it be casy. Now, the railroad is foremost purveyor of ease, the greatest comfort of life. You just stated that you admired the multiplicity, speed and comfort of multiplicity, speed and comfort of our raliroads. I would have you know that they are still in their infancy. In 20 years from now the population of this country, now 80,000,000, will reach 200,-000,000. Hence, in 20 years we shall need double the raliroads of today cap-ble of inconcenting double or many rais

able of transporting double as many pus-sengers with double the comfort. Before us we have a formidable task to accomplish; for each child that is born we must lay another rail. Yes, we have before us a formidable task, but can we accomplish it? the present "time the obstacles in Up to We had path could be overcome. to deal with two sorts of men-and salaried employes. I anitalists belong

their money, and another with regard to those who bring me their arms. This

ouble duty is neither contradictory not

do

difficult: if I make capital bear fruit I

also make salaries

free silver and have come to the conclusion that I was wrong when I said that the Republican Philippine policy was a crime against liberty."

If Mr. Bryan has abandoned the issues which he declared to be paramount in 1896 and 1900, it would not have taken twenty words to say so There was no need to make two vague and conflicting assertions which left every man free to place upon his language an interpretation different from that given it by his neighbor. The voter who believes that Mr. Bryan's attachment to free silver and anti-imperialism has been strengthened is called a llar by the one who believe that Bryan will be bound by what his party platform omits, and vice versa Why should a man who poses as statesman use language which permit such radically different interpretations, and which, however interpreted cannot be reconciled in its assertions'

Instead of asking Mr. Hearst to tender his resignation, the Iroquois Club should have called upon Mr. Bryan for an explanation of his address of acceptance. Then, perhaps, it would have been found that Mr. Hearst is really a good Democrat and there would have been no need to call for his resignation.

RUBBER.

Possibly the next editions of the big dictionaries will clothe the verb "rub ber" with the respectability of a place in their columns, and lift it from slangdom. It deserves all it can get for it is one of the expressive words of the American language. We use the patriotic adjective advisedly, for our cousins beyond the pond have not the keenness of perception needed to encompass its powerful meaning. Originating in contempt of one who would twist his neck in turning the head to gaze at something not intended to be gazed at, he was called a "rubberneck" because of the elasticity of connection between head and shoulder. Your true Britisher would never have thought of the proper word. "Giraffe" would be more to his and that would have been slander of a deserving beast, you know.

The "rubber" is of all classes, but of one sex. The reason is obvious. There is nothing about the male sex worth "rubbering," but on the other hand there is much. Most of the "rubbers" can be found any clear day on a street corner just after the sprinkling wagon has passed. They are so easily identified they need no description here. They are contemptible, of course, yet they are human, after all.

Some of them are found in the carly morning. Notably the man of business, who comes down before \$ o'clock and takes away from the boy of the store their job of washing the sidewalk with the hose. "The hose"--ah, yes. He has his eye on the hose. There you have the connection. The hose is rubber and he "rubbers" the hose

Some humorist whose name should

special money crops. Just now one firm is sending away a ton of evergreen blackberries a day, with an occasional spurt to three tons. Pickers get about 2 cents a pound for the fruit. That is money from the outside clear gain almost. Growing clove and hulling the seed is another industry that pays, even with a crop onethird short this year. A man with a head on him has a half-acre in green peas, that are in demand now when very few are growing, from which he has just gathered over half a ton at the first plcking and will get a ton more from his vines. He gets 5 cents a pound-all from the outside and more clear gain to the community. Everybody has a hop field around Gervals, and that means very much more money; though the price this When the tree fruits year be low. are ripe, and when the potatoes and other crops that grow in the ground are garnered, Gervals will be again to the fore with shipments "foreign. These are just a few of the items that make a good country town, and Gervals is mentioned because the facts were at hand. There are many like

it in Oregon and there are many more that can be made like it if a few men in each place make the start.

THE POLICE COURT.

Mr. Swett's idea that punishment should be corrective instead of vindictive is strictly in accord with the constitution of Oregon and with common sense. It is true, too, that when a man is before the court for the first time charged with a petty offense it is often better to dismiss him with a reprimand than to impose a penalty. Upon this all students of penology are agreed. When punishment is imposed the prisoner is forced to live in surroundings which do not tend to make him better. Quite the contrary. Everything contributes to make him worse. It is frequently the case that a person who has no criminal disposition acquires a very decided one by his associations when in jail for some trivial offense. Those who know the inside facts about re form schools, the rockpile and other punitory institutions of that grade are well aware that they are as a rule nurseries of crime. As to fining men for drunkenness, it is often necessary, of course. But it should not be for gotten that if the man has a wife and children it is they who pay the fine, either directly or indirectly. In fact, the routine practice of the Police Court amounts to compelling the wife to bear the burden of her husband's nisdeeds. When a man is sent to the rockpile

is argued by many philanthropists that he should be credited with reasonable daily wages, and if he has a family the sum should be turned over to them when his term expires. In a recent number of Harper's Monthly Mr. Howells contended that this principle ought to be applied to convicts in the penitentiary.

It is an undeniable truth that trials | ploneered the variety show in Amer-

ous dimens ons. If Mr. Bryan should decide to pay out silver instead of gold, everybody who had gold would chuck it into a hole in the ground the next night, and when the radiant dawn appeared we should find ourselves all of a sudden where Mr. Bryan wanted to put us long ago, that is, on a silver basis. Of course he can avert all this timorousness and establish our confidence in the future beyond peradventure by simply saying that in the contingency described he will stick to the gold standard though the heavens fall and all the Rocky Mountain States vote against him. He could settle the matter once for all by a frank and unequivocal statement and thus forever lay the ghost of his past sins, or the most troublesome of those numerous ghosts. The task of laying them all is too much perhaps to ask of him at one time.

It is claimed for him that Mr. Bryan has already renounced something of his free-silver predilection. If he has done so and means to persevere in his reformed state, what harm would there be in his coming out openly and saying that whatever happens he will maintain the gold standard even if he has to sell bonds to do it? This would stultify him somewhat because he denounced Mr. Cleveland bitterly for do ing the same thing, but when a man is in politics as a business a little stultification is not so bad. One gets

used to it by frequent practice, and certainly Mr. Bryan has had all the practice that can be necessary. A Mr. Freeman, who writes to the Record-Herald on this question, believes that Mr. Bryan will not dare to come out openly and promise to maintain the gold standard at all costs, because it might lose him the vote of the Rocky Mountain States.

It is not likely that the conse quences would be quite so serious. In fact, the time is now singularly pro pitious for Mr. Bryan to put his foot down on the silver heresy and stamp out the last smoldering embers of its life, because nobody is particularly excited over it. We rather imagine that If he were to make the declaration for the gold standard which the Record-Herald requests it might help allure to his speckled standard the wavering loyalty of the mercenary Bast, while it would not cost him any thing of consequence in the West. As a well-wisher to aspiring merit, The Oregonian counsels Mr. Bryan to seize this favorable moment and make a bold confession of past sin and present repentence. If it should cost him three or four states, would not the loss be well repaid by the consciousness of the impregnable record which he

would thus acquire for the next Presidential campaign? A man who expects to run for President all his life must make provision for the far future as well as for the immediate present.

Every theater-goer of middle age or over learned with regret of the pass-ing of Tony Pastor the other day. He

narketing that should be systematically promoted. There is now no established market for a considerable quantity of dried cherries, for the reason that it has been the practice to can cherries instead of drying them. But the drying process should be the cheaper, not only because of the saving of cans, but also because of the smaller freight charges in getting the fruit to market But if there is to be built up a steady market for dried cherries, there must be care in putting up a good quality of fruit and effort must be made to in form the people of the merits of this fruit when cured instead of canned If the cherry orchards that have been planted in the last two years come to bearing, it will be difficult to harvest and pack the crop unless drying be resorted to.

Under the statute of limitations man or woman gains title to land by ten years adverse possession under claim of right. That is the rule of law in such an unimportant matter as title to property. How much longer than sixteen years, then, should a woman be required to live with a man who claims her as his wife before she will be safe from the danger of his denying his marriage to her? It is the open and notorious possession un der claim of right that gives title to property. Should not open and pub declaration of marriage relation be sufficient evidence to establish that relation after sixteen years? Or is the right of a married person of so

much less consequence than the right of a person in possession of property? A good place to experiment with the

recall is in countles where the Assessor fails to assess corporation prop erty upon the same basis of valuation that he assesses property owned by individuals.

The Bryan and Kern campaign fund has now reached the magnificent total of \$20. Three dollars more is needed to guarantee Bryan's election.

Now perhaps the Mongollan pheasant wishes the initiative would be invoked by the advocates of protection of game birds

A good bank insurance law is one that insures a dishonest banker a quick and sure road to the peniten-

The California Republicans want and lemons. Is the tariff a local ques-

The American Bar Association has adopted a code of ethics. Now liti-

Mrs. Earle has forgiven her husband. "The more you beat 'em, the

Wouldn't this new fishery law make

sidered, for you might otherwise Suddenly, in addition to BESY. ducing the defendant's right of appeal and some defenses like insanity, make him more than ever a martyr in the eyes of the jury and his life more learly than heretofore an object of pursuit.

In a word, our criminal trials have failed both from the lenlence of the jury and the technicalities of procedure The former is supremely significant be-cause it shows that the people do not desire to impose the punishment. This lenity must be accepted. It must be taken into our calculations.

For instance, our juries certainly do not favor wife murder. Yet I have shown you that they often acquit defendants in this on grounds of emo-tional insulity. There is no other ex-planation than that of mercy. Now, it

yould be absurd, with evidence or every hand of popular mercy towards murder as an emotional act, to increase

at present its penalties. It would be unscientific treatment of the case. My advice is as follows: In murder with robbery or burglary, retain the death penalty. The people are willing there to apply it and the culprits, being criminal by habit, require the ter-ror of death. In other cases relax the penalty.

In a word, my general advice as to lessening the crime of murder is, di-minish the penalty, and make the pro-cedure, on the other hand, more simple and severe.

One thing is certain. We have made a failure under the ancient penalties.

Gyropter, a New Flying Machine. Baltimore Sun

G. L. O. Davidson, a Scotch engineer, has invented a flying machine, called a "gyropter," which is said to excel even Wright's aeroplane. It has no propeller, but two rotary fans, be-tween and below which the engines are uspended. The fans produce a downward thrust on the air, with the result of lifting the gyropter. When inclined a little forward the fans give a hori-zontal motion of flight at high speed. To guide, there is a tail operated by a nendulum, which, through an electric current, brings the motor into opera-tion automatically. Undesirable tilting in any direction is prevented, it is said. by the gyroscopic effect of the great 27-foot circular wings. In the event of an accident to the engines, the low center of gravity would prevent overturning and the gyropter would sink slowly to the earth, the rotary wings revolving rapidly against the upward air-thrust created by the descent, thus checking the fall. The inventor has ingeniously utilized a familiar toy.

Chorns Girls Threaten Mass Meeting. New York Press.

May Leslie, a chorus girl appearing in the "Follies of 1908," is indignant over certain portions of Joseph Medill Patterson's "A Little Brother of the Rich." She declared that she would call a mass meeting of the chorus girls in New York with a view to framing a stinging denial of some things Mr Patterson has said about them. things Mr.

For Thrashing a Man, \$30. Baltimore News.

Ascertaining in advance that it would cost \$30 to kick a man, Henry Selfert, of Bethlehem, Pa., attempted to thrash a barkeeper who refused to drink with him, and later attacked Justice Haust, who fined him \$30.

sorts of men whom I have mentioned, a third power has risen. It is the Govern-ment. It mixes up everything, makes trouble and confusion everywhere. It threatens some people, excites others. It stirs up quarrels in order to have a pretext for interfering in them. It brings its fist down on the fragile chess board where men are moving the pleces with prudence. It makes laws capri-

likewise

It makes laws capriclously, settles questions to suit its fancy. And in the midst of all this dis-order, indifferent alike to the interests of all others, it seeks only its advantage, feels nothing but the necessity of advertising itself.

"Ah. my dear sir, who will ever rid us of that permicious thing called the Government?"

"Do you hold the Government resp sible, Mr. Harriman, for the recent crisis in New York and the United States?" asked Mr. Lauzanne.

asked Mr. Lauzanne. "Whom else could I hold responsible?" answered the railroad king. "Who was it that sought to restrict Industry? Who threatened it? Listen! When you re-strict the Industries of a country by awkward Government interference you diction accels are the bars investigated. awkward to verifient interference you frighten people who have invested capi-tal in those industries, you make them more exacting, you diminish returns, you decrease salaries. Up and down the social ladder you bring a contradictory state of nervousness, producing, first disorder, then panic, then chaos, found ourselves immersed in chaos. We

"But you got out, didn't you?" "We shall not be out completely until he inhabitants of this country understand that perfect cohesion and absolute co-ordination is necessary between its different industrial factors; until they demand that laws be made in the interests of all, not according to the ad-vantage and caprice of some." After speaking of less important mat-

the talk again reverted to railroads. "If only we railroad men." sighed Mr.

Harriman. "had always been able to get along together, if only we had not made agreements for the sole purpose of Breaking, what a lot of trouble would have been avoided!" "Won't this trouble reappear?" asked

Mr. Lauzanne, "or is the crisis past for a

long time?" "I don't know," answered Mr. Harriman. "We are living at a time when no man of good sense will hazard predic-tions. If you had come to see me a year ago and asked me such a question I should have answered that I foresaw a certain decline in business; but never for an instant could I have imagined one-

half of what we have seen recently. In fact, I might have told you that, having reached the age of 60, I meant to retire; today, however. I do not know of what stuff tomorrow will be made; all I know is that I have resolved to continue working, to stay at myspost until confiden is completely re-established."

Simplicity, above all, was what struck Mr. Lauganne about President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft.

and Mr. Taft. "Three rooms-in the first a negro, in the second two secretaries. In the third Mr. Taft"-thus he describes the offices of the Secretary of War. Mr. Taft made remarks to him about tourists and the like, very much the same or these he has made to many others in

TRIBUTE TO COLUMBIA'S SCENERY

Grander Than Hudson, Rhine or Danube, Says Enthusiastic Visitor.

PORTLAND, Aug. 28-(To the Editor. -Perhaps the most delightful trip ever taken by either the "care oppressed" or the "idle do-nothing," is the one down the Relorious Columbia River on the O. R. & N. boat T. J. Potter. It has been the good fortune of the writer to have steamed good fortume of the writer to have steamed up the tordly and majestic Hudson and to have admired the magnificent scenery lining its sides; to have sailed down the lovely Rhine and viewed with interest the grand old castles on its banks, and to have drifted idly down the blue Danube and watched the ever-changing pano-rama of beauty such a trip unfolds; but for that type of scenic treasure that ap-peals to the true lover of nature, the trip on the Columbia is far and away ahead of them all.

ahead of them all. None the less contributory to the pleas-ures of such a trip is the uniform cour-tesy of the officers of the T. J. Potter. The genial skipper, Capitain Inman, has a word of welcome and a hearty handslake for such as I, a visitor. Dear, refined Mrs. Fischer, the stewardess, will be ever re-tained in grateful remembrance by the Fischer, the stewardess, will be ever re-tained in grateful remembrance by the writer, and so throughout the entire roster of officers-courtesy and consideration, a delightful anticipation of your wants and a complete and satisfactory fulfillment. M. P. L

Talk From "Silent" Grandfuther. Topeka (Kan.) Despatel

M. A. Low, general attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rallway Company, is known as the "silent man." Mr. Low :arely talks. He is a good listener, but few there are who heard him take the center of the stage and tell all about it.

and tell all about it. Mr. Low has a grandchlid, the daugh-ter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Reid. Some time ago a friend was visiting at the Low residence. The little grand-daughter was there. She is of that talkative age. To the visitor she told pretty pearly convolution that it is nearly pretty nearly everything that it is pos-sible to store in a little girl's head. Finally the caller said:

"My, but you talk a lot for a little "L Who faught you to talk" "My grandpu," was the quick regirl.

sponse.

Long Drop Does Not Wake Her.

Philadelphia News. While walking in her sleep, Celle Kendle, 8 years old, fell down two flights of stairs, sustaining injuries Mr. Taft made remarks to him about tourists and the like, very much the same as those he has made to many others, in public and private. He said that he wanted a big navy. After listening care-fully, the French visitor said: "In short, then, you do not differ in opinion on any point with Mr. Roosevelt, and, if you are elected next November,

tiary. the tariff revised, except on oranges

tion?

gants will get a square deal.

better they be."

a salmon laugh?