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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1906

WHERE BRYAN'S CHANCE LIES. The chance for Bryan's election lies in Republican dissension. In other states, as in Oregon, the dissension arises from a greedy ambition, in little men, for the honors of the party and the emoluments of office. is strongly promoted by the primary law; and the scramble it produces for nominations and the enmittles it engenders among men hitherto political friends, cut off all possibility of accommodation and union for the ensu-

ing elections

Men of the same party denounce and even defame each other, to get nominations; they antagonize each other in all possible ways; they split their party into fragments and kindle the animosity of each against all and of all against each; many candidates, who never would appear in a representative convention, knowing they would have no chance whatever upon any deliberation on their real merits, come forth for every leading office; one of the number gets a bare plurality, perhaps not one-fourth of the party's vote-then the friends of the others, together with perhaps even greater numbers who have refused to participate in the scramble, decline to support him, for one reason or another-from their own pique or disgust, from their sense of his unfitness or other judgment of the man. The sense or choice of the party has not at all been expressed through the nomination, and the addition general party quarrel, inflamed by the participation of men of the opposite party in the primary, accentuates the farce and completes the party disorganization

All this is going on at this time in so many of the Republican statesthough not aggravated elsewhere by the bedevilment of "Statement No. 1," as in Oregon-that the chances of Bryan for election, the chances of with loss of Republican Senators, and of election of a Democratic House of The Republican party in Illinois, in Michigan, in Iowa and other states, is all but completely upset by these strifes engendered by the primary law. Candidates nominate themselves and the "ruction" begins. The majority party is split into irreconcilable and repellant fragments. So many have participated in the strife, and the contest has been so fierce, that reconciliation is impossible. The Oregonian simply states a fact, which experience in most Northern states

outhern states, where there is but Primary contests in tho one party. states breed no dissensions, because party loyalty is absolute. Besides, there is no opposition party from which to draw votes to support of a dissenting faction (even if there were such) of the one dominant party.

Under the representative or convention system it was possible, by use of deliberative judgment, to hold factional contests usually within bounds. Often there were disagreements in conventions, and "soreness" follow, but it was confined to a few The whole membership of a party had not participated in the row and been inflamed by it to the spirit of extreme retallation.

The primary law, anyway, is an attempt to put mediocrity or inferiority above ability, to put the bottom rail of the fence on top. It may appear to succeed for a time, but ability or talent again will surely come into their own. Never yet has the effort to make a stik purse out of a sow's earhowever laudable in intent-met with success. Ablest men now are all shut out; but ablest men will resume con trol of party and of public affairs. Ability and talent, unchecked, run into abuses, and doubtless must from time to time have check; but inferiority, and even mediocrity, that may for the moment put down ability and talent, will have, anywhere, but a brief or little day.

Bryan's sole chance of success lies in Republican dissension, fomented by the primary laws. Whatever chance he has in Oregon comes through this A Republican faction in Ore gon pledged itself to an absurd catchphrase, as an expedient for getting nominations; then lost the Senatorship it was contending for, landed itself in the arms of the Democratic party, and has made the state doubtful for the Presidential election

Illinois and Michigan will now elect Democratic Governors; and both those states, with perhaps Wisconsin, where this fight also is fierce, are likely to be carried over to Bryan. But that might not be worst thing. The little men who are trying to control the Republican party, for their own advantage and profit and glory, will disappear with defeat. Thus rational and sane principles, urged by rational and sane and strong men, will reappear. A third of the Republicans of Oregon, pledged to the end is approaching, and the Chamberlain, are turned Democrats, French subsidized marine will vanish are Democrats in fact. No Chamberlain Republican can be of service to Taft. If Oregon shall vote for Taft it will be only because many Republicans who have been misled, or have acted inconsiderately, will recant in time; and further, because there is a large body of Republicans, the core or kernel of the party, who will stay with and fight for it, even amid discouragements and adversity. There is a kind of political dilettanteelsm that professes rejection of party and talks independence; there is an ambitious

man is as fit for Governor or Senator The Oregonian as another, and that the man who shows a superior ability, talent or activity, is a "boss" and therefore ought to be turned down, and the compoop nominated because he is "nearer the people." But party is not to be gotten rid of, because it is the only instrument through which results can be had in politics, nor ablest men, because on the one hand they can't be kept down, and on the other because the country has need of them

The next President will be a Republican or a Democrat. He will owe his election to the members of his party and from his party he will choose his advisers and the administrators of the affairs of the country. The administration throughout will be Republican or Democratic; and the President's ability to get measures through Congress will depend on his party's ecuring a majority in the House and the Senate. Should vacancles in the Supreme Court occur during his administration he will fill them with Judges who will almost certainly take that view of constitutional and legal questions which accords with his party's traditions. More than this: a great part of his power, for good or ill, will come to him, not as President, but as his party's leader and master; and yet, conversely, he will be leader and master of his party mainly because he will be President. These facts are fundamental. Yet Republicans, through their little ambitions, are "mixing it up," as if such facts didn't exist. They have mixed it in Oregon more than anywhere else, thus far; not with the result of abolishing party, but of putting the Democratic party on its feet, with fair prospect of complete re-establishment. It concerns The Oregonian no more than it concerns others; but The Oregonian wishes it to be known that it understands.

PROBUBITION AND POLITICS. Professor A. S. Watkins, nominee for Vice-President, is right in saying that prohibition is a National issue; but he is wrong in saying that it is a political issue. It is National because everybody is interested in it, but nonpolitical because there is no room for disagreement upon its fundamental proposition. That the abuse of liquor ought to be abolished nobody whose opinion is worth anything deales. This, we take it, is the rational germ in the Prohibitionist platform. What goes beyond it is mere froth and foam. The temperate use of liquor cannot be abolished either by law or by any other means. By law it ought not to be abolished, because the loss from the growth of meddlesome tyranny would exceed the gain from increased sobriety.

If we could entirely stop the use of liquor through the methods of persuasion something might be gained perhaps, and perhaps not. While medical profession is now agreed that alcohol is not a food, there is a difference of opinion about its being always injurious. Besides that, we can not ignore the scientific opinion that election of Democratic Legislatures, the elimination of moral weaklings through drunkenness tends to fortify the human race. Dr. Woods Hutch-Representatives, are greatly improved. Inson once elaborated this idea before a Portland audience and it is met with

often in current discussion The prohibitionists are not likely to help along the fight against the low saloon by making it an issue in politics. Taken by itself, the cause of local option has made astonishing progress. Part of this progress has come from the fact that parties did not divide upon the question. By forcing the subject into party politics the prohibitionists run the risk of dividing the forces which have hitherto been arrayed on the side of Of course, it is different in the decency and inflicting serious injury

> APPROACHING END OF A BUNCO GAME. The French bark Europe was sold at London a few weeks ago for some thing less than \$20,000, or about onefourth of her original cost nearly ten years ago. There is nothing unusual in the transaction at this time, for shipping property all over the world is very much depreciated in value, and the mere fact that a vessel still comparatively new, should sell for only about one-fourth of her original cost, would not ordinarily attract special attention. But the case of the Europe offers such an excellent example of the workings of the stupendous bunco game which was worked on the French people under the guise of a ship subsidy, that it is worthy of more than passing notice. The Europe, since her completion about ten years ago, has been almost continuously on the route between Portland and Europe, making the trip to Portland by way of Australia

> This route was covered, not because it offered the best opportunities for business, but because it enabled the ship to sail more miles between ports and earn more subsidy than on any other route, the earnings of the vessel from this source alone frequently exceeding \$30,000 per year, and the ship returning a good profit to the owners without carrying a ton of freight on the voyage. The Europe was built for the subsidy and was steadily and consistently operated for no other purpose, just as scores of other French ships were built and operated. She occasionally brought general cargo from a British or German exporter to a Portland importer, touching at Cherbourg, France, and Hobart, Australia, to com ply with the law governing the subsidy, and returning, offered a low freight rate by which the Oregon wheatgrower could send his product

> to the British miller. France, of course, had no participation in the business except the payment of the subsidy bills, and while American subsidy seekers pointed with well-simulated envy to the rise of the French flag on the high seas, the French taxpayer howled in wrath over the colossal bunco game that had been worked on the unsuspecting nation under the guise of patriotism. But from sight as rapidly as it appeared. The Europe, still a good ship, and capable of sailing as many miles per year as can be covered by any other vessel of her class, is nearing the end of her ten-year subsidized term. The subsidy will not be renewed after next year and the vessel must be operated solely on the merits which are brought

> After next year she can no longer plow the seas in ballast, with the

out in a supply and demand market.

principles. The same fate is approach ing a number of other vessels which for years have been dislodging large sums from the French treasury. It been an expensive lesson for France, and it is one from which the United States can profit without paying the bills. The next commission appointed to investigate the subsidy matter should make a careful study of the French efforts in this direction Practice is always preferable to theory, and the ship subsidy in practice is about the rawest bunco game that was ever worked on a civilized people.

The wedding of Marshall Field's widow is an interesting and significant event. It took place in London the other day, the groom being an lishman and the great Duke of Westminster a witness. This alliance severs the last tie which probably connected the Field family with America, except, of course, the finan-It has long been apparent that the boys were to be brought up as Englishmen, with aristocratic tastes and preconceptions befitting their vast inheritance. Their fortune is now in trust and will remain so for At present it amounts many years. to some \$150,000,000, but when it is released from entail by the natural law of increase it will have doubled at least. The chances are that the entail will then be renewed and made perpetual. Thus the Field estate will be placed upon the same footing as other great English fortunes, the only difference being that its revenues will be drawn from America and will lie as a perpetual burden upon American industry

The most serious hindrance to the prosperity of Ireland for many years has been absentee landfordism. The industries of the island are owned by persons who live and spend their inomes elsewhere. Thus they continually drain the resources of the people and poverty becomes ever more grind-If all that is produced in a couning. try is consumed there in one form or another wealth will necessarily increase, no matter whether profits are fairly divided or not. But if the larger fraction of what is produced is steadshipped abroad with no return, then wealth must be diminished from year to year. It is precisely parallel to the case of a farmer who crops his land Summer after Summer and returns nothing to the soll. When the arrangements for making the Field fortune a perpetuity were first pub-lished the Chicago Inter-Ocean remarked that it made no difference where the income from it was spent since the capital would always provide work for Americans. The fallacy of this is evident. Were the income to be spent in the United States it would keep a great many more workmen employed than the capital alone does, while such a vast sum being thrown annually into new investments would stimulate all industry and tend to urge

wages upward. We are not in immediate danger of suffering perceptibly from the evil of absentee landlordism, very likely, Large as the Field fortune is and heavy as its drain must be upon certain localities, still it is a small matter, taken in comparison with the resources of the Nation. The ominous circumstance is that the Fields are not an isolated instance, but they are simply moving with a great tide. They are following a fashion which seems likely to spread throughout a large part of our wealthy circles. There is a steady drain of American ownership toward Europe and every year this drain grows more considerable. Nothing need be said about the money spent by travelers. It amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars and the returns from it are not by any have gone ahead as before, and public seans proportionate to the losses unes carried across the Atlantic by American heiresses who marry European nobles are a total loss to the country. So far as America is concerned, the capital is utterly wasted; as much so as if it were consumed by fire. We gain nothing whatever from the transfer unless the elimination of a certain number of foolish women be counted a gain. To this drain must be added the continuous transfer of their ownership to other countries by American millionaires like Carnegie, Croker and Astor. In all these cases it must be remarked that it is not the capital which is transported abroad, but the ownership of it, which is a great deal worse. If the capital itself were taken away we need only pay interest to replace it; but since the capital is left here while the ownership goes we are compelled to pay

both interest and profits upon it.

PUT CHILDREN TO SCHOOL. It is the practice in Oregon to postpone the opening of the public schools until the hop harvest is over, thus serving the convenience of the large number of families that work in the hop fields. Since this policy is pursued, all parents should plan to have their children ready for school when the opening day arrives. Every child who has not completed the eighth grade should be in school this Fall, unless too young. Those who have completed the eighth grade should be in school if there is a high school within reach, unless they are learning a trade or are engaged in other useful occupations. Oregon has a good compulsory education law, which is largely self-executory. But no parent should need the influence of a compulsory education law. Every child should have a common school education. While it is wiser to teach some children trades rather than keep them in school after they have completed the eighth grade, any child is better off in high school than on the streets. Oregon's public school system is ecognized as one of the best in the United States. Oregon is one of the lowest states in the list when illiteracy is considered. While a good record of this kind is one to be proud of, the real effort should be not merely to teach every person to read and write, which is the test of literacy and Illiteracy, but also to read understandingly and write well. The more extensive the education the larger the general fund of information which enables a person to understand and enjoy what he reads. In proportion to population, few states are better supplied with excellent preparatory schools and colleges than is Oregon These institutions, together with the large number of high schools, place within reach of almost every energetic young man or woman an education as French taxpayers footing the bills, but | thorough as necessary. | In these must take her place in the ranks of schools young people may be well sub-mediocrity which claims that one vessels built and operated on business fitted for business or professional Cake.

at home almost anything they desire in the way of educational opportunity Let the most be made of the opportunities that offer.

BRYAN ON PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

If Collier's Weekly has correctly analyzed public sentiment, Mr. Bryan mistake in abandoning antiimperialism as a paramount issue. Perhaps he may yet have reason to be thankful that he straddled by declaring his strengthened adherence to the principles he advocated in the two campaigns in which he went down to While it would be an awkward thing to do, at this stage of the Democratic campaign, Mr. Bryan might vet decide to make anti-imperiatism an issue and declaim against the cost of armament made necessary by our policy of expansion. If the Democratic party can change its policies at the end of every campaign, why not in the middle? Collier's remarks that "if the Democrats had as a candidate a Gladstone, criticising the National extravagance, the Republicans would inevitably be defeated." Then Representative Tawney is quoted as saying that nearly 65 per cent of the revenues of the Government, exclusive of postal receipts, goes to the account of war.

The Saturday Evening Post, in a most thrilling piece of fiction, entitled 'Number 9009," makes a very powerful arraignment of the present system of handling convicts in many state penitentiaries. The story presents many features which bear a striking resemblance to much that ac tually took place in the historic Tracy-Merrill tragedy in this state. Throughout the story the writer seeks to convey the impression that convicts are goaded to desperation by the constant abuse and "nagging" of guards, who encourage breaks for the purpose of heading them off and thus gaining favor with the men "higher There are, of course, plenty of trredeemably bad men in our penal institutions, but there are also a good many who are not altogether bad when the first mistake carries them into the penitentiary. The latter, it is feared, are not infrequently driven into total depravity by the inhumanity of those who are pald to guard them. Stories like "Number 9009," or even Bunko Kelly's "Thirteen Years in the Penitentiary," cannot easily be constructed without some facts on which to build, and it is regrettable that bad men are made worse instead of better at so many of our prisons.

"Shall the people rule?" inquires Mr. Bryan, to which the Democratic party replies, "Part of them shall," The fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution declares: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." That is the section which legally defines the people who shall rule and guarantees them the right and power. But the South, solidly Democratic, says that a certain proportion of the people shall not rule nor help rule. "Shall the people rule?" is an appropriate question, but it should be particularly addressed to the Democratic party.

Prosperous conditions are rapidly returning in the East and South, and increasing in the Pacific Northwest. This region of the United States scarcely felt the shock of the panic last Fall, except to the extent that money was tied up because Oregon banks could not withdraw their deposits from Eastern banks. But since If Wall street will be sane we shall have no fear of financial difficulties in this part of the country, and, since bankers have learned a lesson, Oregon money will probably never again be tied up in New York.

Mayor Rodgers, of Salem, has ordered all peanut, lemonade and other 'stands' off the streets of his city, and in doing so says that streets are for the use of the traveling public, and that the city has no right to lease portions of them. He is certainly right. There is plenty of room on private property for all the refreshnent stands any city needs. "Move on" is the first rule of conduct on the public thoroughfares. No man has a right to monopolize a portion of a public street to the exclusion of others either in Salem or elsewhere.

The World's Work criticises the fine imposed upon Standard Oil by Judge Landis because it is "confiscatory." A \$29,000,000 fine was imposed upon a corporation having a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and no one knows how much resources besides. But this fine was not more confiscatory than a \$29 fine imposed upon a petty larcenist who has only \$1 of capital.

The Canadian Pacific seems to be sore afflicted this season. Forest fires spread devastation through a wide strip of its territory, and before this damage could be repaired an oceanto-ocean strike brought on more expense. Now come floods and landslides which have destroyed miles of track and temporarily demoralized the

Why shouldn't millionaires astonish people by getting married suddenly and unexpectedly? Aren't they human and are they not subject to the same weakness and power as other people? Besides, we don't usually have a very good opinion of people who go around telling everybody of their love affairs.

The intent, or at least the result, of the guaranty of bank deposits would be to give reckless banking the indorsement and support of good banking, at the expense of those depositors and customers who are careful to use sound banks and avoid unsound ones.

Candidate Chafin says a man can be a drunkard and yet be a Prohibition-Many drunkards are Prohibitionists. Unable to deny themselves liquor, they want the law to keep it away. drunkards.

Prohibitionist Chafin did not notice Portland's Bull Run. That's the way with some other folks.

the Taft campaign without Chairman

careers. Young people can find here BRYAN GUARANTEE BANKING IDEA CHAMBERLAIN AT THE REGATTA TROLLEY LINE FOR ALBANY Writer Says It Is More Fanatical Than

Famous Free-Silver Crase. PORTLAND, Sept. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Bryan, in discussing his guarantee banking scheme, which is more fanatical than his free silver craze, says that he has been informed by Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, that the management of several Na-tional banks in that state have already surrendered their charters to operate under state supervision under the new guarantee banking system of Okin-homa, and that 16 others are arranging to do so.

Suppose the management of all the National banks in the country should give up their charters so that these come state banks under some filmsy guarantee system, what to do for a circulating medium? Every National bank that goes out of busi-less takes the amount of its capitalization out of circulation, and even if a third of them should become state banks, there would be such a shrinkage of our currency that a money panic would necessarily result.

I have not read the constitution of Oklahoma, but don't think there is a state in the Union that can legally under its constitution, guarantee for individuals or companies; and neither can the Federal Government do so without a constitutional amend ment. If such amendment were made, these amendments would have to apply to all classes of enterprises alike to be just and fair, and it is difficult to predict where the Government and state guarantee business would end It has always been against the policy of the Nation and states to loan their credit, and it should remain so if they

are to continue solvent.

To assert that a constitutional law can be enacted to bind the Federal Government or the states to guarantee for individuals or companies, under present conditions, only shows the igiorance of Mr. Bryan upon the subject It would also require a radica radical

change of the Federal and state con-stitutions before a law could be enact-ed binding individuals or companies in class of business, against will, to become sureties for each other. Hence, I predict that Mr. Bryan will see his free silver lunacy a realty be-fore his wildcat banking schemes are wildcat banking schemes a tion. D. R. NELSON. schemes are in operation.

THE BANK GUARANTY. Explanations That Resolve Several Op-

postug Views. PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 4.—(To the Editor.)—A correspondent in The Oregonian favors the Democratic platform system for guaranteeing depositors. much as he shows that the average an-nual loss is only .037 of 1 per cent. there does not seem any crying necessity for deposit insurance in National Banks. Such a good record comes from Govern-ment supervision of good National bank-

ing. But there is but little political is-sue about National bank deposits. The main issue is on the Bryan project to make a National bank deposit system available to all outside banks that may want sound banks to go security for them. Bryan's platforr mands that the deposit guaranty Bryan's platform deture of National banks shall be available to all "state banking institutions wishing to use it." That is a different and a very serious matter. It's a project to have sound banks compelled to be sub-jected to repeated assessments to pay off any depositor in any other kind of banks "wishing" to use the guaranty. Of course, they all "wish to use it."

Speculative, weak and shaky institu-tions always "wish" good indorsers. Who but Mr. Bryan and his confiding friends would then be willing to take future chances in depressions in business and in banking. Such a project is imprac-Again it is said "bank notes are guar-

anteed," and "that there is no substan-

tial difference between the obligation to note-holders and to depositors and that there is no sound reason why the former should be guaranteed while the lat-ter are not." 'Well, one reason is that deposits are local and individual matdeposits are local and individual matters, while National bank notes are public in function and serve as money for all people and circulate around the globe and must be maintained in public confidence everywhere. But not a single National bank note has ever been guaranteed in the sense Mr. Bryan claims for deposits, namely, by requiring assessment which outrages every ingrapidly and will probably be compatted by September S, the date school is scheduled to commence. Work on all the sewer connections and the repairs to the buildings will probably be compated by September S, the date school is scheduled to commence. Work on all the sewer connections and the repairs to the buildings will probably be compated by September S, the date school is scheduled to commence all the sewer connections and the repairs to the buildings will probably be compated by September S, the date school is scheduled to commence on all the sewer connections and the repairs to the buildings will probably be compatible. The live politics of the South are only the politics of the primary; to determine which outrages every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it may signify in the way of policies which traverse every matter what it the money was released investments and must be maintained in public confidence everywhere. But not a single National bank note has ever been guarantional bank note has ever been guarantional deposits, namely, by requiring assess-ments on all good banks for the benefit e bad banks. Each keeps up its No National bank is now or ever of the bad banks. has been assessed to pay any bad note of any other bank. Each National bank simply is made to look after and guarantee the redemption of its own individual notes only. Each National bank must deposit Government bonds as security for itst own notes and not for the ecurity of somebody else's. On volun-ary liquidation each bank must put up lawful money sufficient to redeem its own notes, but never for the bad notes of any other bank. Sound banks generally have enough to do minding their own business instead of backing up weak banking institutions. National bank is required to redeem its own notes on presentation. If the bank does not redeem, Uncle Sam steps in and forfeits the bank's bonds and sells them to pay the bank's own notes, but not the notes of any other institution "wishing to use the system." Good banks are never assessed to pay a note of a poor bank at any time, but Mr. Bryan now wants to assess all sound banks to repay depositors in every "institution" any-where "wishing to use" his project. The proposed system to compel all sound banks to be continuously subject to as-sessments to pay all depositors of any kind and sort of state "institutions wishing to use it," in short for them to be taxed to pay other people's debts is sim-ply to tinker the National banking sysem into destruction. No bank can be sound that is liable to pay the debts of tem into destruction. No bank car other banks over which it can exercise

Your correspondent also referred to the Chicago clearance-house supervision, but that, as Mr. Gage said, is purely optional. There is a difference between assuming a certain known obligation for another bank in some city or banking center and being required by law to indefinite com-pulsory assessments for future failures of all banks all over the countr M. C. GEORGE.

Skokomish Valley Cherry Tree. SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3 .- (To the Editor.)—A few days ago I measured a ittle Black Republican cherry tree in the Skokomish Valley, near Union City, at the head of Hood's Canal. At a point just below the spread of the branches and at the top of the solid trunk it measures 13 feet 5 inches in circum-ference, or a trifle more than four feet in diameter. It is nearly 50 years and still growing. I s I submit this to Lane

W. S. VARNUM.

Would Exempt Women's Property.

PORTLAND, Sept. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In regard to taxation without representation, if the voters would exempt women's property from taxation, or at least the home, I think that the difficulty could be overcome. The home should be exempt from taxation, and there should not be any laws made they want the law to keep it that would rob a woman of her home. But most liquor users are not I do not believe that women are ready for the suffrage just yet, but I cannot for the suffrage power of the suffrage of the

Couldn't Fool the Old Man The prodigal son wrote the old man as follows: "I got religion at campmeeting the other day. Send me \$14." But the old man religion at campaign without Chairman replied: "Religion is free. You got the wrong kind."—Cleveland Leader.

Rainier Woman Criticises the Gov

ernor's Behavior Thereat. RAINIER, Or., Sept. 3 .- (To the tor.)-I want to say a few words that I would like very much to see in printalthough I hardly expect to. At any rate, I will try to see if a newspaper will really print a little truth.

I was down to the annual regatta at Astoria last week, and had what I thought at that time the "honor" to meet Oregon's Governor. Later, when I was on the train ready to leave. I was at first very much concerned to see our first very much concerned to see Governor being led to the train by prominent men. At first I thought he was sick or injured, but when I expressed my views, people laughed at my nnocence and told me he was in a very bad state of intoxication. I was horri-fled and looked closer, and found out that it was the truth. He shambled: our Governor shambled! His hat was pulled down over his face and he was in a perfect stupor! And the two promi-nent men that led him—one held each arm so reverently as though it were something holy.

Oh! How can they, how can they, elect man of such standing to govern us! only shows that, as the majority elects-not a man, surely-being like that govern them, that they are fled and willing and no better themsel Elect a man like this and even want him to represent Oregon in the United States Senate! Picture "Our George" shambling into the Senate after a "spree," I can't stand to think of it, that he should rep

I feel sure that if women held the right o vote in Oregon, that they would feel oo much repugnance to cast a vote for man about it. He said he liked Governor Chamberlain. Chamberlain. When I told him what I had seen, he said: "Yes, he does those things." Those things!

MARY JANE SMITH.

DO THE PEOPLE RULE Here Is an Article That Every Person Can Understand. New York Evening Sun.

The obvious implication of Mr. Bryan's trick question "Shall the People Rule?" is that they have not ruled and do not rule now. Consequently, when the result of the elections which have been held since he came into prominence are pointed to as making an effective answer to his question, he does not like it. He refuses to admit its effectiveness as an answer, although the votes recorded against him make pretty convincing showing. As a matter of fact it is a far more effective answer than appears on its face. There is one part of the country

where it is deemed of little use to present or discuss the live political questions of the Nation. Everywhere the voters are canvassed thoroughly by the managers and candidates of every party. They are smothered with campaign literature and deafened with campaign arguments. They are expected to have or form opinions. They are treated as though they were amenable to reason and open to persuasion in matters affecting the whole country. They are expected to think, to reach a conclusion and to vote accordingly. It is not so in the 11 states which make up the Solid South. The other 35 states are regarded by every party as debat-able ground in National elections. No party managers regard it as worth while to canvass the Solid South. The Democratic campaigners do not because they know that there is no need of it The other campaigners do not, because they know that it would be of no use Political campaigners are not prone to "chase rainbows," as the vernacular of our politics characterizes a hunt for votes where none can be had; and it is generally recognized that the votes which can be had in the Solid South in sufficient number to amount to any thing can only be had for candidates branded as Democrats, no matter what that name may signify in the way of

rest, for National politics there is a considerable deal of Democratic stump-speaking and Democratic exhorting, but that is all. The politicians must make a show of keeping the game up but it is not a campaign, not a canvass which they conduct. The voters may have more valid reasons than the ers in any state outside the South desiring the defeat of the Nati Democracy, but they are not expected to vote accordingly. They are expect-ed to vote for the candidate called Democratic, and they do. Elsewhere in other states than the solid South Dem-ocrats have, time and again, by their opinion-guided votes, turned Demo-cratic states into the Republican column. The Southern Democrats have taken whatever has been handed to hem as Democracy, whether Cleveland Democracy, Bryan Democracy or Par-ker Democracy.

The reasons for this blind fidelity to

the Democratic name are not to point. The fact speaks for itself and says beyond question that the vote which the Democracy gets from the solid South is absolutely no expression of the popular will of the South with respect to issues which the people of the other states seek to decide by their votes. It is merely an asset of tremen-dous value to the man or men who can achieve control of the National Dem-ocracy. The asset of the Southern vote goes with that control. Mr. Bryan has it now, as Judge Parker had it four years ago; as Mr. Cleveland had it 16 years ago. It is a tremendous handicap to be overcome by any other party which seeks to rule by the people's will. It is just as tremendous a handi-cap to be overcome by the people themselves in seeking to make their rule, the expression of their will on the questions of the day, effective. How the people have ruled and do rule becomes impressively clear only when this asset of the Southern vote, which Bryan now has as surely as though it had been cast and counted, as surely as though there were no room for the differences of opinion which are struggling in the other 35 states, is taken consideration. Relying so heavily as he does on the disproportionate power the

Southern voter has to make his preju-dice count as much in National af-fairs as the ballots of three voters in the other states who can render a rea-son for their suffrage, it is becoming increasingly evident that Mr. Bryan's popular rule poser is the cheapest sort of campaign chicane.

Harriman and the Paragrapher An expert mindreader could make a for tune in Wall street just now by telling ju-what Mr. Harriman thinks.—Baltimore Sur-

Many who sneer at Mr. Harriman's state ment that he is busy for the general goo are unable to show a fraction of his admittedly good work done by themselves.—Buffalo Evening News. Harriman comes more nearly to illustrating the fruition of the common boyish ambition to own "all the chuchu cara" than any other man at present in the railroad line.—Providence Journal.

Harriman's son strayed from his papa's special train in Omaha and was found away out in the railroad yards inspecting block signals. That old adage about three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves doesn't look probable with this billionaire.—Milwaukse Journal, Mr. Harriman shock hands cordially with Alice Longworth, but he did not hand her a neat package containing his regards with instructions to deliver it to her father.—Chicago News.

H. Hirschberg, It Is Reported, Has

Sold All Rights to A. Welch. ALBANY, Or., Sept. 4 .- (Special.)-A reort is in circulation today that H.

Hirschberg, of Independence, who owns he old "blanket" street railway franchise in Albany and operates a horse-car on First street, has sold all of his rights to A. Welch, who holds a franchise for the of several streets, and that will begin work on the system the first of next week

The delay in the commencement of work on the Welch line is said to have been caused by the fact that Hirschberg threatened an injunction suit.

According to the report, Welch will rush the construction on an electric line the length of the present horse-car line, extending through the business section.

extending through the business section of First street, and out Lyon street to the Southern Pacific depot. Work will then be begun on the other streets. A motor to furnish power for a street railway system was received several weeks ago at the local power plant of the Willamette Valley Company, which is also

Welch concern. The settlement of the First street franhise will clear the way for the paving of that thoroughfare.

MUST RETURN TO PRISON

Paroled Convict Is Held at Astoria Until Arrival of Guards

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 4 .- (Special.)-Henry Foster, a paroled convict from the Oregon Penitentiary, was arrested here this evening for breaking the conditions of his parole by getting drunk and is being held pending the arrival of a prison guard.

Foster, who served during the Span-ish War in the Philippines as a member of the Thirty-first United States Votun-teers from Kentucky, was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary from Maio years in the pententiary from the rion County last January for a felonious attack. In February he was parolled under charge of Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of this city. Since then he has been working in logging camps in this vicinity. Today Foster came to town and immediately began drinking, and as the was the fifth time he had broken this was the fifth time he had broker the parole rules, Mr. Gilbert decided to turn him over to the state authorities. After being taken in charge by Mr. Gilbert this evening he escaped, but was captured by the police shortly afterward.

Report of Mount Angel Fire.

MOUNT ANGEL, Or., Sept. 3 .- (To he Editor.)-Referring to the Oregon ian's news report about the fire which occurred early last Monday morning, the members of the fire brigade of Mount Angel make this report of the event:

The fire was discovered at 3:29 A. M. by Joseph Zoellner, who is employed in John W. Elrier's brickyard, burning bricks during the night-time. It was It was was given that the fire department of the town, as well as a good many of the citizens, went to the the scene. It was impossible to save R. L. Dakin's drugstore and the various outbuildings adjoining, but the "boys" succeeded in saving the Mount Angel Hotel, owned by Jacob Berchthold, which is located on the opposite side of the street. By about 6 o'clock A. M. the danger was all over and by 8 clock A. M. all the boys of the fire department were at their usual voca-

The Mount Angel water system stood the test unusually well and if it had not been for the heroic work of all fire-fighters, the loss would certainly have come up to \$20,000. THE MOUNT ANGEL FIRE BRIGADE.

School Will Occupy New Site.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Sept. 4 .- (Special.)—Work on moving the portable schoolhouse to its location in the northeastern part of town is progressif Captain Hubbard, of the team, will If he does not, It return this year. will materally weaken the team, was a strong man behind the line.

Park for Baker City.

BAKER CITY, Or., Sept. 4 .- Deeds were signed yesterday conveying to the city five acres of ground for park purposes. The land was purchased by citizens here and donated to the city. citizens here and donated to the city. The land represents an investment of nearly \$7000. The deed makes the city agree to spend not less than \$600 a year in maintenance. Mayor Johns announces that work to improve the tract will begin at once. It is already a natural forest, the only available tract to the city for the purpose. in the city for the purpose.

Boy Drowns in Willamette.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 4 .- (Special.)-Ralph Rogers, an 18-year-old boy, from Lenfs, Or., was drowned today in the Willamette River near the McCarthy hop ranch. The boy, with James Hawkins and Alfred. Forsyth, both of Portland, had gone swimming and, getting beyond his depth, was drowned before his companions could help him. The lad was a son of Mrs. Barnatt, who resides at Lents.

License Law Not Broken.

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Upon motion of Deputy District Attorney Stipp, the charges against N. J. Hanson and others who were accused of seiling vehicles in Clackamas County without a license, were dismissed this afternoon. There was not sufficient evidence against the men. It was shown that Hanson had never sold any vehicles.

Salaries of Deputies Increased. OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 4 .- The

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 4.—The salaries of the chief deputies in the Courthouse were today increased from \$60 to \$70 by the County Court. Clackamas has paid the lowest salaries in the state. The officials affected are: Robert W. Baker, Deputy Sheriff; Lloyd Williams, Deputy Recorder; Mrs. Belie A. Sleight, Deputy Clerk, and John K. Morris, Deputy Assessor. Morris, Deputy Assessor

Sitting of Court Adjourned.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Sept. 4 - (Special.) - Owing to the fact that the primary election will be held next Tuesday, Judge Rice has adjourned court until the Monday following. There are half a dozen criminal cases to be tried and a number of the court of the some street of the some tried and the some criminal cases and it is expected that some of civil cases and it is expected that some of these will have to go over.

Separator Plant Proposed.

HILLSBORO, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)— Negotiations have been opened toward opening a big separating station here for the benefit of dairymen, Portland to be the market. Farmers will bring their milk to the station, have the cream sepa-rated, and take the skimmed milk home for use on the ranches.

Barn Burns Near Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., Sept. 4 .- (Special.)-A large barn on one of the Oregon Nursery farms, five miles northeast of this city, was destroyed by fire today. The loss with contents, was about \$1000. The origin of the blaze is not known.