### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1908.

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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#### POBTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1908.

#### LIGHT FROM YAMHILL.

'Tis a bad habit some have of "meddling with strife belonging not to The Yamhill Reporter feels. thom." that it must "get into the fray" over a certain Sunday school lesson, which was criticised by The Oregonian for its misconceptions of David and of the God of Israel; and under the head- ments? Hne "Vicious Slander by The Oregonian." it proceeds to say:

The editor of The Oregonian does not dorse the beliefs of any of the well-kno church organizations, but has a particu and peculiar doctrine of his own-heid, ho and peculiar doctrine of his own-held, how ever, by a few others-and proceeds is spout some of it for the benefit of his read-ers on last Fridar's issue under the tile "David and the Temple". In the article manifored The Oregonian writer ridicule the position taken "In the published notes to the Sundar School lesson" by a certain author. . . The reprehensible part of the article in the aforesaid paper is in maing the assault on the writer of the notes as an excuse for a more subtie, siurring and contemptible attack upon Jehovah of the Scriptures. Its statement that Jehovah was himself a "man of war," and its infer-ence that he rather delighted in it is no according its facts and his character will be so construed only by the one who read he so construed only by the one who re superfictally or who wilfully misrepres

the facts. The News Reporter seldom takes up a guestion of this kind, but it becomes dis-guested when a medium with the wide influ-ence of The Oregonian uses that influence to propagate such doctrines among the weak-minded, and to insult the good judg-ment of the great number of the strong-minded people-doctrines, too, which are not according to nature. Scripture ρr common sense.

It is truly to be regratted that The Ore-gonian will so often mix truly rotten edi-torials along with excellent ones.

The Oregonian humbly apologizes both to the "weak-minded" and to the "strong-minded," and to the able hermeneutist of Yamhill, who seems to have assumed the guardianship of both. It certainly is an original remark that "The Oregonian has made a contemptible attack on the Jehovah of the Scriptures." It reminds one of Sydney Smith's wittleism about the man who spoke disrespectfully of the equator.

All open-minded students of the He-Does the American Federation of brew Scriptures know that Israel's Labor or does the Federated Trades conceptions of Jehovah, or Yahweh, Council, a subordinate body, speak underwent great changes, during the for organized labor? What busilong period of more than one thouhad the Portland Council ness sand years, covered by the Old Testato suggest to any of its members ment writings. The earlier concepthat they vote for anybody or against tions of Deity, as therein shown, were anybody for President? If the Napuerile, crude, anthropomorphic. Jehovah was first conceived as a family for organized labor, the Portland God: then as a tribal God, bloody and council is all-wrong in meddling in cruel. It was much later, in their theodicy, that he was conceived as the right to voice and represent union la-God of the human race, in whose hands rests the moral government of the world. In the development of these conceptions, during the long make politics its business. But who will say that the American Federation ages of the history of Israel, appeared those characteristics, mention of some does not speak for organized labor? of which is called by our Yamhill critic a "vicious slander by The Ore-THE TARIFF. gonian." Have we a right to read In his daily speeches Mr. Bryan tells with understanding? Then how are make and enforce their fish laws. we to escape observation, in the text, us this: In all tariff legislation the true principle is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference be-tween the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit to American industries. of those conceptions of Deity which would require us to believe that God. so blundered in the creation of man as to repent and find it necessary to destroy his own work; that he select-This means just nothing. Every ed one favored people from the rest protectionist, even the extremist, will edly established by the courts in variof his children, and was indifferent accept the statement. Who is to deto or cruel towards all others; that he cide what is reasonable profit? Who sanctioned fraud, commanded cruelty is to decide what may be the fair difand contended-for a while in vaintain lands which at high tide are covference between wages at home and with the magic of other gods; that ered by the Columbia River, we cer abroad? The problem presents an inhe wrestled bodily with one patriarch. finite number and variety of factors, as tainly have no jurisdiction over the and ate cakes and yeal with another: well as of differences to be adjusted. fish which swim in the waters that are that he participated in human pas-Men never will agree upon them. on the Washington side of that legally plons, ordered robbery and plunder, established boundary line. They will agree upon the loose statecommanded his people to slav their impossibility for the lawmakers of enemies, except the women, whom ment, as presented by Mr. Bryan; but the two states to get together on a law never upon the details in working it they were to keep for themselvesout. They can't. It is not a problem and much more? of mathematics. The human spirit Of course, the fact is that among controls it all. Agree on the Bryan any primitive people, any people in statement, yet you are no nearer the the early stages of their development. the idea or conception of Deity is but solution than you were before. The formula offers no sure values or defia reflex of their own stage of growth. nite quantities. For in the same con-With lapse of time these conceptions ditions and under the same laws, for became higher and purer with Israel. equalization of the difference between Jewish scholars know how to interpret their own history; but the writers of the cost of production at home and some of our Christian Sunday school abroad, and of a fair profit for capital, some men will succeed and others lessons, and their apologists, either will fail. Many insist that the condihave no knowledge of the principles of literary and historical interpreta- | tions required by the orator exist now. And it is certain that under any tariff tion, or studiously obscure what or under none, some will succeed and and the apparent willingness of their knowledge they have

posits increased but \$13,684,000, while party. And tariff for revenue only is loans expanded \$38,351,000, there was virtual free trade. Bryan never speaks for the first time in many weeks a for tariff for revenue only. heavy decrease in the surplus reserve. The reserve is still above \$50,000,000 tion"-some kind on degree of protecin excess of legal requirements, and, tion-in his mind; and so has his Entered at Portland, Gregon, Postoffice as as the last week's changes were all due to the shipment of money West and power again they will simply shift South for crop-moving purposes, there the incidence of duties, put "the other is nothing unfavorable in the state-ment. It is somewhat remarkable when last in power, and "protect" that there has up to this time! been such a light movement of funds from New York. If last week's movement continues, there may be a slight hard- upon the principle stated above by ening in the money market, but an-Candidate Bryan. other change will soon follow when

the crop-moving money begins on the return flow after the crop is marketed.

the lawyer's ignorance of the law is SAUCE FOR BOTH GOOSE AND GANDER. something beyond the power of words If every Democrat in Oregon who to describe. We do not even know registered as a Republican and made what the law is. No lawyer today can oath to his registry should vote for tell whether we are administering a Taft, there would be 50,000 Taft masystem of inherent and permanent jority in the state. And every Democrat principles of justice, or whether we thus registered is under as strong are administering a system of human moral obligation to vote for Taft as customs established without regard to any Statement One Republican, of the any inherent or permanent principle; Legislature is to vote for Chamberwhether there are any principles of lain; and strongen-for solemn oath the law which are fixed and immut-

obligates one and no oath the other. able, or whether they are all shifting But it will be said by Democrats who and changing." have registered as Republicans yet It is just as in merely mechanical won't vote for Taft, that it is the votpainting and statuary, or in glyptic ing that counts, not the registration. art, where the workmen do not use Then will it not be the voting on Senthe original models, which indeed they ator in the Legislature that counts, do not possess, but use copies, and not a juggle of pre-election statethen make copies of copies without end-each and every successive one It seems that every one of our

fosing sight more and more of the Democratic brethren considers himoriginal. self at liberty to change his mind being to follow precedents, make blunfore an election-to pledge one thing in advance, and then do another when ders, and then others make blunders on their blunders. Is it too much to the election comes on-but his politisay that this is the state of the law? cal opponents are to have no such liberty. You see on one side there is Is it not becoming more and more an imitative art, copying blunders? "a moral obligation," on the other, none. There is nothing obligatory for

# Democrats; everything is obligatory for their opponents. To hell with

## such a game!

WHO SPEAKS FOR UNION LABOR? work on the Tillamook line, and more engineers in Central Oregon than have Is or is not union labor in politics? The Portland Federated Trades Counever been there before. The Oregon Electric is extending its cil says it is; the National executive council of the American Federation of Labor says it is not. "We shall in Valley system, and the United Railways have 500 men and 300 teams the future, as we have in the past," pushing their road out into Washingdeclares the executive council, in resoton County. Meanwhile the Northern Pacific lutions adopted Saturday, "shape our and the Great Northern are making course on a nonpartisan basis. . final arrangements for handling the We have so conducted and propose so heavy traffic that will pour into Portto conduct our course that the labor land as soon as the new North Bank movement shall remain as free and independent from political partisan line is completed, next month. The railroad development now actudomination as it has ever been in its ally under way and projected for Port-It is clear, then, that the history." land is of sufficient magnitude to in-American Federation of Labor is not sure a greater growth in this city for Bryan or Debs or any other canwithin the next two years than we didate for President, and that it is have ever before witnessed in a similar taking no part in the campaign made

length of time. by certain labor leaders against Taft. Indeed, these resolutions must be regarded as a distinct official repudia tion of any effort by anybody to in-The present trouble over the envolve union labor in the present camforcement of our peculiar laws for fish paign. This includes the Portland protection is neither surprising nor Trades Council.

unexpected. It is the logical consequence of the continued assumption the fishermen in Washington are

ciency or other faults.

may be made.

dertaking. On this formula there could

value, pending success of an effort to bring the entire subject under Fed-He aleral control. ways has vague notions of "protec-

IMITATIVE ART.

Says the Outlook: "The truth is that

So lawyers and judges, try-

THE OUTLOOK.

THE FISH LAW FARCE.

A new and unexpected complication has been introduced into the Indiana party. Consequently, if they come into campaign by Governor Hanly, who has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene late this week. fellow" on the free list as they did It appears that he has taken this step in defiance of the wishes of many Re the special interests that have the pull publican politicians. He has two obon them as friends. Never will there ects in view: The first, additional legbe any genuine reform of the tariff islation whereby he may be enabled to check the work of "night riders" in the southern section of the Hoosler

State; second, more legislation regarding local option in the sale of liquors. Governor Hanly is an aggressive temperance man. His party is not in accord with his radicalism on this re-Well informed politicians beform. lieve if he tries to force more rigid legislation at the crisis of the campaign, the results will be disorganization of Republican voters. It is certain that the Democrats will grasp whatever opportunity the special sion affords to make all the mischief possible for the party in power and advance the interests of their own state and National tickets.

# Mr. Hearst says he was "surprised

and humiliated" when Mr. Bryan made a bld for Hearst support by promising to support the Indepen ence party man for President in 1912. The Bryan proposition, said Hearst. "showed that he considered me merely a traitor working for some personal advantage or promotion in politics." It is inconceivable how Bryan could have made such a mistake in his estimate of the Hearst character, as the whole world knows how Mr. Hearst has always shrunk from "personal advantage" in anything. As both of these "Bills" are politicians with a "past," the only feature of the inci-

dent that offers any ground for speculation is Hearst's reason for refusing the tempting balt. It is possible, how-The Harriman system has a large force of men at work finishing the ever, that he might have regarded the free-and-easy manner in which Bryan Wallowa Railroad, another force at has forgotten free silver, imperialism and a few other isms as a criterion as to what would happen to the Bryan promise of support four years hence.

> Senator Ankeny's paper at Walla Walla urged Democrats to vote in the

primary for Ankeny, saying: It is the absolute right of any man, with-out regard to party affiliation, to ask for any ticket he may desire to vote and to mark such names thereon as he approves and to cast that yots today without regard, in the slightest sense, to what he may do on the 3d of next November. Any talk prevent the elector from exercising this erogative can be considered in the light an intimidation.

by great numbers of Democrats who voted for nomination of Republican candidates, with intent to vote against them in the election; but no newspa-

per in Oregon had the effrontery to urge it openly.

A great fire in the San Gabriel forby some of our wise men that the Coest reserve, in California, is burning up timber by the square mile, and the fire which threatened destruction of lumbia River is exclusively an Oregon possession. In season and out of season The Oregonian has repeatedly the giant redwoods is also still burn-called attention to the necessity for ,ing. The forest reserves, which are, called attention to the necessity for uniform fishing laws in the two states, of course, guarded by Government emtional Council speaks by the card but whenever the Legislature meets, ployes, have suffered more than any personal interests seem to be shoved other timbered region this season, and far enough to the fore to prevent acif some of the energy spent in Washpolitics; if the National body has no tion that would result in a law that ington for the purpose of keeping the would be satisfactory to both states timber out of the hands of the setbor in this important matter, then of and at the same time offer some prowhat it is doing and has a right to sume that either the cannerymen or would be the gainer. The negligence which permitted the destruction interested than the Oregonians in some of the magnificent California protection of the salmon. But, reredwoods was but little short of a gardless of their interests, they have crime, and the loss is one that can not yet reached a point of helplesaness never be repaired. where they will permit Oregon to Oregon may yet become a corn-The Columbia River is the dividing grwing state, when experiment has line for the two states for a distance produced the right variety. Then will which covers practically all of the cease the importation of hog products fishing territory involved in the presthat now figure largely in the flow of ent squabble. The legal significance money eastward. A Milton man has of that dividing line has been repeatnumber of stalks that measure 15 feet from tassels to roots, loaded with ous cases involving ownership of tideplump ears, that will be used as a lands and sands forming in the river. background for an exhibit at the Pen-If Oregon has no jurisdiction over cerdieton Fair. Seeing is believing.

### BRYAN AND THE NEGRO. Studied Evasiveness of the Candidate,

and the Reason Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem

Mr. Bryan hopes to derive advantage at the polls because of the dismissal "without honor" of the battalion stationed at Brownsville. He has more than once been questioned on that subject. To any and all overtures for an opinion-he has responded by de-

claring that he has had and will have Roosevelt have so often said that Mr. nothing to say about it. This, though he claims to he the heir of Roosevelt, who dismissed the troops.

To repeat, there's a reason. Should he indorse the dismissal he would for-feit the ballot box advantage he exlieve that this is true: For the information of readers who wish to know pects to derive. On the other hand, chapter of recent American history. should he denounce the President, should be denounce the Freshould there is not a Southern state in which he would not have to pay dearly for such denunciation on election day. For Southern opinions concerning what happened at Brownsville are neither divided nor negative. They are, problem in a sentence (we quote from memory): "Formerly the means of transportation were poor, but the highways were free; now the means of transportation are admirable, but the highways are private property." How on the contrary, unanimous and posi-Mr. Bryan stations himself tive. So Mr. Bryan stations inimised midway between the horns of this di-lemma, lest, stirring, he be impaled on one of them. His preference is for the safety of silence. been been asked At first the states took it up.

In the event of his election, would do anything calculated to alter the politi-cal conditions by which the negro is confronted. They are not captious. They do not question Mr. Bryan for the purpose of embarrassing him. It has taken years to create the condi-tions they parts to create the condiexperimental, often crude, sometimes partially effective, sometimes wholly disastrone. But the principle, legislative regulation of the public highways for the public benefit, was gradually getting itself established in the Ameritions they refer to, and they were not invoked without tremendous friction. Their anxiety for an answer corre-Their anxiety for an answer corre-sponds, but urgency has been of no service to them. Mr. Bryan will not tell them what they want to know. He is between the horns, in the safety of can mind, and in time this public con viction reached Congress. In 1887 the Reagan-Cullum bill was enacted. In forbade discrimination and provided for an Interstate Railway Commission. Mr. silence.

In this he exercises a privilege to which others are entitled, others who do not happen to be running for office. Reagan was a Democrat from Texas. Mr. Cullum was a Republican from Illido not happen to be running for office. They have a right to repel the inqui-sitive, but Mr. Bryan is a candidate for the Presidency. Moreover, the ne-gro question, so called, is losing its sectional aspect. It took 6000 of the Hilinois state militia, a Gatling gun company and the combined efforts of the police and fire departments two days to restore order in Springfield, where the mob did not discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. It ran amuck. It exacted penalties from those who had committed no offense. It was wild, wanton and merciless. It did not draw the line at murder. nois. The bill was thus not sectional It was not partisan; it was the expres-sion of a National conviction adopted after 25 years of public agitation. At the time of its adoption Mr. Bryan was a young man 27 years of age, practic ing law in Illinois; Mr. Roosevelt, two years his senior, had just been defeated as the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty of New York City. Neither of them was a National figure; neither of them had been heard by the Ameri-can people on the railway problem.

at murder. Comparisons have been instituted.

The Charleston News and Courier, after saying that the white man's rage was kindled by a little fire in Spring-field, declares that the Northern mob it by their interpretations still more inadequate. The railway managers insisted on regarding the highways as field, declares that the Northern mod cannot and does not endure half of what the potential Southern mob bears with equanimity every day. The At-lanta Constitution reminds us that private property to be operated for private profit. To give favored rates to favored shippers was the common, al most the universal, custom. The protestants were few and the protests were futile. The result was inevitable. numan passions are not sectional and that cause and effect are not varied by position. The Mobile Register says The favored shippers crowded their unof an intimidation. Such exhortation, from whatever source, is nothing less than positively immoral. It was made quietly in Ore-gon, and acted upon in the primaries fortunate competitors to the wall. small advantage in freights was suffi cient to give its possessor a practical monopoly. The rich grew richer if the poor did not grow poorer. Multi-mil-lionaires appeared in increasing numside None of these things will Mr. Bryan

bers, and with rapidly-increasing wealth during all this period of intake into account. He will talk of the tariff and of trusts. He will become creasing railway development under private corporate control. Wrote James tariff and of trusts. He will become eloquent with "equal rights to all" as his theme and he will appeal to the emotions when asking, "Shall the Peo-ple Rule?" But he becomes a sphinx when Brownsville is mentioned, and he will respond to no allusion to the Fifteenth Amendment. His solicitude Bryce in 1888: "The most remarkable phenomenon of the last 25 years has been the appearance not only of those

Fifteenth Amendment. His solicitude has well defined limitations. Ditto as to his sympathy and his champion He has no use for any bread ship. He l politically politically buttered and he will es-pouse only such causes as are calcu-lated to contribute to his own welfare. He is as thrifty, politically, as sought to be financially when framed a last will and testament. when he

#### GUIDE TO THE HEADQUARTERS money is one of the dangers which the people have always to guard against, How Country Voters May Find the

Dough Rooms in New York.

# ORIGIN OF THE ROOSEVELT POLICY

Careful and Candid History of the Movement Leading Up to Effective Demand for Public Control of Private Highways-Complete Answer to the Democratic Assertion That the President Has "Stolen" Bryan's Policies and Principles. -From the Outlook, September 5.

opinion-he has driven the practice of THE Democratic friends of Mr. Bryan giving rebates and favored rates either out of existence or into hiding like other criminal violations of public law and the Republican enemies of Mr. and disregard of public welfare.

Roosevelt borrowed his policies from Meanwhile occurred the Presidential election of 1904. In this election Mr. Mr. Bryan that they have come to be-Roosevelt represented the demand for a Federal Railway Commission with pow-er to prescribe rates; Mr. Parker reprethe truth we give here a condensed sented opposition to that demand; and Mr. Bryan gave Mr. Parker his support. Something like 40 years ago Senator Booth, of California, put the rallway After his candidate was overwhelming ly defeated, Mr. Bryan left the country for a trip around the world. Returning in 1906, he found the whole coun-try converted to the importance of making the public highways serve the public interests; the opposition was re-duced to a numerically insignificant minority. Now for the first time did Mr. Bryan address himself seriously to the railway problem. In so doing he accepted Mr. Roosevelt's diagnosis, but not Mr. Roosevelt's proposed remedy. He tardily recognized the importance State Legislatures attempted to regulate rail-way rates. State railway commissions were appointed; some with authority, some without. One of the earliest of of the railway problem, but he rejected Government regulation of railway rates. In lieu thereof he proposed Government ownership. And he found his proposal so instantly and overthese commissions was that of Massa-chusetts in 1869. The legislation was whelmingly rejected by the people that he did not think it worth his while to take a vote, even of his own party

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upon the proposal. It is evident from this history that Mr. Bryan can lay no just claim to be the originator of what is popularly known as the Roosevelt policy. He is not the author of Government ownership; that is borrowed from Europe Nor of the Railway Commission; that was adopted by Massechusetts when he was a boy 9 years of age. Nor of the was a doy by juncture of age. Not of the motion that plutocracy is one of the great perils of democracy: that was pointed out by Mr. Bryce three years before Mr. Bryan was in public life at all, and, it can hardly be necessary to say, by more than one economist and moralist long before Mr. Bryce. In 1896 Mr. Bryan thought the power of

the plutocracy came from the gold standard and the remedy was free sli-ver; in 1900 he thought the paramount issue before the American people was immediate self-government for the Filipinos before they had any preparation for self-government; in 1906 he thought the remedy for railway inequalities was Government ownership.

Mr. Roosevelt was not the first to see, but he was the first to make the public see, that the paramount issue is not what Mr Cleveland thought it to be, the tariff, nor what Mr. Bryan thought it to be in 1896, the currency, nor what Mr. Bryan declared it to be in 1900, colonial administration, but the prohow to make privately-owned railways serve the public welfare; he was not the first to see, but he was the first to make the public see, that no adequate remedy for favoritism in railway adninistration is afforded by leaving the individual shipper to appeal to the courts, that the only remedy is to cre the ate machinery by which the great rail-way corporations can be controlled by has a greater corporation, namely, the Go ernment; he was not the first to see, but he was the first to make the public see, few colossal millionaires who fill the public eye, but of many millionaires of few colossal millionaires who fill the public eyer but of many millionaires of the second order, men with fortunes ranging from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000." In a single graphic sentence he por-trayed the social peril: "No spot in Europe conveys an equal impression of In a single graphic sentence he por-trayed the social peril: "No spot in Europe conveys an equal impression of the lust of the eyes and the pride of the lust of the eyes and the pride of life, of boundless wealth and a bound-less desire for enjoyment, as does the Ocean Drive at Newport on an after noon in August." In another contribution less desire for enjoyment, as does the ways as a public thist a section of the se

It should be added that Mr. Taft, in for it assails not merely the Legisla-tures but the party machinery, and its before Mr. Brean's first candidacy, laid before Mr. Bryan's first candidacy, laid

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the safety of silence. Other questions have been asked. Several Southern newspapers have been wondering whether Mr. Bryan, in the event of his election, would do

The ancestors of all of us once were savages, and their conceptions of De- and capture and hold the business will ity necessarily conformed to that con-

The idea of God, of a God, appears in lowest fetich worship and in all songs and incantations and threnodles, such as we used to hear among our Indians of the Northwest in early times. It appears in the frescoes of Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican, and in his works in marble at Florence. It appears in all the works of great men of all ages-in poetry, in painting, in sculpture and in architecture, who have attempted to portray or to represent their idea of the Infinite. All the crude representations of it were seen by our ploneers in the Oregon Country, in the early time. The songs, the dances, the incanta-Mons, the rhythmic movement and choriambic dance and flow of words. corresponding with the chorus of the Greek tragedy-of which our pioneers however knew nothing, but which, when one studies the matter, show the same animating principle or inmiration,-all attest the same religious principle, universal in man. They who quarrel over the infinite manifestations of it and mistake the husk for the fruit are among our least wise. No mere formula of religion is good "The Kingdom of God for anything. is within you."

The New York bank statement. which appeared last Saturday, for the trst time this season showed a subof tariff is tariff for revenue.

which would be of mutual value again suggests that it might be to the advantage of all concerned if the entire fish protection problem were turned over to the Federal Government for "solution. This, of course, would take the matter out of local politics, and we might occasionally be able to retain in office a Fish Commissioner or Fish Warden for a few months after he had learned something about the office he was endeavoring to fill. The confidence with which the Ore-

gon fishermen are violating the laws, even on their own side of the river, employers to supply bonds, would insome will fail; and those who succeed dicate that a vast amount of campaign literature was wasted last June on be called monopolists, while those who fail will be victims of something or some fishing laws that are worthless and inoperative. It is needless to other, but never of their own ineffistate that, under Federal control, such a situation would be almost an impos-

The only way to give all men an equal show, or a perfectly fair show, sibility. Federal control of the industry would carry with it other advanis to abolish all tariffs, to cut off all duties, give nobody protection, wheth- tages, for the National and not the state government would then be obliged to carry on the work of artier laborer or capitalist. Then the best talents, the highest powers, the ficial propagation, the regulation of greatest industry and skill, will do the fish ladders and other appliances for business. Bryan's suggestion is no real aiding in maintenance of a permanen departure from the policy of the protectionists. It is, as he defines it, a supply of saimon.

A Fish Warden working under diprotectionist policy, not different in rect appointment from the Federal principle from that of Cannon, Payne Government would have authority to and Dalzell, but keeping open a way arrest a lawbreaker on either side of to the splitting of hairs on schedules, the river, and with such power on wages in this industry and that, on would be possible to maintain a unireasonable or unreasonable profits. form observance of the laws. Mr. McAllister's announcement that he Short of absolute free trade, so that the tariff laws may help nobody, there would arrest "all persons caught viois no principle on which the decision lating the laws either on the Oregon or the Washington side of the river' Should Bryan be elected President, reads well in print, but, as Oregon and a Congress with him, and attempt cannot make laws for Washington and be made to adjust a tariff for "impothe Washington laws are different sition of such duties as will equal the from those of Oregon, an attempted difference between cost of production arrest in Washington waters by the at home and abroad, together with Oregon Fish Warden might develop reasonable profit to American indus-

a sequel showing that it is the Fish tries." we should discover at once the charlatanry and futility of the un-Warden, instead of the fisherman, that is a lawbreaker. The situation is in a bad tangle and

be no possible agreement. Nor would the climax may show up our ridicuany agreement, if made, have any lous policy of fish protection so effecvalue whatever. The only principle But | tually that it will soon be possible to stantial increase in loans. As the de- that will not be adopted by either secure legislation that is of some were made. Better no speeches, then.

"Let the people rule," shouts Mr. Bryan. What people? All the peo-Then what becomes of the Solid ple? South? If there should be no Solid South, what becomes of Bryan? What Bryan wants is for a part of the people to rule, not all; for the rule of all the people spells the ruin of Democracy.

Seeming

Possibly Mr. Edison, while he is here, may be able to invent some device to enable the Columbia River fishermen to catch all the fish in the river and keep the river full of other fish to catch. The Statement-No.-Oners, too, can think of a thing or two they would like to have Mr. Edison do for them.

"Poor old Linn County," says the Brownsville Times, "cannot muster enough energy to provide a suitable exhibit at the State Fair." What! Is all the energy of Politicians Milt Miller and Sam Garland going to waste?

The primary law needs amendment least to the extent of stopping wholesale baby klasing by the candidates-that much for sanitary reasons.

The State of Washington discovers it has big interest in the Columbia River in salmon. It has far bigger interst in commerce.

Judge Galloway was mistaken by a waitress in Albany for a preacher. Wouldn't that make a real preacher

Governor Mead should have visited Oregon before the primary campaign and seen some of the Oregon politiclans.

Maine fires another opening gun toclusive. The campaign isn't over.

It is probably better for girls to be shot by repulsed suitors than to marry them.

Editor Geer says Oregon could give Taft 20,000 majority if not a speech

Wex Jones in New York A For the benefit of voters visiting New York, and especially for the benefit of those visiting New York for the purpose of becoming Dollar Democrats, we give a brief guide to the National committee

beadquarters. The rooms and entrances are lettered in the order in which they are to be found in the Hoffman House corridor. A .- Public entrance for Dollar Demorats.

B .- Public entrance for more expensive Democrats.

X.-Secret entrance for Thomas Byan. C.-Room for ex-Knifers' Club, fur-nished with files of Louisville Courier-Journal and New York World.

D.-Cage containing main Southern contributions to campaign fund-1 bull calf from Texas, 1 Hongkong gander from North Carolina.

E (locked) .- Lumber room, piled with E (locked).-Lumber room, piled with slightly shopworn planks, such as free 'silver, immediate government ownership of railroads, etc., etc. F.-Faro Lick Springs Club Room. Roulette wheels for accommodation of visitors above the Dollar Democrat class. G and H.-Recention rooms with Hould

G and H.-Reception rooms with liquid cheer for intending contributors. I.-Fress bureau, tenanted by Colonel Watterson and 10.000 tumultuous adjec-

tives.

J .-- Senator Culberson's room, eq with phonographs for testing would-be orators

K .-- Safe containing the dollar contributed by a genuine Democrat.

#### Not in Position to Attack New York Evening Mail.

Mr. Bryan is estopped by his own plat-form from making any point against "Republican extravagance," although he es-sayed it at the Minnesota State Fair. It is true his platform attempts the point, and denounces the "great and point, and denounces the "great and growing increase in the number of of-fice-holders." Yet the same platform pronounces for a scheme of internal im-provements in roads and waterways whose cost would be measured by the hundreds of millions, at least. The plat-term build also had new duties of inform would also load new duties, of in-spection, etc., on the Federal Govern-ment, and these duties imply more "ofolders.

Mr. Bryan is in no position, personally, to make his point. He is an record for Government ownership of the railroads, a scheme that would add 1,672,074 of-fice-holders to the payrolls of the Nation and the states.

and the states. Whatever capital he can make over the Republican policy of inalintaining a real Navy and an Army of 60,000 men, instead of 25,000, Mr. Bryan is welcome to. Let him go out to the Pacific Coast and repeat his Minneapolis speech there. after his inauguration (August 23, 1902), by his famous speech at Providence, R. I., noted as a home of corporations, he began his public campaign in favor of legislative control of "great corporations commonly of trusts," and especially of those w

#### Include Coal and Milk. Chattanooga Times

If we are really going to quit trusting people and adopt the policy of bolstering numan weaknesses by statutory enactments and taxing the honest to make ments and taxing the honest to make good the defalcations of the locters, why stop at banking? Why not make the honest coal dealer supply the deficiencies of his "short weight" competitor, and apply the same rule to the groceryman, the butcher and the drygoods emporiums?

tion of railway rates. Sup officials in hearty sympathy officials in hearty sympathy with him he enforced laws which had long lai Auto-Speeding Federal Judge Fined. as a dead letter, both against combina-tions in restraint of trade and against Philadelphia Dispatch.

United States Court Judge James B. Holland, of Conshohocken, Pa., was caught in the net set by Fallsington ing special rates to specially favored township officials for auto violators shippers. And by this triple processthe vigorous enforcement of existing laws the enactment of new legislation and the arousing and focusing of public Woolston, Judge Holland paid the fine

methods are as momentous as they are down the fundamental principles which insidious."

lation, in state and Nation. No empha-

sis was laid by Mr. Bryan upon railway

months of the Presidential campaign the country studied this problem as it

1900 than in 1896. In 1896 he regarded

the currency question as the paramount

issue. In 1900 he declared the colonial

question to be the paramount issue. "No other question," he said, "can ap-

roach it in importance; no other ques-

tion demands such immediate consider-ation." The country did not agree with

ation." The country did not agree with him. His interpretation of the coun-

try's needs was rejected even more de-cisively than before.

A year later (September, 1901), by

the tragic death of Mr. McKinley, Mr.

Roosevelt was made President of the

United States, and less than a year

are charged with the administration of

the Nation's highways. By that cam-paign, continued in a series of speeches

cused public attention on this problem

Backed by the public opinion which he had not created, but which he had in-

terpreted and made definite and so ef-

fective, he won from a reluctant Con-gress new legislation for the regula-

the well-nigh universal practice of giv

delivered in Boston, Fitchburg, ing, Cincinnati, and other cities

following:

The Reagan-Cullom bill, like all com-

promises, was an inadequate measure.

The courts construing it strictly, made

are embodied in the Roosevelt policy; 10.10.10 In his famous "cross of gold" speech | that he has been one of Mr. Roosevelt's trusted legal advisers; that on him Mr before the Democratic Convention in Roosevelt has in no small measure de-pended for counsel in his endeavor to 1896 Mr. Bryan effectively expressed the popular discontent and the popular the popular discontent and the popular apprehension. But his diagnosis of the cause of the plutocrats' power was the practically efficient; that the principle gold standard; the remedy which he

that the Constitution invests complete control of interstate commerce in the prescribed was free silver. The rallway problem received from him scant atten-tion. In his letter of acceptance all National Government has never more clearly and vigorously stated than by Mr. Taft: that the policy of exerciaby Mr. Laft, that the policy of exercis-ing this control has had no more reso-lute defender than Mr. Taft; and that thus it may truly be said that the Roosevelt policy is not less truly a Taft policy. It is difficult to see, in view of the history of the past, how, hat he had to say about it was the following: The right of the United States Govern-ment to regulate internatic commerce can-not be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an en-ingement of the powers of the Interestie Commerce Commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places, and protect patrons from unreason-able charges. This statement was entirely correct. even by a spirit of accommodation, it

can properly be called a Bryan policy. The Whole Thing Is Here.

Governor Hughes at Youngstown, Ohio. The Republican party makes appeal to public confidence as the most important po-litical agency for conservation and for progress. By virtue of its achievements, its This statement was entirely correct, but it was only a statement of what both parties stood for in previous legisprogress. By virtue of its achievements, its leadership and its aims it stands forth as an efficient instrument for strong and capable administration, as a safeguard 'of stability and of the prosperity which depends upon stability, and as an unrivalled power for the contrast to the record of vaciliation and ineptitude presented by the chief opposing the presented by the chief opposing rate regulation; no special measures were proposed. The country's danger, as Mr. Bryan eaw it, was in the currency; the remedy for the peril was free silver. "In the presence of this overshadowing issue," said he, "differ-ences of opinion on minor questions must be laid aside." For the three ineplitude presented by the chief oppoing party. That opposing party proffers a can-didacy which is at once a monument and a guidepost. It memorializes the fallacies and unsafe policies we are asked to forget, and it points the way to business uncer-tainty and to the impaalment of the cond-dence which is the security of industry and trade. had never before studied an economic problem. By a decisive vote it rejected both Mr. Bryan's diagnosis and his remedy. Four years later he sought and obtained a rehearing. He had nothing more to say on the rallway problem in trade.

# Lincoln as a Landlord.

Boston Herald. As to the latest charge brought against Abraham Lincoln, that he was once ac-tively engaged in the rum business and dispensed intoxicating liquors at retail. an exhaustive search of authorities on his career, including Hay and Nicolay, shows that the only basis for the allegation is that in his early career Mr. Lin-coin opened a tavern in Sangamon County, Illinois, and set forth in detail the prices he should be permitted to charge for liquors, wines, lodging and meals. Before beginning actual business. however, Landlord Lincoln disposed of his tavern and resumed rail-splitting. This history seems to let Lincoln out by

### As It Seemed to Him.

a close shave.

the

called

which

Wheel

Supported by

' From Judge. A man who intended to take up a homestead claim, but did not know how to do it, sought information of a friend

"Mike," said he, "you've taken up a homestead, and I want to know what you had to do 'to prove up and earn your title to the land."

"Well, Jerry, I don't know the law, word for word, concernig homesteading, but it seemed to me like this: The Gov-ernment is willing to bet ye 160 acres of land agin \$14 that ye can't live on it five years without starving to death."

#### Rabies-Infected Physician Now Safe Chicago Dispatch.

Dr. A. Lagorio, of the Pasteur Insti-tute of Chicago, who has been taking treatment for an infection of rables obtained by a scratch on his hand in his laboratory, has been declared out of danger. Dr. Lagorio was infected 12 days ago.

envious? The Independence League has put up its electoral ticket in Oregon. That's four votes, if everybody plays fair.

day. But don't look upon it as con-

without protest.