# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1908

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE AGAIN It is undoubted that there are ambitious native politicians in the Philippines who desire "national independence" for the islands. Every native agitator realizes that he would have better opportunity for his ambition, if the United States should withdraw and leave the native politicians to work their own will. Then many of them could become important men and exploit the revenues, control the "concessions," after the fashion taught and practiced by the Spaniards, and get Should the authority of the United States he withdrawn from the islands, some of these local politicians would soon become great men among their fellows; and they would prefer this opportunity to all the advantages derived by the people of the islands from government under direction of the United States.

Hence there is an "independence" or "nationalist" party in the Philippines. There always has been, since the United States expelled Spain. Aguinaldo then immediately began his efforts to expel the Americans by force of arms. There was a good deal of ody fighting, in which the troops of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for a time bore the brunt. The Americans remained, though the disorders dragged along during several years. Not till recently were the insurgents finally quelled. Yet the "war," during the early stages, was mainly an enterprise of politicians of the Aguinaldo type, who entertained great schemes for their own glory and profit; and during its latter stages, it was an enterprise of robbers and outlaws, con-ducted in the name of "independence" and "freedom." The hopes of these petriots" at all times have been stimulated and supported by reports that the great Democratic party of the United States, led by the great Mr. Bryan, was their champion. The letter of General Lawton, commanding in Luzon, in which he spoke bitterly of the encouragement thus given to the insurgents, and of his own expectation of death as a consequence of itwhich was speedily fulfilled-is among the memorable things of our history in the Philippines.

It is incredible that the people of the United States desire their Governent to abandon these islands. Certainly those of our Pacific States do not. Bryan made the demand for our withdrawal from the islands the ramount issue" of his campaign in 1900; upon which he was beaten by a greater majority than in 1896, when free coinage of silver was the basis of his campaign. We of the Pacific States see advantages for our own Coast in retention of these islands, which to the Atlantic States do not so forcibly appear; yet the larger matter of the welfare of the islands themselves cannot be less apparent to the people of our Eastern States than to those of our Pacific Coast. Growing American interests and humanities in the islands cannot be sacrificed without extreme injustice and crueltyto the Filipinos as well as to the Amerleans. The new educational system among other efforts by the Americans, is effecting regeneration of the islands; the direction of internal improvements, and the administration justice on an even scale, which never was known to the native people before—are these progressive efforts to be abandoned, our people recalled. and the islands turned back to the conditions of Spanish mediaevalism? This is just what is involved in Bryan's insistence of "national independence" in the islands. But his object is not the welfare of the islands, nor the true interest of America. He is merely pushing a proposal on which he hopes to obtain votes among a class of sentimentalists in the East who profess themselves special devotees of "libthe word without knowledge that nothing can be predicated of the word itself, without consideration of times, situations and circumstances, in particular cases, where the word may be used or applied. Even if Bryan should be elected, it

would be found impossible for the United States to grant independence to the Philippines. But his election, and the hope of independence, would create grave difficulties, by setting the so-called nationalist party in a roar for freedom; and disorders and outbreaks would probably result, which would call the military into operation Nor is it credible that the quiet and orderly people of the islands desire the withdrawal of the Americans, with the practical certainty of very grave disorders to follow it. Cuba is an example. We ought never to have evacuated Cuba, and have been compelled to send forces back to reestablish peace and order. The Filipinos are less advanced than the Cubans in knowledge of the necessary principles of self-government.

# AN "INDEPENDENT" DEMOCRATIC

ARGUMENT. There is an argument Cleveland Democrats for Taft against Bryan which is attracting a good deal of attention. It is the argument of those who want neither Roosevelt's personality in the Government, nor Bryan's personality, which has been declared by Bryan himself to be a copy of Roosevelt's. The New York

The voter who cannot see that Taft is difthe voter who cannot see that Taft is different from the other candidates has lost
all sense of political discrimination. We need
him for peace, quist, recuperation. We need
him in order that we may have a Government
of laws and not of one man. The
principles of Cleveland Democracy are to be

The voter who cannot see that Taft is difthe courts will insure continuation of
fering and economic loss are to be attributed to this parasite. The only
mitigating circumstance is that the
disease caused by the uncharia is
disease caused by the uncharia is
of laws and not of one man. The
principles of Cleveland Democracy are to be

found in none of the platforms. For that reason we regard Mr. Cleveland's letter, re-cently published in the Times, as a more im-portant declaration of principle, as a safer guide for the voter, than any of the resolu-tions adopted by the conventions.

Mr. Cleveland, it will be remembered, spoke highly of Taft, and made an argument for his election. The New York Evening Post offers these remarks, which have a trend like those of the New York Times:

of the New York Times:

Mr. Bryan's claim to the heritage of Reosevelt policies is thrown out of court by the only competent Judge. Mr. Roossvelt himself. Cenrad Kohrs, of Helena, Montana, had written to his good friend, the President, asking about the matter, and the President kindly replies in a reassuring lotter of about three columns. Mr. Taft, he says, is "the man who I feel is in an especial sense the representative of all that in ter of about three columns. Mr. Taft, he says, is "the man who I feel is in an especial sense the representative of all that in which I most believe in political life." Mr. Taft is the "true fee of abuses." "He and I have on every essential point stood in heartiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. After all this Mr. Bryan must find it rather difficult to pose as the original Rooseveit man. And from the point of view of practical politics there is something to be said for a campaign of more vigorous opposition than Mr. Bryan is making. If the Democratic party really stands for no important principles but those laid down by Mr. Rooseveit, a good many Democrats will frankly say that they prefer Taft. He is obviously a firmer and more steady-going man than Mr. Bryan, and the election of Mr. Taft will save us from the disturbance of overturning the administration. If Mr. Bryan can promise us nothing hetter than we have had under Rooseveit, or than we should have under Taft, why should anyone want to make him President?

## BRYAN AND SILVER AGAIN

One of the obvious features of the Bryan campaign is the fear of Bryan that his record on silver will be recalled against him. When questioned as to whether, in his opinion, free coinage of silver should still be called for and granted, and what he would do on the subject, if he were President, he only answers that if conditions again were such as they were in 1896, he would again advocate free coinage of silver.

conditions in 1896 were what the silver party had made them; and Bryan had become its champion. The policy had expelled gold from the country, paralyzed business and industry and utterly wrecked credit. Upon the defeat of Bryan confidence was quickly restored and the country has been dwelling in prosperity ever since. The flurry of last Fall was only a temporary disturbance produced by a class of speculators and plungers about the stock exchanges, and soon passed away. It did not touch the great and vital interests of the country

It is not probable that the conditions of 1896 will be renewed. Defeat of Bryan that year ended the craze and crusade for silver, which was the root of the trouble. Of course he can't acknowledge now how gross his error was then, for that would reflect upon his judgment and fitness for the high place he seeks; which, indeed, is the main thing to be considered in this relation now, for the silver folly is so discredited that it can't put up its head again; yet it can't be overlooked that the man who was the great champion of it must be sorely wanting in balance and judgment, and every man may well hesitate and ques-tion therefore whether it is safe to vote for him.

Mr. Bryan is impulsive and erratic by nature, but has become a tempo-rizer and opportunist, trying new expedients and wishing his old errors, which he advanced to the rank of leading principles, forgotten. But there is many an elector who never vote for the sliver champion of 1896, because such cannot believe that the man who would be the leader of so erroneous and dangerous a policy could be counted on surely as "safe and sane." 'Twould be a disquieting question, "What would he do next?

Wheat shipments from Portland for the month of Septemebr to date have reached a total of 1,167,116 bushels, and the barley sent forward this month totals 228,125 bushels. During the same period there has been shipped from Seattle and Tacoma 115,382 bushels of wheat. There is, of course, no reason for believing that this 10-to-1 ratio in favor of Portland as a wheat-shipping port will be continued through the season, but it is a certainty that this port will hold a goodly portion of the long lead that she permit herself to loll on down in has been taken over the Puget Sound ports. This satisfactory showing seems to demonstrate quite clearly that the grain business of the Pacific Northwest is to be concentrated at the foot of the downhill haul to Portland.

As the new North Bank road is not yet hauling wheat into Portland by rail, and the business that is coming over the line for trans-shipment by boat to Portland is not large, it is quite clear that other influences than the new road are advancing Portland's prestige as the greatest wheat port on the Pacific Coast. The improved channel from Portland to the sea has been a prominent factor in bringing about this pleasing result, but of equal and perhaps greater importance has been the work of the Chamber of Commerce and the railroads in reducing port charges on shipping. The O. R. & N., by removing the pilotage charge at the mouth of the river, placed shipping on even terms with the Puget Sound ports and made the port more attractive than competitive ports, by continuing the pilot service, which is not available to the ships en-

tering Puget Sound.

The Chamber of Commerce the assistance of the Pacific Bridge Company and the Columbia Steel Works, is removing ballast from grain ships free of charge after it is discharged from the hold, thus placing the port on equal terms with Puget the bay. Another feature of the situation is the loyalty of the Portland exporters, who in the past have operated so extensively on Puget Sound. The longshoremen, after five years of miserably slow work in loading ships, have suddenly awakened and are now doing nearly as good work as has been

done on Puget Sound. In brief, Portland has demonstrated that the port can be made as cheap and attractive for shipping as any other port, and this fact, combined with Portland's matchless location where tidewater meets the water-level grade from the interior, assures its supremacy so long as vigilance is main-tained and none of the ground so recently gained is lost. Success of the

of vital necessity that the compulsory pilotage law be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, and the service be performed at more reasonable rates than are now in force.

#### BRACED FOR THE SHOCK.

Liquidation on the part of the timid, and extreme conservatism on the part of those who are not timid, but who see a possibility of the election of Bryan, have brought about a very peculiar situation in Eastern financial centers. With an abundance of money available at rates as low as 2 per cent on call, and 3½ per cent for six months' loans, and with gilt-edge stocks offering at prices which show a return of from 414 to 6 per cent, trading is sluggish and inactive. The New York bank statement for the week ending last Saturday shows that the clearing-house banks of the metropolis hold cash reserves of more than \$400,000,000, or more than \$50,-000,000 in excess of legal requirements. On a corresponding date last year the cash reserves held by the same banks were but \$268,000,000 and the surplus was \$5,646,000.

The country has practically recov-ered from the panic which began last October, and money reserves are large both East and West. The demands from the West for crop-moving purposes have been lighter than in any previous season for many years, the Western banks all reporting their ability to finance the crop movement without Eastern ald. Good crops and good prices prevail, and all that prevents the release of the millions of cheap money, which is now lying idle, is the assurance from the November elections that the present timidity is unfounded

The extent to which this policy of retrenchment and waiting is being carried is strikingly shown by the recent returns on railroad earnings. The Southern Pacific, for example, transformed a decrease of \$1,700,000 in gross earnings in July into a gain of \$220,000 in net earnings. The retrenchment that was necessary in order to effect this saving of nearly \$2,000,000 could only be accomplished by withholding appropriations for betterments, wages for repair crews, and in other directions scrimping along until it was regarded as safe to make the outlay really necessary to keep the road up to its high standard.

And yet the prevailing sentiment throughout the country is optimistic. and the "waiting game" is played solely for the purpose of "bracing for the shock," in case it should come in the form of Bryan's election. There will be no borrowing of consequence, even of cheap money, and the reserves will be maintained at high figures. To use a favorite expression of a really great Democrat, now dead, "It is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts us. And there will be but little change in this condition until the result of the November elections is known.

## A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

There is a great deal of inconsistency among hotel-keepers. ample, some of the most aristocratic of them will exclude dogs from their luxurious apartments while they readily take in people who are no better than dogs. At least these persons class themselves with dogs and therethey can hardly complain if other people assign them to the rank. Mrs. W. T. Godfrey, spouse of a great eastern plutocrat, seems thus to demand classification with the canine species and to glory in it. Visiting Chicago the other day, this dame went to the Auditorium hotel with a string of four terriers lollygagging along at her satin-shod heels. Where her children were the account does not say, but there is no doubt about the dogs. Entering the portals of the hotel she first kissed each dirty beast on the as to which has the tallest snout, as is the habit of women of her kind, and then ordered the flunkles to take them to her room. They declined to do so, saying that the rules of the house forbade. In fact, there was no choice but to lodge the four brutes in the basement.

It was at this sorrowful moment that Mrs. Godfrey displayed the lofty capacity for heroic sacrifice which is inborn in every truly womanly soul. for making the mistake. Did she desert her four darlings in their distressful predicament? a silken-hung chamber while pined dismally in the coal hole? Not she. Grandly did Mrs. Godfrey rise to the occasion. She might have de-serted her children, but her dogs She followed them down into the dark basement and sat weeping over them and kissing their noses all that long, sad night. Where in all the annals of feminine devotion shall we find a deed to compare with this one in pure renunciation for the sake of the ideal? It is such self-denying heroines as Mrs. Godfrey that make us proud of the generation we belong to and the age we live in. Our women can not bear children to re-plenish the earth, but they can nurture dogs to adorn it, and what more can we ask?

# UNCINARIA AMERICANA.

At last the "poor white" of the South has been accounted for. Most foriorn, wearisome and wee-begone of human beings, he is also the laziest. He eats clay. His wife "dips" snuff. He dwells in a tumble-down hut and lives on razor-back hog fried with hominy made from stunted corn. It has always been supposed that his deficiency was of the soul. He has been preached to and lectured about as a moral de generate; but he has been slandered. His soul is all right, it is his body Sound, where the ballast is dumped in | that is wrong and the cause of its wrongness is a germ. There is a little creature which wriggles about in the warm southern sand and insinuates itself into the bare feet of the inhabitants, thence working gradually to the intestines where it fixes its claws to the walls and drains the vitality of its host. It is called un-cinaria Americans, or the hook worm, and it is the cause of the laziness of the poor white. When he has nourished his in-dwelling army of uncinarias he has no energy left to nourish

himself. In the State of Georgia alone there are some 200,000 cases of the disease according to the Atlanta Constitution. On the justified assumption that other states are as badly afflicted as Georgia,

not fall too heavily on the port, it is by laxatives expels the whole swarm ELECTION ECHOES ON of parasites from the system and restores the patient to health tivity. One would suppose that, since the remedy is so cheap and simple the disease would presently be eradicated from the South, but it seems that the afflicted crackers sneer at the medicine instead of swallowing it and prefer to languish rather than get well and go to work. It is strange to years. It is fair to assume that in Nothink how readily ignorant people bevember, with local questions eliminate lieve incredible things about the other world and how skeptical they are of the simplest truths of science.

> The contention that Oregon has jurisdiction over the citizens of Washington who are obeying the laws of Washington is untenable, and the attempt to sustain any such contention can have but one result-defeat for Thirteen years ago, Wash-Oregon. ington fishermen operating in Washington waters, clearly within the boundaries of the state, were arrested by Astoria fish wardens and taken to Astoria where they were fined. An appeal to the Federal Court caused their prompt release, the Federal Court holding that Oregon could not make or enforce laws governing the fishing industry in the state of Washington. The present situation is practically the same as that of thirteen years ago. The merits of the controversy, so far as salmon protection is concerned, do not enter largely into the question which is causing the most of the trouble. That question is: Has Oregon the right to enforce Oregon laws in territory beyond the state lines?

> The Pacific National Show, which opens its gates in this city today, is the largest enterprise of its kind ever attempted in the Pacific Northwest. The magnificent grounds and track, with their excellent equipment, represent a heavy outlay of money, and the livestock exhibits and the entries for the racing events are, in numbers and quality, in keeping with the magni-tude and high class of the big show, For these reasons, as well as for the fact that a successful show of this kind is of incalculable value to the livestock industry, Portland should turn out in full force and make the ploneer exhibition of the Pacific National Show a grand success. If the attendance is in keeping with the merits of the show, the success of the first attempt will be such as to assure an even greater exhibit next year. view of the big preparations and the large number of entries for the first exhibition, good patronage will make the Pacific National Show famous all over the country, wherever livestock is bred.

The Ohio statesman is exceedingly anxious that the public should understand that it was Foraker the citizen, and not Foraker the Senator, who secured that oil-tainted money. is a story told, sometimes with the late Confederate General Leonidas Polk as the central figure. Polk, prior to the Civil War, was a full-fledged Episcopal bishop, and during an engagement in the war, in a moment of excitement, swore like the proverblal trooper. He met the expression of surprise on the face of another officer with the statement that it was Polk the soldier, and not Polk the bishop, that had been swearing. Whereupon the inquiring officer desired information as to fate of Polk the bishop, after Polk the soldier had been sent to hell for swearing. Speculation as to the fate of Foraker the Senator, after the public gets through with Foraker the citizen, or vice versa, will be devoid of some of the uncertainty that surrounded the fate of the bishop-soldier.

There seems to be a contest on be tween Linn and Washington counties Washington now claims a half-inch lead over Linn, with a man 6 feet 5 inches tall. Perhaps if some of the Oregon counties would refuse hunters licenses to any man less than six feet tall, there would be fewer hunting accidents. The man who would mistake a 6 feet 5 inch hunter for a bear or a deer ought to be sent where he would have no second opportunity

It is the demand of the Advocate (colored) that "the negro soldiers be reinstated." Hence it is bitter against Taft. But will election of Bryan lead reinstalement of the colored soldiers? Not if the South knows itself. The South insists on exclusion of all 'niggers" from the Army.

Liquor men have urged Sunday closing of billiard and poolrooms ong time. It is well enough. Next they want cigar stores and theaters closed on Sunday. But they make big mistake thinking the reaction open their saloons on that day. However, their good work is not amiss.

If Solomon had lived in this age he would have hung over his desk the motto, "This is my busy day." That is what he had in mind when he said, Withdraw thy foot from thy neigh bor's house, lest he be weary of thee and so hate thee."

Governor Chamberlain will not appoint a commission to draft bills for Columbia River salmon protection Evidently circumstances have altered His Excellency's policy of advising the Legislature of its duties to the people, temporarily at least

Bryan was arrested Saturday for "scorching" across the State of Rhode Island. Perhaps he was only trying to "back-fire" and stay the march of the Hearst confiagration that has been dropping cinders around his head.

There may be some doubt as to the respective degrees of Oregon and Washington ownership in the Columbia River, but there will not be much questioning of the rights of Uncle Sam on either side of the river.

One Mike McDowell, of Summerville, Or., was fined \$250 the other day after he had pleaded guilty to a charge of giving liquor to two boys. Enforcement of that kind of law prohibition.

Now they have initiative in Maine carried by a big majority; and they say now prohibition will "go." At least the voters will get a chance at it.

Those disagreeing doctors are likely to forget the ethics in the free adver-

MAINE Varied Newspaper Comment as to Effect on Contest in November.

Washington (D. C.) Post, Ind. The election in Maine has only a renote and incidental bearing upon the National campaign, but so far as it goes it shows that Mr. Bryan has made no headway there during the last four vember, with local questions eliminated, the voters of that state will give Taft the normal plurality—in the neighborhood of 20,000.

Only a Prohibition Victory.

New York Globe and Advertiser, Rep. This question being discussed before the people to the practical exclusion of National issues, party lines were in large degree broken down. Thousands of Republicans voted for Gardner, the anti-Prohibition candidate, and many anti-Prohibition candidate, and many Democrats voted for Fernald, the Prohibition candidate. The victory that has been won is not a Republican victory, but a Prohibition one. \* \* There is nothing to suggest that Maine will not give its customary Republican polyrality for Taft and Sherman elecwill not give its customary Republican plurality for Taft and Sherman elec-tors. Talk persists that Mr. Bryan is stronger than he was. The returns, as we have thus far received them, do not indicate any failing away of Republican strength.

## Maine Will Repudiate Mr. Bryan. Chicago Tribune, Rep.

The issue there was the resubmission to the people of the Prohibition question. There are many Republicans who are resubmissionists and for that reason voted the Democratic ticket. They did not do it for love of Mr. Bryan, whom they have repudiated twice and will again, but because they could not stomach the attitude of the party on a purely local lasue. September scares do the Republicans no harm. They usually are the prelude to November victories.

## No Comfort for Democracy.

Baltimore American, Rep. It was the issue of the resubmission of the constitution provision for the prohibition of the sale and the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Maine while the center of seething agitation that swept the sentiments of the people nevertheless cast Its vote on the side. It is now, as always, absolutely Republican. It has taken its accus-tomed place with Vermont as one of the earliest states in the campaign to give a salutary sign of the times. The Democrats can reap no consolation from the Maine outcome.

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Bryant New York Evening Post, Ind. It is, of course, true that the Prohibition issue has figured in other years when the state was an accurate barometer of the vote in the Nation; but this year, as last, when the vote was but a trifle larger, the dissatisfaction with the existing conditions has been greater than for many years. However, Mr. Bryan can take this vote and make the most of it. He will need all the encouragement he can get from it.

New Orleans Times-Democrat, Dem. If the Maine election is anything o "barometer," its reading must be in erpreted as entirely favorable to the Democratic candidates. It is not easy to see how the result can be twisted by the most ingenious among the Republi-can soothsayers, into a favorable augury, and such influence as it exerts upon the National campaign should be helpful to the Democrats. Maine's ele vote will of course be cast for Mr.

# Maine Turns Toward Resubmission.

Boston Transcript, Ind. Rep. The volume of resubmission senti-ment accounts for Maine people's indif-ference to the appeal of "a Presidential year." Taken as a whole, the Maine result may be deemed as advantageous to the National Republican campaign, for it will have the effect of a tonic shock shaking the Republicans out of shock shaking the Republicans out of that disposition to take everything for granted which is the parent of apathy. towards Bryan. It means that Maine is turning towards resubmission, and so long as the Republican Ephraim is wedded to his idol he must expect to receive similar admonitions even in Presidential years.

#### Maine Sends Up a Danger Signal. New York Mail, Rep.

The Maine campaign has been com-plicated by local issues, particularly the question of prohibition, and the resuit announced is more a verdict upon them than on matters of National im-port. So far as Maine sends up any signal to the Republicans of the country, it is a danger signal. The verdict declares that the indifference of the East has not been shaken off; that Republican apathy throughout the country has not been dispelled; that National success may be endangered by local issues and a series of ugly and bitter local fights.

Thinks Maine Is for Mr. Bryan. Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem. The result of the Maine election is gun which will be generally interpreted as indicating Republican disaster in November. . . It won't do, gentle-men! You cannot ask that state elections in which the Republicans barely hold their own shall be taken as signifying a Republican triumph in November while elections in which Democratic gains almost overcome heavy Republican majorities shall have no other than a local bearing. You canter than a local bearing. not, as you have been doing, point to Vermont as presaging the election of Taft and now dismiss Maine as of no Taft and new dismu National significance.

## Moral Effect of Republican Defeat Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Ind.

The Republicans have elected their state ticket in Maine, but by a plurality so low as to invest the result with the moral effect of a defeat. The indi-cations are that this Republican lead has been reduced below 10,000, and may not much exceed the off-year Republi-can plurality of 7800 for 1966, when much the same local questions were uppermost, and there was no Presidenuppermost, and there was no Presidential election to distract attention or tighten the party grip upon the average Republican voter for National effect. . Meantime, at any rate, the National Republican managers are very forcibly reminded that they have no easy task before them, and that if Mr. Taft is to be elected there must be a great stirring up all through the Republican line. oublican line.

# British Gift for Mr. Roosevelt.

British Gift for Mr. Hoosevelt.

Birmingham (England) Post.

A movement has been started, I hear among some of our leading sportsmen to present Mr. Roosevelt with some souvenir of his proposed shooting trip next Spring, to British East Africa. after he leaves the White House at Washington, D. C. It is suggested that a sporting gun of British manufacture would be an appropriate object to offer to the retiring President of the United States, and it seems very likely that States, and it seems very likely that the gift will untimately take this form, and that the gun will reach Mr. Roose-velt before he lands at Mombass, so that he can use it during his stay in the British protectorate.

### SCORES BRYAN'S BANK PLAN. Writer Says It Is Long Step Toward

KLAMATH FALLS, On. Sept. (To the Editor.)—Mr. Bryan, in his To-peka speech, discussing "Guaranteed Bank Deposits," among other things,

"The United States Government re

quires the deposit of specific security when it entrusts money to a National bank, although it can examine the bank at any time; the state requires security when it deposits money in a bank; the county requires security and the city requires security; even the banks require security from the officials who handle money. Why should the depositor be left to take his chances?" While some might not feel enthusiastic over the plan of "guaranteeing bank deposits," no one can find serious fault with the object to be attained. We will all practically agree with Mr. Bryan that everyone who mand this guarantee even in the absence of any law requiring banks to make the guarantee. No one is criticis-ing Mr. Bryan or anyone for advocating such a system. But there is much objection and criticism as to the Democratic plan of "guaranteeing bank deposits." Why should the patrons of sound banking institutions be compelled to guarantee or insure that depositors in banks of dishonest and speculative offi-cials shall have their money returned to them, when they have nothing to say as to the management, nothing to do with these last-named banks whatever? If Mr. Bryan will advocate that every bank, before it receives a charter to do business or to receive deposits, shall secure some insurance society to insure that every depositor placing money with such bank will receive the amount

of his deposits back, no serious objection could arise to the plan. Then each depositor in such bank, by paying his share of the insurance rate, would be secured against loss. It would be the affair of the patrons of each bank. No nnocent third parties would be com-pelled to step in and make good lesses of dishonest officials. Mr. Bryan in his Topeka discourse evaded the real ob-jection to his plan as pointed out by The plan advocated by the Democrat-

le candidate is an attempt to make the careful depositor, who uses good judg-ment, care and 'kill in his selection of a bank in which to make his deposits stand responsible for the losses of the thriftiess, ignorant or designing pat-It is an attempt to do away with the personal factor of human nature and personal factor of numan nature and place the thriftless, the ignorant and dishonest patrons on a level with the thrifty, intelligent and honest depositor and patron. It is a bold attempt to level all conditions, indirectly confislevel all conditions, indirectly confis-cate private property, make the honest and intelligent individual a prey to the ignorant and victous. It is a long step toward Socialism. Mr. Bryan carefully evades the objection that Mr. Taft has urged to his plan. It does not seem possible that the people will ever take this step toward Socialism, advocated by the Demogratic party. by the Democratic HIRAM F. MURDOCH.

#### FOR WEEKLY PAYMENT. This System Would Check the "Brokerage" Abuse.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 20.-(To the Editor.)-I have been wondering if it ever occurred to anyone, especially those in authority, that there is an chose in authority, that there is an easy method for public employes to evade the money sharks who exact their pound of flesh from their victims whenever misfortune or misman-agement overtakes them. The man who goes to work for the Government as cierk or letter-carrier in the post-office, or the one who is employed by the city in any of its departments, seldom has enough to live upon the first month in which he is so employed and provide the necessary outfit of and provide the necessary outfit of uniform or tools to do his work. It is necessary for him to have some money and before he has drawn his first month's salary he goes to a "broker" and secures a loan to tide him over, fully intending to save out enough to carry him over the second month. If anything should happen to run him short, he goes again and again and

finally gets into the "broker's" clutches a full month and is worse off than when he began. The "broker" knows all about human frailty and realizes his chance of losing a monthly warrant in the end and charges a high per cent for the accommodation. Many who borrow money are not improvi-dent; they sometimes have sickness in their families and their salaries are not great enough to stand much of a siege of that kind, and they seek what to them appears an easy way of stemming the tide, only to find themselves in the whirlpool at last.

Now for the easy solution of the problem: If the Government or city would pay its employes weekly in-stead of monthly there would be no long waits for money by those who earn it. It is, noticeable that wage-earners who get their money every Monday are not hypothecating their wages. They can tide over one week pretty easily, but not one month, and have no reason or incentive to call on a "broker" for fancied assistance. The remedy lies with those in au-thority—those who audit and pay the salaries. It would only require a posting of books and the signing of a payroll once a week instead of once a month to cure the evil and put the shylocks out of business.

E. L. THORPE.

#### Roosevelt Families Costly. La Grande Observer.

Fate seems to have no mercy on the poor. We have no sooner recovered from digging up for school books when the rain requires a round of rubbers. This Rooseveltian idea of large families reads all right in magazine editions of the Sunday papers, but poor "Dad" at certain periods of the year is entitled

#### to some consideration also. VARIOUS PLUNDER.

Mrs. Gramercy—"What do we need for dinner?" Bridget—"Shure, mum, Ol trupped over the rug an' we need a new sat of dishes."—Puck.

She—"Frankly, now, if you had to choose between me and a million, what would you do?" He—"I'd take the million. Then you would be easy."—Life,

"Do you ever do anything to help your wife with her household tasks?" "Sure I do I light the fire every morning." "Ah! And do you carry the coal up?" "X-no. We cook with electricity."—Cleveland Leader. Piper—"The verra pest music I never heard whatever was donn at Jamie MacLauchian's. There was rofteen o' us piper in the wee back parlor, all playin' different chunes. I thought I was floatin' in heaven!"

"Politeness costs nothing," said the man of ready-made wisdom, "I guess," answered Mr. Cumrox, "that you never had any expe-riences with these cafe waiters who regulate their politeness by the size of the tip."— Washington Star.

"Rufus, you old loafer! do you think it's right to leave your wife at the washtub while you pass your time fishing?" "Yas-sah, jedge; 's all right Mah wife don' need no watchin'. She'il sho'ly wuk jes' es hahd es ef Ah wus dar."—Judge.

"He has everything to make a woman happy." "On the contrary, he has nothing but wealth." "Dear me! What more can a woman ask of her husband than that he have wealth!" "That he have brains, beauty, bravery!" "But---" "Or, failing these, heart disease!"—Life.

# On Going Fishing

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE. O YOU ever go fishing? Not primarily to catch fish as do those to m fishing has a significance in pounds and numbers, but for the higher zest of pursuing the wild things of the waters; for the sake of the unspoiled joy of seeking out the spirit of the wilderness? If you do not, your life als vain and empty. You are missing much that is worth the striving and to fish requires

little of the travall of strife. I fish often, not wisely nor too well, for am little learned in the craft of my good friends Izaak Walton and Henry Van Dyke. However, I revel in my occasional visits to the unfettered mountain streams where the trout, wise in their day and generation, defy the ingenuity and duplicity of us to meet and conquer them

in their own battle-ground. The essence of delight lies not in what the fisherman catches, but in the splendid inspiration of his fishing. Just to know the sheer happiness of being out of the world and its sorry scheme of things, is in itself something for which we may

well thank all the gods of fishermen. If you have never whipped a boisterous mountain stream, no matter whether you got five or 50 into your creek, you have missed one of life's best rewards. shouting of the rapids, the soothing prattle of the ripples and the sweet calm of the still pools where Dolly Vardens and Rainbows meet to talks things over, are doubly blessed to the understanding tenant of the city who gets back to the primitive once or twice in his twelvemonth, spent on pavement and between brick walls.

You roll out of your blankets at the

first prying glance of a sun which rises

earlier here where the sky is clean. The

smell of the fir and the spruce in the early morning and the taste of the moun-tain air—surely no nectar of all the vintners since the beginning can equal this. The lust for physical activity, the passion of unrestrained animal energy, such rejoicing as that of a strong man to run a race—these are the sacraments that take hold of one who is deep in the woods, beside a trout stream with his rod and reel as sinews of war, an appreclative mind and a receptive heart to give him comradeship. "This is the forest primeval," he says to himself, be he ever so little learned; and then, naturally, he repeats the rest of it about the nurmuring pines and the hemlocks." Then his hours have come. The day grows toward maturity. Your rivals, the fishing birds, leave the stream to you and no matter how fortunate have been you casts now you east in vain. His Masas ty the Trout takes a midday siesta and none of your "royal coachmen," "brown hackles" or "professors" lure him from the eddies where there is repose after a fighting of the cascades' foam. in your line and wallow in the luxury of the sun-kissed silences. Your eyes and your thoughts go a-rambling. As far as the vision can carry into the sister blue of the sky, twin to the water's blue, an eagle, ever restless and defiant monarch, soars, unconsciously majestic, typical of the high, cloud-scaling aspirations of the soul. An humble kingfisher, or loon, em blematic of the practical every-day, skims the surface of the stream on a chance for

an unwary meal-veritable feathered Micawbers waiting for something to turn up. Fint on your back you lie, the sm of your pipe mingling with the myriad perfumes of the wild. Your eyes grow heavy and the spell of the unfretted land works its will with you. When you awaken, the shadows have grown gro tesquely long and the breath of the wind cold. The riffles look dark and are broken by the breeze. It is time to fish again, "A light fly will be the thing," von say, and the virile five-pounder that takes your second cast and leaps for freedom proves that you are learning the blandishing arts of the angler. He makes a game fight, does that five-po keeps your nerves tingling and your resinging for full ten minutes. Then, after heartbreaking uncertainty he makes long, swinging circle which returns you 20 yards of line, and your trout sulks in the shelter of a mighty rock to think it over. Follows an eternity of anxiety, for no power on earth short of explosive can eat him if he holds to his advantage. But the folly of fish is like unto the folly of wise men, and so Sir Knight Five-Pounder, in shining armor and with pen-nons flying dashes from his citadel on forlorn hope. He has missed his calcu

lations, as has many a general before him, and, after a few "last-ditch" dem constructions he is in shallow water, thanks to the rod, the slik and the loyal reel. A moment later he is a prisoner of war in your basket and the waters wherein he was overlord will know him no forever. It is enough to have conquered this mighty one, and you are well content and as you climb the crusted boulders and scale the mossy palisades which lie between you and the endless tree-field you feel in your heart the triumph of Napoleon at Wagram. By the time yo

get back to camp it is sundown and the bacon is a-frying in the pan. The firelight already gleams hospitably through the aisles of the forest. Later you know there will be a bed of seductive fir bows and a long, undreaming sleep under the night and the stars and the lofty canopy of the encompassing forest. "Good-night, Fisherman! Happy Fish-

erman, thrice-fold is your luck, even though it be only what the unskillful and unregenerate call 'fisherman's luck.'

#### Highest Restaurant in the World. Chicago Dispatch.

What is probably the highest res taurant in the world has been opene at the Elsmeer Station of the Jungfray Railway in Switzerland. It is situated 10,000 feet above sea level, close to the summit of the mountains. The food is not cooked by means of ordinary fuel but by electricity generated by th Lutschine Waterfall, deep down in the valley below. The cooking is done of the principle of the so-called "Papinian Digester," as, owing to the rarefaction of the sir at that great altitude water boils much more quickly and would evaporate before cooking the food with an expenditure of 30 kilowatts of electrical energy it is possible to prepare a five-course dinner for a party of 100 persons in a very short time. The guests are accommodated in large hall hewn out of the solid rock and heated by electricity.

# That's Different.

Boston Herzik, Ind-Dem.

If Mr. Bryan can support himself handsomely, giving more than half of his time to gratuitous work, and las aside \$150,000 in a few years, how ions will it take him to accumulate more money than any man ought to be all lowed to possess, according to his own economics?