Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, bubscription Rates—Invariably in Advance. (By Mall.)

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 310-312 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1908.

WILLIN' TO PLEASE.

Impression seems to be growing that Mr. Bryan is losing ground chiefly as a consequence of his vacilitations on public questions, growing out of his desire to fall in with every turn or phase of thought or opinion that might promise him votes. In 1896 and in 1900 he had definite aims which he has now completely abandoned. Taft's criticisms on this subject are direct and pungent. Bryan has a new lot of principles-his old stock having been rejected-and is

In a statement made in Philadelphin, last week! he said "I do not desire the Government ownership of rallways." He had only predicted that "government ownership will follow if the railways prevent regula-

This is disingenuous. In August, 1906, Mr. Bryan landed in New York from his journey round the world. eption was tendered him at Madison-Square Garden, where (needless to say) he made a speech. In that speech (August 20, 1906) he said:

I have reached the conclusion that ther will be no permanent relief on the railroad guestion from discrimination between indi-viduals and between places, and from ex-tertionate rates, until the railroads are the property of the Government and operated by the Government in the interests of the

This disturbed the Democracy of New York a great deal. There was vigorous protest. Mr. Bryan followed his declaration with this explanatory statement, designed to meet the objection to centralized power "I favor the Federal ownership of the trunk lines only and the state ownership of all of the rest of the railroads."

Protests from influential sources in his party were vigorous and of long Mr. Bryan, to meet continuance. wrote a letter (April 6, 1907,) to the Wall Street Journal, in which he said:

For is years after my entrance into National politics I hoped for effective railroad legislation and was brought reluctantly to the belief that Government ownership furnished the only satisfactory remedy for the discrimination, rebains and extortions practised by the railroads and for the corruption which they have brought into politics.

I shall assist as far as I am able to test regulation under as favorable conditions as can be created, but, having reached the conclusion that, in the end, regulation will be found ineffective, I have stated that conclusion. For 14 years after my entrance into Na

Yet he is now as little disposed to press this subject as to insist further on free coinage of silver, and even goes so far as to say: "I do not desire Government ownership of railways." Evidently he is "willin' to please."

SOME EFFECTIVE TRUTHS.

At Cincinnati Mr. Taft used severe language in speaking of his rival for the Presidency. There may be much truth but there is little suavity in his remark that "Mr. Bryan's history is a record of failures from beginning to end," and if the facts were not forthcoming to support it Mr. Bryan would have just ground for complaint, Unfortunately for him the facts are abundant. Of course it is rather unfair first to deprive Mr. Bryan of the opportunity to administer public affairs and then blame him for not having administered them. He has always been eager enough in all conscience to take upon himself duties, even the weightlest, but his political opponents have refused to gratify his desire, so that his lack of experience may in a certain sense be called their ult and not his; still the lack exists and, as Mr. Taft well says, in putting him into office the country would be trying an experiment which is risky This want of administrative experience, we take it, is the first and most serious failure which Mr. Taft refers to in Mr. Bryan's career.

But it is not the only one. Bryan, in spite of his studies in economics and politics, seems never to have found a single principle which he was prepared to abide by through thick and thin. Mr. Taft puts it that for twelve years "he has been hunting for an issue upon which to achieve the Presidency," and that during that time his record has been one "of repudiation, of negotiation and of run ning away from National responsi-There may be one exception possibly to Mr. Bryan's uniform habit of taking up an issue, handling it delicately until he thinks he knows what the public will say to it and then dropping it like a hot poker. That exception, if it is an exception, is free silver. To this delusion Mr. Bryan clung with a grip which was enacious in direct proportion to folly and he may still cleave to the forlorn idol. If he does it is the only god he has not forsaken. How much nore respectable his position would be now had he taken a consistent upon the government owner-

ship of the railroads. When Bryan first came back from his famous tour around the world he said with gay nonchalance, that in his opinion regulation of the railroads would not work and the Government must ultimately purchase and run them. A very considerable body public opinion agrees with it and if Mr. Bryan had been a statesman instead of a fisher for approbation he would have stood by his utterance when it was once out of his mouth. would have massed his evidence and arrayed his facts and tried his best to bring the majority of his countrymen around to his way of thinking But that is not Mr. Bryan's method. He made his speech for government ownership and then waited for the echoes. The echoes came back not in its almost certain result. Is it not time

pated, but in hoarse rebuke. Scarcely a single newspaper agreed with him, and, frightened out of his wits, he straightway began to hedge, explain and repudiate. His repudiation has gradually grown more and more emphatic until today he actually avers that he never said what he did at Castle Garden. This is not the con-

duct of a man who is to be trusted. It is not the attitude of one who, were he in the White House, would adopt a policy which he had deliberately reasoned out and fight for it to the end. If Mr. Bryan were President would be not hesitate, tergiversate and repudiate exactly as he does when he is only a candidate? What reason is there to expect a total change in his from weak pliability to stern steadfastness? Even upon the tariff, which ought

to be the backbone of the Democratic fight this Fall, Mr. Bryan speaks with reservation. He impresses one as being only half in earnest and ready to withdraw his remarks at the first hint of criticism. In his struggle to appear conservative and throw off the garments of radicalism which he wore in his earlier years he has become almost timid. Certainly he is much too eager to purchase support by sacrificing his principles, if he has any principles. It is bad for his prospects also that Mr. Bryan does not see his way to stand vigorously for the postal savings bank law. As Mr. Taft says, this project has been tried the world over and has been successful everywhere.

But Mr. Bryan prefers to advocate the guaranty of deposits, which has not been tried anywhere except in Oklanoma and whose ultimate success even there is still problematic. This choice of a ticklish experiment in preference to a measure whose success is dubitable is characteristic of Mr Bryan. He loves the hypothetical, the alluring, the vague and seems almost to cherish a dislike for those devices which experience has found to be irrefragably safe. To make an effective campaign Mr. Taft need only continue to tell the plain truth about his oppo

SUNDAY CLOSING AGAIN.

cinnati.

nent's record exactly as he did at Cin-

District Attorney Cameron is indignant that any one should suspect that he is invoking the Sunday law against the bootblack stand, the candy store the ice cream stand and various other harmless and useful occupations at the instance of the liquor-seller Naturally. But it may be remarked that the suspicion is general though The Oregonian will not say that it is vell-founded. The Oregonian knows nothing of any friendly relations of the Attorney with the liquorsellers. It only knows that there has een no public demand for enforce ment of unnecessary and all-but-forgotten blue laws, and it can only surmise, as a large part of the public surmises, that the liquor dealers might have a strong incentive for endeavoring to make the whole Sunday-closing business odious by putting the publi o great inconvenience or annoyance through its general operation.

No one will find fault with the District Attorney for doing his duty. . By all means let him do his duty. But what is his duty? If it shall be to put the bootblacks, cigar dealers and ice cream, candy and soda water venders out of business, why does he not put an end to Sunday baseball, close up The Oaks, stop the streetcars and call off all manner of Sunday excursions, diversions and amusements not expressly permitted by law? These or some of these, are unquestionably under the ban, if we are to construe our blue laws literally. If we are going into the business of compelling Sunday observance by law, let us go into it right, and not make fish of one trade or occupation and fowl of

Yet perhaps the liquor dealers are not behind this agitation, and perhaps hey do not approve of the virtuous determination of the District Attorney to make a law-observing solitude out of Portland every seventh day The liquor dealers for the most part are men of sense and discretion, and they know that the public wants the saloons closed each Sunday, and will always have them closed; and they know that there is no disposition, or desire, or purpose on the part of this community to make terms or a bargain with them by which the saloon 'lld" may be lifted a single inch. Not an inch so far as Sunday is concerned. Agitation, therefore, is more likely to be the worse than the better for them. They would better let the whole sub ject alone.

A SHORT CROP OF BABIES.

In the public schools of Chicago there are 7,000 fewer children than there were two years ago. By "children" we mean pupils over 7 years of age and under 14. This fact would not be surprising if the population of Chicago had decreased at the same time, but it has not. It has increased rapidly and the attendance at the high schools has about doubled in the interval of two years. What has be-come of the children? The eager reformer will answer that they have een immured in the factories to slave theier lives away, but that is not true. At least it may not be true. The number of youths between 14 and 16 years employed in the factories has largely fallen off. Perhaps children have taken their places but not probably. Illinois has a good child labor law which is more or less rigorously enforced. We shall not discover the missing children in the mills.

The truth is that they have never been born. Race sulcide has been at work in Chicago and its results are just now becoming apparent. The crop of babies which ought to pass the seven-year mark this year is short by seven thousand in Chicago. shall compute the deficit in human life the country over? In his new book, "Together," Robert Herrick repeats the old warning that the Itallans and Huns whom we despise and fear are the people who will surely possess this country within a few generations unless the English stock changes its habits. A race which does not reproduce itself is bound to die out. This fact does not admit of argument. Robert Herrick attributes our paucity of children to our boundless egotism which tolerates no thought of the future and no consideration beyoud the immediate pleasure of the individual. "Egotism." word, is only another name for individualism. We have carried the destructive worship of the individual so far that the death of our race will be

the duicet tones which he had antici- to pause and inquire whether the indisomething to his country and his kind as well as to

MR, TAFT AND THE FRIARS.

The Appeal to Reason for Septem ber 12 devotes pretty nearly the whole of its precious area to berating Mr. Taft for making a peaceable arrangement with the Philippine friars about their lands. That these men of prayer had acquired much real estate by methods which savored somewhat of guile nobody pretends to deny, but their title was legal and Mr. Taft was in no position to dispute it. Seeing the evil which so much land lying in mortmain caused to the country, he took measures to transfer the title to the Government and thence to small peasant holders, much after the fashion of the British government in Ireland of late years. Of course this cost some The Appeal to Reason thinks that this money was worse than wasted. In its opinion Mr. Taft should have confiscated the title of the friars and turned the land directly over to

Had he done so it is by no means certain that any money would have been saved, since the friars, being as shrewd as most people, would have carried their cause into court and probably won it. But there are other grounds for justifying Mr. Taft. measures were directed to the perma-nent extirpation of an old ground of contention in the islands and the establishment of permanent peace To accomplish this end he had to take into consideration many circumstances. The habits of the people, their religious preconceptions, their ways of foing business all entered as factors in the case. Besides that he had to consider the opinion of the civilized world, which would hardly have tolerated an outright plunder of the church. Certainly American opinion would have been strongly against such a proceeding as we can see from the attitude of the public toward recent action of a similar character in France. The United States has sellom been inclined to take much advantage of its conquests in a financial We have generally been willing first to conquer our possesions and then pay for them, and in the Phillipines there was every reason this honorable precedent should have been followed.

MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. Those farmers who are organizing o-operative associations for the more satisfactory marketing of their product will do well to remember that in these days of specialization the pro duction and the marketing of crops are two separate and distinct occupa-This does not mean that producers cannot successfully market their crops without the ald of the muchendemned middleman, but rather that they cannot do so unless some of their number understand marketing or they secure the services of some one who does. To produce a crop on the farm and deliver it to the local buyer requires one kind of knowledge and skill. To get it into the hands of the retail dealer and the consumer ouyer requires one kind of knowledge and ability. It is safe to say that the man who has been trained in the marketing of goods would fail as often if he ventured into the field of produc ion as the trained producer would if he undertook the work of marketing.

In the marketing of commercial products, such as grain, hops, apples, prunes, canned fruits, etc., there are many steps and proceedings which are simple enough to the man familiar with them, but intricate and complicated to the novice. If every Western seller had an anxious buyer awaiting him in the East with money in his hand ready to pay for the goods, there would be nothing difficult about marketing any kind of crop. But buyers are seldom, if ever, in such an attitude. In the first place, they usually make buying contracts before the market, this traffic goods are shipped, and even before they have been produced. For that eason it is necessary for them to know something of the character and esponsibility of the sellers with whom they are to deal. They must know whether they can rely upon the seller to deliver the goods, for they in turn must make selling contracts. They nust know whether the seller can be depended upon to deliver goods of prescribed quality. A buyer prefers to deal with an old-established firm. and is not likely to deal with a new concern, except in a small way.

But, even if the Eastern buyer is anxious, he does not stand ready to pay cash. He wants an opportunity examine the goods, and then thirty, sixty or ninety days in which to remit And this is where knowledge on the part of the seller becomes important. The Western seller must know that the firm contracting with him wil accept goods when delivered according to agreement, and that he can and will pay the money. The seller not only must know the market now existing for the products he has to dispose of, but he must have the ability to find new markets. He must be a fairly good judge of market conditions and know when to divert goods from one market to another-when to sell and when not to sell. Of course all men make mistakes in this particular, but the man who errs too frequently has a short existence in the business world. Those who err the least are they who have built up a business slowly and have learned the various steps by experlence.

Farmers can very likely market their crops without patronizing that class of dealers known as "middlemen," but they cannot avoid all or a major part of the toll the middleman has been wont to collect. Some one must pay the telegraph bills, and they are not small. Some one must maintain an office and office force. Some one must pay the cost of advertising Some one must bear the loss of goods that spoil before delivery. If the pro-ducer does not pay the "middleman" for doing this, he must bear the expense himself through an employed agent. If the middleman has been making an unconscionable profit, as has undoubtedly been the case in many instances, the producer can save this if he can employ a competent man to do the marketing for him. be remembered, however, that if there middlemen who exact an unreasonable profit, there are also managers who will find a way to pocket some profits in addition to their salaries. There are honest middlemen just as there are honest men who can be em ployed as managers of co-operative

All this is not said with a purpose life. Just a few,

te discourage those who are undertaking the marketing of their products through organizations of producers, but rather with a desire to promote the ultimate success of such prises. No man is a friend of farmers if he encourages them to plunge blindly into an occupation of which they have no practical knowledge. word of caution may prove of im-mense value. Co-operative marketing organizations have succeeded in the past and will succeed in the future, but it is safe to say that wherever one has been a success the credit is due to a man who understands the busi-

ness of marketing and who was faithful to his trust. It is an old saying that a shoemaker should stick to his last, and while this is true, it does not preclude him from buying his leather where he can buy it the cheapest and sell his shoes where he can get the highest price. And when, by pursuing such policy, he has built up such a large producing enterprise that he needs a arger market, the old adage does not forbid him to employ a traveling sales nan. But it would be folly for the shoemaker himself to go out on the road as a drummer after he had spent twenty or thirty years in the occupation of making shoes. He could bet-ter afford to stay at home and supervise the work of his factory and let an experienced seller do the market-

ing. Any intelligent farmer can shoe his horses himself and save the blacksmith's bill, but as a general rule it would not be good for the horses' feet nor in the end profitable for the farmer. In the time he would spend preparing and putting on the shoes he could give his potato patch an extra cultivation and increase the yield enough to pay the blacksmith's bill But, though it would not pay a farmer to do his own blacksmithing, it is quite possible that it would pay a community of farmers to hire a blacksmith by the year to shoe all their horses and keep all their tools in repair. The fact that this is not the common practice indicates, but does not prove, that it is not the best If all the facts were known, it might appear that in general "middle extort no more from farmers than blacksmiths do.

There is something more than a suspicion that Mayor Lane, aided by his faithful servitor, Tom Greene, is after the scalp of Fire Chief Campbell. It would seem that Mr. Greene ought to have all that he can attend to in the Police Departwhich is in the line of his particular duty as a member of the Executive Board; but he is moved, nevertheless, to go out of his way as a "private citizen" to pry into the affairs of the fire department. There is a fire committee that is supposed to look after the fire department, and does look after it, if the present state of real efficiency of that department evidence; so it would seem that the Mayor ought to look to the committee for investigation and report on all matters, and, if they are not forthcoming, or when forthcoming are not satisfactory, he should discharge the committee. But this community beleves, nevertheless, that Chief Campbell is a good man and a capable firefighter and he should not be displaced for any whimsical personal reason or for any political reason, or for reason except inefficiency or dishonesty.

Colonel Holabird, of San Francisco, has been sent to Coos Bay by Mr. Harriman to gather data regarding the prospective traffic for a railroad. In coal and lumber Coos Bay can supply an enormous traffic, and the Harriman representative will have no difficulty in securing full particulars. The there is any uncertainty is the time in which it will become available. If the demand for the two great staples cannot be met by a supply nearer the diately available for the railroad to Coos Ray. If mills and mines already in operation are supplying all de mands, the traffic in these special commodities will not be immediately available. And there you are.

The captain who has just lost a fine ship and witnessed the death by the wreck of 110 men, will be pardoned for excitable language, especially when he believes that his ship and passengers might have been saved. For that rea son the public will withhold judgment on the tug captains who are now ac cused by the master of the lost Star of Bengal with cowardice when the vessel struck. The Alaskan coast is a bad place in a storm for either ships or tugs, and an investigation may not show the accused tugboat captains in so unfavorable a light as they now appear.

Electric cars running at high speed meet with the same difficulty that is experienced by steam cars when they try to pass on the same track. collision near Philadelphia yesterday resulted in wrecking both cars and injuring fifty passengers, some of them fatally. A heavy fog is given as the reason for the disaster, but an investigation will probably show either that the company was negligent in not providing block signals, or the motormen were careless in disregarding them.

How to carry the state for Bryan on the registration as it stands is a puzzle to our perturbed brethren, unless they concede that the registration is false. And for Chamberlain's sake they have been fighting for the integrity of the registration.

If there had been no false state ments in the registration, no lying, no perjury, what show have Bryan's supporters in Oregon to carry the state for him? Yet they say they expect to carry it. Brethren, is anybody lying? Has anybody Hed?

"Mr. Goodwin has no grounds for divorce against me," says Maxine He ought to have, in the fact Elliott. that she was lost to all proper sensibility when she consented to live some years as his wife with a sot like Goodwin.

Karosene seems to be penetrating and permeating as well as persuasive Then, too, it is smelly.

Behold how great a fire a little

Standard Oil kindleth! The campaign shows some signs of That is Wall-Street Opinion-Condiions in Other States.

Raymond's New York Letter to Chicago Tribune, Sept. 18. Opinion here in New York City amons the average people on the streets, in the parber shops and elsewhere is that Hughes will be beaten, but Taft and Sherman will carry the state. It is worth while remembering the same people here in New York City insisted four years ago posevelt would be defeated in New York because of his personal unpopularity in

Governor Hughes is likely to be elected n spite of the personal prejudice against nim of a large class of Republicans and Democrats here in New York City. He is peing opposed most strenu course, by the whole sporting element This includes not only the gamblers themselves, but the saloon men, men about town, barbers, small business men and that infinite class which believes that a city is prosperous only when it is wide open. They are all against him, just as the Wall-street crowd was against Roosevelt four years ago.

It is a matter of record that Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, who has been nominated by the Democrats to run gainst Hughes, gave the benefit of his tie vote to the anti-gambling movement. He is, however, on the ticket which was put up by Tammany Hall and the state Democratic machine and he will unquestionably get the full Democratic vote of the state. On the other hand, Hughes is opular with the great mass of the people, and the reports coming into headquarters indicate he will be elected by a majority of not less than 50,000, with the chances this margin may be multiplied two or three times.

There is not as yet anything to indicate any of the New England States is at all doubtful so far as the National ticket is concerned. The prohibition issue in Maine has been settled. The New Hampshire local fight is a lively one, but it does not seem to have involved the National ticket in any way. The only two New England States where there are any doubts as to the result are Connecticut and Rhode Island.

There is a fair chance the Democrata may elect their Governor in Rhode Island. There is a much smaller chance the Rens may lose the state ticket in Connectiout.

Representative Lilley, the Republican candidate for Governor, was vociferously repudiated in the lower house of Congress at its last session. Nevertheless, it is known Lilley has been a vigorous opponent of a number of questionable corporations, and, although he did not make good on his charges regarding the building of submarine boats, everybody knows there is a scandal in regard to their construction the true inwardness of which has not yet been made public. The best information coming to headquarters from both Connecticut and Rhode Island is that they will give their electoral votes for Taft and Sherman in spite of the erious fight on the state ticket.

New Jersey Republicans of promi with whom I have talked in the last few days say their state is reliably and absolutely Republican. There will be a fight in two of the Congressional districts, and the liquor question has precipitated an uncertain condition. In no event, they say, will the electoral vote be given other than to the Republican candidate. Bryan is no stronger in New Jersey than he was 12 years ago, when McKinley carried it by nearly 90,000 votes.

Delaware is still uncertain. The Reublicans think they are sure to win the three electoral votes of the state, but Mr. Bryan is going into Delaware on the theory that the state is doubtful. Thus far the Republicans have no reports which would indicate they are in danger of losing any of the electoral votes of New England and the Middle States, and one has to progress as far away as Maryland before arriving at a state which is admitted to be in doubt and which Mr. Bryan has a fair chance of carrying.

New York Sun.

Maine, hard-headed Maine that used to be sits meekly at the feet of Oregon or should we say Switzerland? abracadabra the initiative and referendum is to save Maine. The voters cried for it last Monday and they got it, strange as it looks among the Dirigos. The legislature may be described as provisional. A law passed by it is not a law until it is ninety days old. Upon petition of 10,000 voters within that time. It can be suspended until subelection. A petition of 12,000 voters enables them to offer a law to the legislature. If the Legislature won't have it, the proposed law is returned, un-amended, to the people. If the Legis-lature proposes amendments, it is for the people to take or leave them or any

the people to take or leave them or any of them, as it pleases.

We suppose that it would be easy enough to get 10,000 or 12,000 voters in Maine or anywhere else to sign a petition in favor of the decapitation and disembowelling of all redheaded and discinctive that is a reduced of the state, or to drown Bert Fernald in Portland harbor. Maine has put an end to representative governent so far as she is concerned. the Legislature continues to meet, it ist be out of regard for the feelings the hotel and boarding-house keepers of Augusta.

This Lineup Elects Bryan LA GRANDE, Sept. 22 .- (To the

Editor.)-In an editorial in Saturday's issue of The Oregonian, in discussing the York Herald's forecast Presidential election, you state: "If the Democrats do not carry New York, they will almost certainly not elect Bryan."

As shown by the Heraid's table, Oregon is placed in the sure Republican column. Conditions are such in this state that while it may go Republican by not to exceed 10,000 plurality, yet Bryan may carry the state. It is not sure Republican by any means, and should be placed in the doubtful column. Transferring Oregon to the doubtful column of the Heraid's forecast would leave: Republicans 202. Democrats 161-or 81 short of Heans 202, Democrats 161-or 81 short of the necessary 242 electoral votes; and doubtful, 120, as follows; Colorado 5, Indiana 15, Maryland Minnesota 11, Montana 2, Nebraska New York 29, Oregon 4, Utah 3, Sou Dakota 4, Wisconsin 13, West Virginia Bakota 4, wisconsist is, west virgina 1. If Bryan should carry all the doubtful states except New York, he would have it electoral votes to be added to his sure 181, giving him exactly the necessary 242.

J. W. KNOWLES.

32 Fat Men Weigh 8007 Pounds. Meriden (Conn.) Dispatch. The total weight of the 32 fat men at

the annual barbecue of the Connecticut Fat Men's Association at Lake Compounce was \$807 pounds. The largest man present was Daniel S. Wadsworth, of Hartford, the president of the Asso-ciation, who at his last weighing tipped the scales at 410 pounds. He was re-elected, and James A. Hynes, a Water-bury heavyweight, was made treasurer. Minton A. Norton, of Plainville begins his eighth term as secretary.

WILL HUGHES LOSE NEW YORK! CLEVELAND'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL Review of His Remarks on Bryan and

Mis Campaigu. New York Evening Post, Ind. New York Evening Post, Ind.
Richard Olney's statement on the
lessues of the campaign, in this morning's World, is largely based on the argument that the reckless and radical
pollelos of the Republican party call for
rebuke at the voters' hands in the coming election, and for the transfer of executive power to the Democrats. On
this proposition, taken alone, we hardly
need say that Mr. Olney's reasoning is
strons. But when he affirms that the
defeat of Mr. Taft and the election of
Mr. Bryam would "do much toward
bringing to their senses the ultra-radical Mr. Brynn would "do much toward bringing to their senses the ultra-radical elements of both parties," we wholly fall to follow him. Mr. Oiney himself has no little trouble with the Bryan personality, and all that he is able to say regarding that agile candidate is in the nature of sensory for radicalism. Of garding that agile candidate is in the nature of apology for radicalism. Of the candidate's ardent championship of the immunity of labor unions from the legal responsibility incurred by other people, he remarks: "It is not unthinkable that Mr. Bryan's habits, training and career have not qualified him to wisely estimate the true place and the vital importance of the injunction power as yeared in English and American vital importance of the injunction power as vested in English and American courts." Of the Government ownership fad, we are told that Bryan's 1905 declaration has "the redeeming feature of demonstrating that Bryan at least has the courage of his convictions"—a statement, by the way, which must have been written before the candidate's effort, a written before the candidate's effort, a day or two ago, to get away from his earlier position by declaring that he never meant to take it. The gist of the whole argument, so far as concerns the Democratic nominee himself, is that direcumstances probably will so far chain him down, in case of his election, that he can do no harm in office.

him down, in case of me election, that he can do no harm in office.

This argument, of which one hears much from other people than Mr. Giney, does not impress us. To elect a dangerous man to the highest office in the country because we will somehow, during the next four years, be able to check his political activities, is not to apply the rules of prudence or common sense. political activities, is not to apply rules of prudence or common sense. follow this up, as Mr. Olnsy does, by argument that the country is "pin-for rest," and that this is the way get it, is to make large demands on pulsar forgetfulness or credulity. The uple fact of the situation, known to voters by a long and painful experience, is that Bryan is a flighty politic ready to embrace the wildest of ence, is that Bryan is a flighty politi-cian, ready to embrace the wildest of economic notions when it seems to serve the purposes of a canvass, and either intellectually unable to master the prob-lems involved or unwilling to oppose a popular crass which promises to bring votes. Mr. Olney, a staunch defender of sound money, has no word to say on of sound money, has no word to say on Bryan's past vagaries on the question. For ourselves, we consider that part of Bryan's history as fundamentally important. Increased production of gold may very well have obliterated free-silver-coinage as a practical issue in the politics of the day, but it does not obliterate the mental qualities which have led Mr. Bryan into vehement support of this and nearly every other unsound money doctrine. With what Mr. Oliney has to say on the desirability of a check to one-party domination in the United States, we are cordially in agreement. There is, however, some responsibility incurred by the opposition party, on occasions of this sert, to propose a safe and proper candidate of their own as the alternative to such domination.

SUCCESS IN ALFALFA GROWING.

In Western Oregon, the Experimental Stage Has Long Since Been Passed. CORVALLIS, Or., Sept. 22 .- (To the

Editor.)—An announcement was made at the close of our recent State Fair that the National Department of Agriculture is about to undertake experi-ments in the growing of alfaifa in the Williamette Vailey. This declura-tion is certainly amusing if nothing Perhaps the Department of Agriculture has not yet learned that Ore-gon has shaken off her lethargy and no longer suffers from chronic fuertia as to her agricultural interests, no has learned that the spirit of agricul has learned that the spirit of agricul-tural progress is abroad in the land. The facts are, the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station began the experimental growing of alfalfa in the Willamette Valley 15 years ago, and has demonstrated conclusively that al-falfa can be successfully grown under proper cultural methods upon practially all of the well-drained soil of the valley. For the past eight years be Experiment Station has been grow-ng alfalfa on a practical scale. One cally all of the well-drained soil of the valley. For the past eight years the Experiment Station has been growill steadily grow in popular strength, many Republicans, now disgruntled, will ing alfalfa on a practical scale. One field in the past seven years has been cut 25 times and the 26th crop is now ready to be harvested. This alfalfa has been mainly fed green to the college dairy herd, but the field has vielded in the seven years the equive lent of over 40 tons of cured hay per

Not only has the Experiment Station positively demonstrated the practica-bility of growing aifalfa in the Wil-lamette Valley, but has also done a large amount of promotion work. Through the co-operation of the Southern Pacific Ratiroad Company, who granted free transportation for one season, the Experiment Station was able to ship over 80 tons of alfalfa inculated soil free of cost to the nearest railroad station to the farmer. In all, during the past five years, the Experi-ment Station has delivered gratuitously to the railroad depot at Corval-lis over 120 tons of inoculated soil which was distributed to 300 farmers. In addition to this the Station has distributed considerable seed and the Southern Pacific Company has like-wise distributed a large quantity of seed for experimental growing. The Experiment Station has issued

bullaring containing information on the growing of alfalfa. These bul-etins aggregated 16,000 copies. The Southern Pacific Company has also ismed two valuable bulieting replete with practical information on the growing of alfalfa in the Willamette Valley, written by Hon. W. W. Cotton. Thus it will be seen that the Experiment Station and the Southern Pacific Company have done much work for the introduction of alfalfa into Western Oregon.

There is no question as to the cossful growing of alfalfa in the Wil-lamette Valley under the cultural me-thods which have been determined by these extensive experiments, and fully described in the bulletins above tioned. In fact the crop is already as suming commercial proportions; sev eral individual growers have this sea son produced from 50 to 100 tons o The experiment Station alfalfa hay. has tested practically every variety of alfalfa known, but so far the common variety which has been grown on this Coast for a number of years has given

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,

The Democratic Platform of New York.

New York World, Dem.
It is a platform for the protection of Wall-street gamblers for the protection of insurance criminals; for the protection of traction thieves; for the protection of Ryan-Harriman steekprotection of Ryan-Harriman stock-obbers; for the protection of rich taxdodgers; for the protection of preda-tory corporations. It is a betrayal of Democratic principles; it is a betrayal of the Democratic party; it is a betrayal of the Democratic masses.

Another Delusion of Ratio. New York Evening Sun. "Nine-tenths of the Republican farm

Nine-tenths of the Republican farm-ers," says Mr. Bryan, "are with the Democrats on public questions." Mr. Bryan must admit that these farmers have a queer way of showing their sympathies when they go to the polla-Those "nine-tenths" look like what Governor Hughes calls "another delu-sion of ratio."

PERSONAL TRIUMPH OF HUGHES. wspaper Comment on Choice of New York Republicans for Governor.

Boston Herald, Ind.
What do the wobling resolutions of the New York Republicans amount to, anyway? Hughes is the platform.

Remarkable Personal Triumph Baltimore Sun, Dem-Tart.

The renomination of Governor Hughes under the elecumstances and in the face of the bitter hostility of the leading politicians of his party is a remarkable personal triumph. It is probable his re-election will be bitterly opposed. The op-position in his own party may be strong enough to bring about the defeat of the Governor by forming alliances which may not impair the strength of the Re-publican National ticket.

Citizenship Wins Over Partisanship.

New York Evening Mail. Bep.
The Republican State Convention at Saratoga placed Governor Hughes mame at the head of the state ticket because it had to do so—not because it wanted to do so. His nomination was a triumph of citizenship over partisanship; his election will be the same. His campaign is tion will be the same. His campaign is not a Republican party affair; it belongs to the people. Upon them his ejection will depend, precisely as his nomination did.

The People Rule; Bosses Don't.

Chicago Record-Herald, Rep.
Governor Hughes has been renoutnated by the people, and renounlated on
his record. Irrespective of the National
significance of his nomination, the people of New York are to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of the long
and uncertain struggle. The election of
Hughes would mean the clinching and Hughes would mean the clinching and legical extension of the Rughes policies as exemplified by the public service act, the suppression of racetrack gambling, the improved child-labor law, the opposition to graft and corruption in every form.

His Own Record Fights for Him.

His Own Record Fights for Him.

Indianapolia Star, Rep.

The people wanted Governor Hughes, but they wanted him because he is the man he is. He had proved himself to them, had convinced them by acts rather than words that he has the courage and determination to do the thing he believes to be right, no matter what the opposition, and that he does it because it is right and not from a selfish motive. Primarily he is himself responsible for his remomination, though be made no effort to secure the honor and was, indeed, indifferent to it.

Mr. Hughes Can Carry the State,

New York Evening Post, Ind. The renomination of Governor Hughes must be recknoed as one of the most must be reckoned as one of the meet significant political events of the last quarter century. It is a sheer triumph of naked principle, and as such it must mightly strengthen the forces of good government. Politicians have discovered that Mr. Hughes is the one man who enjoys such popular confidence that he can command the independent vote, carry the state, and by his immense prestige strengthen the National ticket not only in New York, but also in the West.

Will Not Fall of Re-Election

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind-Tuft.
Those who think that the President
has too earnestly proclaimed his preference for the Governor should not forget that Mr. Roosevelt is employed in gauging public sentiment without regard to party limitations. The lesson of Mr. Hughes' campaign two years ago is that a candidate of courage, sincerity and in-dependence can secure his own election while the machine-made tail of his ticket years down to defeat. We do not believe roes down to defeat. We do not believe goes nown to defeat. We do not believe that the Governor will fail of ro-election this year simply because of the enmittes he has made in fathfully and fearlessly discharging what he held to be his duty to the people of the state.

Makes an Irresistible Appeal.

New York Globe, Rep.
Many are the parallelisms between
the circumstances surrounding the third
Presidential nomination of Grover Cleveland and the second Gubernatorial nomination of Charles E. Hughes. It may be freely conceded that in many in-stances Governor Hughes has made mis-takes, but the essential mental and moral soundness of the man is acknowledged even by those incensed against him. He

Cultured Chanler Hasn't a Chance

Baltimore American, Rep.
New York set aside party distinctions when it made choice of the present Governor. The preponderating issue was that of good government. The voters that of good government. The voters demanded a reformer and elected him. The undeviating course of Mr. Hughes has won the approval of every supporter. The very fact that the bosses of his own party sought to oust him from power has party sought to see that won for him the election. Mr. Hughes is in no sense a politician. He is a public servant of the highest type. It is difficult to see what chance the cultured Chanler, who lacks the personal force and high intelce of Mr. Hughes, can have against the Republican nomine

Mr. Hughes Is His Own Man

Mr. Hughes Is His Own Man
Washington Star, Ind.-Taft.
It has been made plain that in office
Mr. Hughes is his own man. The state
gets the benefit of his best abilities,
which are of a high order. He is one
of the best specimens of the unbossed
executive the country has ever known.
He wears his own hat, and does his
own thinking under it. Mr. Chanier,
clean and attractive as he is, has had
little experience in affairs. If elected
he will owe his place to Charles F. Murphy and Finsy Conners, and they are he will owe his place to Charles F. Mur-phy and Fingy Conners, and they are the sort of men to assert themselves. The issue is Hughes against the Demo-cratic muchine. Do the people want an-other term of the man now serving them, or a change, with the office of Governor probably put into the holding company of Murphy and Conners?

Dying, Has Vision of Other World. Newark (N. J.) Dispatch to the New York Press. That Mrs. Margaret Van Horn in the

That Mrs. Margaret Van Horn in the few minutes preceding her death had a glimpse of a world to which she was going, where loved ones awaited her, is the firm belief of members of her family, who were at her bedside when she afterward died in her home.

A few minutes before Mrs. Van Horn died her face brightened, and, with a look of recognition, she cried "Alice!" That was the name of a child who died several years ago. She also murmured the names of others who had died. Almost at the moment of dissolution she spread out her arms and exchained: "Face to face, Jesus, my maker!"

Face to face, Jesus, my maker!" Other incidents in Mrs. Van Horn's Other incidents in Mrs. Van Horn's last hours were unusual. On the day before she died she called her children to her bedside, and, racked with pain and scarcely able to speak, prayed for relief. As they were gathered about her, still on their knees, she cried out: "The pain has gone!"

From that moment she did not appear to suffer and the end came in

pear to suffer and the end came in

Is Tils a "Knock" at Congress!

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The American Medical Journal finds that there is more lockjaw in Illinois than in any part of the United Staffes. Although the mortality rate is not exceptionally low in the District if Columbia, there is less lockjaw to population in Washington than anywhere, especially during the Winter and Spring.