The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as escription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.) Included, and year, included, six months included, three months included, ohe month Sunday, one year Sunday, six months. Sunday, three months Sunday, one month. Weekly, one yest (By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year 9.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month.... . 15 How to Bernit Send postoffer money fer, express order or personal check on ur local bank. Stamps, coin or currency at the sender's risk. Give postoffice ad-ses in full, including county and state.

Easiern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-th Special Agency—New York, rootes 45-Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 ribuse building.

FORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1608

"INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE."

What men call campaign expense appear to be necessary; and hence mpaign contributions are solicited and welcomed by all parties. Mr. Bryan's committee rejoices in the contribution of some \$90,000, or thereabout, secured through the appeal of newspapers that support him. nonpartisan Bryan newspaper The Portland is in this business, with the

Whether an account of the contributlons should be made public before after election is a matter of some debate, but not an important mat-Taft says that publication of the names of contributors before election would be a disclosure of party preference which many men-whether the sums given be large or small-would not want to make, and moreover that candidates would be subject to the unjust suspicion that they were under the control or influence of those mak ing the contributions. These object tions belong to the same line as the argument for secret ballot. Publication after election, as Taft says, will be an effective guard against favoritism by officials to contributors to the

However, it isn't important. What is surprising is that any man professing the purity of Bryan's principle should want a campaign fund. What for? The newspapers furnish, without other charge than their subscription price, the daily campaign matter of all parties. What is one party or another to do, legitimately, with big sums of money?

But Bryan breaks here into one of his petulant moods, and says that Taft's statement on this aubject is 'an insult to the intelligence of the Coming from such source this is worth notice.

What is Bryan's entire political career, what has it been, but an insuit to the intelligence of the voters This is the reason why the voters have always turned him down. What so great insult to the intelligence of the voters ever was offered as the attempt to persuade them that they could profit by debasement of money or government ownership of the railroads, or the loose, half-socialistic ideas that run through the whole of Bryan's political schemes?

The platitudinous pretender of the Platte has been insulting the intellirence of the voters these many years. In most things he talks about he merely a charlatan or mountebank, and he never can be anything elseif he should become President of the United States. It always has been recognized as a mistake to suppose that a mere spouter was a great man.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST PRIMARY.

Scores of defeated candidates all spent from a few hundreds to many thousands of dollars in an effort to win office are now in a position to offer indisputable evidence that the poor man has no show to secure office under the direct primary law. The result of the first primary election in Washington not only demonstrated that in nearly every case the man won who spent the most money, but it also proved quite conclusively that in some cases the winners lacked many of the qualifications for the office that were possessed by the losers. The Washington direct prilaw contains no such provision as the sucred Statement No. 1, under which Democrats ride into office in Oregon by the ald of Republican votes, but as a stand-off for that provision, it has the second choice vote which, in the contest just closed, has proven a perfect success in landing in nomination a number of candidates who on a straight first choice vote of the people would not have got within

The prestige of the office, as under the old regime, proved to be an important factor where candidates were up for re-election, but, in case of the insufficient to offset the free expenditure of money by the success ful candidate. Mr. Hay won, but is not yet elected, and must necessarily spend considerable more money be fore he is elected; but his certified expense account for the primaries is already in excess of the amount of he will receive for the four years' term. It stands to reason that no poor man, regardless of his personality or qualification for the office, can enter any contest that must

be fought out on such expensive lines. There are very few men who would care to serve the state for four years are reduced from 20 to 40 per cent with no remuneration, or in fact to pay for the privilege. In the case of Attorney-General, Easterly: the who received the greatest number of first choice votes and a man to whom the State of Washinges a debt of gratitude for his tax reform measures, was defeated by sidered as a winner, but who floated in with case on the "second choice Many a poor man not only spent all of his savings, but embarrassed his friends in an unsuccessful aftempt to secure office under the new law which was fondly expected easily arrived at by simple matheplace office strictly within the reach of those who had more merit than money.

crossed into the Columbia River Sep-

1600 tons of bunker coal, gave her a draft of more than twenty-five feet. The steamer finished loading September 30 and left down the river a day later, crossing out to sea yesterday afternoon, after a stay in the river of but ten days. The showing is a re-markably good one for the port, and exporters who gave the vessel such quick dispatch and the pilots who hustled her through from Portland to the sea are entitled to great for the achievement. With credit vessels of twenty-five feet draft going through from Portland to the without detention, at a period of the lowest water of the season, the port of Portland is making an exceptionally fine showing.

PEOPLE "OUT OF A JOB."

the policy of the Republican party has been so good for the country why are so many people out of The inquiry is made by a Bryan paper.

The policy of a party may be good for a country, and yet every inhabiant may not have employment, or the employment he wants, or wages he demands. 'In a new country like ours if one is "out of a job" it is usually his own fault. He is inwilling or inefficient; he works only in a fitful way, quits and leaves his employers at a critical time, loafs and spends his money, then can't at once find employment again, and would not stay with it if he could find it. But perhaps he thinks that if Bryan should be elected he will have an easy life and good times. Many

tell him so. The Bryan argument now, as in former years, is addressed mainly to this class of persons. If they constitute a sufficiently large proportion of the voters Bryan will be elected.

But do they? It always has been the assumption of the Bryan campaign managers that they do. Here tofore, however, it has not been so The steady and purposeful workers have not voted for Bryan.

Any pinch or stringency in money like that which occurred a year ago is sure to affect these classes of irreg-ular and indifferent workers. At such times their services are not wanted, and their demands will not be com piled with. When they have not made themselves useful to the employer, or rather have studied how not to be useful to him, the employer who can wait, lets them go. Ther they are told that the policy of a po litical party is at fault, and the rem-"vote for Bryan." But the financial reverse of last

year was confined chiefly to specula tors in Eastern cities, and little affected the general workers of the country, except such as were employe in irregular jobs financed on credit by large exploiters. The greater pro portion of the workers are those en gaged in agricultural and correlated pursuits; and these were scarcely affected at all. The farmers of the country have been getting and now are getting almost exceptionally good prices for their products. "The policy of the party in power" does not ap pear to have hurt them. In most of the cities the industries are in full activity. Here in Portland there is much more work in progress than at any former time. But there always will be people "out of a job." Mostly, however, they are of those who lack the purpose of steady work and fore-The "policy" of no political slight. party will do such any good.

LLOYD'S UNPARDONABLE SIN.

The great profits in the fire insurance business have proved so attrac tive that some of the foreign comare accused of the unpardonable sin of cutting rates. The chief offender man. The lie was a singularly foolis no "tuppenny" affair, for it is no ish one because every reader of the less important a concern than the newspapers knows that Mr. Taft has mighty Lloyd's, an institution found ed so long ago and so firmly intrenched throughout the world that ever the State of Washington who its integrity and responsibility are never questioned. The alarm been sounded by the Insurance Index, of London, which charges the great marine insurance company with veloping into a gambling institution. The remarks of the Index have been widely reprinted in this country-so widely, in fact, that the excessive publicity smacks of a prearranged "Lloyd's underwriters," says plan. the Index, "through their questionably careful representatives, have entered upon a deliberate rate-cutting campaign, making reckless bids for business on the basis of 20 or even 40per cent reduction of rates."

The Index argues that Lloyd's underwriters are not "justified in meddling with fire insurance business at and that, even if it were proper for them to do so, they have no to be cutting rates below those of the "regularly constituted United States branches." It is grudgingly admitted that Lloyd's paid all of their losses at the San Francisco, Baltimore and Ottawa conflagrations, the greatest in modern history, but no mention is made of the fact that a great many other companies which have not been accused of cutting rates even a frac-Lieutenant-Governor, even this was tion or 20 to 40 per cent "welched on their San Francisco losses, although they had collected millions in premiums from the stricken city. onsiderable stress is laid on the alleged gambling phase of Lloyd's underwriting so far as fire insurance is concerned, although complimentary mention is made of the legitimacy of

the marine underwriting. "Gambling" is a word on which many changes are rung, and it is dif-ficult to understand why an underwriting transaction which is regarded as strictly legitimate at a certain figure becomes a gamble when the rates The element of gambling and the principle involved are the same, regardless of the rate. The companies which mulct property-owners for such heavy premium rates in effect wager the amount of the policy against the amount of the premiur that the house will not burn down. Lloyd's does the same, though from the complaint made it seems clear that they, were not taking such heavy odds in their own favor as other companies have been insisting on. What constitutes a reasonable and a safe rate of fire insurance is matical calculations made in connection with knowledge of the exposure

of the property involved. Lloyds have for more than a cen The British steamship Magdala tury enjoyed a world-wide reputation as shrewd calculators of the risk inember 22 and arrived at Portland volved in shipping, and they have ap September 23. At this port she load- parently applied the same common-

in the betting, there would be less opportunity for Lloyd's to take away their business at reasonable rates.

A celebrated American pugilist, in refusing to meet another lesser light in the staked arena, once said "Go and get a reputation before challeng-To most of the companies ing me.' operating on either side of the ocean Lloyd's could aptly apply the same

THE ULTIMATE OBJECT. The records show that if a bankwrecker wants to escape the discomforts of his situation, he must stay at nome, attend church and put up a big In that bluff of injured innocence. way he can escape trial; or, if brought to book, convicted and sentenced in accordance with his crime, he can still enjoy his liberty and court the possibility of ultimate exoneration. to sudden panic and decamps, he is pretty certain to be pursued brought back and punished as the law

directs. We need not leave our own city to find examples of the success of the first method of procedure, nor go far for an example of the latter. It will be remembered by those who followed he financial mishaps of 1907 that one William Walker, of the New Britain, Conn., Savings Bank stole something like half a million dollars from that institution. Just prior to the discovery of his defalcation he disappeared. and after a time detectives were apon his trail. After sixteen months of wretched liberty, spent in eluding pursuers and enduring the hardships of a Mexican miner, Walker was cap tured, taken home in irons, tried, convicted and sent to prison for a long

Photography, the telegraph, the Bertillon method, Pinkerton's system and the subtle forces set to work by American Bankers' Association are able to make the life of the most artful fugitive from justice anything but secure. The money, time and effort expended in capturing a swindler or dishonest express messenger are not measured entirely by the um stolen. It cost \$200,000 to catch William Walker. The ultimate object or principle in pushing the pursuit and capture of the bank thief at grea expense is to make the budding scoundrel who aspires to become rich by dishonorable methods turn to some deal more sure and safe than the loot of a savings bank.

TAFT AND LABOR.

As a campaigner Mr. Taft improves with practice. In some respects his speech at Omaha on the first of the onth was the best he has made. Not that it was more logical or judicious many others, or that it presented a more imposing array of fact and argument; it was better because It was more passionate. Campaign speeches are addressed to multitudes from the nature of the case, and multitudes are not so much persuaded by strict logic as they are by an ap peal to their emotions. It may be that the unjust accusations which have been made against Mr. Taft in refer ence to his feeling toward laboring men may have done some good after all in arousing him to a more flery of oratory than he reached before. The judicial calm of the courtroom and the statesman' office is not best suited to the stump Mr. Taft's friends who were listen ing must therefore have thrilled with saltsfaction when he forsook the dignified traditions of the bench and called the person a liar who had said that he (Taft) thought a dollar & day enough pay for any laboring man. The lie was a singularly foolconditions on the Isthmus and in the Philippines. But falsehoods flourish sometimes even when they are foolish, and it is well to have Mr. Taft's explicit denial of this one, since much depends in this Presidential election upon the vote of labor.

Strenuous efforts have been made to divert the labor vote from the Ropublican party and turn it to Mr Bryan. Mr. Taft's record as a Federal Judge has been depended upon to make him enemies among working-He is denounced as "the father of the injunction." He is railed at because he truthfully declared that he knew of no adequate remedy for the panies which throw labor out of employment. It is sedulously attempted to cast upon him the odium of being a "corporation judge." These efforts to prejudice the labor vote against Mr. Taft are utterly un-They are without any basis of Still Presidential campaigns are fact not supposed to be fair as a rule, and Mr. Taft has been wise to take up the matter and deal with it candidly

In his speeches at Omaha and else where. Last week Mr. Taft reviewed be fore an audience all the cases in which he had issued injunctions against organized labor when he was a judge, and explained exactly why he did what he did. Not one of them forbade workmen to strike or persuade others to strike. Indeed, Judge Taft explicitly held that the right to strike is inviolate and he recalls an instance where an injunction by New York judge forbidding a strike was withdrawn when his own decision permitting it in a previous case was cited. All the labor injunctions of which he was the author were directed against boycotts. For these he declares he has no apology make. He issued them because the law required it, and he thinks no apology is necessary for doing his Probably most American citiduty. zens will think as he does about it To show that injunctions are used to centrol capital as well as labor Mr. Taft cites what he did in the case of a combination of iron pipe manufac turers who sought to monopolize the trade in eleven states. He enjoined the combination and broke it up. This case is conveniently forgotten by those who rall at him for enjoining boy

In reciting the friendly acts which he has done for labor, Mr. Taft understates the facts. For example, he says nothing about the Narramore case, of which The Oregonian gave an ache held that if an employer illegally neglected to protect dangerous machinery and a workman was injured by it, the employer could not escape damages by claiming that the workman had made an implied contract to Africa next year and lose him?

business. Perhaps, if some of their most advanced decisions on the side competitors were inclined to give the of humanity and justice ever made. property-owners more favorable odds It was so far ahead of the general opinion of the judiciary when it was written that some judges have caught up with it yet. Mr. Tuft's record shows that he has been uniformly a friend to labor both on the bench and everywhere else.

great force in his remark that the facts are persistently ignored and that he has to bear the blame for the acts of other men. It has become high-minded men-from great business the fashion to attribute every unrighteous infunction ever issued Taft, although many of them are squarely contrary to his views.

Thus the insidious "temporary in-junction," which forbids certain acts until after a hearing and then puts off the hearing for three or four months, has justly excited indignation, and this indignation is frequently directed against Mr. Taft, though never in all his career issued such an order. In his Omaha speech he called that species of injunction "an outwhich ought to be definite rage," enough to settle the doubts of any man about his position. Nobody who wishes to be fair can hold it against Mr. Taft that he does not say right is wrong and wrong right merely his hearers. Upright citizens respect one who stands by his opin ions even if they do not agree with him. Hence it can hardly be supposed that he will lose votes by stating position on the question of injunctions exactly as it is. If the Democratic programme were carried out, he says it would effectively break down the power of the courts to enforce their orders. Who wants the power of the courts destroyed? Who wants to see the judiciary paralyzed? Mr. Taft desires to see every injustice which arises from injunctions remedied, but he is not willing to have court orders made dependent upon the verdicts of juries. Perhaps, before the campaign the majority of American workingmen will agree with him.

It is announced that the Harriman lines will place steel passenger cars in service on all of their lines, an order for 220 of the new type having been placed with the Pullman com-A steel car will not preven pany. accidents when a careless engineer runs past danger signals and collider with another train, but in the ensuing smash the steel car will undoubt edly be the means of saving many lives which, with the wooden carr now in use, are either crushed out of existence or consumed with fire that nearly always accompanies a bad trainwreck. Safety appliances have worked wonders on many of our rail roads, but, so long as there is so much dependent on the individual and the individual is subject to the occasional fatal lapse, there will be disasters in which a steel car will be the means of preventing loss of life

Alaska, which a few years ago as onished the world with the magnitude of its gold discoveries, no longer leads the list of American gold-pro-ducing states and territories. It may be surprising to many thousands who have rushed into the dangers of the Far North and suffered all of the discomforts and expense of an Alaskan trip to learn that civilized, easily ac asible Colorado last year produced \$20,897,000 in gold, compared with \$18,489,400 produced in Alaska. Even California, a state in which gold min-ing can be followed with at least some "the comforts of a home." WAS very close to Alaska with an output of \$16,858,500. These official figures, which have just been Issued by the Government, show that it is not yet necessary to go beyond the confines of the United States in order to find gold in paying quantities.

There seems to be a hitch some where in the attempt to compel state officers to pay back compensation re ceived in violation of the constitu-The suit against ex-Secretary tion. of State Dunbar, a Republican, was prosecuted with vigor, but for some reason no suit has been brough against Chamberlain, a Democrat. there party politics back of this, Mr. McMahan?

If Mr. Bryan did not know the character and business affiliations of the man whom he chose as treasurer of his campaign, is he a safe person to be trusted with the duty of forming Cabinets, appointing Judges, District Attorneys and filling all the other anpointive offices of the Government?

District Attorney Cameron will enforce the Sunday law "because it is the law." Mayor Lane will drive out the women from the tenderloin "be-The law is a cause it is the law." great thing. We are a righteous people. We never have any buncomb about law enforcement. -

If the officers who are charged of cleaning out the North End will declare the intention to take the names of all men who might be available as witnesses, the task of putting an end to an unlawful occupation would be made easy.

A meeting of an irrigation cong ress without an attack on Gifford Pinchot would resemble an emascu lated production of "Hamlet." And yet, on second thought, it may Mr. Pinchot understands the art of advertising as well as forestry.

At one moment our Democratic friends declare that by his interference President Roosevelt has helped Bryan and at the next moment they denounce him as a dictator. But if he is helping Bryan, why be so indig nant over his activity?

Democrats must go clear back to Jefferson and Jackson for their political ideals. Republicans can go back and point with pride if they wish, but need not go back of the present ad ministration.

The "Health Department" of the city, including the public schools, is growing rapidly into a big machine. Its main function evidently is to make sineoures and salaries. Apparently the present campaign will be noted in history for the po-

litical leaders it has unmade. "Dick" asked the Great Candidate of the editor of the Commoner, "what does Haskell rhyme with?"

Why not take Colonel Stewart to

ed 6720 tons of wheat, which, with sense rules to their fire insurance assume the risk. This is one of the BRYAN'S STAND ON "LAW HONESTY" Some Just Observations on This Species of Error.

Kansas City Star, Ind. The President, in his answer to Mr. Bryan, makes the important distinction that the Democratic candidate takes his stand on "law honesty" in the case of Governor Haskell, and he reminds Mr. Bryan that respect for mere "law bonesty" has "been the bane of this people endeavoring to get equity and fair dealing-as they should obtain among

corporations and from individuals." You are on dangerous ground, Mr. Bryan. To stand by a man until the courts shall prove him guilty may be to stand by a man whose guilt is morally certain, and yet whose conviction is gally impossible

For instance, why should Mr. Haskell have been asked to resign from his posi-tion on the National Committee? Or, if was not asked, why should his vol untary resignation have been accepted? The answer is simply this, that sentiment within the party, the moral convictions of the masses of honest Democrats, would have resented his reten-

It is wholly improbable that any court will ever prove Senator Foraker guilty of the charges brought against him. Would Mr. Bryan stand by Foraker, if he were in Mr. Taft's place, until the courts should be heard from? Presumably he He has never repudiated Senate would. Balley. He stands by Governor Haskell

There are many rascals clever enough to stay within the bounds of "law honesty" while defiantly violating the rules of moral law and incurring public con-tempt for their rascallty. Mr. Bryan can hardly afford to fall short of the average public standard of morality in his display of loyalty to a favorite who happens the under heavy fire.

MR. BRYAN'S ACROBATIC CAMPAIGN In the West He Is Mr. Roosevelt's Heir, and in the East He's His Own.

New York Evening Post, Ind. In the West, Mr. Bryan was at pain prove that he was Mr. Roosevelt's sole legitimate political heir, in the East, he is now devoting himself to ar-gument that the inheritance is not

orth having.
Whether or not this acrobatic reas oning results from the fact that the Roosevelt craze is more violent in the West than in the East, or from the mere fact that Mr. Roosevelt has de-clared that Bryan's election would be a calamity, it is none the less bewild-ering. "What has the President done?" was the note to which Mr. Bryan tuned his Buffalo speech. Has he imprisoned a "trust magnate?" Has he "disturbed the steel trust?" Has he "done anything to punish the Standard Oil?" "Can he, in short, escape his own record?" Mr. Bryan apparently foresees the answer and the inference. If he is sent to the White House, "trust magnates" will languish in chains, no trusts as yet "undisturbed" will be allowed to rest in fancied security, and no Circuit rest in fancied security, and no circuit Courts will reverse his \$29,000,000 fines. How will he do this, he was somewhat pertinently asked, with a necessarily hostile Senate? First, by that simple and easy "plan" of prohibiting corporations from controling more than 50 per cent of the country's output; second, by showing triumphantly, to the Reublican Senate, that "Shall the people rule" is declared by our platform ple rule? is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing issue in this campaign." No Senate would dare to defeat a measure with such an argu-

defeat a measure with such an argument attached to it.

This strikes us as mere buncombe and the only really significant thing about it is Bryan's plain declaration of his own intended role as the arch agitator. We wonder what ex-Secretary Olney will have to say of this declaration. For ourselves, we imagine that For ourselves, we imagine that such parting of company with conserv-ative men of Mr. Olney's sort will continue at an increasing rate with the progress of the canvass. It was notably so in each of Bryan's other cam-paigns; no one can have forgotten how the mild and beneficent statesman of August and September, 1999, became the firebrand agitator of October. Perhaps this is one disadvantage, politi-cally speaking, of the plan of the Bryan campaigns. A candidate who does all the talking, and who sets out to be all things to all men throughout country, is reasonably sure to end displaying himself exactly as he

Haskell Has "Fixed" Himself.

Chicago Evening Post. From Oklahoma, a state of which, by virtue of votes and no other virtue Charles N. Haskell is Governor, man who was treasurer of the Demo-cratic National Committee, sends forth threat against Theodore Roosevelt President of the United States. "Til have a new chapter daily on Theodore the First, from now until election day. showing him to be the greatest crool that ever sat in the Presidential chair. This is the threat.

And the country will continue to love the President more and more for the enemies he has made and is making. The Governor of Oklahoma has been driven into a dark retirement, but his colon has not failed him and he insists on making a noise in the darkness draw attention to his whereabouts. ought to be grateful for a chance to be forgotten

forgotten.
Governor Haskell calls President
Roosavelt a crock. It is the last dirty
resort of the dishonest. Theodore
Roosavelt a crock! Mr. Haskell has
done for himself more certainly and
completely than any man could do for

Just the Walter Who Walted. Philippines Gossip. A man who called himself George Ar

old was before a Police Court Judge on the charge of stealing a ride on train to Dagupan.
"Where were you?" asked Judge Low, referring to his former place of abode "In Manila," was the reply. "I was waiting."
"Waiting for whom?"

"Just waiting." "What were you waiting for?"
"To get my money." "Who from?"
"The man I was waiting for."

"What did he owe it to you for?"
"For waiting." "How did you start in waiting?" "By beginning to wait." What do you mean? Explain your

'I thought you knew I was waiting a restaurant."
"Oh!" gasped the Judge.

What a Yankee Is.

PORTLAND, Oct 2.—(To the Editor.) Will you please tell us what a real Yankee is, or what is the difference between an American and a Yankee. if any? TWO DISPUTANTS. any?

"Yankee" is a very elastic nickname Three hundred years ago it was applied to all white men by native Indians as the nearest they could twist their tongues to pronouncing the word "English," or its

French equivalent, "Anglais." Nowadays, west of the Allegheny Mountains, all residents of New England are nicknamed Yankees. South of the Ohio River, our brethren call all North-emers Yankees. In England and in other British possessions, all inhabitants of the United States are Yankees.

BRYAN AND HIS BEAR-BRYAN AND HIS HASKELL

New York Sun The gentleman who had the bear by the tail and was afraid to let him go was pleasantly occupied as compared with Mr. Bryan during the last few days in his relations with Haskell of Oklahoma. Evidently it was a real love The airy fairy Haskell and the flamboyant Bryan, shepherds both. We can under stand that Haskell, with his gift of speech, his innumerable and gaudy schemes, his loud talk and his formfitable, not to say resplendent front, was nicely calculated to produce a favorable impression upon the equally windy and ntious Bryan. Easy to see that it

has been hard to unlock the loving grip

and send him adrift.

Haskell dawned on the Denver convention a thing of noise and truculence All his fruitless manipulations were behind him. He seemed a tower strength. Colonel Jack Abernathy caught wolves with his hands, and doubtless ate them, hair and all, thereby enthralling the simple soul of Theodore Roosevelt. chased predatory corporations, dessolled them and left their bones to whiten on the plain, whereby he came to nestle in the midriff of the Peerless. Wasn't it Haskell who fell upon Colonel James Guffey tooth and nail, eviscerating his claims to communion and dismissing his paltry fragments to the four winds? Wasn't it also Haskell who presided over the perihelion of Bryan with that white souled reformer, Roger Sullivan, of Chicago? It seems to us that in all those preliminaries Haskell was the right hand, the twin and most of the vocal cords of the Nebrasica Prophet, and did all things to his autisfaction. And if he had been at some time in his panoramic past a brother or a henchman of the Octopus, surely fallure had erased the trail and pursuits and ecstasies had scaled

him to the Cause, Years have dealt kindly with Mr. Bryan in the matter of his bank account, but they have not increased his capacity for holding a bear by the tail. He has taken on a paunch, and by the same token released a shining and an oily dome where once the lovelocks sprouted freely. He is no longer atted for violent athletics. Tried by that standard, he is given to redness behind the ears and a lerky diaphragm withal. And even if the ado-lescent ardors of 1898 were with him still and he believed in himself with real en-thusiasm. Haskell would nevertheless have been a weary and distressing drag.

VOTING MACHINES LOSING GROUND What Should Be Done About Salem? Also About Portland?

The Dalles Optimist.
It is all nonsense attempting to maintain a great Fair at Salem. That location was good in the early days, when there were no people in the state worth mentioning outside of the small area west of the Cascadea; but we have outgrown that day, and now the large population east of the Cascades is practically shut off from the Fair. for it is very inconvenient to get there from this section of the country. As a result, but few of those east of The Dalles attend, and a very small number

make exhibits. The Fair should be moved to Portland, and the sooner the Salam people read the handwriting on the wall the better it will be for them, for if they do not do this there will be a movement made in the near future to remove the capital, and then their citizens will go into a losing fight. If they will gracefully let the Fair go where it be-longs, they may hold the capital in-definitely, but if they try to hold fast to the Fair, they will lose much more

If the question comes to an initiative vote, as it soon will, Salem will be left out in the cold, and no one to blame

Too Soon After State Fair.

Albany Democrat. After it is all over, the people of the show they falled to attend properly Coming right after the State Fair, it was not an easy thing to get people there from the rest of the state.

Newberg Graphic. The lack of interest on the part of the Portland people in the big stock show held in that city last week, as shown by the meager attendance, did not furnish much ammunition for the hinted proposal to try to get the State Fair removed from Salem to Portland

Is This Really the Cause? Eugene Register. Portland is very much exercised over

light attendance at the recent stock show in that city. The cause is not far to seek. It followed too close upon the heels of the State Fair. Expenses of the Board of Health.

PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)
-After reading the editorial in last Tuesday's Oregonian relating to the addition of two physicians and a nurse to the Health Department of this city, I ask that you publish a list of the em-ployes of the Board of Health, together with the salary of each. I understand that we have a County Physician, and a State Board of Health, which has a bacteriologist, who also is bacteriologist for the City Board of Health and draws a salary from both.

For the City Board of Health, we

have those officials, at these monthly salaries: Health Officer, \$250; Assist-ant Health Officer, \$125; City Physi-cina, \$125; Fumigator, \$100; Bacteriolocian, \$125; Market Inspector, \$80; School Inspectors (two) \$100 each, \$200; and School Nurse, \$75; making a total of \$1630 per month. Besides this, there is the expense of

an office clerk, an ambulance and the keep of a horse and buggy, also \$300 a year carfare for the Health Officer. E. F. WILLIAMS.

Gets \$1000 Interest on \$50 Principal.

New York Herald.
The happlest man in New York is Adam Brede, chef in a lunchroom. Over 28 years ago Brede deposited \$50 in the Seamen's Bank for Savings. With a friend he attended a festival that night, and when he left the hall that night, and when he ear the hear he found that both his friend and his bankbook had disappeared. The other night he encountered his friend, who greeted him effusively, and said: "Here is that bankbook, Adam. It

has hurt my conscience for 20 years, but it was the means of saving my life. After leaving New York I went to albany, N. Y. From there I drifted out to San Francisco, where I started a fruit business. I prospered, and at the end of 18 years was worth about \$50,000. I arrived here last Sunday and have been looking for you ever since."
He then handed over the bankbook and \$1000 for the interest.

Cow Falls 70 Feet to Coal Mine.

Pittsburg Despatch.
A cow owned by Reuben Lord, of Plymouth, Pa., fell 70 feet from a field into a hard-coal mine, due to a cave-in, and badly frightened two miners on their way to work in the shaft.

New York American.

Mr. Bryan is composing his countenance to that smug hypecrisy which ever manules there on what occasions he appears in his great specialty, "Pecksniff in Politics."

The ovil Mr. Raskell thrown out, Mr. Bryan sporting his best Pecksniff manner softly takes the center of the stage, and with hands palms ontward as denoting nothing to conceal. outward as denoting nothing to conceal, exclaims: "To think I should have been then doculered!

this deceived?"
Lest emotional ones in the audience be carried off their feet of sentiment by the acting of this truly wonderful artist, certain facts of the hard and fast variety should be heedfully borne in mind. Mr. Haskell for years has been no secret to Mr. Bryan. The latter astute gentleman, with eyes to see and cars to hear anything and everything that should have a discharge mount his own for

Haskell for years has been no secret to Mr. Bryan. The latter astute gentleman, with eyes to see and ears to hear anything and everything that should have a slightest bearing upon his own fortunes, was all through Oklahoma in the Haskell gubernatorial campaign. He was alding Mr. Haskell, whom he knew and loved like a brother. He heard every charge made against that industrious friend of Standard Oil.

The devious Mr. Haskell, full of an Oklahoman energy, had made himself a greatly talked-of man, Sentimental, he had written verses, Imaginative, he was for exalting alfalfa as the flowers emblem of Oklahoma, even as is the sunflower of Kansas, the briar bush of bonnie Scotland. Mr. Haskell was the exponent, if not the author of the "Oklahoma Idea," and it was from his hands Mr. Bryan acand it was from his hands Mr. Bryan accepted it for the Democratic party. Also, Mr. Haskell had been the bug under the chip in framing the Oklahoma constitu-

By these signs Mr. Bryan knew him for a kindred spirit, and had him home of Lincoln to aid in drafting the Denver platform. He knew Mr. Haskell to mothers know their children before ever he drew him to his bosom of politics. Is Mr. Bryan one to ask an unknown man to be his treasurer? Is he of the frank and foolish sort that invites a strange and foolish sort that invites a stranger to assist in buildins a platform? Mr. Bryan tells Mr. Roosevelt that he himself made Mr. Haskell his chairman on resolutions and afterward asked him to collect the campaign cash.

Mr. Russell, the editor of the Ardmore (Okla.) Democrat, tells in print how he himself notified Mr. Bryan of the crooked the himself notified Mr. Bryan of the crooked

himself notified Mr. Bryan of the crooked past of Mr. Hankell, and also what Mr. Bryan dld on that notified occasion, ... "At that time (a year ago) I personally presented to you ten typewritten pages of charges against Mr. Haskell covering his operations in Ohio, New York, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. You did me the courtesy of tearing them up and throwing them out of the train window without reading them."

Just as the pitcher that goes often to

window without reading them."

Bust as the pitcher that goes often to
the well is broken, so is that Pecksniff
who goes too often before his audience
driven with final hisses from the stage.

Allegation That They Destroy Secreey Back to the Ballet. Philadelphia Press, Rep Pennsylvania passed a constitutional amendment to enable the people to use voting machines if the Legislature authorized them. Though the chief ob-stacie to their adoption in this state was thus removed nothing further has been done to bring the voting machine

into use. Some New York and New Jersey towns accepted them and though the machines found admirers and warm advocates the movement for their adoption seems for the present to have lost its force. The last Legislature of New Jersey authorized the cities and towns using machines to vote on the question of retaining them, and in nearly every instance the vote has been overwhelm-ingly in favor of discarding them, and as a result about \$500,000 of voting machines purchased for the use of New Jersey voters have been put out of service. After giving the machines a service. After giving the machines a test, the people in these towns decide

to go back to the old method of voting by ballot.

This looks like a backward step, but This looks like a nactiward step, but the machine as presented to voters has some serious disadvantages. Secrecy in voting is destroyed in a measure by it, as the straight voter pulls one-lever and gets through quickly, while he who cuts his ticket must remain much longer and pull a separate lever for each candidate voted for. The voter too, must take on trust that the ma-Portland are indorsing the recent big chine does what it is expected to do stock show and horse races; but during as he cannot see the result of the machine does what it is expected to do, that his vote is cast as he intended.
Altogether, voters as a class do not
take very kindly to machine voting.
They prefer a ballot which they can
read, and mark and see dropped in the chine's action and know box. Perhaps, however, since the vot-ing machine, like the flying machine, is still in its infancy, the present ob-jections to it will disappear as it is

HASKELL AND MR. BRYAN. Pertinent Questions, but So Far There Is No Answer.

still further perfected.

Chicago Tribune. The Tribune asks Mr. Bryan to answer the following questions:

1 Is it true that C. N. Haskell was ap-

1. Is it true that C. N. Haskell was appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions at Denver and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee with your "approval and indorsement?"

2. Is it true that C. N. Haskell has denied that he was a member of the Citizens' Alliance of Muskogee, Okia., and that his name appears first on the list of those who signed the agreement through which the organization of that alliance which the organization of that aillance was brought about?

2. Do you, while asking union men for their votes, on the ground that at your and your party's hands their interests will

be furthered more actively than at those of Mr. Taft and the Republican party, justify your selection of Mr. Haskell, who, by the evidence so far uncovered, was a member of the Citizens' Alliance formed to destroy unions in Muskogee?

to destroy unions in Muskogee?

4. Is it true that C. N. Haskell, as a railroad promoter in Ohio, was interested in "peculiar" methods of railroad finance?

5. Is it true, or can you prove it unirue, that Mr. Haskell when in Ohio was interested, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the Standard Oil Company?

6. Is it true that Mr. Haskell has been unduly friendly to the Standard Oil Company, or the companies which belong to it in Oklahoma?

it in Oklahoma?

pany, or the companies which delong to it in Oklahoma?

7. Is it true, as alleged by Editor Rus-sell, of Ardmore, Okla, that you refused to read the charges presented by him to you on your visit to Oklahoma last Fall, which charges filled 16 typewritten pages and covered "his deals in Ohlo, New York, Arkanean, Texas and Oklahoma"?

8. Inasmuch as Mr. Haskell, with your consent and that of the managers of the Democratic campaign, has resigned as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and, by implication at least, has confessed that he is guilty of the charges preferred against him, do you think that you are competent to select men for positions of responsibility in the National Government? National Government?

Broken Finger Follows Seven-Up.

Indianapolis News.

John W. Ott, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., becoming excited in a game of seven-up by catching his partner's jack, struck the table so hard that he broke the middle finger on his right hand, from which injury blood-poisoning has resulted, and his life is in danger.

Parson Leaves Wedding to Fight Fire.

Baltimore News.

Rev. C. L. kitter, of Hanover, Praleaving a couple in his parlor waiting
to be married, exchanged his clerical
garments for an old sult and rushed out to fight a fire,