

The Oregonian

Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Subscriptions Rates—In Advance. (By Mail) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$5.00...

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1908.

WE LIVE ON THE PACIFIC.

If you are looking ahead, for development and growth of Pacific commerce, and for extension of American business and influence upon the Pacific Ocean, you will not vote for Bryan.

Plattsmouth is Bryan's seaport—Plattsmouth, where the mighty Platte, two miles wide, four inches deep and one thousand miles long, rolls into the Missouri all unconscious of the increment;—the mighty Platte, typical of the Bryan oratory and the Bryan eloquence and Bryan National policy.

But Plattsmouth is not the seaport of our Pacific states. We small ocean breezes here, and we want a policy suited to our position and requirements. We are not Little Americans. There are two American coasts. We are on the Pacific.

The outlet of the vast country west of the Rocky Mountains, its communication with the outer commercial world, shipment of its products, must be on the Pacific—on and through and over the Pacific Ocean. We want a National policy here. Taft is a man who knows what our National policy on the Pacific should be. Plattsmouth contents Bryan.

Every producer, every workman, every merchant and trader west of the Rocky Mountains—every farmer and miner and lumberman and herdsman and dairyman, in the region where the water runs from the mountains westward to the sea,—desires the upbuilding of our commerce on the Pacific Ocean. The Bryan policy would abandon our islands in the Pacific, the outposts of that commerce, the bases and the stations and expectations of its growth, and thus would go far to close the ports of our Pacific states.

But we doubt whether even Plattsmouth and Nebraska will vote for Bryan. It may be shrewdly suspected that he doesn't even know his own state. But whatever Nebraska may do, Bryan should not obtain a single electoral vote west of the Rocky Mountains. Of the popular or general vote he will get some part, of course; for there are those who sink everything else in an intense Democratic partisanship. They have done this fifty years; yet they now are glad to forget it, or to have it all forgotten. So, later, they will be glad to forget, and to have it forgotten, that they wished and advocated and voted for a policy destructive of the interests of our Pacific states and of the whole country in our commerce in and upon and beyond the Pacific Ocean.

Every one of our Pacific Coast states should throw an overwhelming majority against Bryan. Do we want to get out of the Pacific Ocean? Do we wish our ports to be idle? Is the Atlantic our only seaboard? Are we Little Americans?

ANOTHER AMERICAN UNDERTAKING.

Work has begun on the great scheme of obtaining new water supply for the City of New York. The district lying in the higher parts of the Catskill Mountains, eighty-two miles from the city, has been chosen as the source of supply. From this district the water flows east to the Hudson, north to the Mohawk and west to the Delaware. The district lies in Greene County, about four miles northwest of Kingston, N. Y. There, a reservoir will be constructed ten miles long, having an average width of one mile, and will have a storage capacity of 111,000,000 gallons, and a daily capacity of 100,000,000.

Only a small force thus far is engaged on the work, since the preliminary arrangements for taking care of the workmen will require considerable time. But the work of clearing in the basin of the water supply has commenced. All swampy sections will be drained and filled in, logs, decaying trees, brushwood and stumps will be removed, and everything perfectly cleared away and the banks riprapped for a distance of twenty feet above the normal water line. Hundreds of cottages for housing the workmen and their families are under construction, and the number will be rapidly increased. The head reservoir in the Catskills will be known as the Ashokan; the contract for its construction has been let to one company, and the contract for twelve miles of the aqueduct, on the east side of the Hudson, just north of Peekskill, has been let to another. The Legislature of New York two years ago granted all necessary authority for appropriation of water and land necessary for

the purposes of the work. Right of way will be a heavy item of cost. It is probable that the City of New York will never be obliged to seek other water supply. Croton, through its two aqueducts, now supplies 130,000,000 gallons daily. Addition of 500,000,000 gallons daily will create abundant supply for a population of ten millions. The water will be carried both to Brooklyn and to Staten Island. Completion of the work may not be attained in less than ten years. But the immense cost will not fall wholly on New York. All America will contribute to its payment, through prices paid by people who visit or do business with the great metropolis.

TARIFF AND PANIC.

The wreck of business from 1893 to 1897 was not due to free trade, to reduction of tariff, or to fear of either, but to an insane monetary policy, that portended substitution of the silver for the gold standard. It was this insane policy both parties were responsible but not in equal degree. By 1896 the Republican party had righted itself and came out straight for the gold standard. On the other hand the Democratic party, the party of gold standard men ever since, declared outright for silver—cursing President Cleveland because he had forced repeal of the silver purchase act, and had checked the downward course of money, business and credit to the silver standard.

The demand for free coinage of silver had produced the most severe and long-continued crisis the country had ever seen; nor can it ever see another like it; because only such insanity as that of 1893 could ever could or ever can produce such a result.

Mr. Taft is not wise in using the stale argument that it was fear of free trade or of tariff reduction, that produced the panic of 1893. It was not that of the kind. It is an argument that disgusts those who want reform and reduction of the tariff.

Yet there is no reason to suppose that Democratic party legislation would be better. A tariff framed by that party would simply substitute one set of schedules for another, as before, with as much favoritism in the tariff as now, or more. That was the result when a Democratic Congress last year tried to tamper with the tariff. The tariff never can be settled or dealt with properly, as a party measure. Between the parties it always will be a matter of schedules, framed by one side and the other, to meet each other, according to the weight of their political power. The South, though voting solidly for Bryan, never will have foreign products that compete with its own put on the free list, or the tariff on them much reduced.

NEW GAME LAWS.

When the pioneers settled Oregon, game and fish of many varieties were so plentiful that everybody could kill and eat as much as he liked. There was no need of laws to regulate the wealth only procure them occasionally and the poor not at all. Meanwhile in England and Scotland, where the population to the square mile exceeds here many times over, game became more difficult to get. The fishing is always good and the markets are as well supplied in the proper season that everybody is able to purchase. As it is not a strange spectacle to see an American millionaire following his own sparely settled country and going to Scotland to rent shooting lands? Why does game persist and thrive on the Scotch moors and the hills, while the approach of human beings in America invariably exterminates it? These are questions which are commended for the prayerful consideration of the Oregon Fish and Game Commission. It is not for them to propose some sensible legislation this winter.

Those of us who are interested in the preservation of game seem to have a somewhat little from experience. For many years we have been engaged in devising ever new and more stringent laws to restrict shooting. The closed season has been prolonged. Shipments have been prohibited. Wild fowl have been virtually excluded from the market. But in spite of these regulations, severe as they are, the elk is on the verge of extinction, upland birds grow scarcer every year, our rivers are almost depleted of fish. Something is wrong with the principles underlying our laws. What is it? Stringent as they are, they fail to protect the game. Persons who know the facts are aware that deer are shot near Mount St. Helens and elsewhere all the year round. Hunters go into the woods as soon as the snow melts and stay until winter drives them out, pursuing the game with hounds and slaughtering it ruthlessly, and nobody interferes with them. All along the Oregon coast line it is habitual with certain persons to bring down their dogs and hounds with dogs and shoot them by the dozen. That this practice prevails wherever game still exists is notorious. Everybody who visits the beaches knows about it, and yet nobody interferes with them.

One trouble with our restrictive game laws is that it is impossible to employ wardens enough to enforce them. Each guardian of the game has hundreds of square miles under his charge, and he knows that he is even upon a small fraction of his beat surpasses human ability. If the rural population would aid the wardens, things might go better, but that they will not do. Most of the young men who own the land and farming districts are leagued against the law. They will not give information of breaches, nor will they testify against each other. The people feel that game laws are a piece of tyranny, and it is a policy of expediency to rebel against them. It may also be accepted as a fact that game laws which seek to restrict the liberty of the farmer to shoot over his own fields whenever he chooses, should not be enforced. To condemn a jury of farmers to be reduced to punish one of their own class for doing what they all claim the right to do. This is a task which few lawyers can accomplish. Our game protectors may as well abandon their attempts to convert the game farms of the Willamette Valley into a game preserve for city sportsmen. It cannot be done. The farmers claim and will maintain the overlordship of their land, and such legislation as is enacted will be aimed against the city man, not against the farmer, or his boys either.

THE NEED OF RAILROADS.

"Transportation," said President Case, of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, "is the one great problem that overshadows all others." In his address at San Francisco Mr. Case placed particular stress on the necessity for river improvements, but said "only a comparatively small portion of the trans-Mississippi country can be reached by navigable streams. We must depend upon the iron rail as a highway to market for the greater portion of our products." He urged cultivation of a more friendly spirit between railroads and communities in order that fear of hostile legislation need not prevent construction of needed lines, and closed with the entirely truthful statement: "The trans-Mississippi country ought to have thousands of miles of new railway in the next year."

There is much food for thought in the remarks of the chief officer of the greatest commercial and industrial organization in the United States. The necessity of a more perfect understanding and better co-operation between the people and the railroads is daily becoming more apparent. The advisability of curbing the abuses and checking the abuses practiced by some of the roads has never been questioned, but the drastic punishment that has been inflicted on many of the chief offenders of the past few years has had a chastening effect; the glad hand might now be a more appropriate emblem than the big stick. The entire country, and in the Pacific Northwest in particular, is in need of railroads. It wants them to come here as associates with our people in the upbuilding and development of a country which can yield great returns for railroads and their patrons as well.

In Oregon, we must go about it after the method which has succeeded in England and other countries. We must cease to lay the emphasis on restraining hunters and direct our efforts toward breeding. The first requisite to abundance of game is a series of ample breeding grounds, where it will be absolutely safe from human and brute vermin until young have been reared to maturity. These grounds, once prepared for their purpose, could be patrolled at a moderate expense. Poaching could be prevented altogether, and skunks, weasels and similar vermin almost exterminated. It is the depredations of these animals during the nesting season, combined with the ravages of hunters in the Fall, which makes the vermin and the birds what they never so industrious, cannot slay enough birds to impair the stock. From these public breeding grounds the game would migrate in the Fall and every part of the state would share its share of the abundance. It is this we must work unless we are willing to see Oregon speedily become a state bereft of every species of wild game. Restrictions upon the slaughter and sale of game are well enough in their way, but by themselves they always proved futile and always will get them into the country.

NEUROSVEN IN STOCKS.

The New York stock market has suffered a heavy decline in the past two days. With the financial atmosphere saturated with nervousness and suppressed excitement over the result of the approaching election, it is hardly probable that there will be any permanent improvement until after the result is known. The reason given for the pronounced decline of Wednesday and Thursday was the heavy selling of American stocks by foreign holders. The Balkan market is credited with some influence in causing this selling movement, but the overshadowing influence is the approaching Presidential election in this country. In view of the cheap money and quotations on consols, not to mention the bond market, which ordinarily are less attractive than American shares, it is absurd to assume that London is dumping American shares because the money is needed.

The attitude of London is like that of the conservative element among our own financiers. "London prefers to await the results of your election, even if such a policy should mean our buying later at higher prices," is the chief reason given for the heavy New York sell-off. Why the American stock markets had been neglected by London investors. This desire to wait before investing and meanwhile to be on the safe side by selling stocks is not confined to London, Paris, Berlin and other foreign markets, but is also a prominent feature of the financial news of our own country. Call money continues at ridiculously low figures, and the banks of New York are fairly glutted with idle funds.

Some of these great money reserves are being kept out of circulation with a view to investment as soon as the political issues are settled and through an honest fear that Bryan's election will unduly devalue them. There are undoubtedly large amounts of money piled up in the New York banks and available only for call loans, because its owners have faith in Bryan's election and can see in the general slump a better financial equilibrium after the shake-up of a year ago. Had the possibility of Bryan's early election been before the people last October, financial and industrial chaos would have followed.

We are now in a measure prepared for whatever may come. We cannot make much headway, snuggled down under bare poles waiting for the possible storm to strike, but we are in a position to weather the storm, and if we should escape it there will not be much time lost in getting sail on and striking the old gale before prosperity's breeze.

THE SCIMITAR.

Ex-Senator Dubois has suspended publication of the Idaho Scimitar. He says he is without funds and the paper had no advertising patronage. The Scimitar lacked many things to make it a success, but the greatest was the "long-felt want." The Scimitar was started to fight a religion—for in spite of all said and done against it, the Mormon Church is a practical religion—and fighting for profit never has paid and never will.

ONE SEATTLE POLITICIAN SUES ANOTHER.

One Seattle politician sued another Seattle politician for \$15,000 damages for slander. The jury, after deliberating for two hours, brought in a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$25. Modesty regarding the worth of character never was a pronounced feature of the Seattle spirit, but the man who was unable to estimate within \$14,975 of the extent of the fracture sustained by his character must have been a newcomer.

THE BUSHY ALLENT.

"Before I answer your question," said the great Allett, "permit me to refresh my memory." Hereupon he consulted a notebook. "May I ask," resumed the lawyer, "why you do not desire to consult some memorandum before answering a simple hypothetical question of only a few words?" "The fact is," replied the allent, suavely, "that I did that to get the point of view. I'd forgotten which side I'd been retained on in this particular case. Kindly spring your conundrum again."

ment of consequence in that region, which has since become one of the most populous and prosperous localities on the coast. For more than forty years steamboats, some of them the fastest and finest of their class afloat, handled the traffic between Portland and Astoria, but the growth and industrial development of the entire territory between Goble and Astoria were greater in the two years following completion of the railroad than in the preceding forty years. Similar results on N. to the wheat fields east of the Cascade Mountains, and today the transformation is taking place on the upper reaches of the Columbia, where the railroad is pushing the wheat outlook for new roads in Oregon is more favorable than it has ever been, and the coming of these roads should be a signal for re-establishment of pleasant relations between the roads and the people, who have a mutual interest with them. Our waterways must be kept in condition to admit of large ocean carriers reaching docks as far inland as possible, but it is on the railroads that our greatest dependence must be placed. Every legitimate inducement that can be offered them should be forthcoming in order to get them into the country.

The Chinese system of decapitating the directors of any bank which fails without sufficient assets to pay all the creditors has often been regarded with favor by those who have been deprived of the pleasure of seeing either their money or the heads of their directors. The plan has become popular in this country, but the Chinese have just constructed a new banking law that has features of merit which must appeal to Americans. One is that all deposit banks must place in the Imperial Bank 25 per cent of their deposits as a guarantee. Another provision makes the directors personally responsible for all of the liabilities of the bank, without limitation and with no release from responsibility until two years after they have ceased to be directors. This plan has a reputation for being slow, but they are also safe.

The one sure way to get the electoral vote of the state for Bryan is for Chamberlain to take the stump and urge it as the bounden duty and duty of obligation of every citizen. One Republican to vote for Bryan, so as to save the sacred cause, Bryan must get the vote Chamberlain got, and more, or he can't carry the state. Now if Chamberlain will take the stump in every county and make such appeal to Statement One Republican as will convince them of their duty, then Bryan may have a show or chance to carry the state. Otherwise there is danger that it will vote for Taft. "Our George" has little time enough, if he is to make this appeal in every county.

What promises to be a most prosperous year has opened at the University of Oregon. A student body drawn from all sections of the state and mustering 1000 strong has entered a course of study. The athletic contingent is already afield looking toward honors at Thanksgiving and later on the track. This is well. Having entered the world of letters, and especially by the voters of Multnomah County, it is incumbent upon the university to "make good" all along the line, and it is gratifying to note that it is more than likely to do so.

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SOMETHING FOR NEGRO BROTHER.

Southern Protest Against Any Bid in the North for Negro Votes. Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal. The negro is the secret of the "solid South." It is solid and will remain so as long as the negro question survives, as a perpetual protest against, and a formidable obstacle to, the consummation of the foul crime of reconstruction and the full acceptance of the false lie of racial equality. That we shall be given a free hand in this matter is an absolute and unqualified certainty. The negro question is a question of policy that would embarrass or compromise us in dealing with the negro masses of the South and the political equality with the whites. This would be a plain desertion of the South and a flat repudiation of all for which we have suffered and fought and served—the one thing that has made the South solid and bound her to the fortunes of the Democratic party.

FINDS \$10,000 IN OLD SOFA.

Frank Hughes, a Waterson, obtained from Judge William M. Lanning in the United States District Court a rule requiring the Northampton and Williamsburg Trust Co. of Boston, of Springfield, Mass., to show cause why Hughes should not have the right to establish claim to \$10,000 worth of the company's bonds. Hughes' father, who died in 1852, was admitted to bankruptcy in 1871, with \$40,000 in debts and \$25,000 in assets. A few months later, while repairing an old sofa tucked away in the lining. Hughes was informed by officials of the Northampton Company that on their books the bonds are in the name of J. C. Hammond. Hughes intends to push his claim.

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TAFT LIKELY TO GET NEW YORK.

But This Authority Says It Doesn't Look Good for Hughes. New York Herald, Ind., October 6. "Mr. Taft, according to all surface indications, at present holds New York State. It apparently will require a political revolution or revolution in the remaining weeks of the campaign to dislodge him from his position. Mr. Chanler's chances now seem superior to those of Mr. Hughes for Governor. But in the opinion of many political observers, the full strength of the opposition to the present Governor develops early in the campaign. They declare it is now at flood tide, and is likely to recede during the coming month. The vigorous whirlwind campaign which the Governor is about to begin, his supporters believe, will do much to swing the state. The machine Republican leaders, who dislike Mr. Hughes, declare he is one of the most effective campaigners of his generation."

The preceding paragraphs sum up the situation as the Herald finds it after a careful preliminary canvass of the entire state. There are not likely to be any heavy pluralities either way. The most anxious Republicans do not expect Mr. Taft to carry the state by more than 50,000. Where a plurality is claimed for Mr. Hughes the figures are placed very low. The Democrats hope to elect Mr. Chanler by 50,000, and some of them figure out a small plurality for Mr. Bryan.

The panic has hurt the Republicans with the workingmen and with retail business men. On the other hand, the success of Mr. Bryan's election might precipitate another crisis or delay the return of property will give Mr. Taft many votes. There is a marked tendency on the part of the Gold Democrats and Cleveland Democrats, who have been wandering in the wilderness since 1896, to return to the fold. This is especially true of men who were active in politics. Republicans with the United States Senate strongly Republican for some years to come, it will be impossible for Mr. Bryan to get any of his more radical ideas enacted into law. They are tired of being political non-descripts and are anxious to figure again in the councils of the party.

On the other hand, Republicans assert that many of the Democratic business men, who announce their return to the fold, will on election day vote against Bryan, with the hope of eliminating him forever as a candidate.

Other factors will control the contest for Governor. The Germans as a rule are opposed to Hughes. This is especially noticeable in Buffalo, Rochester and other cities, where this vote is a large percentage of the whole. A number of Germans in Buffalo have contributed to the Republican campaign fund with a distinct proviso that not a cent of the money shall be used for the Republican state ticket. Most of the brewers are actively opposing Mr. Hughes. Then again the smaller Jewish tradesmen of the state seem inclined to vote against the Governor because of fear of new Sunday blue laws, or the drastic enforcement of existing laws, which would close their small shops.

The Democrats declare that their candidate for Governor is personally popular with every shade and faction of the party; that he will poll the full Democratic vote; that he will attract the votes of Republicans of Irish descent; that he has great local strength in the cities and in Ontario, where he has been prominently connected with the State Fair and that he will make clear his independence of objectionable state bosses.

MINNESOTA FOR TAFT.

But Minnesota Will Probably Carry It by 25,000. Staff Cor. Baltimore Sun, Sept. 19. St. Paul, Minn.—Governor Johnson will be re-elected by Taft. (This is probably by a decreased plurality, and Bryan will lose it at least 25,000 votes, and probably more.) He has no more chance of carrying this State than he has of carrying Vermont or the Republics have of carrying Texas. This is a strong Republican state, and in it Governor Johnson is decidedly and more than his party. He has the confidence of the people, irrespective of party, and had he been nominated at Denver there is but little doubt but that Minnesota would have been found in the Democratic column. But as it is, its 11 electoral votes will unquestionably go to Taft. But Mr. Bryan's chances are based largely on the Governor Johnson's popularity. He expects, possibly believe, that Johnson's unpopularity when he made his recent speech here. He told the people he had no idea that he could get so large a vote in Minnesota as would be given to Governor Johnson's popularity. That is a knife that cuts both ways. The renomination of the Governor for a third term in spite of his declaration that he would not run again on account of his opposition to third terms, the refusal of the convention to consider any other man, its adjournment after having refused to make any provision for a candidate should the Governor prefer to resign, and the Governor's acceptance of the situation have undoubtedly strengthened Mr. Bryan's chances. Governor Johnson's popularity is a factor which will carry the state at this time. Many of the votes that will be cast for him will also be cast for Mr. Bryan; but on the other hand, a number of votes that otherwise would have gone for Johnson will be cast for his opponent, Jacob F. Jacobson, because of Mr. Bryan's candidacy. That is a serious setback to the Governor's chances for the Presidential nomination four years hence. But, on the other hand, if he should win in spite of the handicap of Mr. Bryan, he would be stronger than ever.

A CONCLUSIVE STATEMENT.

Dissection of Oklahoma Theory of Finance. Baltimore Sun, Ind.-Dem.-Taft. The discussion by Judge Taft and Mr. Bryan of the proposition to tax gold banks to pay the debts of defaulting banks illustrates the advantage the statesman and practical man of affairs has over the theorist who has never been in a position to test his theories. Mr. Bryan upholds and urges "legislation which would tax the National banks to pay the debts of defaulting banks. He requires to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of an insolvent National bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banks desiring to use it." That is to say, Mr. Bryan's plan is, when the cashier of a bank in the wilds of Oklahoma or Montana takes to the woods with the bank's cash, then the depositors in banks in Baltimore and elsewhere which are honestly conducted must pay the debts of the wildcat bank. Mr. Taft shows that this is unjust and unwise. He does not dispute the desirability of preventing the loss to depositors of their money. That loss amounts, in the National banks of the country, to one-twenty-sixth of one per cent of the deposits each year. Mr. Taft's remedy for this loss is to prevent it by more careful bank supervision and examination, and by the elevation of the character of the men engaged in the banking business. Mr. Bryan's plan is to make a man insure his house and his life and all that he has except his money in bank. The reply to this is that Mr. Bryan's plan is to make a man insure his life and his money in a bank. It takes money from one man, without default on his part, to pay for the default of another. That is socialism.

If the loss of deposits could be kept down to the present figures, it would not require a large tax to make the loss good. But, says Mr. Taft, the fact of a guaranty system on the character of banking would be such that the loss arising from recklessness would greatly increase. That is the enforced guaranty by honest banks of dishonest banks will prevent panics. A panic, says Mr. Taft, can't be stayed by the Government. The plan proposed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Taft said, will make the conservative banker pay for the negligence, carelessness, lack of business sense and dishonesty of the wildcat banker. It takes money from one man, without default on his part, to pay for the default of another. That is socialism.

Mr. Taft replies that the Government deposits are not committed to any active accounts to be checked on, but he passive. The Government has a place to keep its own money as safe as the vaults of any bank in the public interest, to put the money in circulation. The public money is a trust fund belonging to the whole people, and it is not for the Government to run any risk that it will not be forthcoming when it is needed. The Government is required to put up collateral for all its deposits. It is manifest that the banking business would become impracticable if the Government were to take attention to the fact that the Government gets its security for the deposits from the bank which has the deposits, and not from the other banks in the country. The Bryan plan of bank guarantees, like a large number of other crude and socialist theories, is a theory of ground of dreams. On the face of it, financing that is cradled in the eagerness of Oklahoma will be accepted by communities wishing sound finance. From Oklahoma Mr. Bryan wishes to extend it to all the states through the agency of the United States Government. Mr. Taft is advised that under the state deposit guaranty law "conditions in Oklahoma are growing worse and worse. The banks are not engaged in the banking business and getting control of banking institutions."

Mr. Taft's thoughtful business man Judge Taft's argument on this theory of Mr. Bryan is conclusive.

HER INDOREMENT.

Harper's Weekly. "Madam," said the teller of a bank in Baltimore, "I am a woman who had handed him cash to cash—'madam, you have forgotten to indorse.' A worried smile came to the woman's face, but she said 'I indorsed the paper and wrote something on the back thereof. When again the teller looked at the check he found that the woman had indorsed as follows: 'The Bank has always paid me whatever it owed, and you need have no worry. Therefore, I indorse this check. Very truly yours, Anna M. Blank.'"

PORTLAND, OREGON.

BUTTE, Oct. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly publish the location of the main office of the Oregon California Railroad Company? C. R.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

TRIP OVER THE SISKIYOU WITH THE DIVISION BOSS

What the superintendent sees and does, together with bright side-lights on a forceful personality.

AT THE OREGON SOLDIERS' HOME

The institution at Roseburg where defenders of the Nation, now destitute, await serenely the final rollcall.

MAMA SCOLDING AND I CAN'T HEAR A WORD

Striking full-page illustration from an amateur photograph of exceeding beauty.

LEADERS OF WORLD'S ARMED LEGIONS

Of all famed warriors now in service, none has had a more thrilling career than General Arthur McArthur.

RUNAWAYS WHO HAVE BECOME FAMOUS

Among them are two American boys who won their way to the United States Senate.

THE HOTEL CLERK ON THE VANDERBILT CUP RACE

Being a satire by Mr. Cobb on the present speed mania.

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