The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year	2.50

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-60 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1908.

A NEGLECTED FIELD.

We hear much of the allegation that men of the labor unions will vote against Taft. The effort is, in fact, a Bryan propaganda. Some of the labor union men of Portland are active in it. It is a question for the order with which they are associated, whether the order is to be turned into a political or party machine.

But, no matter what the radical leaders of the Bryan movement among the unions may do, it is certain that there are many members of the unions who will still maintain their rights as independent citizens, and refuse to vote for Bryan. Not a few, who are Republicans on principle, will vote for Taft.

In all associations, that deal with the practical affairs of life, there are radical and revolutionary members. They are aggressive and noisy; yet they may not be a majority. The quiet members, however, are unwilling to wrangle with them; and so the aggressive and violent take the lead, and commit the name of the order or association to purposes foreign to those for which it was organized and exists. Yet it always has been the profession of the labor unions that they are not political or partisan organizations.

However, if the labor unions of the country are to engage in political activity, it may be remarked that the best and most needy of all fields for their reform propaganda is the unchallenged Democratic states of the South, where thus far labor unions have scarcely been permitted to exist, and where all legislation for improvement of the condition of the working classes is steadily refused.

Mr. Bryan's party is in absolute control of a dozen great states, where all effort and all legislation for better conditions for the working people are ignored. Child labor and long hours and poor sanitary conditions and low wages rule in those states, without a protest from Bryan and his party. From Mr. Bryan's labor politicians in Portland The Oregonian suggests a memorial to Mr. Bryan himself, on this interesting subject. It might be made one of the most notable documents of the campaign.

EFFECTS OF BIRTH RANK.

To be proud of a splendid line of ancestry is very well—may even be commendable—and yet good ancestry, like inherited wealth, may prove to be a detriment rather than a benefit. Truly, the man who has in his veins the blood of men and women who were in their day distinguished for high character, intelligence and achievement, has a great advantage over the man who inherits a tendency to evil ways and low ambitions. The opportunities which await the former are immeasurably greater than those which open before the latter and presumably his ability to grasp the opportunity is far superior. Nevertheless, there is everywhere noted a tendency among young people to rest upon the laurels won by ancestors and not to strive for new attainments themselves. When chided for their indolence and noisiness a flock of geese responded that their ancestors saved Rome, yet were forced to admit that they had done nothing. In this respect they were not unlike many persons who cackle continually over the greatness of their fathers and grandfathers.

To be "well-born" places upon a young man or young woman an added responsibility, for it may reasonably be expected that one possessing inherited strength of mind and character will be able to accomplish more in the world than one who lacks this initial advantage. Ancestors who became great did not win renown because of what their fathers did, but because of their own achievements, and no descendant will ever be remembered long after he is dead, if he has nothing else in his career worth mentioning save that he was well-born. Perhaps it might be truthfully said that inherited wealth is as often an injury as a benefit to a young man, for it tends to make industry unnecessary and thereby encourages idleness, and even vice. To a less extent inheritance of a great family name exerts a similar influence, for descendants of great men are likely to be lulled into inactivity by the credit they receive merely as sons of their fathers. If failure in life is ever a disgrace it is doubly so in the case of the young man who has the advantage of good birth.

Whether a man has reason to be proud of his ancestors depends upon what they have done for him, and it remains for him to prove what they have done. If they transmitted to him the qualities that made them great, he has reason to be proud, but until he has demonstrated his possession of their commendable talents and traits, no one will long concede that he has them. And if he has them not, noble ancestry has availed him nothing. The son of a great statesman, a great soldier or a great enterpriser, who spends his time in idleness, is as fit an object of contempt as the thoroughbred horse that balks in the harness. The horse that won't work is neither a useful animal himself nor is he a safe sire for a succeeding generation. The same is true of men. Pride of ancestry is commendable only when accompanied by efforts which are calculated to make ancestors proud of their descendants. To be the mediocre son of a great father is far less creditable than to be the great son of a mediocre father.

It is frequently asserted that no man should be condemned for the wrongs committed by his father or mother, and in a sense, this is true, yet every person who has an evil ancestry must expect to be held in question until he has shown that he did not inherit or has overcome the low characters they possessed. A colt should not be whipped for the meanness of his sire, yet a buyer of horses would be foolish if he invested in a colt known to be from vicious ancestors and failed to guard against the mean traits likely to be manifested. The man who has an ignoble ancestry must expect to be watched and to be held under suspicion, not, however, as a criminal, but as one likely to become a criminal. Because of his ancestry there rests upon him the greater need of showing by his own acts that he does not possess the weaknesses or vices of his progenitors. A man has occasion to be proud or ashamed of his ancestry only to the extent that he has inherited their characters and abilities, which inheritance is presumed, though not conclusively.

PIVOTAL NEW YORK.

The registration in Greater New York (City) is 32,428 lower, or less than the registration for the same days of 1904. This may mean and would seem to mean more loss to the majority than to the minority party. But there is one more day for registration.

It is complained that the new registry law, and the questions required by it, stop many persons, who are "sensitive and nervous," when subjected to the tests. Very probably. The man who wishes to vote illegally is very likely to show embarrassment if required to answer plain and sharp questions when he goes to register.

In Greater New York Bryan must get more than 100,000 majority to win. Will he get it? He probably must get, in Greater New York, 120,000 majority, to win. Will he get it?

It is possible, but by no means probable. Careful estimates, from impartial sources, place the Bryan majority in Greater New York much below 100,000. This is a Democratic majority very seldom exceeded. It was exceeded in 1892, when President Cleveland was elected. It was exceeded again in 1902—on Governor—when the Republicans nevertheless carried the state. But Bryan was actually beaten in the City of New York in 1896, and in 1900 he carried it by only about 26,000. Parker carried it against Roosevelt in 1904 by a larger majority—a little over 40,000. Hughes was beaten in the city by 67,000 in 1906, yet carried the state by nearly 54,000.

The election is in the cities of New York and Chicago—but New York is most important. Chicago merely secondary. Unless he shall obtain in the City of New York a majority exceeding 100,000, Bryan cannot be elected. But the City of New York, more favorable to Parker than to Bryan, gave Parker only 40,000.

There is no intent to predict anything. But how is Bryan to get 100,000 to 120,000 majority over Taft in the City of New York?

THE OVERDUE RAIN.

Oregon has had dry Autumns before this, but of course this one is the "dryest ever," to those who are short of memory and long when it comes to complaining. Men who at that time were engaged in the transportation business on the Upper Willamette will recall the rainless Autumn of 1863, when December found the steamboats tied to the banks above the falls waiting for water of sufficient depth to float them. This was before the railroad was built and, except for the long hauls of farmers with their teams, the river was the only means whereby wheat could be got to the mill or the market. The old Standard Mills at Milwaukie, after clamoring vainly for grist, had to close down for lack of it; stocks of village and country merchants ran low; farmers chafed because of their dry fields and deferred plowing and still the promise of the leaden skies was unfulfilled. Finally the rain came and so copiously did it fall that the boating stage of the river lasted far into the next Summer, crops were abundant, and plenty, as usual reigned.

This is not one of the dry Autumns of the past; such seasons have been relatively few. So while the present conditions are exceptional in the Willamette Valley, they are not unprecedented and they have never been followed by a shortage, still less a failure of the next year's crops. So, while rain is long overdue, and we shall all be glad when it comes, there is no occasion to worry over results of its long delay.

MR. HARRIMAN'S PROFITABLE HOBBY.

When the car shortage, locomotive shortage and sidetrack shortage was at its height about two years ago, complaint was made to Mr. Harriman over his failure to provide more equipment. He acknowledged the shortage but said that he had been remedying the evil in an effective and permanent manner by reducing curves, cutting down grades, building heavier bridges and laying heavier rails, thus increasing the hauling power of his engines and the speed at which traffic could be moved. By this method an additional car or two on every train, in the aggregate released a large number of locomotives. The saving in time made possible the moving of an increased amount of freight over the quantity that could be moved under former conditions. Besides the locomotives would wear out and the grades and curves would never be reestablished.

It was through this improvement of the physical condition of his roads as well as in the strengthening of his money reserves so that he was in position to come to the rescue of the Erie, the Gould system and a few other lines that Mr. Harriman added greatly to his reputation as a far-sighted railroader and financier. Nothing, however, in all of his spectacular career has caused so much favorable comment on his policy of maintaining the physical condition of the Harriman properties at the highest possible standard as the remarkable showing made in the report of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific earnings for August. The latter road with gross earnings showing a decrease of about $30,000 actually made an increase in net earnings of more than $681,000. The Southern Pacific in the amount of its net earnings did not show up quite so well as the Union Pacific, the increase being but $109,000; still, the showing becomes even more remarkable than that of Union Pacific when it is noted that this increase was obtained in the face of a decrease of $1,622,000 in gross earnings.

In other words, the operating expenses of these two roads were cut more than $2,500,000 in a single month, a saving that could not possibly be effected were the roads in other than the best physical condition. When Mr. Harriman in but little more than three years' time expended $175,000,000 in improving the physical condition of the Union Pacific and allied lines, the wisdom of the performance was questioned by many prominent railroad men. Some of the stockholders who were deprived of dividends while the work of reconstruction was going on, made serious objection. But the wisdom of the policy has been quite plainly shown and the proof comes at a time when it will have great weight with other railroad managers who have kept the dividend rate up at the expense of the maintenance and improvement account.

PENALIZING THRIFT.

"Penalizing integrity and thrift," is the term in which Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin, of the Chicago University, describes Mr. Bryan's plan for guaranteeing bank deposits. Professor Laughlin is not a banker but he has a very clear understanding of the sound business principles on which legitimate banking is founded. In his address before the American Bankers' Association at Denver a few days ago, Professor Laughlin made a strong expose of the fallacies of the deposit guaranty system. The pre-eminent feature of the Bryan plan for insuring deposits, as is well known, requires all banks, good and bad alike, to contribute in proportion to their deposits to a fund to pay off depositors in bankrupt concerns. On this point Professor Laughlin quite pertinently says:

> The more successful the bank, the larger its deposits, the more it must pay into the fund; the less successful a bank is in impressing the public with its security, the less it pays into the bank fund. The successful are to pay for the mismanagement of the unsuccessful.

The deductions of Professor Laughlin are so plain and reasonable that they cannot be questioned by anyone to whom the English language can convey a clear meaning. But actual proof of the truth of the assertion in plain official figures is supplied by the Boston Transcript. The Transcript states that had Mr. Bryan's deposit guarantee plan been in effect for the past ten years, the depositors in the Massachusetts banks would have been obliged to pay into the guarantee fund $14,198,411 while they would have received $39,070. In other words, they would have been penalized to the extent of $14,000,000 for their thrift and good judgment in placing their money in well-managed banks.

Similar results are noted in Connecticut. The annual assessment of one-eighth of 1 per cent, calculated as necessary under the terms of the Bryan-Williams guarantee bill now before Congress, in the past ten years would have cost the Connecticut depositors $4,285,547, and during that period the depositors would have received but $31,387. This scheme to make carefully managed banks responsible for the losses caused by badly managed banks will hardly appeal with very great force to people who believe that savings made possible by thrift, economy and honesty should not be used to liquidate the debts incurred by dishonest or careless bankers. Paternalism in some features has run to great lengths in this country, but we have not yet reached a point where a majority of the people are in favor of penalizing thrift and good management by making it liable for dishonesty and bad management.

A PANACEA.

Dr. Samuel J. Barrows mentions three remedies for "the social evil," all of which are mere palliatives and not cures by his own account. "We who have dealt with moral problems in New York have never hit upon a panacea for the evil," he admits. Those who have dealt with moral problems elsewhere are in the same boat, though they are not always candid enough to confess it. Some nineteen hundred years ago a panacea was proposed for this and all the other evils of mankind. The world accepted the panacea many centuries since and with a good deal of pomp and parade has been pretending to apply it all these thousand years. But the evils remain much as they were in the first place. Either the remedy is a failure or in spite of our long experience, we have not learned how to apply it. Ever since Constantine saw the victorious symbol in the sky the Lamb qui tollit peccata mundi has reigned sole monarch of the civilized world, and yet Dr. Barrows and everybody else with him have to confess that our sins and the sinners who commit them still present an insoluble problem.

But let us not judge hastily. It would be rash to accuse Christianity of failure until it has been tried. The simple truth is that the really fundamental doctrines of Jesus Christ never have been accepted in practice by any considerable body of so-called Christians, and we therefore know nothing whatever of the way they would work. The very sound of them frightens us. We say they would confiscate property, overthrow society, annihilate government and so, with that sinuous ingenuity which seldom forsakes our spiritual guides in a pinch, these doctrines are "interpreted" into thin air and we complacently continue to seek a panacea for the social evil as if none had ever been found. Very likely what we are after is something easy, some social remedy that can be applied without sacrifice or trouble. By and by such a one may be found, perhaps.

That a problem never has been solved is no reason for saying that it never will be. It took the brightest wits of the human race two thousand years to find out exactly the relation between the diameter of a circle and the circumference. Every little while some Archimedes gave out word that he had found pi, the magic ratio, but invariably somebody else soon proved that he hadn't. Thus the game went on century after century until finally a German mathematician proved that pi never could be found. Then, and not before, the world gave a sigh of relief and began to fuss about something else. Next to solving a problem the most satisfactory thing on earth is to prove that it cannot be solved. The social evil is like pi in some respects. Many great philosophers, among them Mayor Lane, have fancied that they knew all about it only to make the sad discovery presently that they knew nothing at all.

But the social evil also differs from pi, because, however difficult the solution may be, it has not been proved that there isn't any. Precipitate witnesses testify that there isn't any, but they do not know it. They are only guessing. There may be a solution and it may be a very easy one. Dozens of problems have puzzled everybody century after century and then turned out to be the simplest things imaginable. The problem of supplying mankind with clothing is a case in point. The ancients could not do it. The rich could barely keep themselves comfortably clad by the aid of slaves, and in a warm climate at that. As for clothing the poor, it was never thought of, any more than we think of making our Magdalens respectable matrons. But in course of time Watts ferreted out the secret of steam power, machinery to apply it was invented, and now we have so many garments that they glut the markets and threw us into panics.

The solutions of long-standing problems are usually pretty simple. Very often the plainest truths are the hardest to perceive. The abhorred Mormons found a cure for the social evil, though perhaps it was worse than the disease. During their control of Utah there was no poverty, no social evil, no drunkenness. When the Gentiles got the upper hand they introduced all three in the good old civilized style, but of course the mischief was more than compensated by the purer faith which they also introduced. Some attribute the health and happiness of the Mormons to polygamy, but one is loth to believe that Christian matrimony necessarily entails vice and disease. If it did then the Mohammedan form of the family would almost seem preferable. The true secret of that individual welfare which the Mormons attained is found rather in their ingenious method of making each mature person economically independent.

It may be doubted whether there would be a "social evil" if every woman had a sure means of making a comfortable living. There would be loose females, of course, but they would not lapse into that grisly horror which now confronts us. They would seldom fall past redemption. Their case would be more like that of men who sin and repent. Even now repentance is permitted to wealthy Magdalens. It is only the poor who are trodden inexorably into the mire. Dr. Barrows' suggestion of "education," therefore, lets in a ray of light. Suppose we begin now and teach every girl henceforth born how to earn an honest living and then see to it that the chance to earn it never fails her. The effect upon the "social evil" would be something wonderful.

The manner in which the United States is suffering for want of a ship subsidy and the American ships which it is supposed to bring with it is simply distressing. It might interest some of the dupes of the subsidy bunco steerers who committed the Trans-Mississippi Congress to an indorsement of the graft to study an Ottawa dispatch in Sunday's Oregonian. This dispatch tells of the movement of 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to American ocean ports for shipment to Europe. It is further said that 5,000,000 bushels more have been sold for shipment by the same route. This diversion of traffic from the Canadian ports is due exclusively to the enormous amount of ocean tonnage available in all American ports. There is not only enough of this tonnage to carry all American products to the world's markets at the lowest rates on record, but as the movement of Canadian wheat shows there is enough for the traffic of our less-favored competitors in the wheat business.

Eight years ago Debs got 87,814 votes for the Presidency, and four years ago 402,283. His party now expects to throw for him 1,000,000 ballots. This vote probably will be drawn most from the Democratic party, and the Prohibition vote will be drawn chiefly from the Republicans. This vote in 1904 was 258,550. It is not possible to say whether it will be greater or less now. But probably it will be greater. It was 209,062 in 1900.

It is Judge Gantenbein's opinion that the laws to prevent "Sabbath breaking" in this state are unconstitutional. This, however, does not affect the police power of the state. Again, the law discriminates in favor of certain occupations, which clearly are as "profane" as those inhibited. It is recommended to all whom it may concern to read the opinion through.

The football season has opened again and many students will divide their attention between books and sport. It might be well for them to glance through the list of the world's illustrious men and see how many achieved enduring fame by intellectual attainments and how many are renowned because of superiority of muscular power.

Seventeen players rendered unconscious and five so badly injured that they had to be taken to the hospital was the record made in a football game at Schenectady, N. Y., Saturday. It is gratifying to note that the brutal features of the game have been so successfully eliminated without interfering in the least with the business of physicains and surgeons.

"Is anybody," asks the New York Sun, "publishing the receipts of the Democratic State Committees, or limiting the size of contributions to them?" Nay, verily; and in New York the receipts from gamblers of all sorts, and in Indiana the receipts from the liquor men who are trying for repeal of the local option law, pass all precedents.

When your balloon bursts 4000 feet in the air there is nothing to do but go down with it. It's different generally when your ship is wrecked. The man who invents a successful aerial lifeboat will meet a long-felt want.

A bank at La Grande has failed. We suppose banks of Portland ought to have guaranteed its deposits, and the money of depositors here used to make the losses good. That would be banking on the Bryan plan.

The colored voter who feels incensed over the Brownsville affair might do well to remember that "no niggers in the Army" is the sentiment of the controlling element of the Democratic party.

Among other great orators not summoned to take part in the National campaign is Uncle Joe Cannon. However, Uncle Joe is not being overlooked. He is having troubles of his own.

All those Balkan states, it seems, were hungry for war until they learned that the other fellow was even hungrier. Naturally the war cloud is passing.

Editor Hearst didn't come, and so he will not read any Standard Oil letters in Portland. But he has leave to print.

Well, this is certain: "The Peerless 1" is no longer claiming to be the heir of Roosevelt.

Is the campaign in Oregon really open, or is it just cracked?

TAFT'S TRIP A GREAT SUCCESS

Celebrated Correspondent's Views as to Situation in Middle West.

Raymond's Letter in Chicago Tribune.

Politically speaking, this 6000-mile trip has unquestionably helped Mr. Taft in his race for the Presidency. It made him known to a million or two people, and other millions were gratified that he came into their vicinity. It is unfair to judge of the prospects of a Presidential candidate by the crowds he draws along the route, but it is absolutely certain that Mr. Taft's great campaigning tour has dispelled any feeling of indifference which existed in the states he visited, and has stirred up the workers as nothing else could have done.

Going back over the results of the trip and making allowances for undue local enthusiasm, I should be inclined to group the states in the following table:

FOR TAFT.		FOR BRYAN.	
Illinois	27	Missouri	18
Wisconsin	13	DOUBTFUL.	
Iowa	13	Indiana	15
Minnesota	11	Kansas	10
South Dakota	4	Nebraska	8
North Dakota	4	Colorado	5
Ohio	23		
Total	95	Total	38

Of these doubtful states, the indications are entirely favorable to Taft. In fact, the Republican leaders in Nebraska and Kansas consider it an insult to have those states placed anywhere except in the sure Republican column. Colorado is doubtful, and I have yet to see anyone who can make an accurate forecast of the result in Indiana.

* * *

Unless all signs fail, Mr. Bryan ought to carry Missouri by a comparatively small majority, although Mr. Taft's reception in that state was wonderfully enthusiastic and the people there seemed to be as much impressed as anywhere with the danger of risking the period of prosperity to a change in the Government. On the other hand, the fight between Folk and Stone for the Senatorial seat is likely to bring out an immense Democratic vote, and this will help Bryan, because the primary ticket is arranged in such a way that it can be voted only by those who cast a straight Democratic ballot.

Four years ago, when President Roosevelt carried Missouri, many Democrats voted for him, but many more stayed at home. This year, with a full vote, Bryan will be the principal gainer, and the best judges in both parties say he will carry the state beyond all doubt.

Local leaders in Kansas and Nebraska, as has been said, insist that those states are absolutely certain for Taft. That may be so, but the chances are, at least in the case of Nebraska, that it will be late election night before the result is known. In Omaha, Lincoln and other cities the early returns are likely to be unfavorable to the Republicans. The same thing will be true of Colorado and Kansas. In the latter state, which is largely agricultural, the labor population is massed at the great railroad centers, and is largely composed of railroad men. Many of them, who voted for Roosevelt, will vote for Bryan. Quite a large section of workingmen will vote for Debs, and the Socialist vote in Kansas is likely to be two or three times as great as it was four years ago.

* * *

In Nebraska, state pride naturally helps Mr. Bryan, and in addition to that he has made an exceedingly effective campaign among the laboring men. In these two states, as well as in Colorado, the result will almost certainly be decided by the extent of the rural vote. Bad weather, heavy rain or snow might cost the Republicans either Nebraska, Colorado or Kansas. With a bright day and the usual Indian Summer weather, the chances are that the agricultural vote, which is solidly for Taft, including a large percentage of Democratic farmers, will overcome the disaffection among the laboring men in the cities.

LABOR IS ADVISED TO ORGANIZE

Mr. Taft Shows Where He Stands in Economic Matters.

(From a public speech delivered by Mr. Taft at Detroit, Mich., August 28, 1905.)

While it is in the common interest of labor and capital to increase the fruits of production, yet in determining a share of each their interests are plainly opposed. Though the law of supply and demand will doubtless in the end be the most potent influence in fixing this division, yet during the gradual adjustment, capital will surely have the advantage, unless labor takes united action.

During the betterment of business conditions, organized labor, if acting with reasonable discretion, can secure much greater promptness in the advance of wages than if it were left to the slower operation of natural laws, and in the same way as hard times come on, the employer may be restrained from undue haste in reducing wages. The organization of capital into corporations with the position of advantage which this gave in a dispute with single laborers over wages made it absolutely necessary for labor to unite to maintain itself.

For instance, how could workingmen, dependent on each day's labor for a living, dare to take a stand which might leave them without employment if they had not by small assessment accumulated a common fund for their support during such emergency?

Like corporations, labor organizations do great good and much evil. The more conservatively and intelligently conducted they are, the more benefit they confer on their members. The more completely they yield to the dominion of those among them who are intemperate of expression and violent and lawless in their methods, the more evil they do to themselves and society. Unfortunately, there are large organizations of the latter class, and, in the heat of a bitter contest with employers, rights of person and property are sometimes openly violated in avowed support of the cause of labor.

A Great River Passing.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Poor old Ohio River! The proud old stream, formerly one of the most important arteries of commerce in the West, and the trade route that gave Cincinnati much of her early importance, is now shrunk to the dimensions of a mere creek. At Gallipolis the channel is eight inches deep, while at Cincinnati a 2.9-foot stage was reported yesterday. Small boys are wading across the river to Kentucky, while in country districts farm wagons easily can ford the stream.

Unique Collection Scheme.

Enterprise Chieftain.

J. C. Shackelford has dropped onto a most unique scheme for collecting his accounts, and the result will be watched with interest by business men of this town who have bills to collect. At the end of this month Mr. Shackelford will sell at public auction all accounts which have not been paid by that time, and will publish a list of accounts sold, what he realized from the sale, etc. If an account is not sold it will be held over until the next month and put up with the next bunch.

REAL ELECTION ISSUE, MR. BRYAN

And the Joke Is That the Peerless One Doesn't Know It.

New York Tribune, Rep.

Dispatches from the West represent Governor Hughes' audiences as delighted with his keen criticisms of Bryan and Bryanism. With Western voters no one is likely to prove a more effective exposer of the hollowness of the Democratic candidate's pretensions to leadership in the progressive movement of the day than the Governor of New York. Mr. Hughes has done things for the causes that are dear to the hearts of the people. Mr. Bryan has only talked. Mr. Hughes has proved his sympathy and his sincerity by the inflexibility of his course, refusing all compromises, bargains and short cuts to results which sacrificed principles. Mr. Bryan has trafficked and traded and made his deals and bargains, once with Guffey, and now with Sullivan and Murphy.

Mr. Hughes, too, is a practical man, with a long record of workable reforms to his credit, and when he analyzes the fantastic proposals of the Democratic leader the voters hear him with respectful attention. The man who has done things is always listened to. Actual accomplishment challenges attention and compels respect. Mr. Bryan talks eloquently and voluminously about letting the people rule. Mr. Hughes has enabled them to rule here in New York. Mr. Bryan talks about regulating corporations. Mr. Hughes has accomplished some very notable regulating. So the Governor speaks with the prestige of practical experience, and when he rejects the Democratic suggestions as impracticable and visionary his condemnation carries weight.

The Governor devotes his attention to the Democratic candidate's record and character, and that, after all, is the dominating issue of the campaign, as the response which is given to him, and which Mr. Taft elicits when he touches upon the same topic abundantly shows.

The people are alive to the absurdity of Mr. Bryan's pretensions to statesmanship. His blundering on the money question, his floundering on the Government ownership of railways, his trimming sails to every breeze of popularity, his eager and rather unscrupulous search for "issues," his want of firm convictions, the vagueness and impracticability of his policies, all show his lack of solid intellectual and moral qualifications for the Presidency. The people are keenly aware of his deficiencies. His twelve years before the public have been described as a prolonged hunt for an issue. While he has been seeking desperately, the people have found the issue. It is himself.

MAKING SALOONS ATTRACTIVE.

Cordial Endorsement of the Plan to Admit Respectable Women.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I learn by reading The Oregonian that my old friend Councilman Baker is going to pass an ordinance which will allow respectable women to visit saloons. Good for George. He always was the right man in the right place. Why should not respectable women visit saloons if they wish? Their patronage certainly would not harm the saloonman or his bartender and the association with such ladies might do them some good. I might visit the saloons more frequently myself if I could be sure of always finding respectable women present.

The saloons in such cases would soon become respectable places, where our sons and daughters could spend a pleasant evening and not be corrupted by evil associations, provided of course only respectable women were allowed.

The learned City Council, assisted by our able and distinguished Mayor, will of course devise some means of separating the sheep from the goats, and thus prevent those women who are not respectable from visiting the saloons! We (you and I, Mr. Editor), would have to depend upon Mr. B. and the City Council for some such protection, for I will admit, and particularly after having had a drink or two, that I might find it difficult to distinguish between the two classes. But I have every confidence that our friend Mr. Baker will fix it, for in the language of Mr. Bryan, in re Mr. Haskell, "He is all right." Z. I. ZIPER.

Boomerang Effects of European War.

Wall Street Journal.

But if there should be war in Europe in which two or more of the great powers were compelled to take part, what would be the effect upon the United States? The first effect would be to lead many investors in American securities to sell them, not because of lack of confidence in the United States, but because of the necessity of floating the war securities. This selling of foreign holdings of American securities would have an unfavorable effect upon our stock market. This would probably be the immediate effect. Then would come the stimulus which war always gives to speculation. The United States would undoubtedly benefit by the misfortune of Europe. The prices for our crop products would advance. There would be a great demand for our manufactured products. Our commerce would be expanded by the fact that other nations were too busy fighting to give needed attention to the expansion of their own trade.

After this there would be a third effect which would be the world exhaustion as a result of the fearful waste caused by war. This exhaustion would be felt for the most part in the countries immediately concerned, but it would be also reflected in the United States, for in one way or another the world has to pay the penalty for the disobedience to law and the penalty for waste.

Where Bryan Misses a Guess.

Kansas City Times, (Ind.)

Mr. Bryan's hope that he will retain his last century strength in Kansas must be based upon the queer theory that Kansas got stuck in the mud and stayed there.

When Mr. Bryan appealed to Kansas in 1896 he appealed to people who were in debt and distress and he glibly offered them a remedy guaranteed to lift their burden from their shoulders and the mortgages from their farms. That was his source of strength in the old days.

Mr. Bryan was defeated and his remedy was never applied, but the debts have been paid, nevertheless, and the mortgages canceled. The fallacy of Bryan's paramount issue in 1896 has been demonstrated in no other state quite so clearly as in Kansas.

When Bryan returned in 1900 with another paramount issue which he urged with equal zeal and accompanied with predictions as dire as in his first campaign, he made no headway in Kansas. He has far less reason for hope of success now, even, than in 1900. The source of his strength has heretofore been with the farmers, and in this campaign his weakness is in the rural communities. The farmers are for Taft and they are ready always to give an answer to every man who asketh them for a reason for the hope that is in them.

Ask a Kansas farmer why he intends to vote for Taft in 1908 and he will reply: "We remember the Bryan of '96." It's a new Kansas, but not a new Bryan.

Mr. Chamberlain's Toast.

Mr. T. D. Chamberlain, Portland, Or., is the winner of a prize in the Toast and Sentiment Contest of the National Food Magazine, published in Chicago, for the month of October. His prize-winning toast is as follows:

"To Temperance.

Here's to a temperance supper,
With water in glasses tall,
And coffee and tea to end with—
And me not there at all."

AIMED AT COLORED WAITERS

Reform Proposed by the Geneva Society Will Eliminate the Negro.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In an article which appeared in The Oregonian, under the caption, "A New Union to Teach Waiters," which told of the formation of a Geneva Society, the colored waiters of Portland feel that they have been done an injustice. Among the colored waiters now at work in this city, there is a feeling that the so-called Geneva Society has been formed for the express purpose of driving us out of the various places where for years we have worked as waiters. In stating the objects of the Geneva Society, W. B. Martin, superintendent of one service in one of Portland's leading hotels, has not given the public the direct motive of the society he intends to organize here. Mr. Martin says that the object of the society is to select its members from every race, but I have reasons to believe that this is not Mr. Martin's intention, or the intention of the society which he has organized or is about to organize. A number of colored waiters have taken the matter up and they are of the opinion that the main purpose of the organization of the Geneva Society is merely to abolish the colored waiters.

For the good of the service at any first-class hotel, perhaps it would be better if its waiters could speak two languages, but I disagree with Mr. Martin when he says that it is necessary. I doubt very much whether Mr. Martin, or any other member of the Geneva Society, unless he is foreign-born, can speak more than one language. Right here in Portland there are several colored waiters who can speak French and some of them have a slight knowledge of German, but I have never known this to increase their salaries or to make them more valuable as waiters.

Only since the Civil War, has the negro been a paid servant in America, and in this capacity there is no race that has been able to compete with him. With the growth of education among them, they are becoming more capable each year of understanding and satisfying the public wants.

I must admit the negroes have no system of organized labor, and that negro labor has never in fact been recognized by the American Federation of Labor until recently, at Birmingham, Alabama. Thus the negro is compelled to depend for strength not upon united effort, but upon individual merit and ability.

C. W. ROBINSON.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Their Proportion to Men Employes Outside Washington City Is 1 to 25.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The latest statistics show 286,902 employes in the civil service of the Federal Government, exclusive of the consular and diplomatic service. The increasing employment of women has led the Department of Commerce and Labor to prepare some figures relative to the extent of their employment and their comparative compensation. It was difficult to obtain the facts in several of the departments, and with these and the Isthman Canal Commission excluded, there remained a total of 185,874 employes to be considered, 172,053 of whom are men and 13,821 women. The proportion of men to women employes in Washington is 10 to 3, and in the service outside of Washington 25 to 1. Both men and women average higher pay at the Capital than outside of it, the average for men being $1178 in Washington and $925 outside; and for women $837 in Washington and $766 outside. In salary classification the two sexes stand as follows:

	Men.	Women.
Under $720	28,812	6,519
$720 to $840	20,331	1,491
$840 to $900	10,279	342
$900 to $1000	42,496	1,584
$1000 to $1200	32,696	1,431
$1200 to $1400	16,814	1,457
$1400 to $1600	8,760	466
$1600 to $1800	3,156	152
$1800 to $2000	2,911	35
$2000 to $2500	2,314	9
$2500 and over	1,872	2

It is stated that this does not indicate that women are paid less than men for the same kind of work, the fact being that women are more largely employed in purely clerical or manual labor. Moreover, the table conveys a false impression because of the great disparity in the numbers of the two sexes. Reduced to percentages it appears that a relatively larger number of women than of men draw some of the higher salaries. Thus 23 per cent of the women receive pay of from $1200 to $1400 a year, and 11.9 per cent of the men; 7.4 per cent of the women are paid from $1400 to $1600 and 6.2 per cent of the men; and 2.2 per cent of the women receive from $1600 to $1800, against only 2.2 per cent of the men.

American Army Is Overworked.

Army and Navy Life.

Strange as it may seem, if the Army were increased to 100,000 men, it could be kept filled better than it can today at its 60,000 footing. The Army is overworked, particularly the infantry, which is in danger of going to pieces. It is upon the infantry that the burden of foreign service falls with undue severity. With the roster limited to 30 regiments, and the number of those on foreign service irreducible, an infantry regiment returns to the Philippines before it has been three years in the home station. As Major-General Thomas H. Barry puts it: "For proper training, discipline and morale, troops should have at least four years of home service for every two years of service on foreign soil." It is this extended tropical duty which impairs discipline, endangers health, weakens family ties, piles up indebtedness and otherwise depreciates the high standards and efficiency of the Army, both rank and file.

'An overworked, inadequate army is worse than no army at all, and the sooner the people appreciate this and Congress takes the action that it should, the better for the country.

Betting Four to One on Taft.

Baltimore American, October 5.

Charles E. Cunningham, a well-known real estate broker, reported yesterday that he had placed for a client a bet of $2000 to $500 that Judge Taft would be elected President of the United States. In addition, Mr. Cunningham reported that he had been authorized by clients to bet $20,000 at the rate of three to one that Judge Taft would be elected. Mr. Cunningham said none of the money was his, but that all bets made would be safe and secure. The advocates of Judge Taft are having much trouble in making bets. The few Bryan men who are willing to make a wager on the result are demanding big odds, and the majority of them want better than three to one. From present indications there will not be much betting on the result in this state.

When Taft Scored Over Bryan.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—When Mr. Bryan was campaigning in California, in 1903, he met Mr. Taft, who was en route to take up his duties in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan was then trying to break into the White House as an anti-imperialist, and in his talk with Mr. Taft said that there were a great many people in this country who would like to have a monarchy here with a titled aristocrat, etc.

Mr. Taft answered: "There may be among your friends, Mr. Bryan, but I am sure there are none among mine."

Mr. Taft related this incident to a friend in Manila, who now passes it on.

M. N. J.