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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1998.

MONEY, POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

The banks of the country hold an extraordinary amount of money. There are overflowing reserves and dull or very moderate trade. It is a "walting a. Latest report on condition of the banks of Philadelphia shows that never before was there such a glut of money in them. It is the same in most cities. People are "holding off till after the election.

This circumstance reduces for the present opportunities of considerable wage-workers, especially hose in and about the cities. the general thrift and prosperity of the country are extraordinary. Statistical reports show that from 1903 to 1908 the value of livestock on the farms of the United States increas from \$5,917,000,000 to \$7,412,000,000 gold production increased from \$74, 000,000 to \$90,000,000; coal produc increased from \$314,600,900 to \$420,000,000; savings bank accounts increased from \$2,815,000,000 to \$3,-495,000,000; bank deposits of all k increased from \$9,553,600,000 to \$13. 000,000,000; exports of manufacture increased from \$468,000,000 to \$740, 990,000 and imports of raw materials ed in manufactures increased from \$330,000,000 to \$447,000,000.

Figures like these do not support r. Bryan's lamentation of loss of thrift or loss of prosperity. ever, it is certain, from congestion of money in the banks, and from the general inclination to "wait," that wage workers here and there must employment, and that speculative movement in real estate and in new dertakings must be slack and This accords, moreover, with the facts that fall within every one's observa-

All this will partly right itself after the election—soon or late, according to circumstances. Few expected this hesitation, as a consequence of the political situation this year. But it has ne; it exists, and it is impossible not to take note of it.

But the great agricultural classe the producers from the soil, the grow ers of crops and cattle, never were prosperous as now. It is complained in all the towns and cities that prices of staple food products are high. But who makes the exactions? Who gets the money? The farmer doesn't think it out of the way to get the best prices he can for his wheat, potatoes, eggs. meats, poultry and apples; and he's a working man too. But workers in the city can't get cheap food stuffs without oppression of the workers in unity; and the farmer paying the wages he must pay for his help usually has little, often nothing, left

whole question is an economic one, and can only be mixed up with politics when a situation arises which uses men to halt their investr and to entertain apprehensions for the future. A year ago there was a money panic, resulting from the a class of speculators and plungers. It lasted only a short Now there is a glut of money in the hanks and little disposition to use it. For this a single cause is assigned,

SHOWS OF THE TIMES.

The steerage quarters of the incom-ing liners show an increasing number of immigrants, and it is no longer an ommon incident for one of the great Atlantic Ocean ferries to bring in more than 1000 steerage passen Two theories are advanced for the back flow of this immigration, which was going away from us in such large numbers about a year ago. The theory generally offered is that the news of returning prosperity has spread to Europe, and that many of we who fled at the first breath o hard times last year are coming back to make another fortune, and are in cidentally bringing some of their relatives with them. The other reason given for this rising tide of immigration is that the move to escape hard times in this country by fleeing to Europe was a leap from the frying-

The Old World lost some of its charm while the aliens were over here picking up easy money, and, they returned to the land their birth, it was much too slow after the lively pace at which they had been moving in the land of the Not only was there no opportunity to add to the hoards that were taken back from America, but the difference in the cost of living was not as great as it was expected to be especially when the comparison was drawn between the same kind of living i. the two countries. But there is no doubt that returning prosperity is drawing many of both old and new workers to our shores. Good travels fast in thes. day, of electric ity, and the demand for labor is picking up all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific

Among other unmistakable signs of this improvement in the demand for labor, is the sudden falling off in the number of applications for enlistment in the Army and Navy. Last Winter, when the great industrial enterprises of the country were dis-charging men by the thousands, both the Army and the Navy recruiting of-fices had plenty of good material from which to make selections. The aver-American citizen looks upon service in either of these branches of our Government as a last resort, and it is only when other employment is inobtainable that the applicants for Army and Navy enlistment are at all numerous. There was a decidedly large number of men offering for these positions last Winter, but within the past two months there has

shor time until we shall hear the old complaint of an insufficient num ber of recruits to fill the demand. This scarcity of material for soldiers and saflors, while in a manner implensant and expensive for Uncle Sam, will not awaken any regret, however, for it signifies that there is a steadily increasing demand for reand the latter is in many respects

THE PACIFIC STATES.

preferable to the former.

It begins to be apparent that Bryan will not get a single electoral in a state of the Pacific Coast, Yet of course there is the sagebrush pocket, Nevada, bent on mining gambles, and therefore still devoted It will take a long time vet for Nevada to escape this environment and arrive at a condition of rational civilization. Till then it always will be open to the seductions of

But let Nevada pass. It is not a Pacific Coast state. Such waters as it has flow into the interior desert and sink there-type of the aridity of

But the Pacific Coast states-Oreon, California, Washington, and their neighbors on the north and east, Idaho and Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, and Utah too, that tends through inductive forces to the Pacific—are wake and alive to the advantages of Pacific Ocean commerce. The live Pacific states want intercourse with the Pacific islands and the Orient They want a Pacific American Navy They want an American policy that will include the Pacific as well as the

Taft is the man for it; and therefore Taft will get every electoral vote of the Pacific states—and of the Western Mountain states too-with the possible exception of Nevada, which eling to Little America and

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Greatly elated were the Dem managers by the vote in Maine in September. That is, they pretended to be; but they know the state will go for Taft by an overwhelming majority, and Bryan now is not men-tioned at all in the state. The New York Herald's canvasser reports that only interest in the election is the conjecture as to Taft's majority; it av be 30,000 or more. A Democratic leader, consulted by the Herald's representative said:

We are all through. I have nothing to any on estimates. Our lasues ended prac-tically with the state election. The correspondent makes this com-

Mr. Bryan was sacrificed by the Maine Democrats in the hope of winning the state election on the liquor question. Bryan and "booze," the Democrats knew, is a combination that could never get by the Pine Tree polls. Hence they abandoned Bryan absolutely. National issues were practically numerifored by the Democrats in the state cannot be a secondary.

The Herald's canvasser finds that all New England will be for Taft-Mass-achusetts by 65,000, Connecticut by 15,000, and New Hampshire by 12,000 or more. In Vermont and Rhode Island there will be no effort for

NO TIME FOR PETTY POLITICS.

Public utility and public improve ment propositions now pending and pressing before and upon the citizens of Portland are of wide scope and large proportions. Their adjustment on terms that will do justice to contractors and taxpayers allke calls, not for the play of petty politics, but for a wise, well considered public policy. The occasion is not one for wreaking spite upon political opponents nor for the dogged display of power through the medium of arbitrary votes in the Common Council; neither is it one that should find expression in person acities or the working out of political feuds. We have bridges to build; the time, place and manner of their con-struction are matters of moment. city water service must soon be extended and increased; political chicanery cannot be relied upon for the work. City streets must be paved— are being paved—leagues of them, and those who pay for the work are well entitled to the protection necessary to keep them from being fleeced by paving companies; fire protection various points is necessary and hydrants for this purpose should be mptly installed.

In view of all this and much more that is of vital importance to the taxpayers and to the municipality,-the public would like to see—is anxious to see—members of the Common Council and the Mayor quit sparring for advantage, so to speak, eschew personalities and give careful consideration to the matters in hand, mindof the fact that Portland is no onger a village, but a large and rap growing city, in the wide-awake, modern acceptance of that term.

MR. ZELL IN SEARCH OF A WIFE. How often it is that the blessings hich we vainly rove the sandy deser and the sounding sea to find lie unobserved at our very feet. Thus it was with Fred Zell, of Madras. Mr. Zell not the author of the more or less famous cyclopedia which bears his He is a rugged farmer who lures golden wealth from the soil of Crook County. Like Adam in Paradise, however, he discovered once on a time that it is not good to be alone, and cast about to find him a wife. But he committed an error at the outset of his amorous search. Instead of perusing the blooming faces and pondering the enchanting forms of the girls of Oregon, he urned his quest to Nebraska, a land which is known far and wide for its race of virtuous but homely women incredible as the tale may sound, Mr. Zell offered the Omaha postmaste \$20 if he would induce one of these moderately attractive damsels to como Oregon and share the luxurles of his farm, while all around him thou-sands of beautiful maldens were pining for husbands—that is, for desira-

ble husbands. Fortunately for Mr. Zell the Omaha er entreated his request Not only did this haughty postmaster harshly. official revile the young man for his matrimontal zeal, but he gave his let ter to the newspapers, and made him the laughing stock of the Nation. Such was the reward of virtue. But now acknowledges. "Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you," la now his favorite text, for the maltreatment he received from the Omaha postmaster turned his wander ing heart homeward. He set himself to observe carefully the treasures beauty he had been despising, and and down the state from The Dalles to Klamath and from Ontario to New-port, he found the star of his hope and the light of his life in Harrishurg.

is said to be the prettiest in Oregon and who better deserves her than he after all his persevering efforts? In these days when most men are trying to get rid of their wives, Mr. Zell has gone through fire and water to He deserves a statue in the market-place and a crown of wild

WHAT DID THE LAWYERS MEAN?

There are a half-dozen prominent awyers in Oregon who must feel a ittle embarrassment over the threatened jail delivery as a consequence of a constitutional amendment which the cople adopted upon the advice of the The amendment provides lawyers. that no person shall be charged in the Circuit Court with any criminal act, except upon indictment found by a At the time this amendgrand fury. nent was adopted there were pend ing for trial a number of cases against men who had been charged with orime by the District Attorney. The amendment did not make provision for cases which had already been commenced, and now the defendants been contend that they cannot be prose-cuted for the reason that the law inder which they were indicted has

Quite likely the lawyers drafted the amendment will say that their meaning was clear-that they lid not intend to interfere with cases already started. And undoubtedly they didn't intend to leave a loop-hole for criminals to escape, but some attor-neys contend that they did leave a pop-hole and it will require a Supreme Court decision to determine the

It is surely a sad state of affairs when it takes a Supreme Court ision to determine what six or eight lawyers meant when they drafted enstitutional amendment. Even ther it might not be learned, if there were court of appeals to which to take decision of the Supreme Court.

REEPING OUT THE JAPANESE.

Mr. Yumano, resident Consul of Japan, makes the gratifying statement, backed by statistics, that there hes been a marked decrease in the number of Japanese immigrants of the laboring class to the United States during the last half year. Not only s this fact clearly shown, but the number of Japanese returning from this country to Japan since April has been twice as large as the number of incoming Japanese.

This statement is interesting, first as showing that the government of Japan has use for its subjects at home; and second as allaying the alarm of timid people through whose dreams a phantom labeled "yellow peril" has stalked for several years In the words of Consul Yu-"It is clear from this statemen mano, that the uneasiness regarding the Japanese immigration question is

more imaginary than real."

The truth is that Americans, native and naturalized, can have the abor field in the United States to themselves if they will but take pos ession of it with earnest, tranquil purposeful determination. The work has got to be done, either by them-selves or others. If not by themselves, they will be to blame

MR. BRYAN'S PAST.

Of campaign literature the greate part by far is trash. Few read it and those who do get little profit from it. It abounds in false statements, malignant inferences and reasoning which would disgust an intelligent child of six years. One cannot help speculating whether the money which is spent on ampaign literature does not as a rule injure the cause which it is supposed to aid. Does not the bored reader often ask himself, "What shall I think of a party whose leaders thus misrepresent facts and seek to pervert m mind by such idiotic logic?" T pretty nearly the whole of a pamohlet on Mr. Bryan's political past by Charles O. Whedon, of Chicago, the We seriously doubt whether anybody will ever have the patience to read the pamphlet, it is so insufferably but if any person should read it he will be likely to finish with a bias for the man whom it misrepresents. Mr. Whedon has badly mistaken the proper method of gaining political converts, his appeal being n ignorance and the direct prejudice thereas the average voter of our day is neither ignorant nor greatly given over to prejudged conclusions. What all things is candid statements and fair reasoning.

But there is one part of Mr. Wheion's pamphlet which is amusing in spite of its dullness. It is the section which gives an account of Mr. Bryan's ancient loyalty to the cause of fre ilver. Inasmuch as he has deserted this cause for which at one time he professed himself ready to die at the stake, these professions shine with an entertaining light. We know what Mr. Bryan now thinks of free He declared at Denver that it dead issue, a matter which could no longer interest an intelligent roter, a ghost, a relic, a phantasm. Gladly would the peerless orator forget that he was ever its vowed knight. Fain would he have everybody else forget it. But the inexorable past dogs his footsteps. The specter of his past will not down. In the glorious days of the pristine blossom of Mr Bryan's fame, when he probably set more store by his oratorical gifts than he does now, he imagined the cause of liberty and progress to be inextricably entwined with the coinage of silver money. Just why that queer fancy should have beset him it is hard to decide. Why did he think silver money so much preferable to money made out of tin or copper, or cowry hells? Heaven alone knows, but the fact is indisputable that he erected free silver into a fetich and dedicated to it his heart, his soul and his tongue. Very likely he deemed the last of hese offerings the most valuable believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race," he said in 1896 in his speech of acceptance. In the course of the cam-paign he said at Newark: "The gold tandard makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; it decreases the number of those who are happy and inreases the number of those who are in distress"; and some time afterward he said at Minneapolis: "While gold standard is a good thing for the

few, it is a bad thing for the great majority of the American people." Today Mr. Bryan accepts the gold standard which he so bitterly nounced eight or ten years ago. This change of opinion on his part does not necessarily involve either intellectual weakness or moral depravity. Most public men change their minds on public questions before they finish their careers. Gladstone completely reversed himself between his youth and his old age. When he was young Macaulay described him as the "rising change continues, it will be but a The girl whom Mr. Zell is to marry hope of the stern and unbending

whom the Tories so feared and hated. Mr. Bryan's excuses for his of mind on the silver que tion is that new gold discoveries have augmented the currency, just as free coinage of silver would, and thus the desired effect has been obtained different way. This sounds plausible to some minds. It accounts for Bryan's altered opinion, perhaps, and

Tories." When he was old there was

if it were the only alteration he had suffered, nobody would make much ado over it. The trouble is that it is one among many flops, all of which need explanation, so that Mr. Bryan's time is mostly consumed in telling why he has abandoned so many old views and welcomed so But that is not the worst of it. Mr. Bryan's adventures with free silver betray a fundamental defect in his mind which unfits him for high ad-ministrative office. Ten years ago he

eternal loyalty to a cause which by its very nature was evanes cent. He could not then and he can-not now distinguish between fundamental issues and translent questions of expediency. He is just as liable now as he was then to devote himself for all eternity to some cause which has but a day to live and utterly ignore those basic issues whose decision involves the destinies of civilization. The discovery of a new gold mine reduced his heroics upon free silver to rubbish. How long will it be before some equally trivial event makes rubbish of his trust theories, injune promises and writhings over campaign contributions? What great, funda-mental problem has Mr. Bryan taken up and persistently discussed in this campaign? Does he even know that

Andrew Furuseth, of San Fran isco, "labor organizer of the Pacific loast," who spoke at Portland on Wednesday night for Bryan, has been for many years the chief disturber of the shipping business of Pacific ports, and has done more than all others to paralyze it. His specialty has been the sallors' union, over which for a ong time he had such control as to make it practically impossible for vessels to do business. Sailors lost immensely more in wages than he ever gained for them. But Furuseth vell for himself. It is the general history of work of this kind.

there are such problems

The New York Herald's report (Sunday last) says that the state (New York) will be won by the great silent vote. Bryan must get it, or he t win. All tests are in favor of with persistent betting in his Taft. favor by 3 to 1, 3½ to 1, and even 4 to 1. These odds may, however, "represent the gambler's chance." "On the surface," the report says, "Bryan apparently will be beaten." But there is uncertainty as to the de-termination of large classes of voters the great centers of population. There always is.

F. J. Parker, an old Democratic newspaper man, known all over the Coast, now a resident of Portland, declares for Taft, and will vote for him. He says Bryan is a disturber of the regular and orderly movement of inbusiness and prosperity; dustry, and wherever he goes he finds men saying, "Wait till we see whether Bryan is defeated or not. Then we'll talk about it." In Parker's opinion they who wish to see development of the country, yet are supporters of Bryan, stand very much in their own

A noticeable condition that has folowed the late rain, is the improvement in the general health of our Oregonians are never at their hest in a too long dry spell of weather. nor yet when the mercury falls below the freezing point. But give them, in its proper season, the warm, soft rain, breaking occasionally into a heavy shower and they are healthy and happy.

no has lived in Ore years and more says he never beforsaw Portland paralyzed by a rain storm. The "old settler" wasn't Besides this rain storm is not extraordinary. A steady sunshine of six months had caused a lot of people to forget. The streets will not be deserted in consequence of a trifling rain, from

Governor Chamberlain's pet argu-nent, that the lawmaking body and the executive should belong to opposing political parties, may have vinced him that the Presidency and the United States Senate should not be Democratic both at the same time. At any rate, the Governor declines to take the stump for Bryan.

Henry Standing Bear, the former Carlisie halfback, accused by his white wife of bigamy, is the victim of edu-If he had remained a blanket cation. Indian, his Sloux wife and three papooses, multiplied to the full extent of his band of ponies, would have been the least of his troubles.

In the one year since the break-up of the Ross bank, the idea has selzed many persons that the Government should stand the losses. They have forgotten the punishments for jug-gling the school fund and for receiving deposits in an insolvent bank.

Now that District Attorney Cameron is relieved of the necessity of prosecuting a person who buys a cigar or candy or a shoe shine on Sunday, will have more time to prosecute Bankers Ross, Altchison and Burk

With the other National contests wer and Detroit still on the map, the United States may now center its emotional energy on the November strug-Football can wait. In the interests of peace and good

government, why can't our quarreling

Councilmen compromise on an ordin ance prohibiting "ladies" from entering saloons? Oregon should be thankful that vital questions other than politics pre-sent themselves for discussion. The

apple season is on full blast, The old aphorism, "Them as has gits," is once more illustrated by the fact that campaign torchlight proces-

It is said that conditions of life are o bad in Russia that the masses the people rather welcome cholera as an easy way out.

If you growl at the weather, re nember the rain stayed away a long time just to please you.

With the rainy season comes the nuisance that cannot be abatelthe sidewalk bicyclist.

A GREAT MANUFACTURING CITY PRACTICAL VIEWS OF "BOSS" COX DISCOURAGEMENTS FOR TEACHERS The 225th Anniversary of the Founding

of Philadelphia. On Monday, October 5, the people of Philadelphia began the celebration of the 225th anniversary of the founding of their city. The celebration was for week a continuous performance. Historically the city bears a close

relation to the growth and greatness of the United States. There th Colonial Convention adopted the Declaration of Independence, which marked the birth of the republic, which has grown in 132 years to be the greatest nation on the globe. There also, the convention called to frame a constitution for the new Nation met on May 17, 1787, and on September 17 adopted the Constitution, which, with subsequent amendments, is now the highest law of the land. The Congress of the United States, which had been held annually for five years previous in the City of New York, was moved to Philadelphia in 1800, and remained there until the National Capital was moved to Washington in 1808.

For many years Philadelphia was the econd city in population in the Union, New York being the first, but within a few decades past Chicago, rapidly outgrowing all others, became the second, and left Philadelphia third. For the last half century Philadelphia has been a quiet city by comparison with others, its people being devoted to manufactures, in which it has led all others in the country.

The Inquirer newspaper of Philadel phia, sounding the praises of the city, deciares that it is a city of homes, having more than 300,000 separate dwellings owned by its people, and chiefly by their occupants, and it con-

inues "For the real American city you must ome to Philadelphia. Anarchy never an gain a foothold here. It is the amcan gain a foothold here. It is the ambition of everyone to own his own home, and when a man becomes a property-holder his first idea is to protect that property. It is his, He wants it. He is going to keep it. And the fact that he owns his little home makes him a good American citizen. He isn't constantly againsting. He isn't running after strange gods."

He does his work and is steadily prosperous, doesn't take to s and Bryanesque theories; and the city will throw, for maintainance of its present prosperity not less than 100,300 majority. Setting forth how the Philaiciphian carns his living the Inquire

"He makes 28,000,000 yards of wooler "He makes 28,000,000 yards of wooler "He makes 28,000,000 yards of woolen goods in the course of a year; 12,000,000 dozen of hose and haif hose; 34,000,000 yards of worsted goods; 4,800,000 hais; 45,000,000 yards of carpet; 2,000,000 suits of underwear; 180,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods.

"These are only examples of what the Philadelphian dose. He manufactor

the Philadelphian does. He manufac the Philadelphian does the best tures the best clothing and the best shoes in the United States; builds between 2500 and 3000 locomotives in the ourse of the year; constructs battle course of the year, constructs barries ships and cruisors. Why, there is nothing that he does not manufacture, and on such a tremendous scale does he do things that he produces one-twentieth of all of the manufactured

roducts of the country."

These figures give some idea of These figures give some idea of what it is to be a manufacturing city, for Philadelphia, with nearly or quite 2,000,000 inhabitants, cuts a small figure in furnishing sensational news to the balance of the country. It shows that this vast population is kept employed and earning fair against fair ployed and carning fair wages at many and varied productive industries, most of the workpeople living in their own omes and not in overcrowded tene ment houses, or in unwholesome cellars and vermin-infested garrets. There is room for a city of many more millions, with work for all, and it is going to be one of the world's greatest hives of human industry. Plainly, it is good for the people who inhabit and create manufacturing cities if they can make manufacturing cities if they can make them like Philadelphia.

To Sell His Head for \$10,000 Amherst (Mass.) Dispatch to Philadel-

phia Inquirer. Professor John Mason Tyler Stone, professor of biology at Amherst Col-lege and son of America's greatest Greek scholar, is reported to have made an extraordinary compact with scienists of wealth, whereby he has sold his head after death for \$10,000.

At the college here the report was circulated, and Professor Tyler was asked for its verification. He declined make a direct statement, but said that during his student days at Lelp gig he believes he made some suc-

It is because he is reputed to have the best-shaped head in America, with a most extraordinary brain develop-ment, that the question becomes of in-terest to science. All the experts in America are familiar with Professor Tyler's head, and it is common knowledge that they regard it of great value to the scientific world.

Heavy Odds in New York on Tuft.

New York Times, Oct. 10. What little election betting or residential fight is heard of still t from 2 to 1 to 3 to 1 on Taft. Despite the report from Washington yesterday that \$10,000 had been bet on Taft to 2 to 1, an offer of \$3000 to \$1000 on Taft on Wall street yesterday with no takers.

Sympathetic.

Sympathefic.

Philadelphia inquirer.

Toung wife (rather nervously)—Oh, cook, I must really speak to you. Your master is always complaining. One day it is the soup, the second day it is the fault in the soup, the second day it is the ship the third day it is the foint—in fact, it is always something or other.

Cook (with feeling)—Well, mum, I'm sorry for you. It must be quite hasful to live with a gentleman of that sort.

The Timld Office.

Washington Star.

The office should seek the man," remarked the idealist.

"Perhaps." answered Senator Sorghum; but an office docan't get much encouragement in prewling around seeking anyhody. In fact, it has to roost high to keep from being grabbed off the perch." "Zion" Dowle's Estate \$4,000,000 Shy.

Chicago Dispatch.

The estate of John Alexander Dowie, the onbe-famous prophet of Zion City, Ill., owes \$4,000,000.

THE NEMESIS.

James J. Montague.
Beyan had a little Past he thought had been forgot.
But everywhere he wandered it was Johnnie on the Spot.
When he cried, "I'm conservative! I'm strong for housest men!"
His Past rose up and wildly relied, "Rah! Rah! Sixteen to one!"

When he said. "Labor ought to have a fair and honest chance."
The Past bawled, "Tez, but Workingmen are public mendicants!"
When he said. "Down with Trusts that would the populace deapoil!"
His Past observed. "Save Haskell and his friend, the Standard Oil."

When Bryan youled, "Bailroads are a thing that men should spurn,"
His Past remarked unfeelingly, "They're mighty good to Kern."
When he said, "I have never sought my private purse to fill."
His Past exclaimed, "Except of course, from Mr. Bennett's will."

"I stand upon my record," often Bryan would declare,
And then his Fast would whisper. "Boys, there nin't no record there."
He dodged about and in and out, and when men saw him last.
He still was vainly seeking to escape from little Past.

—New York American. -New York American.

Give 50,000 to Taft.

Cincinnati Enquirer, October 10. George B. Cox said yesterday that Taft will carry Ohio, New York and Indiana, thus disposing of the three states that Chairman Hitchcock regards as doubtful and in which the chairman has concentrated the efforts of Mr. Taft for the re-

mainder of the campaign.
"Ohlo," said Mr. Cox, "will give 15,000
for Taft and 3,000 for Harris for Governor. Hamilton County will give Mr. Taft
15,000 plurality, but it is likely that Gov-Harris will lose it, on account of the liquor question.
"New York will give a good plurality
for Taft, but I think that Hughes will
run way behind the ticket and will be de-

feated unless Tail's plurality is sufficiently big to pull the Governor through. There is no question that there is intense feeling against Hughes in the cities, and he rely on the country to pull him "Now, it is not the popularity of Judge Now, it is not the popularity of Judge Taft that will carry these states. It is the fear of Bryan. Had Gray or Johnson been nominated by the Democrats, either would have carried New York and Ohio. As Bryan was nominated, the people will choose the smaller of the two evils."

Mr. Cox was asked if he believed that

the fear of Bryanism was still a rangible quantity, as in 1896 and 1990. "It is growing every day," said the boss.
"And the thing that has made it strong Bryan's statement that he would not is Bryan's statement that the stake a second term. You can get to a man who wants to succeed himself, but you can't get any line on what a man like Bryan's one-man President for one

term—will do.

"I have no doubt in the world," Mr. Cox continued, "that Judge Taft will carry Indiana. The calling of the extra mession of the Legislature and the passag of the local-option law has united all the church and temperance people, and has nated the temperance question from eliminated the temperance question from the campaign. I know that Governor Hanly was denounced by his own party as a fool for having done this thing, but I regard it as a stroke of genius, and the election will prove it, I am sure. What will happen to the state ticket I don't know, as I understand they have other local troubles in the state that I am not familiar with.

familiar with.
"But it is a cinch that New York will go Republican for the National ticket Hughes may be beaten, but his nomination was a good piece of politicis. It olidified the up-state Republicans

solidined the up-state republicans that might have split on the National ticket if Hughes had been turned down. "Ohlo will go Republican with the figures I said before. I will take all the two-to-one money they want to offer on these figures, and all the even money they can get together on 50,000 for Taft."

PROTECTION FROM FOREST FIRES Reform in Present Laws Necessary it

Timber Is Not to Be Destroyed. DRAIN, Or., Oct. 7.—(To the Editor.)
-As I have been a reader of The Oregonian for several years, and read so much about forest fires, I have con-

son burn the thinner places, and by this means the underbrush can be kept out and very little damage would be By this done to any kind of timber.

But if the same conditions prevail for the next 10 or 15 years that have provalled for the last few years, and the fire is kept out of the brush and the dead ferns and brush and other the dead forms and brush and other trash is allowed to accumulate, it will only be a few years till there will be such a mass of dry brush and leaves that the time will come when the fire will get a start and the breeze will be

right and then the inhabitants of our great country will begin to realize their condition.

But if our lawmakers will take this matter up and the Government will see that their part of the work is done, as above mentioned, there is no doubt in my mind but what there will be a great deal more protection to life and property than under the present system.

M. R. RYAN.

BIG DEMOCRAT BOLTS BRYAN

Congressman From New Jersey Goes on Stump for Taft. From Circular of Republican National

Eugene Walter Leake, Democratic Representative in Congress from New Jersey called at Republican National Committee called at Republican National Committee headquarters today to offer his services on the stump for William H. Taft. Though he has been a stanch Democrat all his life, he is bitterly opposed to William Jennings Bryan and because he believes that the election of Bryan to the Presidency would mean the greatest calamity to the country since the Civil War, he is ready to exert himself to the utmost to aid the election of Judge Taft. utmost to aid the election of Junge Tail. In speaking about the National campaign today, Representative Leake asserted with emphasis that Bryan had ingrafted upon the Democratic party the principles of Populism and Socialism, and virtually had wrecked the party. He called Mr. Bryan a fanatic, a crafty seeker after votes and finally "a political brainstorm." Despite the picturesque termis which he applied to Bryan, Representative Leake discussed logically resentative Leake discussed logically and clearly his reasons for boiling the Democratic party. The keynote to his talk was patriotism, and he pointed out that regard for the Nation's interest was higher than mere party loyalty. The young Congressman, who was elected by a large majority from a Jer-

ey City district, has been a keen stu-ent of politics and government all his fe. On the stump he has voiced his principles with telling force, being an orator of ability, and has a manner that wins friends for him everywhere. He will speak at Republican rallies throughout the Eastern States during

Eggs Hatched in a Sick-Bed.

Cincinnati (O.) Dispatch. Mrs. Samuel Wilsox, of Triumph, O. helleving that eggs placed in the bed of a typhoid fever patient would cure the disease, tried the plan on her husband, with the result that the eggs hatched, but her husband did not Improve.

Dwarf Camel, Size of Gont. Laramie (Wyo.) Dispatch.
Professor F. E. Loomis, of Amherst
College, says he han discovered a dwarf
camel, the size of a goat, near Lusk,

Faults in the Normal School System Pointed Out: Remedies Suggested. Recent discussion of the normal school problem has brought out several important assertions, which, they come from authoritative sources, may be accepted as true and which may form the basis for a few suggestions as to remedies for existing conditions Here are some of the facts set forth by those who believe that the people should more liberally support the normul school system:

Only ten per cent of the teachers in the public schools are normal grad-

Over half the teachers in the public schools have had no preparation for their work except what they received as pupils in the eight grades of the

The average annual salaary of teachers is about \$300. The average length of service of a

teacher is about three years. The real problem is to change our normal school system so that as large a proportion of the teachers as possible will secure special training for their work before they begin teaching. In other words, it is desired that these young men and women who now enter

other preparation than that secured as

other preparation than that secured as pupils in the common schools, shall be induced to pursue special courses for teachers after they have completed the eighth grade. The demand in Oregon is not only for more teachers but for teachers who are better qualified for Before considering remedies a few words of historical review may be profitable. Ten years ago, and even within a shorter time, the laws of this state permitted each of the four normal schools to manage its own affairs and to graduate students after they had completed a three-year course and passed an examination satisfactory to the members of the several faculties, which students were given upon grad

which students were given upon upon a diploma that authorized them to teach in the public schools without further examination. The paper thus obtained was a life diploma.

Much fault was found with this sysem because the normal schools turned out many teachers who were incompe-tent but who, novertheless, held life liplomas. At that time the normals had no training departments such as have been established since. As a remedy against the practice then existing the laws were changed from time to time and the work of the nortime to time and the work of the nor-mals was altered until now we have what is practically a five-year normal course at the completion of which the stands as the equivalent of 30 months' teaching experience. A normal grad-uate having such a diploma has no au-thority to teach, but by taking the re-quired state examination may secure a state certificate in the usual form, the normal diploma merely taking the place

once more through the columns of your paper.

In the first place, there have been the most destructive fires to timber and human life during the past Summer that I have any knowledge of, and so long as the same policy is followed up, it will be no better and very likely a great deal worse in the future.

Most people know what the law is in regard to forestry, and there are some of us who know that the laws are radically wrong, and if there are not some ically wrong, and if there are not some different laws put on our statute books and a different policy adopted there will be no end to the destruction of will be no end to the destruction of forests and human life within the next 10 or 15 years.

Now, I know something of the condition of the forests of Oregon, as well as other states. Instead of putting men in the timber to keep the fire out, put more men in the timber early in the Summer, just as soon as the thickest of the brush will burn, and before the fire will run, and burn out the thick patches first and later in the season burn the thinner places, and by this means the underbrush can be kept the five-year course is designed to imthe five-year course is designed to impart. A five-year course that does not terminate with a teacher's diploma has few attractions to the boy or girl who

means, in a very few years the danger of fires would be very much loss. When it becomes necessary for persons to cut timber, they should be compelled to burn up after their work at least once each year, under penalty.

It may be granted that a student who has completed a five-year normal course to better prepared to teach than is one who has completed only a three-year. who has completed only a thr course. But the real problem is not to secure the best possible teachers. The problem is to induce these 50 per ent of all our teachers, who go the public schools after completing the eighth grade, to take some special training for their work. Instead of providing a normal course which will meet the needs of these inexperienced meet the needs of toese inexperience and untrained teachers the managers of the normal school system have lifted the normal school beyond the reach of these young people and removed the strongest inducements to the pur-

the strongest inducements to the pur-suit of a normal school course.

Instead of depriving the normal schools of the power to grant a diplo-ma which would be an authority to teach, the laws and regulations should have been changed so that the exami-nations for graduation would be reas-onably strict and then the diploma-should have been changed from a life diplome to a short term diploma while diploma to a short term diploma would become a life diploma if the holder should continue in the work of teaching in the public schools.

In establishing the five-year course, the normal school board has made com-pletion of the ninth grade a qualifi-cation for admission and has prescribed a four-year normal course on top of that. This makes the five years above the eighth grade. The ninth grade work is purely high school work with no nedagogical training. Many of the young people who complete the eighth grade have no ninth grade within their young people who compete the property of the p normal.

These observations suggest the fol-These observations suggest the fol-lowing changes: Let the normal schools admit graduates from the eighth grade; let the three-year normal courses be restored; let the first and every year of the course have a peda-gogical training as its strongest feat-ure; let the completion of the course result in a diploma which constitutes an authority to teach for a period of three years, which diploma will be ex-tended indefinitely if the holder con-tinues to teach; let an additional twotended indefinitely if the holder con-tinues to teach; let an additional two-year course be provided for those who can and will pursue it in order better to prepare themselves for work as teachers.

These suggestions will probably call from the normal school people the cry that it is proposed to lower educational standards by changing a five-year that it is proposed to lower enterpression of the year course to a three-year course. But this will be a raising of educational standards if it induces young people to take a normal course listead of beginning work as teachers without any preparation except completion of the eighth grade. And that is the desired result.