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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1908.

INJUNCTION.

The right to do business is a personal right, and the business itself is a property right. No man has the right to obstruct the lawful business of another, or to urge boycott of the goods or the trade of another. But in the jargon of the time a man's business is not a property right; that is, his right to do business, to manufacture and sell goods, and make legitimate profit in trade, ought not to be protected by law against such as may try, by appeal to men and women not to work for him, or to the public not to buy his goods-in order to break him down. It is said the injunction ought not to be used to restrain effort of this kind; and that liberty of speech and of the press is violated when you are forbidden to harangue against the business of a man or company whom you dislike, or are forbidden to badger, intimfdate, vilify or do violence to their employes.

But injunction in such cases is to stand, maugre all attacks upon it. The right to live in peace and do business is the first of all rights; and it follows that those must be restrained who would destroy or deny the right. Juries, in the long run, will decide, of course. They may even wish to hang an innocent man against whom a general prejudice exists and sometimes vote to do it. But even here checks and delays and injunctions are introduced, in the interest of justice. Yet right to property and right to do business are not inferior to right to life; for "you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live."

But, it is said, "every case to a jury; let the jury decide." But in multitudes of cases, before trial by jury could be had, the property and business would be destroyed and the damage irrepurable.

The naked assertion put forth by speakers against the injunction is that the right of man to do business peaceably, and to hold in restraint those who would ruin his business, is not a right that belongs to him personally and does not inhere in his business as a property right. This is what was applauded at the anti-Taft meeting. addressed by Andrew Furuseth, the other night. It is a notion that the Bryan campaigners are working to the utmost. Nevertheless, a conspiracy to destroy a man's business and property never will be excepted from restraint of law; or, if excepted for a short period by partisan madness, it will

be restored mighty soon. If peace and justice are wanted, and the right to property and business and life is to be conserved, it will be neessary to vote down the Bryan party. Undoubtedly these rights in the long run will be saved anyhow, even after a furious fight over them; -- but mightn't the fight better be avoided?

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

The extent to which an overwhelm-ing amount of red tape has lessened or nullified the usefulness of revenue cutter service has frequently been commented on. Life and properry have been repeatedly in jeopardy and not infrequently lost through the seeming impossibility of getting a rev enue cutter out of port without regulation orders from Washington. The latest and decidedly the most serious instance of this strange policy regarding the handling of the revenue cut-ters has developed in the testimony regarding the wreck of the Star of Bengal, in which 111 lives were lost. Captain Farrer, of the tug Hattie Gage, who was accused of cowardice cutting his hawser and abando ing the Star of Bengal before the marine inspectors at Seattle, testified that he supposed the Star of Bengal was ashore in the dark when he cut the hawser and ran to Wrangel and notified Captain Stanford, of the reve-

nua cutter Burnside. Captain Stanford was so thoroughly entangled in the meshes of red tap that, instead of rushing to the rescue of the imperiled men as fast as steam could carry him, according to the sworn testimony of Capitain Farrer, he "said he could not go to the rescue first communicating with ton." Captain Stanford was Washington." then taken to the nearest telegraphic station, "where he wired for perion and got it, but got back too late to save any lives." Captain Farrer also stated that, while he returned to the wreck and picked up some of the survivors, "Captain Stanford did nothwith the Burnside.

This almost criminal negligence is only a repetition of similar work in the past. For more than twenty years there have been from three to flye revenue cutters loading around Pacific Coast ports, except when they are taking a Summer outing amid the cooling breszes of Behring Sea. In the 'all and Winter, when the gales cause shipwrecks, these cutters are alm invariably snug in port at some point remote from the scene of the disaster. It was remarkable that a cutter was nd so far north so late in the season, but, as the testimony of Captain Farrer shows, the craft was fully as useless as she would have been at an-

chor in San Francisco harbor. Waiting for orders from Washington, and even asking for orders from

this Const, so far as it affects the rendering of service to wrecked or missing ships, is even and consistent. The assistance has never been forthming in time to save life. The last moments of the 111 men who made an unsuccessful fight for their lives in that wild September night on the Alaskan coast would not have been any more pleasant had the unfortunates known that a stanch, equipped revenue cutter in a near-by port could not come to their rescue without orders from Washington.

Nobody is deceived in least degree by Governor Chamberlain's letter declining to take the stump for Bryan. It is not because he is of the opinion that as a high public official he ought to be above the partisan spirit, but tuse he fears his active appearance on the stump for Bryan would offend certain Republican members of the Legislature, who have been entrapped by false pretenses into promise to vote for him for Senator. It is merely part of "the game."

If the Governor feels that "the ad-ninistration of public affairs should be absolutely above and beyond the party spirit," as he declares, and therefore that he cannot—though an immovable Democrat—take the stump and make speeches for Bryan, he might perhaps explain why neverthe-less he solicited and accepted the ap-pointment of delegate to the Democratic National convention four years ago, went to St. Louis on that errand, and acted as a delegate and adviser for his party there. His present course of action is merely a play. Candor is wanting in it. And just now he is taking greatest interest in the efforts for Bryan in Oregon. He is con-suited and gives advice on all the principal proceedings at headquarters, and his official influence is used to the utmost for his party and its Prest-

He claims it as a virtue thatthough he attended the convention of 1964—yet he didn't speak in public for the candidate, that year. He didn't speak for Parker, because he knew there was no use for anybody to speak for Parker. It was a rep-tile prudence, looking to chances of

Candor is an excellent thing even in politician, and the subterfuge of a obtician deceives even less than that of an oily, sanctimonious and gone-

broke banker. Bah! Lord, how plainness does hate hypocrisy, and how yea and nay do hate equivocation and humbug! A Missis-Democrat a non-partisan! Tell Let the man call himself a Demorat-a Jefferson and Jefferson Davis Democrat, in regular descent to a Bryan Democrat; for that's what he is. He is entitled to what respecta-bility and consideration and honor there may be in that averment aid association. But from those who play a part for political preferment all men have a right to pray for deliver-

A SENSIBLE LETTER. Some of the spelibinders who are country might take a lesson or two from Mr. Roman, of Eugene, whose letter is printed today in The Oregonian, and their speeches would be the better for it. He has succeeded in summing up the principal arguments against Mr. Bryan and his theories in a manner which it would be difficult to excel It does not seem possible that any workingman could see his way to vote for Bryan after reading Mr. Roman's letter. He is a work-ingman himself, and looks at things from the point of view of the wage earner, but it often happens that men who stand at the same viewpoint see objects very differently.

It is difficult for a rational person to understand what any union man expect to gain by the election of Mr. Bryan. He may be well dispose to the enactment of favorable legislation, but a good disposition by itself th to those must be the ability to formulate a practical policy, and this ability Mr Bryan does not nossess or if he does he has never given any evidence of it. Other conditions must also be fulfilled. No legislation fa-vorable to labor can be enacted by the President. It must have the concurrence of Congress. The chances are very remote that Mr. Bryan will find a Congress of his own party if he is elected, and furthermore it is not by any means certain that a Demoeratic House and Senate would be inclined to pass such laws as labor The Democratic party has er shown much liking for lab its previous history. The parts of the United States where labor is most oppressed today are under Democratic There is no way to judge of a party's future conduct except by its past, if it has a past. If it has none then we must trust entirely to prom Mr. Bryan's party, as well as bes. Bryan himself, has a past, and it belies most of the promises which are so abundantly showered upon work-ingmen. They have their choice whether to believe the promises which has already been done will be repeated in the future. Mr. Roman seems to prefer the latter choice, and it must confessed that his judgment appears to be sound.

A PAMILIAR STORY.

The story is told of a woman tranger in this city—who, failing to spondent and committed suicide. gone out bravely and cheerfully to do housework, even if not compe tent, yet painstaking and willing to learn, she could readily have found work, reasonable wages, board and Pity for a shallow nature that yields

readily to discouragement is always due and seemly. But sympathy in behalf of a person who must work for living and yet, because the special line of work sought is not found, commits suicide in sheer despair, is not easily evoked. No capable young an needs to go without work in this community who is willing to earn an honest living. There are many overworked housekeepers and mothers of the middle class in this city who would gladly pay a small big suffi-cient weekly wage to a cheerful helper, give her board and room and treat her kindly, but who find it practically impossible to secure such help. Either the wages demanded are more than the family income will justify or the young woman bars the way to employment by stipulating that she will not wash or iron, bake bread, wash windows, mind the baby even occasionally, attend to the fur-nace or do or assist in doing many

The record of the revenue service of providing she is paid high wages, is allowed privileges enough and can cut out the things she does not like to de.

Failing in securing work on her own terms, such a woman grows desperate, considers herself the buffet of fate, and commits suicide or does worse. Pity is her due, of course, but not sympathy.

THE SAILOR'S MISTLETOE. Andrew Furuseth, professional agi-

tator, whose dissatisfaction with this country is so great and constant that in his more than twenty years' resihere he has never taken the trouble to learn the language of our people, is an excellent example of parasitical growth on the labor bedy. In many respects Andrew resembles the romantic mistletce, which waxes strong and healthy on the lifeblood which the white oak tree draws up from the soil, and in time takes so much of the sustenance that the tree dies. This foreign "mistletoe" has thriven so well during his parasitical growth of twenty years or more that some of the numerous waterfront organizations along the Coast have be-gun to show withered branches, and at some points, notably Eureka, Cal., they have actually died, while Andrew the "mistletoe" roosted on them.

But Andrew still finds this a good country for his purposes. He can publicly damn it as a place unfit for free men and women and all the while find it much easier to make a living here without working than would be pos-sible in the land he left behind him. In the interest of Bryan, Haskell, Rockefeller & Co., Andrew has temporarily abandoned his profession as a disturber of amicable relations between employer and employe, and is touring the Coast endeavoring to induce his followers to vote the ticket of the party that draws most of its strength and owes its very existence to the child-labor districts of the Southern States. Furuseth is in some respects dangerous man. His glib talk about 'yobs and invunctions" is interspersed with cunningly constructed arguments

which are not without their effect.

It is this art of playing on the aleged grievances of a certain element in the labor classes that has enabled Furuseth to live for so long without working. In his talk in this city Furuseth dwelt at length on the beauties of the Declaration of Independ-ence, which declares for all men the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Furuseth's ad-miration for this immortal document was unbounded, but, unfortunately for his argument, it is notorious all over the Coast that his own particular union, with its strikes, boycotts and picketing, denies to all who do not bear the Furuseth brand the highlyprized right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Bullets, brick-bats and bludgeons have been used by Mr. Furuseth's friends in an effort to teach the unfortunates that the only interpretation of any constitutional right for public use was that of the Satlors' Union.

honest, law-abiding labor on the Pacific Coast should not support Bryan is because Andrew Furuseth is supporting him

HOW TO MAKE BANKS SAFE. In the effort to setfle the normal Legislature should not forget that the banking law needs some important amendments. Officers of a bank should be prohibited from bororwing its funds, either directly or indirectly. They should be prohibited from loan-ing the funds to a corporation con-trolled or largely owned by them.

A banker who receives deposits ocan elementary principle of law that a trustee shall not loan the trust funds to himself. In other respects the loans of a bank should be restricted with a view to preventing losses. And in every instance, violaton of the law should be punishable by impris-onment, not by fine. We need no guarantee of deposits in order to secan accomplish nothing. Combined cure safety, provided the banking laws are made sufficiently strict with per alties sufficient to make violation dis-astrous to the offender.

ALL LOST GROUND RECOVERED. For the purpose of comparison, s exceedingly gratifying to note that business in nearly all lines in Portand has returned to a normal basis within a year of the upheaval of Ocober, 1907. Had this complete recovery been prolonged another month there would have been no normal figures for last year on which to base comparisons. As bank clearings were either eliminated or reduced to ab-normally low figures during the closing months of 1907, it is obvious that totals would be almost as value less for comparative purposes as the totals for the corresponding months twenty years ago. The same is true of tate transfers, building permits and all other features of finance and

The entire commercial and financial structure is so closely interwoven and related that any sudden clogging any part of the machinery is felt through all the parts. The month of October will in the aggregate show liberal increases over those of a year ago in the volume of bank clearings. building permits and real estate trans-fers. The figures for next month will show even greater increases over those for November, 1907, the dark-est month in Portland's commercial history for the past dozen years. But the flattering showing for October and November will mean less than that September, for the reason that we shall never know how much business was lost forever during the panicky few weeks that marked the close of

The September statistics show that in a fraction less than twelve months Portland has recovered all of the ground lost during several weeks of most drastic liquidation and re-trenchment in all directions. With building permits of nearly \$1,000,000, exceeding those of Los Angeles, Baltinore. St. Paul, Omaha and a number of other large Eastern cities, the September records place Portland among the select few cities that have effected complete recovery from the To add to this fine showing, the business already in sight for the remainder of the year is sufficient to swell the totals far in excess of those of a year ago, even had there been no panic to disturb the equanimity of the situation. The reasons for this splendid showing, which will do much to advertise Portland to the world, are not far to seek. They are found in good crops and high prices for nearly every commodity produced in Port-

These crops and the high prices at which they were marketed have fol-Such strict adherence to rules is not altogether creditable to the officer who obeys them or the department that requires that they be respected. at all, but will condescend to do it the people with plenty of money for puted.

investment or for hiding. The temorary upheaval a year ago sent mil lions of this money into hiding and it has only recently begun to reappear comes more assured, this money wil come out in increasing quantities. It is being augmented now by as increasing stream of funds that are brought in by new arrivals who find in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest most attractive field for invest-

Portland rounded out the year following the panic with record-break-ing business. We are entering the second year with two new transcontinental lines coming into the city and with active construction work under way on half a dozen new steam roads tributary to the city, and with more miles of electric line projected and under construction than at any previous time in our history. With the possibility of any radical disturbin our financial policies eliminated by hence, it is almost a certainty that all former commercial and industrial records for Portland will be broken during the coming year.

The Portland Horse Show, like every other really "big" affair undertaken by Portlanders, is a success. It has drawn to this city wealthy and prominent horse-lovers from all over the Pacific Northwest, and the exhibition includes a large representation of the bluest blue blood in the horse world of the Pacific Coast. There may be a tendency on the part of some of the visitors to divide their attention between the trappings which dorn the ladies and the horses which add to the beauty of the trappings, but this also is a feature of the mod-ern horse show. The point which appeals with greatest force to the visitors is that Portland has been making such swift strides in wealth and artistic development that it thus such magnitude. When we find Madison-Square prizewinners and others still better out here near "the con-tinuous woods where rolls the Ore-gon," it may be taken as an unmistakable sign that time has not stood still in Portland, Or.

While Oregon needs a new water aw, regulating the acquirement of water rights and declaring the public wnership of unappropriated water, the state does not need a complicated and expensive system of supervision. The title to the use of water should be ertain and capable of proof, just as the title to other property is. Theft of water should be made a criminal offense, just as the theft of other offense, just as the their of other property is a crime. But there is no need to employ special officers to po-lice the arid region of the state. Sheriffs and Constables arrest men who steal other classes of property, and they can easily arrest those who steal water for the man who steals steal water, for the man who steals water is a permanent resident, not a transient. The next Legislature will be expected to pass water laws for en-couragement of irrigation and manufacturing, but will not be expected to burden the state with an expensive administrative system.

The Bureau of Statistics notes a decline of \$250,000 in the oplum trade of the past year. The Govern-ment deduction that these figures reflect a decrease in the use of the drug is hardly convincing, however. In view of past experience, it is not improbable that a portion of this de-crease in the amount imported may be traceable to some new discoveries in the smuggling game. The amount of opium on which duty was paid in the United States never did tally very closely with the amount consumed.

"Flyin's all right," said Darius Green, according to the chronicler of that early experiment in aerial navi-"but 'tain't such a thunderin sight of fun when you come to 'light. In this respect there does not seem to be very much difference in the results scored by Darius and those of imitators and successors. dean aeronauts who dropped the North Sea will at least agree with Darius as to the sensation when they "come to 'light."

There is again a report in circulation in San Francisco hinting at graft in connection with repair work on the Army transports. As it has been ten years since the first of these reports were given publicity, and quite number of suspiciously large fortunes have been made by men who were supposed to be interested, it might be a good plan for the Government to do some investigating.

Reasons that satisfy one man are convincing to another. There are few, for example, who would accent the argument of the Willam ette Valley farmer, who, though a Republican, says that he is going to vote for Bryan because he is now un to get the farm help he needs. feels certain that if Bryan is elected he can get all the men he wants at \$20 a month.

Some may be of opinion that if Bryan should be elected the bad effect on business will not last long; because Bryan, as soon as he may get into office, will abandon the injurious ideas he employed in order to get in. They say Jefferson did this, and so will Bryan. But it may be a risk.

The cost of "lifting" the Sunday lid in Portland is \$3900 lawyer fees, whereat the dealers who must pay the bill are displeased. That would have shemed a small price when the lid

Abruzzi is willing to abandon his title for the Elkins girl. That is quite proper, since every American girl who weds a foreign nobleman abandons her title of American.

For Governor Chamberlain peristently to pose as a non-partisan is contemptible. He is the most inof partisans, and everybody knows it.

There are Democrats who wonder what changed Governor Chamberlain's mind, after he promised in the party headquarters to stump for Bryan.

In the Council squabble it has not

yet been satisfactorily explained why it is necessary to allow women in If city folks who growl at the rain had had it earlier, the price of potatoes would have been lower.

If Cannon's enemies should not defeat him, will they expect to get, what they want out of him? The Church faction in Union County

should now have its inning undis-

ASKS FARMERS WHAT THEY WANT

dssion on Country Life Sends Out Half a Million Circulars of Inquiry. Haif a million circulars, in which 12 omprehensive questions are asked, were started by the Commission or Country Life to every corner of the United States, beginning last Friday. The commission, of which L. H. Bailey, of New York, is the chairman, has elected E. W. Allen, assistant director of experiment stations in the Department of Agriculture, executive socre-tary. Dr. Allen will be assisted in com-piling the information received by the Census Bureau.

It is expected that information will be completed and placed in the hands of President Roosevelt in December, upon which he can base a message to Congress.
Some of the questions asked in the

blanks, which will be sent to intelli-gent and reading farmers all over the United States, as well as to others in touch with rural life, follow:

Are the farm homes in your neighbor cod as good as they should be under ex

hood as good as they should be under existing conditions?

Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girl satisfactorily for life on the farm?

Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of theig products?

Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railrouds, high roads, trolley lines, etc., the service they reasonably should have?

Do the farmers in your neighborhood

ley lines, etc., the service they reasonably should have?

Do the farmers in your neighborhood roceive from the United States postal service, rural telephone, etc., the service they reasonably should expect?

Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual laterest?

Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living? Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?

Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?

Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc.?

Are the sanitary conditions of the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?

Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, entertainment and social intercourse as much as they should?, What, in your judgment, is the meet important single thing to be done for the general betterment of country life?

BEATIFIC VISION IN GEORGIA Colonel J. Ham Lewis a Kalcidoscope of Pulchritude in His "Nutive" State.

New York Sun. The Hon. John Worth Kern, speak ing pieces in Georgia for the "chamon of the people," has been accom panied and oversunned by that many colored, radiant cracker Colonel Jim Ham Lewis, at present of Chicago. Colonel Lewis modestly describes his part in the campaign as mainly It is social and sociological. cial." It is social and sociological. It is light and heat. It is education. It is aesthetics. Inevitably Colonel Lewis is a native Georgian. He is a titular native of every state he visits. He has the happy art of so believing. In fact, he is at the expense of maintaining a little log cabin, the right birthplace of a statesman, in every state and territory. and territory. The nomination for Governor

Illinois having gone by right of seni-ority to Uncle Adlai, Colonel Jim Ham cturned from the foggy lowlands of politics to the heights of beauty which are his natural home. He tosses off a political speech whenever he is asked, and occasionally, from habit, when he isn't; but it is as the stained glass of fashion, the dream of the colorist, the despair of the sculptor, the brilliant moving human landscape, the enchanted forest, the kaleidoscope of pulchritude, he picture book in breeches, that he the picture book in Breenes, that he satisfies every eye, diffuses taste and popularizes art in Georgia, and innocently drives into the background the excellent Mr. Kern. On with the pit helmets and smoked glasses; gaze fearfully at this strange glory in Atlanta;
"The Colonel was sarterially au fait.
He wore a light-colored soft hat, a
flowing ascot tie of Alice blue, in
which there nestled a jewelled June which there nested a jewelled June bug, an immaculate white waistcoat, a walking suit of smeke-colored cloth, in which there artistically draped a handkerchief of sky blue. He carried a light cane and wore a pair of yellow chamols gloves. He wore no spats."

The charmed Constitution reporter sees in him "grace personified." He encourages Governor Hoke Smith— "Delighted to see you again, I am greatly charmed indeed to see you"-

he is also charmed to meet that nov elist and tribune of humanity Colone Sid Tapp; he even speaks with a prou-humility of hig "pink azure (pink cor al) whiskers." Everywhere he gave and got pleasure, he beamed and was beamed upon. We hope he will be as good to the 45 other states he was orn in as he has been to Georgia.

It is no scoret, by the way, that if Mr. Bryan is elected Colonel Lewis will be the next Ambassador to Andorra. REPUBLICANS GET LITTLE MONEY

Contributions for Campaign Far

Than They Should Be. Chicago Inter Ocean, October With a liability of about \$330,000 on his hands in connection with the Re-publican headquarters in the Harvester building and only \$100,000 collected in the Western field, Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the National Committee yesterday decided to postpone his trip East and see what could be done in a last final desperate appeal for money. The publicity programme of both

a last final desperate appeal for money. The publicity programme of both campaign committees, particularly that of the Republican, has worked havoc to the plans of the managers.

When George R. Sheldon was selected for treasurer of the National Committee, it was understood at that time that he was to collect about \$1,500,000 for the Republican campaign, according to a statement made at the Republican campaign. ng to a statement made at the lican headquarters yesterday. He start-ed out well, but ran against the pub-licity stone wall, and has since been uniformly unsuccessful in getting

It is said on reliable authority that between \$300,000 and \$400,000 has been collected altogether from all sources, and that there is a promise of substan-tial contributions in the New York district for the last two weeks of the cam-

But in Chicago they are worse than strapped-they are in a state of bankuptcy now.
Delegation after delegation from th Western and Mountain States has been turned away empty-handed by Mr. Hitchcock in the past two weeks, and more will be told today and temorrow that the cupboard is bare and that the National Committee will be unable to assist the state committees with cam-

THE CHRONICLE OF TOMMY.

paign funds.

Teacher (catching Tommy fishing on Sunday)—Do you know the wages of sin? Tommy—Is this a sin? Teacher—It undoubtedly is Tommy—I don't want wages for this I'm satisfied to do it for fun.—Illustrated Bits. Toniny, very sleepy, was saying his prayers. Now I lay me down to sleep," be began. "I pray the Lord my soul to heep." his mother prempted. "If he helters it him go, cony, meny, miny mo."—Harper's Magasine.

"Tommy," said the hostess, "you appear to be in deep thought." "Yes'm," replied Tommy, "ma told me somethin' to say if you should ask me to have some cake or anything, an I bin here so long now I forgit what it was."—Philadelphia Press. forgit what it was printed to the property of the forgate of grapes, the dealer's price being a quartor a basket, how much money would the purchase cost her?" asked the new teacher. "You never can tell," answered Tommy, who was at the head of his class. "Ma's great at bargaining?"—Ladles Home

BRYAN, TAFT AND THE LABORING MAN

Pertinent Remarks by an Oregon Laborer to His Fellows on the Two Condidates and on the Parties That Have Presented Them-Which Party and Man Can Best Be Trusted?

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 15 .- (To the Editor.)-Being a laborer myself I wish to say a few words to the laborers of Oregon. The electors of the United States are called upon once more to choose a man to fill the office of President. If we are intelligent American citizens we must have some convictions regarding the principles and the conduct of the general government We wish you to consider, as true and loyal American citizens, the important fact that the interests and welfare of ome 90,000,000 of people are at stake and that the interests of the whole people are paramount to the selfish interest of any clique, faction or mere office-secker. This is intended to be a government by and for the people, and in which all shall have equal rights efore the laws.

Remember, this is a business world and a world of business. Now then, ecause we are too numerous to meet together at one point and enact laws, we must employ agents or servants to attend to this business for us. Hence we have a representative democracy Now, it is a good business fact that when intelligent people find it necessary to employ any one to aid them or to attend to a certain business for to attend to a certain business for them, they always want to know whether he is competent, experienced and reliable. All men's knowledge is limited. We may be experts in some one line, but our knowledge may be very limited in others. If we are sick and need a physician we would prefer one who has had some known practice and success and has a good reputation, to a mere wind-jamming faker who claims to have a "cure-ail" for every disease. If any one seeks to be emto a mere wind-jamming laker who claims to have a "cure-all" for every disease. If any one seeks to be employed by us in an important position, either private or public, we always want to know his history, his associates, and have proof of his ability to do those things that he claims to be an expert in.

The Two Parties Contrasted.

We have two prominent men, Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, offering their services to us in filling the office of President of the United States. The business that we employ a President to attend to is to uphold and enforce the Constitution, see that the laws of Congress are enforced impartially and a hat the dignity of the country is maintained abroad and peace maintained at home. Each of these men claims to stand for certain principles and policles that they wish to aid in uphold-ing. Now, it is our duty, as true and loyal citizens to inquire into the his-tory of these men and the parties that are recommending them fon the office

of President.
Mr. Taft is highly recommended by the Republican party—the party that gave us Abraham Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt. He claims to hold to the principles and to believe in the policies upheld by these great men. What they have done is a part of his-

The history of the country for the past 45 years, in which it has made the most remarkable development of any country of ancient or modern times, is the history of the Republican party. We believe that the principles and policies of the Republican party, in a general sense, are the best for the whole people. The great advance of the country under the influence of these policies proves their sancness, and it is reasonable and logical to suppose that the country will continue to prosper if they are continued. Mr. Taft is the man that is selected to continue these policies, if elected.

Forty Years of Democracy.

Forty Years of Democracy. The Democratic party seeks to elect Mr. Bryan to carry out the principles and policies that they claim to hold. It is our duty to inquire into the history and achievements of this party before intrusting it with full power to run the Government. We will only to have a seek shout 40 years (they have a go back about 40 years (they have a history back of that you will do well to look into) and see what this party has done for the country. We find that the flaw pickers, howiers, obstructionists and standerers, before the world, of the Government of the people. They have been persistent office-seekers and have ried to obtain them by trickery

(Our Georgie will please stand up, and if he can't stand up, get a couple of his admirers to hold him up, while he takes notice.)

Those claiming to be leaders tell us that they hold to some principles that they call Democratic, but in their atthey call Democratic, but in their at-tempts some time ago to tell us what constituted a Democrat they failed to make it clear just what they stood for. It is reasonable to suppose, if they pos-sessed any great principles and had any great policies to present which are superior to those that the country has advanced under, that the people would have found them out during the last have found them out during the 40 years. The Democrats may be all of one species, but there are so many varieties that we don't know what to depend on Bourke Cockran came nearer telling the truth than any of them when he said, when called upon to state what a Democrat was, that "he was just a Democrat," thereby confessing that the party had no principles that could be definitely stated, and that there was nothing left but the brand and office-seekers.

Mr. Bryan's Record.

Let us now look into the history of Mr. Bryan. For the last 12 years Mr. Bryan has been running for office. He reminds me of an old "hoss" that my father owned when I was a small boy, father owned when I was a small boy, and which figured in many a race that the neighbor boys, with similar old plugs, held in a large field in the shadow of the forest where the old folks couldn't see. The old "hoss" had a tough mouth and was long on wind, but short on good horse sense. He liked the racing, in fact liked it so well that he never knew when to quit, but would run all over the field and but would run all over the field and repeat and keep on running. He liked it so well that when turned out to pas-ture he would run himself down. What are the personal qualifications of Mr. Bryan and what has he done for the laborers, or attempted to do for them, that would be a true henefit?

Tried to Cut Wages in Two In 1886 he stood in with the alivermine owners in an attempt to beat our
brother miners out of one-half their
wages, or, in other words, to cut down
their daily wage one-half by coining
50 cents' worth of silver builtion with
the dollar stamp and forcing them to
take it instead of the gold dollar or
its equivalent that was due them.
They did not dare to cut their wages
one-half openly, because the boys
would have objected and gone on a
strike; but they attempted to do this
by trickery and juggling and a play
upon the word dollar. At that time it
took about \$25 grains of the mineowners' silver builtion, or its equivalent,
to pay the miner one dollar of his
wages. They wanted to get the privliege, through the aid of Mr. Bryan, to
walk down to the United States mint
with \$12 \text{M} grains, one-half as much,
and compel the United States to put
its stamp on it free of cost, and then
compel the miners to accept it in payment of their wages, because the word In 1896 he stood in with the silver-

could just as well have taken 10 cents' worth of copper and stamped the word dollar on that and forced them to take it, if they had succeeded in getting possession of the Government.

I think it was at Elmira, if I am not mistaken, that Mr. Bryan, white mak.

mistaken, that Mr. Bryan, while mak

mistaken, that Mr. Bryan, while making a speech, was forced to admit that he was receiving, or had received, money from the mineowners; but he cinimed it was as their attorney.

Then Mr. Bryan, in order to get the farmers' vote, tried to make them be fleve that the price of their food products would be doubled if free coingrounds. products would be doubled if free coinage of silver was adopted. How would this have affected the laborer if it had been accomplished? The value of the laborer's labor depends upon the purchasing power and exchange value of the money that he is paid, and also upon the price of the products he exchanges it for. In the first place, Mr. Bryan attempted to take from the laborer one-half the purchasing power of the dollar, and then double the price of the dollar, and then double the price of the food that was to fill his dinner parti. This shows what a great, peer-less leader he was and what a great statesman.

Wilfully Wrong, or Woofully Ignorant Mr. Bryan was either wilfully wrong or woefully ignorant of the questions at issue. He boldly claimed at that time that the dollar that the laborer was being paid in had too much value was being paid in had too much value or purchasing power, and should be reduced in value. Mr. Bryan, at that time, assumed the role of a prophet and did a great amount of wild prophenying, predicting great calamity to the country unless the people would accept him as their "great medicine man" and take his political nostrums freely

freely. But the country still lives and has But the country still lives and has managed to get along fairly well without Bryanism. Mr. Bryan is still with us and is willing to save the country if we employ him to attend to the business. He has concluded now that the tariff needs fixing and that he is a great mechanic in that line. We employed some of his craft once upon a time in that line, and we remamber their work and were awfully glad to get rid of them. We will say here that the money question or the free coinage of allver was a purely business ques-tion—nothing political about it; but Mr. Bryan, acting the part of a dema-gogue, thought that he could fool enough people to elect him at that time.

Tariff a Business Question.

The tariff question also is a busi The fariff question and not political, and should be perfected by an able commission and not higged into political campaigns. As far as we laborers are concerned, we should ask that the essense of the tariff laws should be that the American laborer should have the first privilege of doing the labor required in the United States, and that our money should be kept at home and paid to home laborers, and not encour-aged to go abroad to cuploy and pay foreign labor by buying products that we can manufacture at home just as

We do not mean to be sellish in our trade with other nations, but wish to give them a square deal. But we are aware of the fact that this country is one of the best, if not the best, markets in the world, and we do not care to trade a \$100 horse for a \$25 horse, even up.

even up.

It is claimed for Mr. Bryan that since It is claimed for Mr. Bryan that since making the great blunders of the past he has learned something. This is claimed by some of his friends, not by Mr. Bryan himself. We would like to ask this: What fountain of wisdom has Mr. Bryan drunk at, and what heavenly food has Mr. Bryan been fed on since then that he has grown so on since then that he has grown so wise and benevolent?

Laborers' Special Privilege.

Mr. Bryan is now trying to make the inhorers believe that they will have some special privileges or more rights under the Constitution. If he is employed to fill the office of President, will not be the Government. Government by the people-the 90,003,-

000 of people.

If we are true and loyal American citizens, and I believe we are, we do not ask for any special privileges or class legislation in our favor, or rights not accorded to all the rest of our fel-low eltizens by the Constitution of the

United States. This is a Government by the people, and no portion or faction of the people have any right to any privilege under have any right to any privilege under the Constitution not possessed by the whole people. And any man attempt-ing to delude any of the people by in-sinuating, directly or indirectly, to the contrary is a demagogue and fraud. We believe that some of the neces-eary qualifications of a statesman are that he must have a thorough com-prehension of certain principles and definite policies that are to be unheld

definite policies that are to be upheld and carried out in the conduct of the Government, and that it is his high and satriotic duty to bring about by all lawful and just means, that the American laborer gets the privilege of doing the labor for America. I cannot discover any more founda-tion to Bryanism than there is to a 10cent balloon tied to a rotten chunk and

Cause of Panics. Mr. Bryan tries to counteract the force of the fact of the country's prosperity under the Republican administration by citing the late money panic, tration by citing the late money panic, and insinuates that the policy of the Government is responsible. Mr. Bryan is great on logic. He can't get around a logical square without running into himself. When he attempts to be logical his feet don't track, but he gets tangled up and down he goes. If the country, under Republican policies, has, as a general rule, been prosperous these many years, then those policies and their upholders should have the credit.

Panics can be produced by bad policies and incompetent administration.

afloat on a duck pond.

Panies can be produced by bad pollcles and incompetent administration.
They can also be brought about by the
people themselves under good policies.
If, when the country is prosperous, the
people, or a certain portion of them,
engage too much in speculation and
over-reach their financial ability to
meet their obligations, they are liable
to bring on a panic. One goes down
and drags others with him. Like
causes produce like effects, if certain
policies bring prosperity to the country, they do not bring a panic. The
people, or speculators, bring the panic.

A Man to Depend On.

A Man to Depend On. Now, my fellow laborer, I will say that when we wish to employ a man to attend to the business connected with the Presidency, and support cer-tain principles and policies that we believe in, we want a man that we can depend upon and that we will know where to find. We have no use for a man that wobbles round all over the political field, like the old racehorse,

Mr. Taft is in sympathy with the principles and policy under which the country has advanced for the last 40 years, and can be depended upon to

years, and can be continue them.
You ask me where he halls from,
My sole reply shall be.
He comes from Grand Ohio.
And he stands for you and me.
JACK ROMAN.