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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1908.

LEGITIMATE USE OF INJUNCTION.

Taft's speeches on the injunction are unanswerable. Nobody has attempted to answer them. He has shown that injunction is a remedy for protection of all sorts of the people. the poor man as well as the rich man, and moreover, should it be abandoned or destroyed, the poor would be greater sufferers than the rich. It is a measure of equity, devised as such, centuries ago, and continued to the present time. It has its roots, indeed, in ancient Roman law.

Injunction simply means that an injury, threatened by one person to an-other, shall be inhibited and estopped, till the cause between the parties shall be heard. But if the court, ordering this stop or forbearance, in making this injunction, has no power to enforce its order, the proceeding becomes a farce. Call for a jury trial in each case would be a farce also; for the point at issue is not the ction, but the threatened injury to the rights of person, property and business. This is the matter to be examined. The person enjoined is simply to abstain, till the cause shall Then the injunction may beard. be dissoived, or continued, according to the facts, as they may appear. But an injunction is no injunction if it may be disobeyed. If a court has n power or right to enforce its orders if may as well go out of business.

Compers, in a recent appeal to those whom he assumes to represent, said the Democratic party had "pledged its candidates to those remedies which labor had submitted to Con-Better know just what this means, and know it now.

It has been stated both by Taft and velt-in clearest terms. First, the right to carry on a business, peace ably, and without molestation, is not to be regarded as a personal or property right in law, but may be attacked y an individual or association, and the courts shall have no power to is sue an injunction against it. Second, that the boycott shall be legalized or-what comes to the same thing-shall not be restrained; which would legalize the use of the black-list by employers, as well as the boycott of goods and business by the work-

These things, it has been made clear, are just what the Bryan plat-form means. But they are indefensible. Neither Bryan nor Gompers at-tempts to defend them. They answer by roundahout phrases-that is, by

Injunction is no restriction on law-It is simply a restraining order, carrying no penalty, so long as it is observed; and it can last no longer than each case shall be exeach case shall be examined as speed-tly as possible. But if men refuse to obey the injunction, and proceed in their purposes. their purpose and course in defiance of the injunction, then they are liable to arrest; for the court must assert and maintain it authority, or ceasifrom pretension to authority. Demand for a jury trial then would ignore the whole claim or case before

It is not conceivable that that grea body of the working people of country wish to make a demand for any favor to themselves that is a conceded to all others. It is admit ted that injunction cannot be abol ished. But are exceptions to be made in the application of it? This is just what the Bryan platform demands It is the substance of the Gompers reply to Taft and Roosevelt, printed today. Bryan's effort in this behalf is merely one form of his bid for This insatiable desire runs effort after another on his part to reach the Presidency.

THE OCEAN'S TOLL

The enormous toll annually exacted from the merchant marine of the world by loss at sea and retirement on old-age account is shown in Lloyd's shipping casualty report for the first quarter of 1908. In that brief period there were totally lost or condemned 84 steamers of 112,991 tons register, and 88 sailing vessels of 53,925 tons net register. Nearly all of the steamers were of steel and tron construction, but among the sailers the greater part of the tonnage was wooden vessels of comparatively small many ancient American wooder craft being retired. In the steam reasels Great Britain, which "has fed the seas for a thousand years," still leads all other nations by an over chelming percentage, practically one half of all the steam tonnage that disappeared during the three months being under the British flag.

The particulars of these sea trage-dies as reported by Lloyd's are almost brutally brief, for even the loss of life is not mentioned in the stereotyped tonnage report made by the rid's greatest authority on shipping atters. Between the lines, howmatters. ever, it is easy to read of the sufferreckless navigation. Modern inven tion and the improved skill of man have minimized the dangers of the deep, but so long as ships sail the sethere will arise emergencies beyond The great transition to meet.

"The great trans-Atlantic ferries running in regular "lanes," and thus probably never again supply us with such tragedles as have occurred on the Western ocean in the past, but the tramp steamer, the commerce carrier of the world, which steams on the seven seas, and is equally at

will for many a year continue to be the prey of the elements and the vic-tim of the errors of judgment against which it seems impossible to guard.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN IN 1912? is being widely printed that there are some 25,000 voters in New York, mostly business men, or allied to them, who, though Republicans, hesitate to vote for Taft because he is "Roosevelt's man." They are down on Roosevelt and Roosevelt policies The story is chimerical, but it is being bravely exploited by the Democratic press as disclosing the real attitude of New York, or rather the "business men" of New York.

The "business men" of New 107k who are hitterly opposed to Roosevelt all belong to Wall street, of course. They don't like him. The Roosevelt policies "hurt business"—that is to say, their business. Therefore, they are going for Bryan. So we hear, But are they? They are not They now better. Wall street knows that know better. the surest way to get Roosevelt again to elect Bryan now, for if Bryan shall be elected now, who can doubt that there will be everywhere an verwhelming demand for Roosevelt as the Republican nominee in 1912? Wiso can doubt that if Roosevelt should then be nominated he will be

The "business men" of New York

The other day the New York Herald wrote letters to all members of the Stock Exchange, asking them as to their Presidential preferences. result: Taft, 395; Bryan 6. The result: not perhaps a first-class advertise-ment for Taft that the New York Stock Exchange is for him, but the reason is, of course, obv. They don't want Roosevelt again! obvious

elected, not only once again, but per-

IDENTIFYING PERSONS ACCUSED OF

CRIME. Over at New Westminster, B. C., a little girl was called as witness at a murder trial to identify the slayer of her mother. The accused man was a negro. In order to test the accuracy negro. of the girl's identification the tria judge had another negro placed in the box in place of the defendant. The girl positively identified him as the man who did the killing. The attor ney for the prosecution protested that the girl had been tricked, but the judge declared that this was a fair test of her credibility as a witness

The trial judge was manifestly ight. The sole purpose of calling the orl as a witness was to secure her ientification of the defendant as the slayer of her mother. As she the only person who saw the killing, her testimony was all-important in the determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused man. It was therefore absolutely essential that her ccuracy be tested, and the test was an effective one

There is no doubt that hundreds of egroes have been lynched in the outhern States upon just such identileation as the girl was ready to give n the British Columbia case. Quite likely many convictions have been had n many states after regularly conucted trials. In this city not many lays ago a witness pointed out the atfor the defendant as the criminal, and if her testimony alone had been necessary to determine identity, the attorney might have been convicted, though he was not near the place of the crime when it was committed. It is nothing uncommon to see witnesses identify property when if other articles of a similar kind were subnitted for inspection they would quite likely be identified as promptly and as

The lesson of the British Columbia ase is that witnesses for identification hould be sure they are right before they-testify. A reasonable test should e made to determine the value of their testimony. In a large majorty of cases attending circumstances go far toward establishing the identity of a criminal, but, where the identification rests solely upon the time of the trial, great caution should be exercised in giving weight to the evidence. Where other circumstances oint to the defendant as the guilty person, a weak identification may be ufficient, but where the identificaion stands alone there should be no doubt as to the accuracy of the wit-

WHY FARMERS SUPPORT BRYAN. The cross of gold and the crown of horns are not the only stage settings hat are missing from the "properties arried by the Bryan show now touring the country. When the star per-former started swinging round the circle in 1896, "50-cent wheat" was haring the honors with 50-cent silver The ridiculously low price of both of these commodities was, of course, traced to the "crime of '72." Among the visitors at a Taft meeting in Indi-ana a few days ago was a wealthy farmer who came to the city in his au omobile and informed Mr. Taft that when he came to hear Bryan twelve years before he was obliged to ride in on a mortgaged mule. The wretched ondition of the farmers, due to the ow prices and poor crops, gave the boy orator of the Platte an opportu-nity to stir up trouble among the owners of mortgaged mules. Many a good Republican who has since reented was led to believe that wheat and silver were the Slamese twins of trade, and that maintenance of the gold standard was responsible for the low price of wheat and other farm

This political vagary extended beand the domain of mortgaged mules in Indiana. Out here on the Pacific slope we had our own "Wheat-Chart" Jones, who was actually elected to Congress from the State of Washington because of his ability to prove by figures printed on a chart that wheat and silver advanced and declined simitaneously, and that the cross of gold, pressed down on the silver mineowner. vas also bearing hard on the wheat-grower. Time works wonders, for erusal of the market reports during the Bryan campaign of 1968 in com parison with those for the same period luring the Bryan campaign of 1896 explains why it is no longer possible to stampede the farmers with the pop-ulistic theories which formed the Bryan stock in trade a dozen years

When the Indiana automobile agriculturist rode into town on a mort-gaged mule to hear Bryan talk twelve years ugo, the 1896 wheat crop was moving to market at prices ranging from 53 to 56 cents in August, up as high as 65 % cents in October. Durcash price in Chicago has ranged from \$1.05 to \$1.19 per bushel. In August and September, 1898, corn was selling on the seven seas, and is equally at home threading the coral reefs of the tropics or the icebergs of the North, height of 26 ½ cents per bushel. This

year for the same months the price has ranged from 75 cents to 82 cents per bushel. The "mortgaged mule" of 1896 probably secured plenty of oats, for throughout August and September of that year they were selling at 14% to 17% cents per bushel, and in October reached a maximum height of held fairly steady over a range of 47

to 52 cents per bushel. Even in 1900 not all of the political buncombe of this "wheat and silver" ammunition had been exhausted, for the premier cereal was selling around 70 cents per bushel, corn was 37½ to 45 cents, and oats from 21 to 22½ cents per bushel. But, notwithstandlow prices and attendant dissatisfaction of 1896 and 1900, Bryan was unable to stampede the farmers, and, as he failed then when they were riding mortgaged mules, it may be regarded as a certainty that he will meet with no greater success now that they are riding in automobiles.

A QUESTION OF EXEGESIS.

The question what the Man of Galilee really meant by the new commandments he gave the world is of more than merely speculative interest. On his human side he was a man of extraordinary intelligence who had profoundly meditated the problems of life. The entire course of his personal conduct was singular. Nothing that he did was usual or com-monplace. It stands to reason, therefore, that his ripe conclusions upon our duties to each other and to society must have been something more than platitudinous evasions. The authorities of his day looked upon him as a revolutionary character and put him to death on that account. By elim-inating whatever is startling from his commandments we have reduced him to a commonplace figure. We have made him a defender of things as they are, but the position is at least plausible that it was his own purpose to prophet of things as they ought

To take his five commandments literally requires a good deal more faith than such a preacher as Dr. Brougher, or example, seems able to muste With a facility nurtured by long eclesiastical practice and infinite precedent he glibly explains away commandment "Swear not at all" and very likely he gets rid of the other four just as readily. Still there are people in the world who believe that Savior fully realized the purport of his words and intended their consequences. If it would destroy society to obey them, then, says Tolstol for instance, clearly he wished society destroyed and rebuilt in a better way.

Our facile pulpit expositor, by seeking the meaning in the context instead of the text, makes "Swear not at all" mean "Swear on all occasions yould inconvenience you to refuse to Would the Master recognize his own precept in this paraphrase of it? Similarly our pulpit teachers strip the heart out of "Resist not evil" and the other commandments. Tolstoi who has meditated more deeply or Tolstoi. this subject than any other first-rate man of our times, specifies Jesus Christ's five commandments to be,"Resist not evil, swear not at all, impute to others. Judge not, divorce A hasty reader might suppothat the third and fourth meant the same thing, but not so. "Judge not" means, according to Tolstol, that we are forbidden to sit as judges in court. Indeed, since the Master forbade his followers to go to law, much more would he forbid them to be lawyers

and judges, one may suppose.
Of these five commandments by which the Man of Sorrows dreamed that he might create the kingdom of heaven and which Dr. Brougher so easily transforms into trite platitudes that mean nothing at all, Tolstol thinks "Resist not evil" by far the most important. The effort to obey this commandment has been curiously fascinating to many religious persons, and give him the mate to it. Obedience to the commandment is so rare that it overwhelms us with its tran-scendent beauty. We call it godlike and proceed to excuse our own disobedience by proving that the Master meant the contrary to what he said. It is noteworthy, however, that the oderate progress we have made in the treatment and cure of criminals in the last century is along the line of returning good for evil. Instead of perpetrating cruelties upon those who ommit crime, we are beginning to restrain, to educate, to uplift Our juvenile courts, scientine char-ity, prison reform, all indicate that ety actually finds obedience to the Master's first commandment salutary nstead of destructive. It would be interesting to see somebody, preferably a minister, try how it would turn out to obey one of the others

WORLD'S GREATEST LUMBER SUPPLY. Another big sawmill site has been scured on the Columbia River, a few miles below Vancouver, by Washing-ton people who contemplate building and operating one of the largest mills on the Pacific Coast. The transaction, coming at a time when most of the great mills are not running to their cacity, is evidence of a strong faith in the future of the lumber industry is also remindful of the fact that in the not far-distant future there will be in operation along the shores of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, from the confluence of the two streams as far up as Vancouver and Portland, a large number of the greatst sawmills in the world, and this city will be famous wherever lumber sold as the one great market for that staple. There will be plenty of other mills above and below these limits, but it is within the comparatively small boundary mentioned that Portland will doubtless become famous as the world's greatest lumber port.

There are many influences that will ombine to bring about this result, but the one which overshadows all others is the admirable location of the port at the head of deep-water navigation and in such close proximity to the raw material for nanufacture. The immense forests of timber lying between Portland and the Pacific, as well as others lying farther south, are all tributary to this city. Pending completion of the Panama Canal, which will give the lumbermen of this Coast access, with low freight rates, to the markets of the Atlantic Coast and Europe, the inroads on this virgin timber belt will be light; but with completion of the canal there will ome an immense demand for this fine timber, and it will be cut at the nearest point to which the ocean carrier The excellent mar be brought.

there is no demand for this valuable offal.

This city has already become one of the great railroad centers of the Coast, and the rall lumber trade, even in duil seasons, far exceeds that which goes foreign by ocean. This rail trade will continue to increase, but it will always be worked to the best advantage where it can be handled in con-nection with the ocean business, which as a rule requires a different class of stock from that handled by rail. Our agricultural development is progressing quite satisfactorily, but a dozen years hence the lumber business will stand at the head of our industrial column, and the annual out-put of the Columbia and Willamette River mills will be of immense pro-There are a great portions. miles of waterfront on both sides of the river between Portland and Vancouver, but it is not at all improbable that in less than ten years practically all of the desirable millsites along those streams will have been secured by sawmill men, who in time will do a big business in timber that is now inaccessible.

It is impossible to estimate values the direct tangible profits to a country which result from the earnest and well-directed work a man like Richard Scott, who died a Milwaukie yesterday. Mr. Scott ar trall had been blazed by the early plo neers, but he was one of the mos prominent of the pioneers in the au of improved farming and dairying methods. His efforts to improve th stock standards of this state have bee most important factors in the preser success of the industry. Mr. Sco was something more than a practice farmer and dairyman; he was know and respected all over the Pacifi Northwest as a public-spirited, enter prising citizen, untiring in his effort for the advancement of his state. I the death of Mr. Scott Oregon has los a good citizen, a tireless worker fo farmer whose work in the communit and state will not soon be forgotten.

This precious dispatch came by As sociated Press yesterday, as part of the report of the Bryan campaign,-

When William J. Brran entered the Asto Galiery at a reception of the Woman's Dem ocratic Club at the Waddorf-Astoria todas he was kissed by two women in the pres-ence of pearly 700 others, and narrows escaped the embrace of a third. Mrs Bryan was present. Mr. Bryan displays some embarrassment.

It is typical of the Bryan cam paign; for Bryanism is emotio silly, foolish, hysterical, womanish. palgn: lacks masculinity; it skips over the facts; its reasons are its palpitations; it dwells in Nephelococcygia, or in Lagado, capital city of Laputa. It is troubled, as Mrs. Mantalini was, with "oversoul," and lacks common sense. It always was so troubled, and always Tears, embraces and kisses, and some shricks. But Mr. Bryan was embarrassed. Probably because Mrs. Bryan witnessed the scene.

It is strange that after spending several hours on a train many people will try to save a minute at the end of their journey by getting out of their seats and crowding upon the car platforms before the train stops. Most who travel have grips or bundles to carry and as a consequence they find difficulty in keeping their balance when the train stops. It is a wonder that more accidents do not result from this practice. The experience of the Central Point girl who fell from a train while standing on the platform should be a warning to others.

A Tokio dispatch says that "the so called insurrection in Corea is practi-cally ended." It is further explained that peace is so nearly restored that two-thirds of the troops will be withdrawn in a few days. In the peace restoration plan it is quite apparent that the Coreans have become pacified by the same plan as was adopted by the ilon and the lamb when they sought repose together. Japan in this particular case plays the part of the llon, with the Corean lamb inside.

Westward the course of the city like that of empire, "takes its way." When the Arlington Club moved to its present quarters it was thought to be well beyond the limits of trade encreachment, and now, owing to the rapid growth of the city, it is closer to the trade center than the old quarters were when they were abandoned pansion.

Since Oregon will repudiate Bryan and Democracy by between 10,000 and 25,000 plurality, it may be in order after the election to let the people rule and work the recall, as to United States Senatorship, on Chamberlain.

Are our wise Democratic friends making themselves unwise by assert-ing that Bryan has a chance of carrying Oregon? Not unless he has a chance of carrying Vermont also. See Romans 1:22.

The reform element in Reno, Nev. was defeated at the recent city tion and the city will continue to be a wide-open town. But people do not have to go there to live unless they wish.

Perhaps Hobson's cool reception in Astoria was due to the fear that if his man, Bryan, should be elected President, the Navy would not be strengthened to defend the harbor. Two foolish women kissed Bryan

resterday at his New York reception

Mrs. Bryan was present. "Mr. Bryan showed some embarrassment," says the news account naively. There seems to be no way to compel conservative banks to guaranty depos-its in reckless or wildcat banks. Then

guaranty? Yesterday Chairman Mack claimed Oregon and Washington for Bryan, Now you may guess what his "claim" of New York and Ohio may come to

the use to worry about bank

The Oregon law forblds anybody to day, but maybe that will afford us some relief.

The landowners who offer sites for the new home of the Arlington Club may be remembered by the Assessor next year. Somehow the people do not believe

with Chamberlain that there should be no politics in next week's election.

HERE IS ONE MORE STRAW VOTE Scattering Sentiment Over Country Is

Shown to Be for Taft. Below is shown the result of a straw vote on the Presidential election, con-ducted by The Literary Digest, of New York. The publishers inserted a blank vote in the periodical and requested their readers to fill in their choice for Presi-dent. In addition readers to fill in their choice for Free dent. In addition thousands of circula were malled to voters in every section the country. The Literary Digest absolutely non-partisan, and fully 95 p cent of its readers are of the profession classes—preachers, bankers, lawyers, physicians, educators, and high-class business men—and as the circulars also were mailed only to these classes of voters, the result of this straw vote should be an accurate index of the trend of political segment means the profesof political sentiment among the profes

There were 35,710 votes cast, of which There were 35,710 votes cast, of which Taft received 19,324, and Bryan 14,712, the remainder being split among the five other candidates. Prohibitionist Chafin polling 949 or 224 more than the com-bined votes of Debs, Watson and Hisgen.

Taff Bry

STATES.		an		HOR	hn.	B
N. E. States.						ľ
Maine	282	100	- 13	1.	- 45	
New Hampshire.	127	47	1.4	13	- 51	
Vermont	149	:433	100	50	3	
Mussachusetts	764	205	491)	23	17	
Connecticut	3105	63	. 6			
	95	18			4	
Middle States.	166	100		50		
New York	92.62	867	107 31 15	2	128	
Pennsylvania	2543	795	3.1	100	113	К
New Jarney	233	171	15	100	7.6	
Marriand	257	210	- 5		10	
Maryland Delaware	42					
Mid. W. States	74		7,000			Н
Ohio	1842	749	87		39	
Indiana	531	465	10	9	45	
	1827	727	200	3	111	f
Illinois	774	291	55		41	
Michigan	-574	326	15		30	
Wisconsin Minnesota	602	20%	1.0	-	37	ø
North Dakota	159	1100	17	-3,	37	
South Dakota		93	7		15	
SOUTH THE OTHER		410	18		23	
Iowa Missouri	475	608	10	4	14	
		370				
Kansas	508	265	- 4	1		S
Nebraska	20.00	-000			17.00	
	200	025	- 4		- 9	
Virginia	254	210		₹.	13	
West Virginia North Carolina	162	47.1		51	4	
South Carolina	37	286	- 3	-0	3	
	105	0.00	- 20	18		
Georgia	1.05	437	- 4	-0	7	Ð
Florida	78	282	- 27	6	- 3	
Alabama	55	235	9	1		
Mississippi	294	43-1			9	
Kentucky				- 2	1 2	
Tennessee	100	437 273	- 4	1		
Arkansas	214	329			Ť	ľ
Louislana	245		15		8	
Texas		1149	12		20	
Oklahoma	326	378	12		149	
Pintean States.	200	75	Cale		6	
Montana	115		9	-	- 2	
Idaho	97	23	1		2	ľ
Wyoming	33		1.0	ĬĊ.	19	
Colarado	3/13	240	1.13	+ 2	1.00	
Utah	108	56	9			ŀ
Nevada	43	32	- 2	=×	1 19	ľ
Pacific States. Washington Oregon	Company of the Compan	0.00		1	21	
Washington	471	208	14		71	
Oregon	184	112	3		200	١
California	698	372	48	1	76	
Totals		-				Ħ

While the foregoing table holds out mall hope for Bryan, it is not entirely There is no change of sentiment, fair. and cannot be, in the South. Throw out the vote in the Southern States for both leading candidates and the total will be: Taft, 17,432; Bryan, 9038.

DEPOSIT GUARANTEE WORTHLESS How Can One Bank Protect Another Bank Against Dishonestyf

Editorial in Collier's Weekly. Mr. Bryan's scheme, which he calls guarantee, is an insurance proposition, and it is entirely mutual in its nature. The Government does not stand back of There are no stockholders who pledge their resources. There is nothing. except a certain definite and limited fund. This fund is to be used to insure risks which are not selected. It is to insure all alike, good or bad, and all at the very same rate. The real working of scheme amounts to this: The the stockholders of an Indiana bank guaranallowed to see) of, say, an Idaho bank gold-brick mine in Buncoville. (over whom they have no control) shall

Bryan thinks that this little idea of his will prevent paules. In 1893 the ex-istence of a gold fund to guarantee payment of Government currency in gold many times larger proportionately than the deposit guarantee fund would be was of no avail in preventing a gold panic. In 1907 a currency and specie reserve fund in the National banks, equal to about 13 per cent of their deposits, did not prevent one of the most frantic currency panics in the history of the National banking system. What reason is there to think that, in times of stress and uncertainty, a fund of a few millions to guarantee deposits of \$12,000,000,000 would have any more reassuring effect? The scheme is worth little or nothing as protection. It would greatly increase the number of fallures by the encouragement of reckless banking. It would not help to meet panics. It would help greatly to bring them on. serve fund in the National banks, equa help greatly to bring them on,

Democrats Hold Him Responsible.

Pacific Outlook (Grants Pass). Our George offers a well-worded ex-use for not getting out and taking the stump for Bryan, but the gist of which is that the office of Governor belongs is that the office of Governor belongs to the whole people, and should not be used to further the interests of one party at the expense of another. That is to say the Governor should always and everywhere be a non-partisan. This sort of talk may fool some people, but not a great many. The way the Gov-ernor has been hustling and boosting in a quiet, diplomatic way for an in-crease of the Democratic minority is evidence enough that the non-partisan-ship of Mr. Chamberlain applies only to the matter of making stump speeches. And even in this ethical position he is not universally approved by the Democracy, who would far rather he would get out and show his devotion to the cause by whooping it up for Bryan than to stay under cover and manifest a regard for the dignity of his office. In fact, a prominent Portland Democrat went so far as to state that if the State of Oregon goes for Taft, the responsibility will rest solely upon Governor Chamberlain.

Vu Kyuin Willington Koo, Athlete.

New York Dispatch.

Vu Kyuin Willington Koo has been appointed editor of the Daily Spectator, the Columbia University newspaper. Koo. according to Professor Beard, is the most advanced Chinese of his age with whom he has come in contact. He can be keedled without an accent, is a speaks English without an accent, is a fluent writer of English and a student of American politics. He is also an athlete.

Builds 60-Foot Spite Fence

Bullas 60-Foot Spite Fence.

Baltimore News.

To prevent her business rival, and the owner of a flathouse which adjoins her property on the rear, bothering her by looking into her flat on the top floor of her five-story apartment-house, according to her story, Mrs. P. Mallshow, of Boston, has built a 60-foot spite fence between her flathouse and the property owned by Mrs. John Piscopo.

Uneconomical Theft.

Pomeroy (Mo.) Tribune.

The editor of this paper desires publicly to thank the persons who stole his cucumbers over in Mason the other infalt—not for stealing particularly, but for what said person left behind. The purse found among the vines next morning, containing firee \$1 bills, a silver dollar, a half, and two quarters, very fully paid for the cucumbers. Thanks. Call again. More cucumbers have been set out.

WHY CAN'T WE HAVE UNIVERSAL GUARANTY?

What This Country Needs Is Not Mr. Bryan's Panacea, but a Law That on and After This Date There Shall Be No More Panies.

itor.)-Was there ever an economic theory of Mr. Bryan's that was sound? however, as a vote-catcher, if he is falled and all went up in the first panis fishing for thoughtless voters among our 15,000,000 depositors.

In supervised National banks, there is little need, for as Mr. Bryan admits, the loss is infinitesimal-however much it may be in state and private banking. Taxing National banks to pay their own losses might be trifling, but for them to be repeatedly assessed to pay in Canada. That is true, but osses of all other "banking institutions wishing to avail themselves of the scheme," would pull down National hanking to their level and probably to ruination-but then Mr. Bryan never ald have much love for National banks.

His plan to protect careless or unfortunate depositors is visionary, un-

just and unsound. If depositors wish insurance there is nothing to hinder their buying and paying for it as they do fire or life insurance. They can also require security now. They surely do not, in their selection of deposit banks, ask that all other banks that get none of their deposit or have no control over its use, nor any pay, guarantee them from their own foolish selection of deposit banks. Do they demand that all their neighbors shall reimburse them for their unfortunate loans in the neighborhood? A deposit is but a loan payable as agreed.

Bryan's scheme is to tax all honest bankers to pay the debts of the bad "wishing" to use the "system." Of course, all designing bankers would so wish. And how beautifully defrauding banking institutions could advertise that they are "guaranteed" and are "as good as the best"-"come and deposit with us"-"we pay the highest interest," etc. As a bait for gullible depositors, and a promoter for deposit carelessness, it would take the pre-

Advertising banks, even in Oklahoma, know a good thing when they see it. Though now on their good behavior, they advertise, as shown on banks. Even children ought to know their checks and bank papers. "De-that. Wilful action of National banks posits Guaranteed," Banks." No better bait needed to draw for the forfeiture of their charters, the money of the heedless. Nor is there a more deceptive scheme

They may if good banks are taxed to pay deposits of all had banks, the good banks will be slert to discover the fresh bait, hook, sinker and all. condition of bad banks. Good banks have enough to do to manage their own affairs without trying to run all incompetent, speculative, or dishonest banks.

A Portland bank can't oversee loans n Tallahassee, or embezzling clerks in Pawnee. No system could be a success based on the idea of making each bank crimes of all banks it can't control. Fine thing it would be to make an assessment used to pay loss through an embezziement in Corpus Christi, or a prudent banker in Louisville to put up its second assessment for loss by bank robbery in Medicine Lodge, or a conservative bank in New York to dig up its third levy on account of loss in Booneville from speculative loans in tee that the assets (which they are not | Wild Cat Park, or investment in a

are and shall continue to be good; and that the directors of the Idaho bank antee against all injury from quacks, From a speech by Mr. Bryan at Knoxor all speculators guarantee against always be men of rectitude and sound loss through any speculation? Let's have guaranteed warehouse deposits against everything-including the that it must be maintained I warn him warehouse rat. How would a guardian not to cast his vote for me, because I do for depositors who can't tell a good promise him that it will not be mainbank from a bad one? It might be tained in this country longer than I cheaper than guaranteeing them from am able to get rid of it.

their mistakes. No bank would be safe that never could know the extent of its liability in future assessments to pay defalca tion losses everywhere. Nor would its depositors be safe. And the more a sound bank has at the start, the more it will be taxed. What will be the outcome of such Bryanism? All men ought to see the danger, but some can'tthey have caught it so badly, it may have to run Its course.

Bryan guarantees that it will pre vent panics. He is as cocksure of this as of 16 to 1. But neither Mr. Bryan for any other political medicine man has a patent on panic preventives. More likely his panacea, if taken, will involve our National banking system dragging it to the level of "all state panking institutions wishing to use it," and help on the panic Bryan guarantees It will prevent. Whenever de-

would produce a cash guarantee reserve of about \$14,000,000. To pay off \$13,000,000,0.4, it would soon use up the \$14,000,000, and leave just \$12,986, 000,000 unpaid. The reserve wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to stay the panic. A reserve many times that, in New York alone, didn't prevent the recent panic. The worthlessness of the small guaranty reserve dawning on depositors, the dive will be made for the first grab. First come, first served; and when they demand their money and it is not forthcoming instanter, they will think little of the Bryan guaranty. Prevent panies? Who can be-

The only preventives for panic evils are proper banking regulations, honest banking by sound financiers, safe conditions of the country, and judgment and horse sense in the people.

The man who can guarantee against panics hasn't been born. There will be panics even if each depositor at first feels reasonably safe; just let conditions be ripe, or thought so, and confidence going, and depression coming on,-and there you are.

A better preventive might be to enact a law that from and after date

PORTLAND, Oct. 24 .- (To the Ed- | is there a Democratic state outside of wild and woolly Oklahoma that has it. New York, Vermont and Michigan each His new deposit guaranty is plausible, tried something of the sort, but

that came along, that of 1827. A part of the misinformation floating around is that deposit guaranty is a success in Canada. Not a word of truth in it. Somebody mistook their note circulation security for security and started the political yarn. It is said there is little loss of deposits due there (as in our National banks) to their excellent Canadian banking and regulation.

But Mr. Bryan tells us that it is a brilliant success in Oklahoma-for half a year. He says "that in six months not a dollar has been lost." ful that this scheme hasn't "busted" in six months! A mere experiment in peaceful times with upward trend. held up with popular hurrah, and aided by changes of deposits of public funds from sound to "guaranteed" banks by state officials—Haskelized padded, as it were. Of the talk of the vast number of National banks there that were going to become "guaranteed banks" we have heard of only two that, materialized. Bryan points with pride to this change of deposits to "gyaranteed banks." Was it because National banks were unsafe to hold deposits? Certainly not! Even Mr. Bryan admits the loss all told is merely fractional, and in sound National banks, none at all. No, that is not it. Governor Haskell must remove public funds to pet banks so that they can advertise it everywhere that their deposits are increasing as "guaranteed banks." . . .

Our latest advices are that this system is already breeding incompetent bankers in Oklahoms. Of course, National banks, as such, could not come into the Oklahoma or any other state scheme. National banks cannot, under law, or in sound banking business guarantee all future unknown liabilities of Oklahoma state or "Guaranteed there to that effect would be just cause

But now is a fine time politically to work the "guaranteed deposit" racket. The scare of 1907 is recent, and it is expected that voters will swallow the

But there are lots of us doing all kinds of other business and we, too, need guaranty against loss. Why can't we have universal guaranty? One thing is certain, we do need someone to guarantee us against any more of Mr. Bryan's pet projects.

Mr. Bryan well says in one of his eloquent addresses that Soloman asked not for riches but for an understandliable for the faults, mistakes and ing heart, and for wisdom to discern between the good and the bad. I know not whether Mr. Bryan asked the good honest bank in St. Paul have its first | Lord for riches or not, but it's certain he never got an understanding heart to discern the good from the bad in the political or economic policies, but got instead length of days for political speechmaking and perennial candidacy after the Presidency, M. C. GEORGE.

BRYAN'S DECLARATIONS.

Impressive Warnings That Should Not

ville, Tenn., on October 5, 1906. If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or

England, on July 12, 1906 I notice that I am now described by ome as a conservative. . more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under dis-

cussion, Cow Has That Dark Brown Taste.

Kansas City Journal.

Dave Leahy has located a cow in Wichita that goes on a spree. The animal was tied to an apple tree for half a day. Lying around in the grass were a or of windfallen apples, and most of them were overripe. She proceeded to consume all of the apples that the length of the rope and her neck would permit. In the afternoon the owner of the cow, a Mr. Skinner, went to the orchard to bring her home, and found her lying on the ground, apparently dead to the world. She was breathing heavily and snoring. Persistent jabs in generally they will want to try it on—will want to find out how the thing will work—will want to see the color of their money— and that "p. d. q."

Will it be forthcoming? Let's see:

The proposed deposit levy on all the \$13,000,000,000 of present deposits would produce a cash guarantee. or that she was suffering from "that dark brown taste."

Relie of Charles L.

The scarlet cleak worn by Charles I on the scaffold in front of Whitehall Palace has been presented to the Mayor and corporation of Shrewsbury by the Walcot family of Bitterly Court. London Telegraph by the Walcot family of Bitterly Court. Saiop. The cloak was accured by William Walcot, a Salopian celebrity, who was page of honor to the unhappy monarch, and who attended his majesty on the scaffold. It has been in the possession of the Walcot family for 260 years, and was exhibited at the Society of Antiquities in 1861. It is in a splendid state of preservation.

The Pope's School Record.

The Pope's School Record.

Westminster Gazette.

Everything gets published nowadays, and here is publicity given in an italian newspaper to an old school report on Gimeppe Sarto, now his holiners Pope Pius X. He was at a secondary school at Castlefranco, under a priest named Amadio, in 1849; and this is the pedagogue's account of his comparative attainments in various subjects:

Literature, excellent: Italian lan-guage, first of his class; mathematics, very good; Latin, moderately good,

"Little Folks" in Politics.

there shall be no panies.

The greatest part of bank deposits is not cash but mere credit. Confidence in general business conditions carries it, but must all banks be made to carry all the credit of the country's business? Should we not all assume our share in the public burden?

Mr. Bryan says that his deposit guaranty is Democratic policy. Where