The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

Daily, Sunday included, one year 8.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 73 Daily, funday included, one munit.

How to Remit—Send postedice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, cain or correctly are at the sender's risk, dive postoffice address in full, including county and state. Pestage Raise-10 to 14 pages 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 20 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 68 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage

Eastern Business Office. The S. C. Beck-with Special Agency. New York, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 519-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1908.

IT IS TRANSFORMATION.

"Shall the Democratic party die?" is the head-line of a leading article in the New York World. That journai expresses the belief that, if the Democratic party shall fall this time, the Hearst, Watson and Deba forces, uniting, will make an organization that will supersede it. Still, such party would continue the name of the Dem-ocratic party; and the difference between this party and that led by Bryan is unimportant and negligible. e transformation of the Democratic party took place in 1896, at Chicago, when it rejected all conservative counsels, insulted the Cleveland administration, and turned to Bryan Since then it has been traveling on the borderland of socialistic theory with occasional large incur sions into it. Bryan, Hearst, Debs and Watson are but variants of purpose and effort substantially the same. many men, of great ambitions, are unable to agree, there is not room for all of them at the head, and the rest of them are trying now to eliminate Bryan, as the first step to endership and further action. But the party will not die. It is, however, encommitted to a revolutionar; radicalism, and will return to its old traditions no more.

But, says the World, "The Demo cratic party (in this contest) is fighting for its life. If it dies the Jeffer-sonian theory of Government dies with it." But the Jeffersonian theory of government died long since. It per-ished with the surrender of the Con-

federate armies.
The Jeffersonian theory of government rested on assertion of state authority and state sovereignty, as against National authority and Naeccession of many states, in 1860-61 then finally was crushed in 1865. But though the Jeffersonian theory was then destroyed, the name assumed by Jefferson's party survived, and is likely to survive indefinitely; since it is convenient as any and has a vogue through custom and use that could not

On financial and social questions the party began to divide, immediately after the Civil War. The greenback craze was accepted as a party expedient, as the silver craze was later, and as the crudities of bank insurance and principle and use of injunction for protection of personal and prop-erty rights, have been accepted now. Yet defeat after defeat the great radical branch of have given opportunity at intervals for the conservative branch to assert itself; first, in the election of his party's strength, and later in the nomination of Parker, who, however, was deserted by the radical or Bryan branch of his party and left immeas-Now again the radical feated the conservative or Cleveland-Parker element never will control the party again. It is only the party name that survives these transforma-tions. The party itself shows a constantly increasing trend to socialistic doctrines, which, in their ultimates signify and portend a centralization directly the opposite of the revered "Jeffersonian theory." But dominaby many, who find him still trying as they fear or pretend, to hold as far as he can to the plutocratic section. which still has votes and power. Bryan therefore will lose votes to Debs, to Watson and to Hisgon, whose followers hope for removal of Bryan, and for opportunity to pledge the Democratic party still more compl to the advancing doctrines of Social

This party will preserve its name but its character has been completely changed twice, within recent times, first by the defeat at Appomattox, and second by the ascendancy of Bryanism. "The Jeffersonian theory" has not only gone from the party, but has been completely reversed. The tend-ency now is towards doctrines of a socialistic nature, whose ultimate, if ever reached, will be the most strongy centralized government the world

JOY, NOT SUFFERING.

In introducing Mr. Taft at the Mad-ison-Square meeting Wednesday night General Horace Porter made an amusing allp of the tongue. He said that W. J. Bryan was "suffering" from some political and financial delusions. Of course this was merely what Betsey Bobbett would call a "lapsus of the lingui." Mr. Bryan is the possessor of numerous delusions, but he does not suffer from them. contrary, he rejoices in them. To him usions are like tea to the old New England deacon's wife. "Bread and at are the staff of life," remarked this philosophic female, "but ten is life itself." Thus it is with Mr. Bryan. Sundered from his dear deluwhat would he be? Nothing but a faded phantusmagoria. Like a shimmering mirage, he would vanish in the gulfs of the Illimitable inane. "Take away the curtain," said the guests of Pyrrhasiua, "and let us see your picture." But the curtain was the picture, and the painter could not remove it. Even so, Mr. Bryan's deusions are Mr. Bryan. In them he lives and moves and has his being

To the historian of the future it will be a melancholy but interesting task to gather up the shattered fragments of the various hallucinations which one after the other have beset Mr. Bryan's imagination and reverently catalogue and classify them, just as geologists arrange the relics of extinct monaters in cases. Marvelous will be the extent and variety of the exhibi-

wonder that one small head could carry all their revered schoolmaster knew. A century from now the whole world will be wondering that one head, however large, could carry all the freaks of fancy that Mr. Bryan has welcomed. What an addition he would have been to that academy of the learned which Swift describes in the country of the Laputans. These supitracting sunbeams from cucumbers, inventing a machine to make water run up hill and producing a breed of three-legged cows. They would have given Mr. Bryan the giad hand as a heaven-sent brother of the gulld.

THE LOWEST DEPTIL

We have this from a Bryan speech relivered yesterday at Rome, N. Y.:

They are' talking prosperity and the supers tell us that they are going to have a great his parade in New York City heat artiring sight. They are going to have differ. They are going to have them I was in New York I saw them to have made, and they are going to have them I was in New York I saw them stitling grandstands along the route for his people who will watch the parade. Nhy don't they take the money and further lookings at night for the hundreds of men whem I saw sleeping on the benches in the para't I had occasion to ride down froatway two nights, one time at I o'clock and another time at 4 o'clock in the morney, and there were not less than 180 men is parade in one park on benches and they core protecting themselves from the cold by ying newspapers around their limbs, and thile these men have not the money with right to buy lodgings the Republican party a spending its money for red fire in order o prove that it is the party of prosperity.

This is the very worst yet. For a delivered yesterday at Rome, N. Y .:

This is the very worst yet. For a partisan appeal there is no lower depth of degradation. It is a direct appeal, by Bryan, for the hobo or vagrant vote; and a confession as well that he depends largely on it. Why doesn't his party attempt the "relief for these people which he blames others for neglecting?

The simple truth is, as every intellint person knows, there can be no relief, no real help, for the men who lie about in the parks. All efforts for their relief only multiply their num-bers. There's Tammany, supporting Bryan. It has all the revenues of the richest city in the world at its command, large proportions of which it habitually appropriates for the use of its gangs. But of course even Tam nany can't support all the dead beats. Nothing so pitiful, so reprehensible, so contemptible, has ever appeared as this Bryan appeal to the rabble of the

MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT.

In a recently published report the United States Geological Survey shows astonishing progress of cement manufacture in the United States. In 1897 the total production was 2,430,903 barrels, valued at \$5,724,905. In 1907 was 48,785,390 barrels the output valued at \$53,992,551, at the places of manufacture.

Pennsylvania took the lead with 20,-293,965 barrels. New Jersey followed next with 4,449,596 barrels, while Indiana ranked third with 3,782,841 bar-Michigan manufactured 3,572, 668 barrels, Kansas 3,353,925 barrels, Illinois 2,626,093 barrels, Kentucky and Missouri 3,186,925 barrels, California and Washington 1,893,004 barrels, Colorado, Utah, Texas, South Dakota and Arizona 1,399,000 barrels, and Alabama, Georgia, West Virginia and Virginia 1,274,470 barrels.

Oregon will get into the business It was only a few years ago the United States was imported from foreign countries.

THE PRIVILEGE OF VIOLENCE.

In perusing the various guesses as to what the injunction plank in the Democratic platform means reader will be reminded of Dr. Hoimes' famens "three Johns." These three were first the young fellow John as he really existed, known only to the Almighty; second, John's idea of John; and third, other people's idea of John. Naturally these personages were all Likewise with the Demoeratic injunction plank. first, the true meaning of that weird incantation; second, what Bryan and what other people think it means. to its true meaning that is veiled from everybody but the Almighty, like the real John, and it is very doubtful whether even omniscience has been able to elucidate it.

The plank declares that "injunctions should not be lasued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." Any candid person who will sit down and deliberately try to make this string of words mean something will find himself in the situation Mark Twain when he asked the high school girl to write him an English was a person of perennial vicissi-tudes." Mr. Bryan might sentence. She wrote "The young lady Mr. Bryan might just as well have used this elegant dictum for his injunction plank. It expresses just as just as little as the one he ctually did use. But there is not a shadow of doubt

as to what Bryan and Gompers think their plank means. Mr. Gompers desires to have the members of the labor unions set apart from other citizens of the United States in a specially favored class. The favor which he seeks is the unrestricted right to com-pel "scabs" to join the unions and to errorize everybody who employs them by the boycott and by violence. If there were no scabs in existence the unions would control the labor world absolutely. The final purpose of all their efforts is to extirpate the nonelement. If this could be done industrial peace would reign, l it would be the peace of complete tyranny exercised by the wage-earning dass over their employers. uld extirpate the scab were not for the interposition of the urts through the writ of injunction. This makes violence, the boycott and the destruction of property, contempt of court, and sends those who are cullty of it to fall without a jury trial Thus the writ becomes an extremely ormidable weapon against the unions It is in fact the one effective defens hich "capital" has at its command Naturally the unions wish to destroy the power of the courts to imprison strikers summarily. They would interose a jury trial between the court order and the penalty for disobeying it, and Bryan and Gompers understand the Democratic injunction plank to promise this specific thing. If it did ot seem to make this promise, Mr. Gompers and the unions would care

nothing for it. The plank is so obscure that in all likelihood Mr. Bryan could evade it easily enough if he were to be elected. Certainly even if he had the instant power to clip the wings of the courts such an act would make the whole business community his irreconcilable warks of business and property. Weaken them in the slightest particular and the foundations of commer-

this as well as anybody, for he is a student of conditions, and a shrewd one. Hence it is inconceivable that he should attempt to carry out in practice the theory which he now adrocates to catch the labor vote.

For the laborers themselves it would be a sorry day that should give them any greater privilege of violence than they now possess. Their victories must bats. Violence has never advanced their cause one fraction of an inch and it never will. To get justice they must appeal to the reason of man-kind. It follows that they must educate themselves to think. For it is reason which appeals to reason. Vio-

ence never does. To demand that the act of a court, when it issues an injunction, shall be subject to trial by jury, is the strangest farce ever yet attempted. Profor decision-for that is what this demand means, if it means -was laughed out of the campaign in the Eastern States weeks

THEN AND NOW

The Democratic National Committee has a full page advertisement in the last number of Collier's whose perusal atimulates various emotions. One of them is regret that the very large sum of money which this adbeen distributed among the starving workmen for whom Mr. Bryan's heart has been bleeding for the last few weeks. His National Committee must have expected the advertisement to do great good, or they would not have diverted from charitable uses the funds necessary to pay for it because, as everybody knows, they are very seriously in earnest about aiding the poor and relleving the unfortunate. Mr. Taggart, for example, makes it the business of his life to relieve the unfortunate of their cash.

The advertisement begins with a question which might seem impolite if it were not so evidently inspired by warm-hearted zeal for the good of us To those who would do us good we pardon everything. "Has your inse increased 48 per cent since 1896?" This is the stunning question which the committee asks point blank without giving one a moment to pre-pare an evasive answer. It is like ning a conversation with the late Li Ching Fu. Feeling obliged to reply one naturally searches his mind for the exact truth, and finally brings up the conviction that there are quite a number of people whose incomes have increased not only 48 per cent but fully 48,000 per cent since the heroic and halcyon days of 1896. The days of 94-'96 were the palmy times of Coxey's army, one is fain to recollect, the tarnished and tattered battations of the victims of Democratic rule paof the veining of the country howling for bread and finding none. Prices may be higher now than they were in those bleased years, but we are not aware that there is any Coxey's army in existence or any call for enlistments in such a band.

Prices have gone up at a fearful rate, this we must confess, but after all it is some consolation that most people have the wherewithal to pay them. This in 1896 we did not have We went about gaunt and hungry and who knows but we should do the same again next Winter were we so illadvised as to elect Mr. Bryan Presi-

The purport of this expensive adment is that the extertions of the trusts depend altogether on the Remove the tariff and you extariff. tirpate the trusts at one fell swoop. Thus the Discretic Committee reaons, or thinks it reasons, and it is beautiful example of Bryanitic intelectuation. Through the thick skulls of these quasi-reasoning beings it seems to be impossible to beat the truth that the trusts are the product of an evolutionary process which ne possible legislation could have prevented. That we submit to be robbed by them is of course our own stupidity hich we may outgrow the expectation of destroying them is a piece of stupidity which the Bryantes will never outgrow. The complete repeal of the protective tariff would not destroy one solltary trust. It would impair the profits of a number, but it would not even shake their position of economic tyranny. One may say in all certitude that in every case where a trust fully controls a product the repeal of the tariff would increase the burdens of the consumer in the end. This may sound startling, but a moment's consideration will convince the reader that it is true. The repeal of the tariff would force the trusts to meet and overcome a temporary forelgn competition. They would overcome this either by driving it out of the market or by combining with it. In either event the cessation of com-In either event the cessation of com-petition would be followed by a new tax on the consumer. If there is any person so simple as to believe that competition would not cease, all there is to say about him is that he has reflected with little profit upon the processes of contemporary trade.

SUBSIDY SYSTEM IN JAPAN. The eminent Pacific Coast boosters for a ship subsidy are about to lose one of their stock arguments for merchant marine. For several years we have been threatened by an invasion of Japanese ships, which were ex-Pacific at rates so low that no Amercan vessel could compete. This alarm ing prestige of the Japanese was all eredited to the liberal subsidy that was pald by the Japanese government to the shipowners. But Japan has now reached the end of her financial tether and it has become necessary to practice such rigid economy that pract cally all of the ship subsidies are to be withdrawn. The only payments being made are those which are for mail steamers. There was from the beginning of the Japanese ship-subsidy policy a considerable amount of that national pride and patriotism in our own country best described as, "the

old flag and an appropriation. The sentiment is still alive in Japan. but economic reasons seem to have outweighed anything of an alleged patriotic nature, and the subsidy system is to be abandoned because there is no more money available with which pay subsidies. The national debt, in spite of the small population of the country, has reached the enormous to-tal of \$1,490,000,000, and to pay the interest on foreign loans requires an annual drain of \$100,000,000, a sum that would be troublesome even in a land of high wages, where the people cossess much greater earning power than the Japanese. The Japanese peo-ple are groaning under the weight of this burden, and are insisting that the government abandon its elaborate plans for maritime conquest, and devote some of the hard-earned millions

Goldsmith's rustles were lost in cial civilization are undermined to to the industrial development that will deld more direct and tangible returns than have ever been secured from the millions wasted on the Japanese ship-

> A large amount of concelt has been taken out of Japan since her expenditures for expansion on the high seas began outrunning the revenues. There another cause for disappointment in the failure of the Japanese "copyists," who have in a degree reproduced nany American and European invenfailed to turn out something "just as od" or even approaching the foreign article in finish or efficiency. The ex-pensive experience which the Japanese have been purchasing in the past few years has taught them that it will be a long time before foreign inventions and foreign brains can be entirely dissensed with. It has also taught them hat the only people who have profited by the immense sums that have been oald for ship subsidies are the big teamship owners and the shipbullding plants, neither, however, receiving benefits approaching those enjoyed by the foreigner who secured the advanages of cheap freight with the Japanuation which the United States is for-

The National Fire Protection Assolation in a very interesting compilaion of figures shows the annual fire oss for the past five years to average \$252,000,000. This is a sum before which the loss by bank fallures dwiniles into insignificance, and it is a subrty-owner in the land. What we seem o need, if the Bryan bank guaranty theory is correct, is guarantee against fire loss. The Fire Protection Asso. lation shows that the greater part of his fire loss is due to carelessness, and practically all of the loss by failing anks is due to the same cause, or to criminal ignorance of the first princi-ples of banking. We should accordngly tax the owner of a well-protected fireproof building to the full extent necessary to make up a fund to pay the fire loss of his negligent neighbor who does business in a filmsily-built, unprotected firetrap. If we place a premium on dishonest, careless bankng methods, by agreeing to stand all the loss resulting from such methods, why refuse to follow to its logical conclusion the principle involved and em-brace other lines?

A plague-ship, carrying fifty-two dead and fifty dying, has reached Yocohama. No phantom ship, conjured from the dreams of an oplum-enter, but a strong, full-rigged vessel, flying the German flag, was this floating lazaretto. With 416 coolies on boardwretched, hungry and reeking with foul odors-this ship was turned back from a Mexican port to Hongkong, whence she had sailed. Accepting the invitation to a ghoulish feast, that the lague was soon rife among the shudering creatures, and appalling results collowed. Imagination refuses to conemplate a scene so shocking as that presented by this plague-stricken ship nd its living, infected and infectious, orpses, and turns sickened from the

Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, of Califor-nia, charged the Winegrowers' Assolation of that state before the Na tional W. C. T. U. Convention in Den-ver with "flooding the state with socalled temperance literature, the pureve that wine-drinking is not injuriadvocate that the child shall be given vine as soon as he is weaned." What says the Wise Man of Antiquity "Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging, and whose is deceived thereby is not wise." These words, verified by the experience of mankind throughout the ages, should be suffi-cient answer to the assertion that haoftual wine drinking is beneficial to

To have a jury trial to decide whether a court should issue an injunction, or whether an injunction is-sued by a court should be obeyed; and to insist on a law to compel good banks to insure deposits in bad onesthese are the main principles of Bryanism this year. Are they less irra-tional than the old rhetoric about the crown of thorns and the cross of gold? Wouldn't Bryan better have stuck to his old scheme, to which he owes his prominence and fame?

Yet if you wish to show your neighhor on election day, by fair statement and argument, how you think he could and should vote, with advantage to himself and to the country, there is no reason for you to fear punishment un-der the urenic "corrupt practice act." You may just exercise your right of speech, and of free printing, too, and let the urenic lawgiver at the Ore-

If the portraits of Presidential canmen who work for a living along the streetcar lines are a sample of those on other streets of Portland, the overshadowing proportion of Bryan ought to be convincing to the uters and supporters of the latte gentleman that they are in a 16-to-1 minority in the big city of Oregon.

D. B. Hill now comes forward and will say pleasant words for Bryan Some day Mr. Bryan will speak nicely of Hill. The old-line Democrats are of Hill. willing to do anything for Bryan but

ing contracts that are to be void in case their favorite shall be elected. Like the old German "they don't got no confidence." Solely in the interest of fair play, we

Even supporters of Bryan are mak

suggest that the Bryan straw vote managers might get a lot of encouragement by polling the barrooms. Nobody that we hear of is making

that they are to be null if Taft should

Banker Ross and Banker Scriber could keep each other company in the Oregon penitentiary, by swapping

experiences

It may surprise many persons to know that a land-fraud trial has been in progress in the Federal Courthouse

Speaking of voices, Mr. Taft isn't running for President on his vocal organ. But there are others. Bryan may be the advance agent of

prosperity, the same way as in 1896

Why stop with guarantee of bank eposits? How about the interest?

CHAIRMAN MACK'S PREDICTIONS. No Variation This Year From Pre-Elec-

tion Figures Furnished in 1896-1900. PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 27 .- (To the Ednorning, Mr. Norman E. Mack, chaircan of the National Democratic Committee, is quoted as declaring that "the rumblings and thunder of the Bryan landslide in the West are already heard n the Eastern states, and today I can confidently predict the election of Mr. Bryan-that a landslide in the West will means that the Democratic National ticket will carry every doubtful state, etc. I figure that Mr. Bryan will have at least 301 electoral votes, or 55 more than is necessary for a choice. rather than decreased when the vote is of the solid South-and in this I include Maryland-I am confident that Bryan will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Coloado, Nebraska, Nevada, Indiania, Ohio, Delaware, Kansas and South Dakota etc." In a postscrip this morning, Mr. Mack also adds Wisconsin, Iowa, Jainola, Utah, Oregon and Washington. This is the same Mr. Mack who pre-

Bryan, both in 1896 and 1900. In both of the years named Democratic phrophets of every description were telling us that the rising tide of Bryanism was sweeping everything before it and why it was do when the vote is counted."

On November 4, 1900, Mr. Bryan himself sent out from Lincoln his final announcement with the opening clause. "The fight has been made and won."

On the same date Dick Croker, the Tammany boss, formally announced that New York, Ohlo and Indiana were cer-New York, Ohlo and Indiana were certain for Bryan.

On November 3, 1900, James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, issued his final announcement with the following "opening remarks": "The fight is won. Bryan and Stevenson will be elected. The Democrats will hold all the states they carried in 1896 with the possible exception of Wyoming. We will also carry New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginin, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohlo

York, New Jersey, Deliware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Chio and Illinois." He closes with the exuberant and patriotic announcement that "it will be found when L.e vote is counted that the people have determined with emphasis that the Republic must be preserved, that the power of the trusts must be cyrbed; that the man is to be considered before the dollar, and that the the voice of the people carnot be suppressed by attempted intimidation Mr. Jones' phrophecies, however, after the manner of Democratic prophecies generally, alipped a cog on election day and, of course, "the Republic" has been

in a bad way ever since, "tottering on its base," as it were, to quote from an old-time Democratic National platform. It is interesting to recall that in 1900 these "sure Democratic states" returned pluralities for McKinley and Roosavelt as follows: New York 143,695. New Jer-7 b6.892 Delaware 2671, Maryland 13,-West Virginia 21,022, Indiana 23,479, io 55.036, Illinois 94,924. On these th states alone Brother Jones was T' nearly 500,000 votes. off' nearly 500,000 votes. Mr. Mack belongs to the same school

Mr. Mack belongs to the same school of prophets, prophets who are without honor, not only in their own country, but in every other. It is due to Mr. Mack however, to note that he does not follow Mr. Jones in saying positively "the fight is won." Mr. Mack simply "figures" and "confidently predicts." His figures and predictions will make intersting reading on Wednesda

Roosevelt's Plurality.

PORTLAND. Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)—You will confer a favor on many of your readers by publishing a list of the states carried by Roosevelt in 1904 and the plurality over Parker in each of these states that gave him its electoral vote.

States.

Alabama	rep	14/611894	Dimensity.
		31	57,383 D
Arkansas		9	17,574 D
California		20.00	115,822 R
Columndo	5	200	34,582 R
Connecticut			38,180 R
Delicutre		2.55	4,058 R
Florida		- 5	18,732 D
Georgia	30 325	13	59.460 D
Idabo		1849	
Illinois	en 46	***	305,038 R
Indiana		224	93,944 R
lowa		155	158,766 R
Капана	10	***	126,093 R
Hentucky		18	11,890 D
Louisiana		9	42,502 R
Maine		225	86.807 R
Maryland		7	51 R
Massachusetts		2445	92.076 R
Michigan	14	****	227,715 R
Minnesota		111	161,464 R
Minnesory	** ***	10	201,409.36
Mississippi	FF ASS.		50,112 1)
Missourt	18	2357	25,137 R
Montana	3	4 = 4	13,159 R
Nebraska	8	0.00	56,682 R
Nevada			2.885 R
New Hampshire		63.5	20,089 R
New Jersey			80 588 R
New York		100	175,622 R
North Carolina		12	41,679 12
			38.322 R
North Dakota	23		255,421 R
Ohlo			42 004 R
Oregon	4	2.15	
Pennsylvania	75	****	502,951 R
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	4	888	16,766 B
South Carolina		9	50,009 D
South Dakota	4	100	50,114 R
Tennesses		12	26,284 D
Texas		1.6	116 S03 D
Utah			29,031 R
DIAN		500	20.882 R
Vermont		12	34,185 D
Virginia		100	78,442 B
Washington	m F	200	31,758 R
West Virginia	13	200	155,834 B
Wisconsin			11,559 R
Wyoming	3	4.63	21,000 25
	_	72.70	
Totals	335	140	Carronne
Thomasale's mountar	vote	10000	7,623,486

Will Be Saved From Scourge of Bryanis

HEPPNER, Or., Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of October 24 I see fragments of letters from Roose-I see fragments of letters from Roose-velt to Taft, and from Taft to Roose-velt. I beg to thank you heartily for the reproduction of that part of Hamp-ton's Broadway Magazine. No better argument could be offered to your in-terested readers in support of the Re-publican ticket. Every patriotic vir-tue is found in that exchange of in-timate thoughts and aspirations.

tue is found in that exchange of intimate thoughts and aspirations.
Above all on the part of both there is
the main preoccupation, the same desire, viz: How best can we promote
the greatest good of our country?
Truly it does good to meet such evidence of honesty and disinterestedness
in at least some of our statesmen.
Shall the people rule? says W. J. B.
I rather believe they will, but I know
for a surety that God does, and ever
shall, and I have no doubt that He
will save the nation from W. J. Bryan
unless we have deserved the scourge.
In God we trust to good purpose. We In God we trust to good purpose. We are not all hypocrites which claim

that motto.

I have not recovered yet from that stupendous piece of presumption: "Heir of President Rooseveit." Verily one feels like blushing to see any sensible American, native or foreign, so grossly deceived. LOUIS VORUZ.

The Deadly Facsimile.

The Evening Telegram, Portland, white publicly urging the election of William J. Bryan and asserting editorially that the election of the editorially that the election of the Presi-Democratic candidate to the Presi-dency will not jeopardize business in-terests of the country, the Oregon Delly Journal is privately agreeing to cancel contracts with advertisers in the event of the election of Bryan. Herewith is a reproduction of one of the "to-be-cancelled-in-case of-Bryan's-election" contracts.

Farmer Temple Tells of the Days of '94-'96

Once a Democrat, Then a Populist, He Saw the Error of His Ways, and Now He's for Tari-How a Thrifty and Sensible Man Learned a Few Things in the School of Experience.

Interview in Pendleton Tribune with Wil-liam Temple one of Umatilia County's farmers.
"Say," said William Temple rester"Say," said William Temple resterday, as he entered the Tribune office with a letter in his hand, "what do you think of this?" And he exhibited and kept it buried in different places letter dated Lincoln, Nebraska, Octo-

ber 24, addressed to him and signed by

Mr. William Jennings Bryan. The letter went on to say that "I learn that you are inclined to support our ticket this Fall and I write to express my appreciation. Voters are not made for parties but parties for ters," and a job-lot of stuff of like demagogic appeal for "support."

The editor read the letter, when Mr. Temple said:

"Now what do you think of that? Who could have sent such a report as that to Mr. Bryan? Vote for him? Well, I should say not. Say, let me tell you something. You know I can't see for my life why anybody votes for Bryan, can you? That is, anybody who can remember the times we had when the Democrats were in power. I tell you I paid for it good. I was a Democrat until '92. Voted for Cleveand then, but when the bottom dropped out of everything at once I began to open my eyes. I had been taught that the Republicans were poison, so I urned Populist, but soon found I had sumped out of the frying pan into the

"I was farming and working like the very deuce day and night. In 1894 I had 20,000 bushels of wheat and the price was 23 cents-merely nothing. But what was I to do? I came to Pendleton one day after my threshing was done and met Mr. , a well-known Populist and he said Bill, have you sold your wheat? I said, 'No, not yet.' 'Well,' he replied, 'you sell it before you leave town. Before another week there won't be a railroad running in the United States.' 'Why?' I inquired. 'Why, they'll every one be torn up. The people are not going to stand any more of this, Coxey's army Isn't asleep. You sell."

"So I sold 10,000 bushels at 21 cents, and after squaring up with my help and expenses had \$1000 coming to me, and put it in the First National Bank. It was Saturday and in a little while met my old Populist friend and he said Did you sell, Bill?' I told him I had and he asked me what I had done with the money. I told him I had paid some debts but still had \$1000 left and put it in the First National Bank. Why, you d-d fool!' he said, 'you are worse off than ever. That bank won't open Monday morning and none of the others will either."

"Well, I was in a stew. I went home but when the bank's doors opened Mon-day morning I was the first man in and told Sam Sturgis I wanted my \$1000. He didn't ask any questions but began to hand out some gold and some greenbacks. I asked him if to send to me? Bryan is off, that's all, he couldn't let me have it all in gold. And what is more, he always is."

ticed that every Populist who had money in the bank always wanted

gold when he took it out. "Well, sir, I took that money home on the farm until I worried more than it was worth fearing somebody would find it, and finally saw what a fool I was on general principles and put it in the bank again, made up my mind Republican and look after Bill Temple's

"So I voted for McKinley in began to make money right at once and have made money ever since, for I have got living prices for everything I have had to sell, as has every farmer in the country.

"By the time 1900 rolled around I had bought and paid for 2700 acres of as good wheat land as there is in the Inited States, had a good bank account the size of which I won't mention, retired from my farm, built a nice home in Pendleton and ever since have had

"Why do you know that in those times my wife sold eggs for 6 cents a dozen, butter for 15 cents a roll and I sold many a good cow for \$15. "I saw many a 1200-pound horse sell for \$2.50. You know they were sent

to the cannery in those days to make food for the people who were glad to wet it. "I have seen hundreds of horses sell for \$20 that would now readily bring

\$250. I drove a lot of fat hogs to Pendleton in these Democratic days and sold them to Bill Daughtrey for \$2.25 a hundred. "Oh, you can't talk to me about

Bryan. At that time I had a man working for me who I was paying 75 cents a day for his work, and he was begging for the job at that. Do you know that four years ago that same fellow rented a big farm and in that time has cleaned up \$45,000 profit on another man's land?

"In 1894 I was a slave. Actually a slave. I worked almost day and night and my family skimped in a way that I would now be ashamed to say how much. I was in debt \$21,000. I netually one day used a \$2.50 gold piece to get some coffe with that I had saved for a keepsake for several years. I had no money and couldn't horrow a cent. Today I wouldn't give my blg automobile for all I was worth then.

"Now I want you to know that I am not boasting at all, for what I have since done and made, any other man could have done. The opportunity was open, that was all. And you can bet I won't turn down a friend that has done this for me. No. sir. I will stand with the Republican party which knows how to do things, and believes in opening up markets and keeping industries going that employ laborers.

MR. TAFT'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF. What the Unitarian Church Stands for in Christian Life. The following statement concerning

Mr. Taft's religion is sent out by the Republican National Committee: The fact that Hon. W. H. Taft is a Unitarian in his religious belief and hurch membership is being made the basis of much attack. In the interest of fair play the full facts should be

stated.

It has been charged that Mr. Taft is not a Christian. Without discussing the question as to whether joining any the question as to whether joining any church proves that a man is really a church proves that a man is really a Christian, it may be stated that the Unitarians are believers in the Chris-tian faith. In a National conference a common basis of belief was found the statement that "We accept religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teaching, that practical religion is summed up in love to God

religion is summed up in an and love to man."

Unitarian belief has further been expressed in the five principles, adopted by practically all the churches, "We believe in the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leadership of Jesus, salvation by character, the progress of mankind onward and upward forever.

ward forever."

It has also been charged that Mr. Taft denies the divinity of Jesus Christ. As a matter of fact, the Unitarian church does not stand for any particular theory of the nature of Jesus. It maintains that the real religious and Christian duty is to follow him as a great leader in spiritual life. The particular conception as to what Jesus was, is entirely a personal mat-Jesus was, is entirely a personal mat-ter, with which the church has noth-ing to do.

The distinctive characteristic of the Unitarian church is its frank adop-tion of the rational principle in reli-

tion of the rational principle in religion. It insists that religion shall be treated in the scientific spirit of free investigation. It asserts the authority of the individual reason and holds that no statement should be accepted that does not approve itself to one's intellect as being worthy of belief.

The Uuitarian church offers a free fellowship. It holds that freedom is absolutely essential to religious development. Every member is at liberty to form his own conception of the

absolutely essential to religious development. Every member is at liberty to form his own conception of the truth, and is expected to be true to it, however much it may differ from the belief of others. There is no hint of conformity or compulsion. The common basis of union is a desire to know the truth and to do good.

There is the fullest acceptance of the principles of progress in religion. It affirms a god of modern life, an enlarging revelation of His will and truth, and an ever-progressing faith, keeping pace with the advancement of

keeping pace with the advancement of human thought and evolution. Uni-tarianism simply insists upon having in religion the same liberty that all Americans claim in all other realms of thought and action.

BETTING 5 TO 4 AGAINST HUGHES Biggest Election Wager in New York Since the Campaign of 1802.

New York World.

New York World.

The biggest election bet made since the famous pool formed by the Republicans in 1892 to stem the tide of sentiment toward the Democratic party was reported yesterday. It was a bet of \$50,000 on Chanler against \$40,000 on Hughes and was arranged just before the closing of the Stock Exchange.

The bet was not made in the Exchange, but the Hughes end was taken by one of the biggest traders there. It is probable it represents the pooling of a syndicate. It was agreed that certitified checks for \$10,000 to make valid the wager should be deposited at 8 the wager should be deposited at 8 o'clock inst night with probably the hest known stakeholder of election bets

in this country.

This man denied he had heard anything about it, although he was at the appointed place at the time named, and

the denial probably was technical. It is beyond doubt that arrangements for this wager were made; that the amount named is correct, and that it was agreed upon yesterday afternoon. now, because of the anti-public betting bill, there is a hesitancy about the an-

nouncing of any kind of wagers.

The rate represented by the big bet was the generally prevailing rate yesterday, whether the speculation was in small or large volume. One bet of \$1000 on Chanler against \$800 on Hughes was reported from Brooklyn. In one of the large cafes near the City Hall there is pool of \$20,000, of which any one may have a portion at even money. This is only being nibbled at, as men with means can do better by seeking indi-vidual enthusiasts whose judgment is contrary to their own.

Beware! They'll Probably Hang You PORTLAND, Oct. 28 .- (To the Editor.)-Some of our ex-Presidents bors the name of William. Now, if I should say to any voter on election day that I thought that a William would be our next President, would I be breaking our good, let-me-alone law, and could I be punished by fine or imprisonment?

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

PORTLAND'S MOVING-PICTURE SHOWS

A lot of material facts, some caustic criticism, a little praise, humane humor and a preachment by Leone Cass Baer.

AT THE END OF A WEARY DAY

Full-page 'illustration in colors from an excellent photograph by George F. Holman.

MOST DESPERATE INDIAN CONFLICT IN FRONTIER HISTORY Forsyth's 50 scouts who with-

stood a thousand warriors for nine days at Beecher Island.

MILLIONAIRE DADS' BIG PROBLEM Starting their boys right, as put into practice by the great and the

near-great. NATION-BUILDERS TO THE NORTH OF US

Big men, including Americans, who have done big things in Can-

THE HOTEL CLERK ON ELECTION DAY Mr. Cobb's unserious view of

the quadrennial event that we shall celebrate next Tuesday.

ROUNDING UP MAGGIE

Unexpected experience of the Bishop, Aunt Isabella and Pro-fessor Shorty McCabe.

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER