Editorial Page of The Journal

Chicago American, the San Francisco Examiner and the Los Angeles Exam-

iner, and candidate for the Democratic

presidential nomination, today talked for

The following interview can be re

make his fight for the nomination, and

if nominated, his fight for the chief magistracy of the nation, and the Tri-

bune herewith presents it as the views

"Mr. Hearst, what do you conceive to

of a prominent contestant in the ensu

be the attitude of the more conservative class toward yoh? How would the average conservative citizen look upon

your nomination for the presidency?"

"That depends upon what you mean by conservative," replied Mr. Hearst.

For myself, I should define conserva

"I think that the fundamental Amer

ing national political battle:

as the platform on which he will

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904

Letters From the People

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

A Plain Statement of What W. R. Hearst Stands for in American Politics

\$28 at home

lecessity.

nost feasible.

"What about Panama and Mr. Roose

cating an isthmian canal. It makes

Burns and Goldsmith.

Portland, Or., Jan. 22 .- To the Editor From the Chicago Tribune. Washington, Jan. 18.-W. R. Hearst, owner of the New York American, the of any monopoly. of The Journal: Referring to an editorial in this morning's Oregonian under any monopoly. "Today we see industries that have the heading of "Burns," I would point out that I consider it misleading in developed under a tariff system abso lutely indifferent to the public welfare eral points. I am well acquainted with the writings and memoirs of Burns. monopolistic industries, utterly

These monopolistic industries, utterny devoid of any patriotic interest in the Burns was not in a financial position to be a drunkard, or libertine. He was nation's welfare, use the tariff to put the home consumer at a disadvantage of a genial temperament, and when he compared with foreigners. The steel trust, for instance, sells for \$22 per ton in Canada the steel for which it charges met with congenial companions there is no doubt he occasionally gave way to day? excess. At the same time there is no That When it becomes obvious that an enterprise fostered by the tariff is a men-ace instead of a benefit to the country, Burns did in 12. As to Burns' amours should be deprived of all tariff pr tection or benefit. For some years the idea that I have sought to spread through my newspapers has been: "No protection for oppressive trusts."". the beautiful. The assertion that there

was no love between Burns and his wife, Jean Armour, is not at all in accordance with recorded facts. I think Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night" duite equal to the poems recited by the Oregonian; and it gives one a much better insight velt's recognition of the new republic?" "For twenty years, in the San Fran-cisco Examiner and my other newspa-pers as I got them, I have been advointo the real nature of the man, as his own father was his model from which he drew the "Cotter."

difficult for me to take a harsh view of I respectfully protest at the indigni-ties which the Oregonian heaps on the any effort to supply the great national name of the immortal Oliver Goldsmith. "I have always been in favor of the How unjust and unnecessary! Any one who has read Goldsmith's life knows Nicaraguan route. I still think it best for the people of this country and the how contrary it is to facts. Goldsmith It should have been was the son of an Irish clergyman, and his father was his model for the "Vicar built under the Spooner act. Nevertheess, if the party in power has positively of Wakefield." His worst fault was that he was poor, and had no idea of determined to build no canal but the economy. His writings are by no means at variance with the man himself, but come the Democratic party to block what may be for the present, the only rather pertinent illustrations of the man. obtainable solution of the canal prob-Goldsmith was short and stout, and badly marked with smallpax. A gath-ering of society ladies was one day dis-cussing "Who is the homeliest man we know?" One lady remarked: "If you had In regard to the labor unions, with whose interests his name has been often "The distribution of wealth is just as asked me that six months ago I should have replied without hesitation Oliver Goldsmith, but since I have heard him important as its creation. Prosperity does not mean excessive wealth for a converse I never think how plain he is." Out of the abundance of the heart the few, combined with poverty of the masses. That is the sort of prosperity that exists in China and in India, where mouth speaketh. OBSERVER.

The Magdalene

Portland, Jan. 20 .- To the Editor of The Journal: Spokane ministers that are driving immoral women from their city should drive out their male assoclates, too; those that live from their ill-gotten earnings. They are as great a menace to the city's safety, morals, and good as the women, and should be with pust as harshly as the misguided, shunned, abandoned Magdalenes. "Abandon ye all hope that enter here," written above their doors. may well be Who from the world of respectability ever puts forth a kindly hand, or says, "Come back, my sister, from the depth to which thou art fallen? I will be your friend, and help to make it possible for you to return to the paths of right." The Booths invade our prisons

convicts and criminals, to make them feel that some one has their interest and wellbeing at heart, and are striving to better their condition. Much has been done, is being done to reform our drinking men, but nothing for erring women. They are the un-clean, the despised, the leprous of the

earth Man's curse, at least, if not God's, is upon them.

They are worse than the treacherous

black man, or the heathen for whom the missionary crosses the seas? to save his soul to God. They are the soulless lost to earth, unfit for heaven? Ah, that is not for you or me to say. VOICE OF A WOMAN.

Objects to the Midway.

Portland, Jan. 21 .- To the Editor of which will come from it will offset a The Journal: While I do not entirely thousand fold all the evils which may disagree with your article on keeping be predicted for it open the Lewis and Clark fair Sundays, JAMES H. SMITH.

there are features of it with which I cannot agree. Among the attractions, so called, of the fair, there will be a Midway Plaisance of somewhat the same character as that which the Chi-cago exposition made notorious.

If this sort of thing is deemed desirable and necessary, surely you would not favor its opening on Sundays to add to the desecration of a day little enough regarded in Portland, with its yawning saloons and flaring theatres doing so much to lessen public respect for God's

There are some things which seem to doubt many who condemn Burns as a be beyond our control the moment we drunkard drink more in one month than delegate our authority to our public servants, but if opening the fair on Sundue allowance should be made for poetic license, and also for the fact that the poet-above all men-is keenly alive to masse and enter such a protest that none would dare to fly in the face of it. T. G. B.

Open It Sundays.

Portiand, Jan. 21 .--- To the Editor of The Journal: As President Roosevelt would say, I was de-lighted to read your article in favor of keeping open the Lewis and Clark fair on Bundays. I am myself a church supporter and church member, and as a resident of the city have been looking forward with much pleasure to the time I could spend at the fair in extending my knowledge, only in my own trade, but branches that I would like to know something about. This privilege I would like to extend to my children. In the fair is kept closed on Sundays I am afraid I will on Sunday's I am afraid I will not be able to see much of the fair-not nearly so much as I had hoped to. I hope, for the sake of the working public, and in this class I include everyone who works for wages, no matter in what branch of industry he may be employed, that the fair will be thrown open on Sundays, particularly in the afternoons, so that everybody will get the fullest possible benefit out of what cannot help but regard as the opportunity of a lifetime for those who live H. L. F. here.

Favors Opening the Fair Sundays.

Portland, Jan. 21 .- To the Editor of The Journal: As a workingman of this city I wish to return you my hearty thanks for your editorial on keeping open the Lewis and Clark fair on Sundays. I believe there are hundreds, if not thousands, in this city who feel the same way. Nearly every man, no matter how humble his occupation, has a certain amount of ambition for his children. What he failed to do he hopes his children may be able to accomplish.

Most of them have favored the fair for selfish reasons, because it would add to the amount of work and put money in circulation. But there are many, too, who look forward to it for the great advantages it would bring to the doors of their children. Here, for a small admission fee, could be seen the very finest things in all the world, things they read about but never hoped to see. Sundays would be their big day. The children would be home from school, the father would be home from work. and the mother would have some of her very few care-free moments. Then, without loss of time or money, outside the admission price, they could all see, entoy and profit.

It is all right enough for those who can afford to travel to ravor Sunday closing, but in doing so they are doing a positive crime to their poorer fellow citizens who must take things as they come, and take advantage of opportunities when they arise, otherwise they may lose them forever. For the benefit of such as these, and the list includes nearly every one who works for wages, the fair should be kept open on Sundays, and you can believe me that the good

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE OPEN FAIR ON SUNDAYS.

TUDGING from the responses we have received it is quite apparent there are many good men and women in Portland who believe there are two sides to the question of closing the Lewis and Clark fair on Sundays. They are not of the class who believe in or contribute to the maintenance of the Midway on Sundays or weekdays and they are irrevocably opposed to the idea that that feature of the coming fair be opened to visitors on the Sabbath. They would infinitely prefer that it was not opened on any day.

But they are deeply interested in the question of throwing open the fair on Sundays for the benefits which will come to so many people who otherwise will be unable to fully enjoy them. No single event in our whole history will be so filled with educational potentialities as the coming Lewis and Clark fair. It will provide means at nominal cost at our very doors to acquire knowledge, to pursue Investigations and to broaden our points of view. It will bring the means within the reach of everybody who seeks to profit by them and who otherwise might forever lack the opportunity.

In the judgment of The Journal a solemn obligation is placed upon us through the holding of the fair. We should not alone be concerned in making it a financial success, though that has its importance, but we should see to it that the chances to benefit by its holding are as widely diffused as it is possible to make them. We should particularly consider the fact that the ratio of those who could just as well afford to attend an exposition at Paris as one held within a few blocks of their homes, is very small compared with those who would be debarred from its enjoyment were it farther away than a streetcar would carry them. It is people such as these who hope to get much out of the fair, much in pleasure, much in instruction and very much in new ideals and inspiration.

While most people may be able to spend a work day o two in the enjoyment of the fair and its attractions, nearly everybody, however circumstanced, could afford to spend there every Sunday afternoon while it lasts and get from these visits experiences which would make of them better citizens, which would raise their standards and make them more ambitious and hopeful for the future of their children.

It is for this reason and it is for people such as these that The Journal has spoken in its suggestion that there might be two sides to the question of closing the fair on Sundays, a course urged with such unanimity by the Ministerial alliance. There are manifestly two sides to the question and we are firmly of the opinion that the amount of benefit that would come through opening the fair on Sundays would be infinitely greater than any evil that could possibly result. It is not at all likely that another fair of this character will be held here during the present generation. Why not then get out of it the utmost possible amount of good to the greatest possible number of people? Why close on the 20 Sundays during the term which it will be held when those are the very days when many people who could not otherwise afford to lose the time might see it at nominal cost and perhaps to the very best advantage?

This is a question which ultimately concerns many, people and an answer to which may deeply influence the welfare and development of the community. It is a question which should not be hastily decided and which deserves to be fully discussed on its merits and carefully considered from the standpoint of those who would be most largely benefited by it.

two hours with a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He talked on general political questions, and especially on matters concerning himself and the im-pending Democratic nomination for the each month a stipulated sum of money, satisfactory to the city administration, into the public treasury. For this he was supposed to secure the privilege, in conjunction with others who voted right, of openly maintaining gambling

games. Not only this but it was understood that he and his fellows who were in on the original deal were to have a virtual monopoly of the business. When the wily Chinese began to cut in on the profits of some of the cheaper games, their licenses were to be raised so high as to lift them out of the business. If this didn't work then the police were to raid them. Gamblers from abroad were not to be permitted to open establishments here. Besides the public contributions he has contributed to other pools said to be intended for other officials, politicians and newspapers. In addition to all this he was looked to for contributions to campaign funds as they were demanded.

tism as the preservation of those quali Having legitimatized his business by placing it under ties, rights and principles of proved the protection of the law, that is the law of the mayor, value to the American people. which overrides the law of the statute books, believing himself to be working under the fostering care of the city administration and the police department, having squared his accounts with newspapers and officials that otherwise might give him annoyance, he was certainly justified in believing that he would be allowed peaceably to pursue his

calling and to enjoy undisturbed such of the profits of his business as the demands of the city administration and the influential grafters left to him. But his experience in the case of the district attorney proved a rude awakening. Will the city, to which he paid for and which guaranteed him protection, make good the amount out of which he has been mulcted when he goes to pay his next fine in the police court, or will the officials greet him with merry laughter and advise him to swallow it whole and look pleasant? Will none of the other gamblers share pro rata his losses or will nothing be left to him except the negative consolation of his prompt consignment of the district attorney to the nethermost depths when the demand for the return of the money was originally made?

It is now sadly apparent to the profession that while the mayor can override the laws and maintain open gambling in spite of them, he can only afford protection through the police and the police court, but he cannot close every avenue of possible danger. There is the sheriff's office and there, too, is the district attorney's office. The district attorney's office is now awake. Will it remain so? Perhaps not, but an avenue has been found to it. It is through the sympathetic heart of the district attorney. Once that is touched the gambler is sure to hear from it, by telephone or otherwise, and then something is sure to pop. There are other wives in the city who have heretofore suffered in silence. Doubtless some of them will be encouraged by this example. The district attorney is committed beyond recall to the policy of succoring suffering women and he cannot avoid that responsibility, however shortlived may be his determination to maintain a general crusade against all gambling houses.

But in any case the gambler is justified in feeling that he has been shabbily treated by a city administration to which he paid his good money for protection and which protection was withheld from him in a critical moment

when he was forced to give up 165 legitimately earned dollars, part of which in any event must have gone to the city in the shape of "fines."

HANNA AT THE HALF WAY HOUSE.

HERE WILL BE no quarrel with Senator Hanna's

ican ideas which have developed this country, making the national wealth and greatness while fostering the individual happiness and prosperity of its citizens hould be conserved. "I am conservative in the sense that believe in the spirit and in the letter

garded

Panama canal, then it would not of the United States constitution, the declaration of independence and in the characters and purposes of such me Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Liniem. coln.

"Too often, unfortunately, those that call themselves the conservative element are endeavoring to introduce radical delinked, Mr. Hearst said: partures from these old conservative principles. I do not think my views are in conflict with those of any citizen however conservative, if his conserva tism takes the form of an earnest de sire to preserve and perpetuate the original American form of government and rich mandarins and rajahs lord it over starving populations. the liberty, equality, independence and

opportunity guaranteed under it. "But I am in conflict with those s

called conservatives that are reverting to the ideas of former centuries and of other nations, seeking to exploit that mass of the people for their own profit. Such men are reactionary; they are not onservative.

"I do not consider the steel trust conervative, for instance. "The effort of a certain limited, law-

defying class in America today is to establish an industrial feudalism on the lines of the old military feudalism, and for the same purpose-the exploitation and control of the many by the few. This effort to destroy the liberty and in dividual independence of the people through criminal igdustrial combinations is not conservative along Ameri can lines.

"I do not consider conservative the modern establishment of a system of unsound, piratical finance, on the lines of the shipyard trust or a hundred other trusts that have collapsed after taking

the people's savings. I do not call conservative that system which diverts the people's savings from such really coninvestments as the savings servative bank and the legitimate business enterprises of the country into the pockets of speculators and swindlers.

"I think that those friendly to the shipyard trust, or planning such trusts in the future, would look upon me as a dangerous person. I hope so, at least. I know I have not consciously sought extortionate demands by labor, although their approval.

am not opposed to legitimate or- goat of many an incompetent and many ganization and combination; for the a get-rich-quick schemer. The work-great work of the nation must be con-man's increased pay has come about sive comself a governmental combination, gain-ing strength and efficiency by uniting many states in one grand union-for portion to that. are benefit of a few) and safeguarding "The trusts are chiefly responsible for with especial care the interests of the

ing power depend also the manufacturer, the farmer, the book publisher, the theatre-owner and actor-all of dealt those that have products or effects sell "Poverty-stricken people do not eat eef or mutton; they do not buy woolen othes in profusion. They have not

ine national prosperity. "Wide and equitable distribution of to pray for, encourage, and console our wealth is essential to a nation's pros-perous growth and intellectual development, and that, distribution is brought

about by the labor union more than by any other agency of our civilization. "The labor union, with its good prices for good work, enables the father to keep his children in school instead of

sending them to the factory. Thus it adds to the intelligence and health of the future generations, besides increas-

ing prosperity in the present. 'And the dignity that comes from the union man's independence is in harmony with our American ideas of life and government. The industrial unrest of recent times has not been due to the the labor union has been made the scape-

haddad cost

cale of wages, brings about the distribution of wealth throughout the entire community. "The prosperity of the merchant de ends upon the purchasing power of the mass of the people. Upon the purchas-

clothes in profusion. enough for life's real necessities; nothing at all for the books, the travel, the pleasures that should accompany genu-

"The labor union, in enforcing a high

PITY THE WOES OF THE POOR GAMBLER

HE GAMBLER has given in. He has, as it is technically expressed, "coughed up" the \$165. With an aggrieved air he has again thrown open his doors in the expectation and hope of recouping himself for the losses sustained through the action of one officer of the law while the other officers of the law, to whom he had paid his good money for protection, stood idly by and allowed him to be skinned.

The boss gambler, it seems to us, has good reason to hereafter to be permitted to conduct his business in peace and comfort or whether, every time a soft-hearted district attorney comes down the pike or a woman raises a roar because her husband loses her hard earned dough at the gambling table, he is to be harried, his doors closed in his seek the solace he very unwillingly denies them. He has good reason to inquire what would have been done or who would have raised a finger had the husband won \$165 of to view the case with undisguised alarm as establishing a dangerous precedent. Where is the thing to stop? Suppose other wives whose husbands have lost money should follow the example thus set them, suppose the thing should degenerate into a stampede, what is to become of a profitable business and the franchises and appurtenances thereunto appertaining?

theory of applying the Civic Federation's motto, bination enterprises. Our nation is itthe Golden Rule, to the relations which exist be-

tween capital and labor. Neither will fault be found with the statement that there is no irrepressible conflict be- the benefit and protection of all (not for tween the two. Anything that contributes to a better understanding of the mutuality of the interest of the employer and employed is worthy of encouragement and the statement that the senator proposes to devote the remaining years of his life to this great work will be received with pleasure and satisfaction.

But we are inclined to make quite a different application of the principle which he applies to Socialism alone. rise in his heat and inquire whether a respectable gent is "Fairness," he says, "will never agree to the confiscation of the products of one man's toll in order to insure comfort to the idle and worthless." Fairness should never agree to the confiscation of the products of one man's toll to insure the comfort of any class, whether worthless or otherwise. It is this very spectacle in this country which very face, and his eager customers driven elsewhere to has turned many worthy men to the study of socialism as the only way to escape the increasing burdens.

For ourselves we cannot reconcile Senator Hanna in his two attitudes, first as a "stand patter" in the tariff class the gambler's good stuff and exultantly taken the same and second, as an altruist in discussing the relations home to his grateful and overjoyed wife. He cannot fail which should exist between capital and labor. The tariff confessedly takes away from one class for the benefit of another. It means that the same goods are sold cheaper in foreign countries than here where they are produced. It means the encouragement of combinations which we call trusts through whose operations the prices of products are arbitrarily raised at the expense of the consumer, without advantage to the producer and solely for the benefit of

the tariff protected trusts.

He has done everything that could be expected of him. We admire the spirit of altruism which leads Senator He contributed his good money to aid in the election of Hanna to devote time and energy in bringing about saner the mayor and the present city administration. His own relations between capital and labor, but we cannot reconand every other vote he could influence or coerce was cile his enlightenment and breadth in one direction with thrown in the same direction and he triumphantly accom- the indefensible narrowness of his attitude toward the plished his purpose. Not only this, but he has paid twice tariff which exploits the many for the benefit of the few.

Presently the man reached over and

walked to the window of the receiving

teller. With a delicacy which did him

He

A LITTLE LIPE TRAGEDY.

Yet it Was Another Case of All's Well That Ends Well.

From the Chicago Tribune. They met in the bank, evidently by and neither of them seemed to be payappointment, bowed stiffly to each other ing any attention to the money. It and walked over together to the window of the paying teller.

extremely careless. , He feared that We wish to withdraw the joint.acsome casual thief might snatch the bills count of John 1. Hawkins and Elizabeth R. Hawkins," said the man. away from them. Then he saw some-The woman, who was standing at the thing that caused him to stop.

man's elbow, bowed her head as the pay-The man had been looking down hard ing teller looked at her questioningly. Nothing more was said. The proper pa-pers were made out and signed, the man the topmost slip he was making idle writing his name with a certain un- marks with a pencil which he held in necessary flourish, the woman bending his hand. Suddenly the woman, who low over the paper and apparently work- was standing close beside him, reached ing hard on each character. up and laid her hand on the man's The man looked up and the

Sorry we are going to lose your ac- shoulder. count," said the paying teller, politely, "I guess it won't cut down your bal-glistened in the man's eyes. Then the

glistened in the man's eyes. Then the ance much," said the man, with a pitiful paying teller looked away. He was a uttempt at a jest. The woman looked wise man, and he decided on the incounted out the balance due on the ac- events.

ount, a matter of \$1,600. The man took it up without a word and walked picked up both the piles of bills. He over to the depositors' counter at the turned and nodded to the woman, who over to the depositors' counter at the turned and nodded to the woman, side of the main banking-room. He laid was smilling through her tears. the roll of bills down on the counter and turned to talk to the woman.

At the start they stood some distance credit the paying teller stared hard in The man apparently started to then other direction. But he could not count the bills out into two piles. He help hearing what the man said. and down two twentles on one pile and "My wife and I just drew out o two on another. The second he pushed account," the man said, "just a minute Then he went on ago. Now we want to put it back again. to the woman. with his counting and dividing. Just Here's the money."

it was 15 minutes later when he breath.

thought of looking over again at the A GREAT MEIRESS DYING. counter. The man and the weman were The Marquise de Merinville, who-was still standing there| They were closer

Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, a Kentogether now. The two big piles lay tucky beauty and heiress, and who gave \$300,000 to found the Catholic univeruntouched before them on the counter sity at Washington, is critically ill at the Buckingham hotel in New York. The marquise, who arrived from Europe struck the paying teller that they were a few days ago, is suffering from a com-plication of diseases, has lost her hearing and is almost totally blind. marquise's mother was a sister of John C. Breckinridge, one time vice-president of the United States. She inherited \$5,000,000 from her father, William Shakespeare Caldwell, and \$500,000 from

her mother. She was once engaged to marry Prince Murat, son of the king of Naples, but broke the engagement because of the prince's demands that he be given absolute control of her She was married to the Marfortune. ouis de Merinville in 1892, Bishop Spai ding performing the ceremony, Five years ago she was given the Lastare medal by the University of Notre Dame for her services to the Catholic church.

Beker dity's Tax Lovy.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian. The total tax levy in Baker City this, year amounts to 66½ mills, or 32½ mills more than in the city of Pendleton, where the total levy is but 341/2

mills The Baker City levy is divided as fol-"My wife and I just drew out our joint lows: County expenses, 20 mills; county schools, 5 mills; state taxes, 7 mills; Baker City school district, 17.5 mills. "And they lived happily ever after- The total valuation of property in labor wards," said the paying teller under his Baker county was fixed at \$4,038,865 wealth.

county roads, 4 mills, and the and in Baker City at \$1,230,040,

weak. "Today I talked to an old gentleman recently arrived from Atlanta. He said that when he first made that journey from Atlanta to New York, 50 years ago, he changed cars 14 times, rechecked his baggage that number of times, and only

reached New York after a week of traveling.

"Obviously a combination of railroading enabling a citizen to travel that dis-tance in one day without changing cara and at half the cost is an improvement. It is a benefit to the entire population as well as a source of great and legitimate profit to the few whose executive ability and foresight bring about the combination.

"In other words, I am in favor of organization and combination whenever the people are allowed to participate economies and advantages fully in which result from the combination. am opposed to the combinations that establish virtual monopolies, and instead of making the people partners in the improved industrial conditions, inflate their stock, increase the cost of the product, reduce wages through a moopoly of the employing power, interfere with the creation and distribution of wealth.'

"On what issues, Mr. Hearst, do you think the next Democratic campaign will be fought out?"

"The main issue of a party of the people is to attend to the main business before the people. tendency today is "The universal toward industrial combination and orsanization. "The great issue of the day, there-

the regulation and control of that tendency to organization; in other words, the trust issue. "In a mining region the chief issue is In a cattle country

the mining laws. In a cattle country the chief issue is the laws affecting cattle and pasture. "In this country of sudden trust development the one dominating issue-

made so by the trusts themselves-is the trust issue. "The growth of the new industrial system on lines of wide combination cannot and should not be checked. But The it can be kept within lines that will penefit the whole community and entirely suppressed along lines dangerous to the public welfare. The trusts must be kept within the law; and if there are no laws strong enough to control them, then such laws must be made. The people are determined to dominate and direct the trusts, and not to be dominated by them. They will find a way to

bring that about." What is your attitude in regard to the tariff?" "The tariff is more important today

than ever, because of its vital influence upon the trust question. Mr. Have-meyer of the sugar trust enlightened the

people usefully when he said, 'The tariff is the mother of the trusts." The tariff is certainly the foster-

mother of the trusts, and it can be used to curb and rule them. "The moral principle underlying a

tariff on importations consists in the willingness of the people to sacrifice their own interest for the time in order to promote an industry of which the full development will benefit all. "An industry fully developed means well paid, increased national h. The tariff represents the peo-

ple's willingness to make a sacrifice to

living. Government statistics show that the cost of life's necessities has increased from 16 to 30 per cent. The price of labor has not increased in pro-

this increase in the cost of living. At important and able business man in New England said to me the other day that it is becoming almost impossible for legitimate business to succeed, owing to the demands of the trusts on the one hand and labor on the other.

"I replied, what I believe to be obviously true, that he was paying tribute to the trusts in both cases. One trib-ute he pays directly to the trusts through the increased cost of trust products. The other he pays to those same trusts indirectly through the inter mediary of the workingman, who simply hands over his increased pay to the trusts in payment of the increased cost of food and other necessaries. "It is, of course, true that the demands

of trades unions are not always just or wise. The unions are made up of hu man beings with human weaknesses But the unions at least ask pay for labo which they actually perform, for serv ices actually rendered. They do not de mand extortionate prices for the products of others. And yet the unions are subjected to more harsh criticisms than the trusts. For instance, in my busi ness, the producing of newspapers, there

came simultaneously two demands. "The trust demanded an increased price for paper, and one of the unions demanded an increased price for labor

"A number of my brother newspape owners gathered in my office and suggested a union of newspapers to prevent an increase in the wages of the workers. I asked them why it would not be better to combine to prevent the trust from getting its arbitrary increase in the price of paper. But I could not interest them in that. They seemed to think it all right for a great trust to ask for more money arbitrarily, but all wrong for men that work to ask for more money to meet the constantly increasing cost of living."

"What about the money question, Mr. Hearst?"

"Here again the trust issue comes to the front. By increasing the cost of life's necessities the trusts have deplant, which my heavenly Father hath creased the purchasing power of every not planted, shall be rooted up. dollar that the workman earns. The sincere, should be in hearty opposition to the trust. Their chief objection to free silver, you will remember, was their dread that it would diminish the value of the dollar and decrease constantly the purchasing power of wages. Wha has become of that tender solicitude concerning the workers' dollar?

"The decrease in the purchasing power of wages can be brought about just as effectively through increased cost of living as through the diminished value of the dollar.

"Personally, I have supported the Democratic party because I am a Demo-crat, and for other reasons than the free colnage of silver. But those gen tlemen who bolted the party and who were so particularly concerned about the welfare of the laborer when it was proto make money more plentital number. posed should be equally concerned now that

"I should like to resume as follows my

Famous Sermon From the Bible

St. Matthew 15:1-39. Christ reproveth the scribes and Pharisees for transgressing God's mandments through their own traditions: Teacheth how that which goeth into the mouth doth not defile a man. He healeth the daughter of the woman of Canaan, and other great multitudes: and with seven loaves and a few little fishes feedeth four thous-

and men, beside women and children. Then came to Jesus scribes and Pharnees which were of Jerusalem, saving,

Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders? For they wash not their hands when they eat bread. But he answered and said unto them,

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition? For God commanded, saying, Hor thy father and mother: and, he that curseth father or mother, let him die

the death. But ye say, Whosoever shall say to his his mother, It is a gift, by father or whatspever thou mightest be profited by

me; And honour not his father or his mother, he shall be free.

Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition. Ye hypocrites, well did Essias prophesy of you, saying,

This people draweth nigh unto with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me.

But in vain they do worship teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.

And he called the multitude, and said unto them, Hear, and understand: Not that which goeth into the mouth

defileth a man; But that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man.

Then came his disciples, and said unto him, Knowest thou that the Phar-

isees were offended, after they heard this saying? But he answered and said, Every

Let them alone: they be blind leaders

Gold Democrats, therefore, if they are of the blind. And if the blind lead the sincere, should be in hearty opposition blind, both shall fall into the ditch. unto Then answered Peter and said him, Declare unto us this parable.

And Jesus said, Are ye also yet without understanding? Do not ye yet understand, that what-

soever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught?

But those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart; and they defile the man.

maintains the fundamental purposes of or Lincoln agree with the man who says

about the greatest good to the greatest

"I believe in preserving and protecting they see as an accepted fact an increase that system of government and of in-in the price of life's necessities and a dustry which will do the most to prodecrease in the buying strength of the workers' dollar. They should unite again with the Democratic party in its warfare against criminal trusts, "I should like to producers—laborers, me-facturers—all of those whose intelligence and industry contribute to the "I believe in the conservatism which Would Washington, Jefferson, Jackson office receiver.

tions, thefts, false witness, blasphemies These are the things which defile a man: but to eat with unwashen hands defileth not a man.

Then Jesus went thence, and departed into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon. And behold, a woman of Canaan came out of the same coasts, and cried unto

him, saying, Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou son of David; my daughter is grievously vexed with a devil.

But he answered her not a word. And his disciples came and besought him, saying, Send her away; for she cried after us.

But he answered and said, I am not ent but into the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

Then came she and worshipped him saying, Lord, help me.

But he answered and said, It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs.

And she said, Truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' table. Then Jesus answered and said unto her,

woman, great is thy faith: be it into thee even as thou wilt. And her daughter was made whole from that very hour.

And Jesus departed from thence, and came nigh unto the sea of Galilee; and went up into a mountain, and sat down there

And great multitudes came unto him, having with them those that were lame, blind, dumb, maimed, and many others, and cast them down at Jesus' feet; and he healed them.

Insomuch that the multitude wondered. when they saw the dumb to speak, the maimed to be whole, the lame to walk, and the blind to see: and they glorified the God of Israel.

Then Jesus called his disciples unto him. and said, I have compassion on the mul-titude, because they continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat: and I will not send them away fasting. lest they faint in the way.

And his disciples say unto him, Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude?

And Jesus saith unto them, How many loaves have ye? And they said, Seven, and a few little fishes.

And he commanded the multitude to sit down on the ground.

And he took the seven loaves and the fishes, and gave thanks, and brake them, and gave to his disciples, and the disciples to the multitude.

And they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the broken meat that was left seven baskets full.

And they that did eat were four thousand men, beside women and children. And he sent away the multitude, and

For out of the heart proceed evil took ship, and came into the coasts of thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornica- Magdala.

our republic, of which the most impor- that the interests of the criminal trusts tant, as Jefferson phrased it, is to bring are the interests of the nation?"

Al Roberts, the newly-appointed re-ceiver of the La Grande land office,

has long been connected with the United States marshal's office at Port-

land and has shown marked apility. He

is popular and one who is amply compe-

tent to discharge the duties of land

land office,

H

Shown Barked Ability. From the Baker City Democrat

should make a competent official.