"THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK"—TOWNE

(Continued from Page One.)

crats will find no trouble in subscribing to these abstract propositions; it is when specific applications of them are attempted that dissension arises." Doubtless under ordinary circumstances this would be true; but, as conditions have framed the issues of the impending campaign, no serious difference, as it seems to me, ought to be found among men of sincere Democratic sympathies in making practical application of these ancient and honored formulas of party faith. The question that chiefly divided the organization in 1896 and 1900 is not now an issue in the contest before us. The supply of metallic money has increased from natural sources to an extent practically equal to the expectations of those who wished to augment an insufficient monetary volume by returning to the bimetallic system. Since, therefore, that question is not involved in this campaign, why ought a previous difference about it cause any present inharmony among men of equally sincere Democratic persuasion and devoted with equal earnestness and honesty to the duty that now is? My knowledge as to this particular situation is not small, and I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that little difficulty respecting it is likely to be experienced at St. Louis.

Now, what are the important present issues on which all Democrats can agree and as to which no practical doubt can exist as to the particular bearing of the general principles hereinbefore mentioned? Let it here be said, parenthetically, as explanatory of the palpable fact that the enumeration that follows is by no means exhaustive of the list of wrongs that ought to be righted, that political platforms ought to be shorter than they usually are. Debating societies exist to ascertain the truth. Political parties are formed to put it into operation. The former may be small and successful. The latter must hope for a majority. A few men even when right will often go too far for the majority to follow them at once. A platform, then, must never be extreme. It ought, of course, to head the right way, but it must not propose what it can not hope to establish. Likewise it ought to avoid unnecessary opposition by minimizing opportunities of difference. More men will agree on four or five things than on 20. Definiteness also is a great gain, as in war, and a few strategic positions strongly held are better than may weakly defended. I should say that all Democrats should be able to agree on pronouncements that their representatives ought to be able to frame, as to the following subjects:

1. Colonization. No American, with the Declaration of Independence ringing in his ears, can hesitate to support a strong and patriotic utterance against the proposition that this country, founded by men who rebelled against a colonial status and established a nation dedicated to the proposition of self-government and subject to a written constitution of specified objects and delegated powers, among which are no provisions for dependencies, can constitutionally or safely hold and arbitrarily govern distant and alien nations. The Philippine Islands should be treated substantially as we treated Cuba. It cost us $300,000,000 to free Cuba. It has cost us $200,000,000 to subjugate the Philippines, to say nothing of the thousands of brave lives sacrificed; and the process is not yet, nor likely soon to be, complete. The reaction on our government at home of an absolutism exercised by the officers of that government in a distant quarter of the globe, which is already apparent, must in time fundamentally alter the very spirit, if not indeed the form and character, of our institutions. All the analogies of history emphasize this danger as the gravest that republics can encounter. Colonialism is unjust to the colony, and ruinous to the mother country. We counsel justice to the Filipinos indeed, but chiefly because justice to them is safety to ourselves.

This course does not involve any sacrifice of national interest. It will, on the contrary, advantage our legitimate commerce. Any action taken can be accompanied by full and adequate guarantees as to all necessary naval and trading ports and commercial privileges; while so conspicuous an exhibition of magnanimity and justice would restore our moral prestige, and do more to further an honest diplomacy than the doubling of our complement of battleships.

The Democratic party has added to our original boundaries 72 per cent of our contiguous continental area, and the constitution has followed the flag over every foot of it. That party can never rest until once again our national ensign permanently floats over no people within our jurisdiction to whom the dear-bought rights of freedom of the press, trial by jury, and our other guarantees of liberty, are denied.

2. Militarism. Opposition to the growth of the military spirit, with its consequent burden of taxation and its temptation to aggression upon weak powers and to complications with strong ones, is a time-honored Democratic principle.

The special danger from this cause, due to the peculiar characteristics of the man who is already the Republican nominee for the presidency, will render a clear declaration on the subject of opportune importance. His recent Cuban letter, wherein in effect he announces his assumption of the office of monitor and guardian of the foreign and domestic affairs of the South American countries, and volunteers to undertake constabulary functions for all their European creditors, will be so characterized in the platform as to give it during the campaign the bad eminence in discussion which its revolutionary doctrine and menacing attitude justify.

3. The Trusts. This subject is generally regarded as by all odds the most important of the essentially domestic issues in this campaign. The Democratic convention will undoubtedly formulate upon it a plank that every Democrat can support. It will be made clear that the party is not opposed to property as such, but that of property honestly and legally acquired and used the Democratic party is the surest and safest guardian. Nor will a position be taken permitting the opposition to represent the Democratic party as a foe to all industrial progress accomplished by combination and co-operation. Combination that achieve economies in production by superior organization of labor, by greater facilities in procuring raw material and distributing the finished product, or in any other way, are in the line of progress and are a true economic gain, provided the economies are carried into the product and made sensible to the consumer in a lowered price. But where combination is employed to coerce labor and reduce wages, and to obtain such a control of markets as to permit it to fix the prices of raw material on the one hand and of finished products on the other, it plainly becomes inimical to the public welfare and amenable to legal regulation. In other words, it is the principle of monopoly against which the force of public opinion must be focused. Monopoly can exist only by virtue of either the permission or the authority of the laws, and results from a partnership between special privilege and the party controlling the government. That such a parnership now exists there can be no manner of doubt. It must be dissolved. Under the commerce clause of the constitution the federal government has ample powers of both civil and criminal cognizance to deal effectively with this great problem. The Democratic party must unequivocally pledge itself to use these powers to the destruction of monopolistic combinations.

4. The Tariff.—The tariff is certain to be a prominent issue in the campaign. The shelter now afforded to numerous monopolies by excessive schedules; the ability they confer on many lines of industry to compel American consumers to pay higher prices than foreigners are charged for the same classes of goods; the "stand-pat" policy of the Republican party in the face of the admitted inconsistencies of the Dingley law and the refusal of that party to act on its former promises in behalf of reciprocity, and among the chief considerations that will move the sentiment of the country to demand a revision of the tariff, provided the declaration of the Democratic convention on the subject is of a sort to beget confidence that such revision will be honestly and fairly made under Democratic auspices. That declaration should be frank and specific. Generalities should be avoided. The terms "free trade" and "protection" should not be used. They are responsible for a great deal of muddy thinking and fruitless controversy. As a matter of fact, the term "free trade" accurately describes nothing the world has yet seen, although it is a scare word that has done the Republican party excellent service as a campaign bogy. Trade is a mutual thing and no nation can control more than one end of it. It is quite conceivable that a country might make its own end of the transaction "free" and thereby place itself absolutely at the mercy of a customer or a competitor and render its commerce the precise opposite of free. On the other hand, a measure of what is called "protection" might then restore some "freedom" to the industries thus hampered by extraneous conditions. Legislation labeled "free trade" may easily afford the best encouragement to industry at certain times and operate essentially as "protection" to it. For example, when, about the middle of the last century, England, having, largely as the result of the rape of India, an unrivaled concentration of capital; having developed in advance of other nations the "factory system," so that, as has been estimated, her population of some 25,000,000 had the productive capacity of 450,000,000 pairs of human hands; and, being largely dependent upon the rest of the world for raw material and agricultural products, greatly reduced her tariff duties and loudly proclaimed the gospel of "free trade," she was certainly acting for her own "protection."

The truth is that the whole fiscal question is one of expediency. It is the province of the economist to formulate the theoretic principles of wealth, creation, distribution and consumption. It is the business of the statesman to apply these principles to the conditions of the country at the time he is charged with responsibility. The former is abstract. The latter is concrete. When Aristotle said, more than 2,000 years ago, "When a legislator frames his laws he should have two things in view, the country and the people" ("Politics," ii, 6), he laid down a rule for the guidance of the statesman that clearly differentiates him from the closest economist. The employment in political discussions and platforms of a terminology devised for scientific economic inquiry often produces the greatest confusion.

Now it is quite clear that, for an indefinite time to come, we must continue to raise a very large proportion of our revenues by import duties. It is also clear that the imposition of these duties must in some way and to some degree affect the industries of this country whose products meet the dutiable articles in our home markets. Is it not equally evident that it is the part of wisdom so to lay these duties that this effect shall be beneficial rather than injurious? Can the statesman, if wise, honest, and patriotic, do any less? This results in incidental protection, if I may use a term already familiar in similar discussions; and it relates the protection resulting from the laying of the duties to the amount of revenue made necessary by the government's requirements.

If the statement on this subject is wisely drawn by the St. Louis platform makers, it will give the country assurance that nobody proposes a policy of "free trade" and that the tariff revision which the Democratic party proposes will both unmask the schedule-protected monopolies and treat fairly every legitimate industry.

5. Retrenchment. The recent increase in the total of congressional appropriations has been beyond all precedent and, in the opinion of vast numbers of citizens regardless of party, is without sufficient justification. The Democratic party will undoubtedly arraign this extravagance, point out specifically the causes and particulars of it, and pledge its nominees to retrenchment.

6. Purification of the Public Service. If there is one thing to which constant testimony is borne by the experience of governments, it is the tendency of a long tenure of power to breed corruption. The Democratic convention will be able to support this item in its indictment of the Republican party with an appalling list of particulars. The scandals in the postoffice department, in the general land office, and in several branches of the administration of our colonial affairs, which even the slight investigations thus far reluctantly permitted have disclosed, afford reasonable ground to apprehend the wider and more thorough inquiry would disclose not only additional corruption in the departments already partially investigated, but also in many other portions of the public service. No complete renovation is possible without a change of party responsibility. A strong appeal to popular support will be found in setting forth the facts upon which can be sustained a reasonable demand "to see the books."

7. The Personality of the President. It is wholly probable that the platform, while treating the occupant of the chief magistracy with proper respect, will nevertheless arraign certain of his characteristics as fraught with danger to the peace of the country. As the candidate of his party for a four years' term in the office he now occupies, he is legitimately subject to criticism based upon his past official conduct and his well-known peculiarities of temper and endowment. Many of his qualities are admirable. Others are not so because of the opportunities of dangerous exercise their normal activity finds in this great office. There is no question that the inevitable tendencies to aggrandize the executive that adhere in the absolute system necessarily pursued in the government of dependencies are sure to receive emphasis at the hands of a man to whom the sense of power is so pleasant and self-restraint so difficult. Action seems a constant necessity with him; if not right action, then any action. There prevails in the country a large distrust of his uncertainty, while his unconcealed predilection for war, his adoption of much of the "pomp and circumstance" and martial usages of courts, and his reputed ambition for personal command in large military operations, awaken in the minds of many men a very sincere misgiving as to what would ensue should he receive a direct popular mandate to be himself thoroughly for four years. These men recall the organization of the army, whereby the relation of the president to the military establishment has been made substantially that sustained by the czar and Emperor William to their armies; the innovation of mounted escorts to attend arriving and departing dignitaries; the capricious promotion of officers because of personal relation to the president; the change in diplomatic etiquette, bringing the representatives of foreign powers into more customary formal relations with the president; the almost contemptuous disregard of plain provisions of law and of high diplomatic honor in the Panama imbroglio; the writing of the firebrand Cuban letter of menace, already mentioned; and the arbitrary exercise of legislative functions by executive order in the case of the famous pension decree; all these, while somewhat restrained by the consideration of the indirect manner in which the incumbent of the executive chair came to his high estate, Can it be wondered at that thoughtful citizens stand aghast at possibilities?

The program presented by the issues named, while not exhaustive, is believed to embrace practically all of the questions of such live present interest as to constitute the determining factors in the presidential election of 1904. It is also believed that it offers a satisfactory alternative to the many thousands of Republicans who realize how far from the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln their party has drifted, and whose assurance would insure victory to the united Democracy. This program is at once progressive and safe. It is soundly Democratic. It is thoroughly American. I believe that on some such high plane of patriotic Americanism the convention will appeal to the people of the United States, and not in vain.

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

"HOUSE OF HOO HOO" RISING FROM ASHES

World's Fair Fire Fails to Dampen Lumbermen's Enterprise—New Building Will Not Be So Pretentious as One Destrnyed.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, July 2.—The Oregon building had a narrow escape last week when the House of Hoo Hoo went up in flames within a hundred feet away. Luckily there was but little wind blowing, and no harm resulted, though Commissioner Williams and Col. Henry E. Dosch of the Lewis and Clark exposition, took the precautions of wetting the roof and protecting the windows with wet blankets.

The fire which destroyed the lumbermen's home was discovered at 4 o'clock in the morning, and before aid could be summoned, the building was completely enveloped in flames. It was a light building, with many windows, and it did not take the flames many minutes to put the whole structure out of business.

Most of the club property was saved and taken to a place of safety in the Oregon building right across the street, which was thrown open to the fire sufferers. With characteristic energy, the managers called for bids the same day, and already workmen are engaged in putting up a new structure, which, though not as complete as the first house, will nevertheless be a credit to Hoo Hoo, or Hoo Doo, as the organization is now called around the fair grounds.

Plenty of Oregon literature is now arriving from all sources. The Lewis and Clark Centennial, the Commission, the various counties in the state and the railroads are forwarding excellent advertising material which is being used to awaken interest in the western country.

Demonstrate Oregon Prunes.

Demonstrations of Oregon prunes are being held daily in the Agricultural building, where Oregon has an excellent location on the main aisle in the middle of the big pavilion.

The prunes are served in a multitude of styles, and many pounds are distributed every day. Supt. Charles V. Galloway of Yamhill county is in charge of the prune business, and always has a big crowd watching his culinary operations.

The Agricultural palace is the biggest building in the fair, and has over eight miles of aisles. It contains some of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds, and is generally filled with visitors.

For Independence Day.

Special and definite preparations are now being made to meet all of the requirements of the visitors who will visit the exposition on the Fourth of July. Particular efforts are being made for providing picnic grounds, public toilets, free ice water and plenty of chairs and tables. Over 300 acres of woodland and lawn back of the Palace of Fine Arts will be thrown open on that day, and will be in condition for use of picnic parties of all sizes.

It is believed that hundreds of St. Louisans will avail themselves of this opportunity of spending their Fourth of July on the grounds, taking in the exhibits during the day, and the illuminations and the Pike at night.

Much State Rivalry.

Historic rivalry is shown in the buildings erected by the state commissions of the older commonwealths of the union. The state that can claim a noted man as a son takes exceptional pride in displaying his portrait and the relics appertaining to his career.

A painting in the Maryland building depicts the first tea party, the burning of the ship Peggy Stewart in Annapolis harbor on October 19, 1774. History records that the ship, loaded with goods from abroad, was fired by its owner, Andrew Stewart, who took this method of expressing his sentiments against the British system of taxation without representation. This incident anticipated the Boston tea party by nearly two years.

Maryland visitors also point with pride to the portrait of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," which has a prominent position on the wall of the reception room. A miniature of Admiral Schley and an excellent photo portrait of the naval hero are also shown.

Mail Orders Carefully Attended To. We Send Garments Anywhere

We Will Close Our Store at Noonday

STRAIN'S

285-287 WASHINGTON STREET
Four Doors East of the Perkins Hotel

COME EARLY IN THE MORNING AND AVOID THE RUSH. To accommodate our friends from the country who will wish to dress up for the great Natal Holiday.

Strain's Will Remain Open Until 12 o'Clock Tomorrow

AND FOR THESE FEW HOURS WILL SELL

Elegant $20 Suits at $7.50.
$35 to $50 Suits for $15.
$30 Suits for $10.
$15 Duck Suits for $2.50.
$25 Outing Suits for $10.
Coats and Vests from $20 to $40 Suits for $5.00.
$1.00 for pick of 500 All-Wool Vests.
$3.50 for Odd Coats that cost $6.
$10 for Overcoats worth $25.
$2.50 for all $5 and $6 Trousers.
$3.50 for all $7 to $9 Trousers.
$4 for all $12 to $14 Trousers.
$5 for $15 Topcoats.
$7.50 for $20 Topcoats.
$10 for $20 to $25 Topcoats.
$15 for $40 Topcoats.
$12.50 for Overcoats worth $50.

Dress Shirts
$1.50 White Shirts at 75¢
$1.25 White Shirts at 65¢
$1.00 White Shirts at 55¢
$3 Fancy Shirts at 75¢
And we have a line of Shirts which we sell at 25¢. These cost $1 each.

Negligee Shirts
$1.00 Shirts for 33¢
$1.25 Shirts for 53¢
$1.50 Shirts for 79¢
$2.25 Shirts for 99¢

Shoe Sale
$7 Shoes for $3.45
$4 Shoes for $1.95
$3 Shoes for $2.95

Underwear Sacrifice
19¢ for every piece of 50c Underwear.
33¢ for fine 60c and 70c Summer Underwear, in Lisle, Balbriggan and Mesh, in colors and plain.
48¢ for every piece of Silver Dollar Underwear, in all the new colors, silk-finished, form-fitting.
96¢ for all grades of $1.50, $2.00 and $2.25 Underwear, all makes and sizes.

Sox Bargains
$1 kind at 25¢
10¢ buys all grades of 15c and 20c Sox.
15¢ buys all grades of 25c and 40c Sox.
25¢ buys all grades of 50c to $1 Sox.

Hats
$3 Hats for $1.50
$5 Hats for $2.50

Necktie Snaps
75c Neckties for 25¢
$2 Neckties for 50¢

Suitcase Offerings
$10 Suit Cases $4.25
$6 Suit Cases $2.50
$3.50 Suit Cases $1.50

And all other goods in proportion. These goods were bought at less than 19 cents on the dollar, as heretofore explained, and we always give our friends the benefit of our good fortune.

Come for these baragins while they are to be had. They won't last forever.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC RECITAL

The annual class recital by the pupils of Oregon Conservatory of Music, Friday evening, at Unitarian chapel, presented some pleasing features. Purple sweet peas and marigolds were employed in carrying out the colors of the school, purple and gold. The whole program was well rendered and some of the performers showed marked talent. Miss Florence Fryer, who played in a duet, was the most brilliant performer of the evening. She has studied only one year and has made remarkable progress. The house waxed enthusiastic over little 8-year-old Verda Wells, who played with the utmost confidence and ease. Miss Nita Picken, also a child, played brilliantly. The duet by Misses Hazel Koontz and Marie Gingrish and the one by the Misses Julia Thurn and Gladys Chamberlain were very well received. Miss Walton's monologue, the violin duet and Miss Cleland's solo were numbers contributed by outsiders and they added much to the enjoyment of the program.

Many compliments were passed on the general work of the pupils and their method of fingering was especially mentioned. There was a grace and finish about every number. After the program Mrs. L. H. Hurlburt Edwards, director, announced the following scholarships: Of the seniors, Florence Fryer, Gladys Chamberlain, Ethel McConnell, Miss Vaughan and Lucy Metzger; of the younger class, Eleanor Palmer, Florence Bonnell and Elsie Smith. The chapel was filled to overflowing and the number of floral offerings was a surprise.

D. Chambers, Optician.
Wholesale and retail. 129 Seventh St.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS OWNS SEATTLE LAND

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Seattle, July 2.—Charles W. Fairbanks, United States senator and nominee for vice-president, has for years been much interested in the northwest and is a property owner in Seattle. He came to this city twice in 1900, the first time passing through on his way to Alaska, going there at the suggestion of President McKinley to investigate the Alaska boundary question. His other visit was in the interest of President McKinley's candidacy in his second campaign.

Senator Fairbanks was chairman of the joint high commission that met in Ottawa to discuss the Alaska markings with the Canadians. Canada's contention for a harbor was strongly resisted, especially by the people of southeastern Alaska and Seattle. Prominent Seattle men became convinced that the trend of affairs at Ottawa was taking the wrong direction and sent Senator Fairbanks a 500 word telegram pointing out the error, and the sessions were adjourned forthwith.

The senator's trip to Alaska was made in June, on a revenue cutter, and with him he took a number of Seattle men as his guests. The leader of the party came back convinced that Canada should have no concessions, and the demand for the two-mile strip was doomed from then.

Fourth of July Round Trip Excursion Rates.

The A. & C. R. R. wish to announce that they will sell round-trip excursion tickets between all points at the rate of one and one-third for the above occasion. Tickets will be on sale at 248 Alder street and Union depot on July 2, 3 and 4, good for return passage July 5.

MADAME ADA HOLMES-RIBBECKE,
Proprietor Oriental Beauty Parlors, 304 Morrison Street, Near West Park.

COME IN EARLY TOMORROW MORNING
FOR YOUR
Face Massage

When the band begins to play we shall "close up shop" for the day and will not reopen until Tuesday morning. Then for all the balance of the week we will give

Free to All
Callers samples of our Massage Cream, the great

Face Beautifier
That annihilates age and makes old people appear young as in girlhood and boyhood.

Wrinkles Removed
And all facial blemishes obliterated.

Call and See How We Do This Work
While you are in the city. It is worth while for strangers to know how.

Youth Can Be Renewed
In a modern dermatological institution like ours. It is the only completely equipped institute of its kind in the city or state, and it is really worth while to look it over.

Every affliction of the human face quickly eradicated. Freckles, pimples, eruptions of the skin, smallpox pittings, drooping eyebrows, flabbiness of the skin, moles, birthmarks, eczema, blackheads, etc., are permanently removed without the least difficulty. IT IS NO TROUBLE TO DO THESE THINGS WHEN ONE KNOWS HOW.

If convenient, come to my place and receive the CREAM free—otherwise inclose a two-cent stamp and have it sent by mail. It don't cost much to try it, does it?

Madame Aza
Holmes-Ribbecke
Master and Teacher of Dermatology
PHONE HOOD 882.
Write for Our Booklet

A CLEARANCE
OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF THIS SEASON'S FINEST
MEN'S CLOTHING

Is now in progress and positive price reductions have been made. We will move our Men's Clothing Department into our new annex which is being finished, the latter part of this week, and like to reduce our stock as much as we can till that time. Our Clothing is so well known and of such high character that the importance of the saving is not to be realized, cannot be overestimated.

MEN'S WELL TAILORED SUITS $18 to $20

Men's Suits in Fine Tweeds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Serges. All of our lines that are somewhat broken in sizes and that have formerly sold for more money are now reduced in price. Every Suit in the lot is of splendid quality, tailored by the best makers in the business.

BETTER BUY ONE. OUR EASY PAYMENT PROPOSITION makes it extremely light for you to be well dressed without paying exorbitant prices. Pay us a small amount down and

$1 A WEEK AND WEAR YOUR CLOTHES WHILE YOU PAY

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$10 Down on $100 Worth
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