BRYAN WILL BE IN RACE

President's Message Shows That Measures Advocated by Nebraskan Are Still Paramount Issues Before People of United States.

By John E. Lathrop.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, Feb. 10.—That the president has swept away all sound reason why William J. Bryan should not be elected chief magistrate of the United States, is the opinion of many thoughtful men at the national capital—men who in their thought strive to rise superior to the petty considerations of party success or failure and place ahead of all else their patriotic regard for the nation's welfare.

These men are reasoning along this line in reaching such a conclusion—President Roosevelt, in his now most celebrated special message to the congress, plainly laid down as the fundamental of the 1908 campaign that the ethical must take precedence over the economic; that the moral issue in national, state and municipal politics outweigh in importance the differences heretofore dividing men into parties; that sanctity for the law just now must be established even above questions as to what sort of laws shall be enacted; that political honesty must be regarded as paramount to polity; that the dominance of the moral over the economic in our latter-day political struggles must be maintained, and that, sequentially, no reactionary step may be permitted at this juncture in the contest between the two great forces of our public life.

That Special Message.

Also, it is being carefully wrought as one of the political postulates—according to President Roosevelt's own platform laid down in that special message—that Mr. Roosevelt cannot again be a candidate for the presidency without violating his own principles as enunciated in that message, that if he stand for honesty among public men he must perforce exemplify that honesty by redeeming his own pledge—given in 1904 and reiterated since then — that he "would unde: no circumstances be a candidate and that nothing would alter that determination."

Even many in Washington who ardently wish the president to remain in office, see the force of the foregoing, and realize that if the president were to accept a nomination for a third term he would lay himself open to the imputation of having maneuvered to bring to pass such a result, thus laying the foundation for the assertion that he had been "as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals" in his high professions of demanding political honesty from our public men.

The next step in the process of reasoning referred to is to cause the elimination of the president's favorite candidate, Mr. Taft, by arguing that Mr. Taft, while eminently of personal cleanliness and probity, although not more so than several of the admittedly reactionary candidates, does not preeminently stand forth as the exponent of the ethical principle as over-shadowing the economic in politics; that in the minds of the masses and in his own public expressions of the past years, Mr. Taft his not differentiated himself from scores of other public men as obviously the one man who represents the central thought in the contest which has been waged for several years past in this country between corruption and cleanliness in politics; that he has been silent, or practically so, while other men were going to the front and exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy; that he has been passive while others were active, that he has at no time, prior to his entrance into the field as a candidate for the presidency, been distinguished as one of the pronounced leaders in the wonderful war between the better and worse types of politics.

Asked to Answer.

Again, it is being reasoned, that when Mr. Taft was first "mentioned" as a candidate, the country actually had to ask the war secretary to declare himself as to his position on mooted questions; that he was so indistinctly in the public eye that it was not possible to guess which way he would go—to the progressive, or to the reactionaries.

The president, then, having eliminated himself, first, by oft-repeated pledges, next by proclaiming political honesty as the paramount issue, and having logically eliminated Mr. Taft by defining issues so as to make it impossible to present Mr. Taft as the obvious and inevitable candidate by virtue of long-continued definition by himself of his political proclivities, has swept away the last foot of ground of opposition to W. J. Bryan for president.

That Mr. Bryan stands for political honesty, these reasoners argue, is one of the now universally conceded propositions; that he is one of the highest attainments of the ethical in American politics and personality, as well, it would be difficult to find one to deny; that he has for years stood firmly in that attitude is patent to a nation.

They proceed with their argument—it has at no time been necessary to ask: "Where does Mr. Bryan stand?" He has been outspoken, fearless, persistent in fighting for the ethical principle in American politics. He has fought for it when it meant loss of votes; he did not hesitate to fight for it even when in doing so the president now, merely a leading Republican then, was calling Mr. Bryan a demagogue, anarchist, stirrer of class distinctions.

Decried Bryan.

They aver that, when this fight for the ethical in politics assumed its initiative phases just before it burst forth into its splendid proportions, the president decried the claims of Mr. Bryan that the ethical could be established in politics only by fighting special privilege, and continued to align himself with politicians who did not represent the forward march; that, after the preliminary fighting had been done, and the contending forces were more evenly balanced, the president stepped forward, largely pushed forth by accident, and grasped to his own personal advancement and to his own glorification largely the fruits of Mr. Bryan's fighting and that of his fellow much-maligned progressionists.

In the light of these arguments, and presuming them to have been heralded to the country through a national campaign, the Bryanites in Washington are asserting, the election of the Nebraska man may be looked for no matter who be nominated against him. And it is faithful assertion to state that these arguments are admitted by hosts of thoughtful men here at the national capital, who rise above petty party consideration to take the view of patriots.

CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT COAL

System in Vogue Satisfactory to Bidders Who at First Complained.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, Feb. 10.—As the result of a suggestion made last March by President Roosevelt, looking toward a more uniform basis in the purchase of fuel for government use, there has already been a saving of several thousand dollars through the delivery of a better quality of coal. In many of the government buildings in Washington coal is now being purchased on contracts which specify definitely the heating value of the coal and the percentage of ash it contains. Under such a contract, government officials say, the consumer gets what he pays for and pays for what he gets.

When the government first indicated its wish to purchase fuel under such a contract, there was some dissatisfaction among the coal dealers, but this has cleared away, it is said, for the dealer, while penalized for furnishing coal below the standards set in the specifications, is given a premium whenever the coal analyzes above the requirements. Quite a number of premiums have been paid, which is satisfactory to the government, for in each instance the superior quality of the coal delivered has proven an absolute economy over the old, haphazard method of purchase.

Big Fuel Bills.

The importance of this problem is seen in the fact that the government each year pays nearly $6,500,000 for fuel.

This work was taken up by the technologic branch of the United States geological survey following a letter written by President Roosevelt to the national advisory board on fuels and structural materials, a body of leading engineers of the country which was appointed by the president some time ago to deal with just such questions. The president said:

"The recent investigations have shown so wide a variation in the cost of generating heat and power for the various public buildings and other government purposes that I would be glad to have the national advisory board on fuels and structural materials consider this matter and recommend to me a more uniformly efficient basis for the purchase of fuel supplies by the several departments of the government, and for securing the highest attainable efficiency in the use of these fuels."

The advisory board referred the president's request to government engineers familiar with power plant requirements, and specifications for the purchase of coal on its actual heating value were drawn up and later revised and recommended by this board. Contracts were let in a number of departments on this basis and the technologic branch set its chemists to work making analyses of the coal as received from the dealers. This work is being carried forward all the time. At various times, when the dealers are delivering coal, the custodians of the government buildings notify the technologic branch and samples of this coal are taken to the laboratory and analyzed to determine the number of heat units, the fixed carbon, the volatile matter, the ash and sulphur in the coal. If the coal averages higher than the standard set in the contract, the dealer gets a premium; if it is below the standard, there is a penalty.

Government Report.

The result of this work so far is contained in a bulletin just issued by the geological survey under the approval of the director, George Otis Smith, and J. A. Holmes, chief of the technologic branch. D. T. Randall, the author of the bulletin, and who has the investigation in charge, says:

"The people of this country have been purchasing coal for years on the statement of the selling agent as to its quality, or on the reputation of the mine or district from which it was obtained. The farmers show more judgment in the purchase of fertilizer than do many manufacturers in the purchase of coal, for the farmer demands a chemical analysis of the fertilizer before he purchases it.

"Under the old plan of purchasing coal, when the consumer had cause, or thought he had cause, to find fault with the quality of the fuel he received, he was generally assured that it must be good, because, like all other coals sent him, it came from a mine with an established reputation. Such a state of affairs made it difficult to take advantage of the competition which usually results when a considerable number of bidders are asked to submit prices. The purchaser was afraid to buy from any but such dealers as he knew and trusted, because, although each dealer claimed that his coal was equal in quality to that of the others, yet if it did not prove to be satisfactory, there was no standard for settlement or cancellation. On the other hand, many complaints made by the consumers are unfounded and unreasonable, but the dealer has no way of proving to the consumer that the coal delivered is of standard quality. The specifications protect not only the consumer, but also the dealer. It is an easy thing under the specifications for the coal dealer to prove absolutely the grade of his coal and get its true value in money.

Buying of Coal.

"Many thousands of dollars' worth of coal are being bought each year under the old, unsatisfactory plan; but the purchasers would consider it ridiculous if they were asked to give a contract for a building with no specifications and simply on the agreement that it should be of a certain size and well constructed. Neither would they buy gold, silver or even copper and iron ores on the mere information that they were mined at certain localities. All products of mines are now purchased to a great extent on the basis of their value as shown by chemical analysis. This is true of coal in only a small degree, but the number of contracts made on this basis is increasing every year. The purchase of coal on a specification is as advantageous as a definite understanding regarding the quality and other features of any product, or of a building operation or engineering project.

"When the bidder is allowed to specify the quality of the coal he proposes to furnish as determined by a chemical analysis, he is placed on a strictly competitive basis with other bidders. Such a procedure broadens the field for both the bidder and the purchaser. It makes the bidder's proposal, when accepted, a contract that specifies an established standard of quality. This furnishes a basis for settling disputes regarding the quality of the coal delivered and the price to be paid if the fuel is either better or poorer than has been guaranteed. If the coal is uniformly poorer than the standard, as specified, there is a basis for cancellation of the contract.

"The value of a coal is indicated by the number of heat units it contains. This heating value is expressed in terms of British thermal units per pound of coal. The British thermal unit is the amount of heat required to raise the thermometer of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. Of several coals having a similar composition, the one which has the least moisture and the least ash will generate the most steam when burned under a boiler. Ash is made up of earthy matter and other impurities which will not burn. In commercial coals its proportion may range from 4 to 25 per cent. Coals containing a small percentage of ash are most valuable, not only because of their correspondingly higher heating capacity, but because there is less resistance to the free and uniform distribution of air through the bed of coal."

Heart Troubles

The heart may be weak just the same as the eyes, stomach or other organs. It often happens that a person is born with a weak heart. Then again disease, fevers, over-exertion, anxiety, nervousness, rheumatism, etc. weaken the heart. The result is shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in the heart, or in some of the nerves of the chest or abdomen. The heart should be strengthened with a tonic, and for this nothing equals Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I had LaGrippe last fall as I thought in a mild form. I was weak, tired feeling, and short of breath; could hardly go about, and a good deal of the time sort of an asthmatic breathing and extremely nervous. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine and now I feel so much better in every way. I am so thankful that I began taking this medicine, and shall not hesitate to tell others how much good it has done me."

MRS. F. J. NORTON,
Freeville, New York.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

BIG FINES FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Rebate Cases Number 4,000 and Corporation Will Not Deny Guilt on Any Count.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—The Southern Pacific Railroad company will enter no denial of rebating in California.

Assistant Attorney-General Raymond Benjamin said last night that 4,000 cases of rebating have been perfected against the Southern Pacific company, practically through its own admissions. These cases will be presented to the railroad commission by Attorney-General U. S. Webb, Mr. Benjamin and O. K. Cushing, special counsel for the California Traffic association. Should convictions be obtained on each of these cases, and the maximum penalty of $20,000 be imposed for each violation of the law, the Southern Pacific will face an aggregate fine of $80,000,000.

GIRL BEGS PROTECTION; POLICE LOCK HER UP

Put Her in Cell All Night "to Insure Her Appearance at the Hearing."

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

New York, Feb. 10.—Police Lieutenant Collins, of the West Thirty-seventh street station, was called upon today by Commissioner Bingham to explain why he ordered the arrest of a young woman who went to the police station for protection.

Ethel Smith, a milliner, of 247 West Thirty-seventh street, told Magistrate Steinert that she had run into the police station after being frightened by an intoxicated man. Lieutenant Collins, she said, was behind the desk and sent Policeman Pfiester out to find the man she had complained of.

When arrested the man said he was Stephen Titus, of 568 Seventh avenue. Miss Smith preferred her charge against him and started to leave the station, when Lieutenant Collins called her back and told her that she would have to remain in custody all night to insure her appearance in court in the morning. When she protested, she said, the lieutenant had her locked up in a cell, where she had to remain until the case against Titus came up in the court.

After fining Titus $10 for intoxication, Magistrate Steinert declared that it was an outrage for Lieutenant Collins to lock up Miss Smith.

"A blind man," the magistrate said, "could have seen that this woman was respectable. When she entered the police station to escape a drunken ruffian and to ask for protection she was treated like a criminal. The lieutenant must be a madman or an idiot."

BRIDGING THE ROGUE AT GRANTS PASS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Grants Pass, Or., Feb. 10.—The Josephine county court is still receiving bids for a steel bridge across Rogue river at this city. Bids have been received from all parts of the United States, but the greater number have come from Portland. The bids will not be opened till next month, though the court is holding regular sessions, meeting with contractors and giving out specifications.

The bridge will be more than twice the size of the present one. It will have a span of 400 feet, and will be 35 feet wide and capable of supporting electric cars as well as wagon traffic. It will be built this summer. The material in the present bridge will be used in building smaller bridges in the county.

PROGRESS SOUTHWARD OF EXCURSIONISTS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Medford, Or., Feb. 10.—The inland empire excursion arrived on schedule time yesterday afternoon. Medford's population, headed by the cornet band, turned out enmasse to welcome the excursionists.

Ashland, Or., Feb. 10.—The Ashland Commercial club greeted the inland empire excursion, which tarried here half an hour yesterday afternoon enroute southward. Felicitations were extended by President Eggleston, of the club, in a short address and neat responses were made on behalf of the excursionists by E. D. Sanders of Spokane and John Bruing of Dayton.

Great Special Sale

Men's Blue and Black Suits

As an example of the great purchasing power of my combined FOUR Clothing Stores in this city, I will continue the sale ALL THIS WEEK of MEN'S BLUE AND BLACK SUITS—all new, desirable goods, built for 1908 trade—well made and trimmed, single and double-breasted, at low price of

$12.50

These are the equal of any $20 Suits in town

BALANCE OF STOCK

Overcoats and Raincoats

Values Up to $20.00

Special $12.85

My Advertisements Never Contain Any Exaggeration

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

STARVED, SHE DIES IN BED; BABY FREEZES

Deserted Wife and Her Dead Boy Are Found by the Neighbors.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Deserted by her husband and too proud to beg for food, Mrs. Ellen Schwartz, 30 years old, starved to death in her home, at 49 Carpenter street, in the heart of Chicago.

Her 11-month-old baby boy froze to death during the night beside the dead body of his mother. Both were found cold in death this morning by a next-door neighbor.

The fact that Mrs. Schwartz had neither food nor fuel was reported to the police yesterday and an officer detailed to investigate. He reported to the secretary of the police department that the report was true. But before the board of charities could be notified and the woman's necessities relieved she died of hunger and cold.

When the police arrived at the house today they found not a vestige of food or fuel and evidence of dire poverty on every hand. The police are seeking for the husband who abandoned his wife to destitution or death, which is a penitentiary offense in this state.

HOME IN WIFE'S NAME, SHE SENDS HIM AWAY

Husband, Seeking a Divorce, Says He Had to Sleep in the Attic.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 10.—After raising a family of children and buying a home, which he placed in his wife's name, John P. Otterson, a sign painter, says he was forced to leave the home he had provided.

Otterson filed his petition for divorce, charging desertion, in court today. He was always known as a boarder at his home and paid his board regularly to his wife. A year ago, after he had completed his payments on the house and put his deed in his wife's name, his wife, he says, told him he could go; that she had arranged to rent the house.

Otterson has not seen her since.

"My room was in the attic, and had been for 10 years before I left home," says Otterson. "All that time I gave my family $1,000 a year.

"I was notified to go in the back way for fear my daughter Olive's beaux, would see me with paint on my clothes. They were ashamed of me because my work clothes were soiled."

Morse Seeds

PLANTS AND TREES

Send name and address for our

1908 Catalogue

This is the handsomest book on Seeds, Plants and Trees that has ever been issued on the Pacific Coast.

Send 25c for packet of
FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER
Our sensational Sweet Pea Novelty.

C. C. MORSE & CO.

51 JACKSON ST., SAN FRANCISCO
(Successors Cox Seed Co.)

ABOUT THOSE FREE GLASSES

The Fourth and Yamhill optical establishment advertisement is not taken by Dr. Baker as a legitimate play for business, but as a personal attack upon himself and his assistant's professional ability. Among some of the muckrake remarks were: "Free glasses are not given away unless the party has not the ability to fit them properly," etc. We feel compelled by the laws of self-preservation to strike as follows:

Dr. Baker and Dr. Mills, his assistant, passed the most creditable examination of any opticians ever before the state board, and both doctors hold diplomas and certificates from several states, showing high merit and ability, while let us see into the optical establishment at Fourth and Yamhill.

The main optician there does not hold a certificate and has twice failed to pass the state board, while the proprietor himself could not pass the examination, but holds a certificate obtained through resident exemption in the law. We will leave it with a critical public to decide whether they wish to pay big prices to such professional failures or get glasses free or at a low price from men of gilt-edged ability.

We will continue to give stock lenses free for one week more to any person bringing in their frames, or we will supply frames as follows: Silverine, 75¢; gold-filled, $1.48; solid gold, $3.15—cases included.

People requiring special ground work will be supplied same at half price. We are in this fight to a finish. Come forenoons and avoid the crush.

Dr. B. J. Mills, Assistant

BAKER Optician

111 6th St. Bet. Washington and Stark

TAFT STRONGEST, IS DU PONT'S OPINION

Delaware Senator Opposes Naming Delegation Bound to Knox.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, Feb. 10.—United States Senator Henry A. duPont, of Delaware, today declared that reports that he favored Senator Knox for president were incorrect. He said:

"I favor an uninstructed delegation from our state next June, which will support the man who may appear to be, at that time, the best and strongest Republican candidate.

"As President Roosevelt has declined to run again, it seems to me that Secretary Taft, as matters now stand, would be the strongest candidate; but Hughes, Fairbanks, Cannon, Knox and others are all available and fully competent."

ASLEEP IN GRAVE, HE STARTLES MOURNERS

Companions Place Imbibing Workman in Rough Box to Prevent Freezing.

Freeland, Pa., Feb. 8.—While digging a grave at St. Jerome cemetery here this morning, Michael Besack, who had been drinking, fell asleep, and on account of the cold weather and to save themselves from worry about his safety, his companions placed him in the rough box in the grave and then screwed the lid on.

When the funeral arrived they were busy elsewhere. Undertaker Kirnan directed an assistant to remove the lid from the rough box. They did so. Besack sat upright and wanted to know what was doing.

The mourners were startled until the real situation was explained, and interment was then made.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

PROTECTION FOR TRAVELING PUBLIC

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—The first important steps looking to the better protection of the traveling public on traction and interurban railway lines are about to be taken in Indiana, which state claims to possess the largest and best system of interurban electric lines of any state in the country. The frequency of accidents in various parts of the country during the past year has led to the movement for more adequate safety devices and more care in operation.

Officials of the various lines operating in Indiana met in conference here today with the Indiana railroad commission to discuss the proposed measures. The officials have expressed their entire willingness to cooperate with the commission in formulating uniform operating rules and providing for the instruction of conductors and motormen in their rules, and in taking any other steps for safe operation and the prevention of accidents as the commission may deem necessary.

The Imperial Painless Dentists

DENTISTS TO THE EAST SIDE

Rooms 1, 3, 5 and 7, Mealy Bldg. Corner Grand ave. and E. Morrison.

Solid Gold Crowns at	$5.00
Solid Gold Bridge Teeth	$5.00
Best Plates	$5.00

A Binding Guarantee on All Work.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25 cents per box) correct the liver, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

THIRD FLOOR, CORBETT BUILDING CORNER FIFTH and MORRISON
IS THE OFFICE OF

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