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LABOR FOR BRYAN.

ELSEWHERE on this page is reprinted an editorial of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Republic of September 17, a labor paper of 16 years standing; also a letter to that paper from John Mitchell. On the first page of the same paper, in conspicuous type, the Republic says: "The defeat of Bryan in this fateful campaign means the defeat of Gompers, and the annihilation of organized labor in the United States."

THE CUP OF DEATH.

VERY WIDE attention has been attracted in this country and abroad to the ambush of peril in the use of a common drinking cup at public fountains and elsewhere. The menace is confessed and in many ways precautionary measures have been resorted to.

How a drinking cup in use in a school for nine days showed wretched sanitary conditions was recently related in The Journal. Human cells and bits of dead skin from the mouths of the drinkers were so thick on the upper surface of the cup that the head of a pin could not be placed anywhere without touching several of them.

the health department of New York city, are found these words: "Your spittle contains germs, and is dangerous to yourself, your family and your neighbor, when not properly taken care of."

By living more in accordance with the rules of hygiene New York city reduced her death rate from 26 to 18 per 1,000, in the period from 1890 to 1905. Within the same period, by the same means, Chicago reduced her death rate from 19 to 14 per 1,000.

THE SCARLET WOMAN.

IT IS FALSE philosophy to hold that the only way fallen women can earn a livelihood is by plying their horrible trade. It is fatalism of the worst sort to insist that a part of our women must resort to such a vocation in order to exist.

There are tens of thousands of women in Portland with whom the problem of existence is quite as serious as that of our courtesans. There are waitresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids and scores of other servitors whose hours of toil are long and earnings slender.

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The Journal has not promoted the movement for driving out the scarlet women. What it holds is, that if a law is on the statute book and an official has taken a solemn oath to enforce that law, that official should not be censured if enforcement is attempted.

What do those who are howling against the mayor propose? What does the scarlet organ propose? It is rich, rich to overflowing. It, and scores of Portland people have wealth, more wealth than they can spend.

But, if unwilling to do this, do they who object to the mayor's efforts insist that the law should still be violated, and the wretched business be continued? Or, would they prefer to have the sovereign statute so changed that harlotism would have the recognition and sanction of the law, exist by public authority, and become one of the legalized institutions in this fair city of roses?

WINE AS A MEANS OF TEMPERANCE.

DES PROHIBITION prohibit? If we have to give a categorical answer, it must be now, as it always has been in the past. No. A prohibition law has not prevented the sale and drinking of alcoholic liquors in large quantities in Maine, in Vermont, in Kansas or anywhere else, and perhaps never will.

We do not say therefore, however, that prohibition laws are a total failure. They in part accomplish the desired object. While they do not altogether stop drinking and drunkenness, and while they tempt evil-minded men to break the law, they do exterminate the saloon, they make it an outlaw, they suppress this place where so much evil originates or is nourished; and thus doubtless a great number of youths and men, the temptation not being placed before them, are saved from forming the bad and in many cases ruinous habit of drinking.

But probably a wiser policy than that of absolute and impossible prohibition would be the permission and even the encouragement of the sale and use of non-intoxicating wines, and even beer with the percentage of alcohol in it reduced. It may be said

all. Mr. Bryan approves and supports most of the Roosevelt policies, but not everything that Mr. Roosevelt has done and said. In whatever Mr. Roosevelt has shown himself to be for the people, Mr. Bryan supports him; in what Mr. Roosevelt has done and said to upset his own policies, or to run counter to the people's interests, Mr. Bryan criticizes and opposes him.

SUNSHINE IN HIS SOUL.

SENATOR GORE, who recently visited Oregon, is a conspicuous example of the large number of men and women who have won success notwithstanding blindness. His affliction gives him an added popular interest, but he is a man entitled to public attention and admiration aside from that.

He shows that as long as the people of France confined themselves to the use of wine, and until the vineyards were destroyed by phylloxera, drunkenness was almost unknown in that country. He publishes a letter from Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst in which he agrees with Mr. Sharboro, and says that he, Parkhurst, has seen more drunken men pass his door in New York in one day than he saw during 25 trips to Europe.

An English statistician says that the world's wine crop last year was about 4,000,000,000 gallons, worth \$800,000,000. Of this France produced 1,745,000,000 gallons, Italy 1,485,000,000, Spain 462,000,000, Algeria 190,000,000, Portugal 99,000,000, Austria 77,000,000, Hungary 68,000,000, and the United States 60,000,000, and many other countries smaller amounts.

Mr. Sharboro quotes Thomas Jefferson as saying: "I rejoice as a moralist at the prospect of a reduction of duties on wine by our national legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that article as merely a tax on the rich. It is prohibition of its use by the middle classes, and a condemnation of them to the poison of spirits."

Senator Gore, blind, goes about spreading abroad sunshine in the world—and so have other blind and otherwise greatly afflicted people—happier, indeed, apparently, than most of us, after all, because, as it seems, when sight or some other good thing was taken from them there was bestowed upon them a large and exhaustless supply of "sunshine in the soul."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

THOUGH President Roosevelt may abandon what the people understand to be his policies, they will not. Though he may stand by and support notorious enemies of those policies—such men as Long, Hansbrough, Kittredge, Hopkins, Jenkins and Cannon, the people will not. "President" Roosevelt could easily lead the people in the right direction. He cannot lead them on a back track. Nor can he stop them from going forward.

The people have regarded President Roosevelt as in some aspects a great and a mighty useful man, and they appreciate and will not forget the good that he has done, that he has set grandly reformatory forces in motion; but they also see that he is far from infallible; that he commits egregious errors and has shown inexplicable inconsistencies, and when he stands by men and measures directly hostile to his own policies, they trust him no farther. He may play the role of opposite characters satisfactorily to his own conscience, but he cannot do so satisfactorily to the awakened and aroused American people.

In this country the people are not ready to subscribe to the doctrine that the king can do no wrong. In the first place they resent arbitrary dictatorship in politics from the White House, and in the second place they will be their own judges as to whether their chief magistrate is right or wrong, and when he is either the one or the other.

This is too big a country to be run by one man, even if he were always consistently right, and if he certainly will not take kindly to dictatorship

by a man who builds up something good and then joins with those who tear it down.

THE "FREE SILVER" BOGEY.

"BRYAN," says the morning newspaper, "is on a hunt for votes." That may be admitted. So is Taft. Votes are what elect. It would be queer to see a candidate trying to turn votes away from himself. The remark is insane.

But it is further asserted that all his former principles, purposes and announcements have been abandoned, put out of sight. This if true ought to make him an acceptable candidate to that paper. But, as everybody knows, it is not true. "Free silver" is the only matter of consequence mentioned. Bryan abandoned free silver because there is now no need of it, even if his ideas on that subject were correct in 1896.

When a newspaper thus refuses to discuss the issues that everybody is thinking about, and says they are only "dust or chaff,"—though Mr. Taft seems to be laboriously discussing them, too—it is pretty evident that it has nothing to say in defense of the party that it supports. It can "point with pride" only by going back a good while, and can give no encouragement of betterment for the future; so it merely rails ridiculously at Bryan and howls "Free Silver."

SUNNY JIMMY'S SPEECH.

POOR, PUNK Jimmy Sherman. He tried to make a speech Friday, and all he could think about to say was that Bryan belonged to the same party as that of men who reviled Lincoln during the war. Not a word about Standard Oil's opposition in congress to all the Roosevelt policies. Not a word about his services as a collector of a corruption fund from the interests who thus put a mortgage, as Mr. Bryan expresses it, on the administration and congress, thus supported. Not a word about the fact that he and a gang of other politicians like him have for many years been busy serving Standard Oil, the steel trust, the sugar trust, all the other trusts, and Morgan & Co., and acting as agents for plundering the people while sworn to serve them.

Mr. Taft has apparently become so worried over the attitude of organized labor toward him that he loses his temper and makes some indiscreet remarks. He says that Mr.

Gompers assumes to have the votes of organized workmen in his pocket, that Mr. Gompers is a "windjammer," and that Mr. Gompers is a liar. When a candidate becomes angry and thus resorts to epithets and "names," it is to be suspected that he has no convincing arguments to offer. Mr. Gompers has never assumed to own or to be able to control the union labor vote. He and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have given what seemed to voters sufficient reasons why that vote should be cast for Mr. Bryan. This is merely their honest, earnest advice, the reasons for giving which accompany it. It is possible that Mr. Gompers may have been mistaken in some statements, but nobody believes that he has willfully "lied." And calling him a "windjammer" is not a dignified argument. By the way, a "windjammer" usually gets to the desired port.

A Poem for Today

A New America. By Katharine Lee Bates. [Katharine Lee Bates (Falmouth, Mass., 1858) is professor of English at Wellesley. She has edited a number of English classics and has published several volumes of poetry. Not only does this patriotic song compare favorably with "America," but it contains sentiments which are so much more catholic, so much more all American that it is safe to believe that it will attain to greater popularity.]

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain, For purple mountain majesties Above the fruited plain! America! America! God shed his grace on thee, And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet, Whose stern, impassioned stress A thoroughfare for freedom beat Across the wilderness! America! America! God mend these restless souls, Confirm these glad self-control, Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for glorious tale Of liberating strife, When valiantly for man's avail, Men lavished precious life! Confirm these soldier-heroes, Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for patriot's dream That sees beyond the years, Thine alabaster cities gleam, Undimmed by human tears! America! America! God bless the ground on thee, And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea!

This Date in History. 1711—The First church, Cornhill, Boston, was destroyed by fire. 1812—Ogdensburg was attacked by the British. 1832—The last case of Asiatic cholera was reported at Philadelphia. 1854—The Great Republic, the largest merchant vessel in the world at that time, was launched at Boston. 1876—The American Liberty association was formed in Philadelphia. 1898—The Hon. A. E. Forney was appointed lieutenant-governor of the territories of Canada. 1908—President Roosevelt in Harrisburg declared that the union men must be enlarged to cope with lawless wealth.

LABOR STANDS WITH GOMPERS AND BRYAN

From the Buffalo Republic. The laboring men of the country have come to the conclusion that their duty to themselves and to one another plainly directs them to cast aside at least for the time being the party ties which have become habitual with them and to exercise their franchise independently.

The position of the Buffalo Republic is plain. The various labor unions of Buffalo and western New York all have studied the records of all the parties before choosing whom they would support. They have done so. They have thoughtfully studied the official utterances of all the parties and they have decided that the only party which stands for the rights of the workers is the Democratic party. And, the very great majority of them have reached a conclusion as to the direction in which their public duty lies.

The men who our representatives were Republicans, Democrats, Independence League and Socialists. Better still, they are good American citizens, who ask for no special privileges, and who are no unfair advantage over their fellow citizens.

The platform on which Mr. Bryan stands fully recognizes the rights of organized labor and gives specific assurances of legislation that will protect the rights and liberty of organized labor. The platform on which Mr. Taft stands gives no such recognition and no such assurances. The issue, therefore, is clearly and is that is the reason Mr. Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have invited trade unionists to vote for Bryan.

A Sermon for Today

Withering Resolutions. By Henry F. Cope. "And when I was weary they had no rest they withered away."—Matthew XIII.

THE teachings of Jesus are universal. One does not have to be a farmer to understand the parables written in his own experience. Despite the efforts of many to mystify this story it is plain to us all, because many good words and hopes have dropped into our hearts, while few of them come to good fruition.

Every man has known the joy of receiving a good seed. Like a gift from heaven has come the germ of good. The vision of some high possibility that formed itself into a noble resolution. The mind has been quickened by our possession, and in the moment when the infinite sower seemed to pass our way we have determined to endeavor to realize them.

For a while our good resolutions have lived up to them. Then some day when we suddenly needed them we found they had withered away. The husbandry of our hearts is a long record of sowing and reaping. We have withered after a brief period of flourishing. How can one do better? What is the secret of keeping good resolutions and making them come to good fruition?

Our good intentions fail because they do not strike deep enough into our hearts. We have not sown them into the soil. We have not sown them into the soil of our hearts. We have not sown them into the soil of our hearts. We have not sown them into the soil of our hearts.

Good habits have a wonderful fruitfulness. They bear fruit quickly. They grow all through the life. The life of truth and goodness is not a matter of watching an innumerable number of resolutions. It is simply the life that steadily sets itself toward the good that yields ever to higher life. The seed sown anywhere comes to life and increases. It is the seed of life in the warm earth and the sunshine and shower. The light that would come to its fullness must seek out its food everywhere. It must choose its environment and atmosphere. It must appropriate to itself everything that will help, and avoid as far as possible, all that hinders.

Our resolutions fade because they often are only a passing admiration of beautiful ideals. They flourish where they are already endeavoring after the realization of the ideal. Then, though sometimes with all our earnestness, we seem to fail, strength comes through the struggle and the life finds its enriching through the endeavor.

Sentence Sermons

Character is crystallized conduct. It takes a big heart to guide little folk. He who fears has his greatest foe within. He is greatest who gives most of himself to men. Tact is simply taking pains to keep in touch with people. Most men have charity enough to cover their own sins. The touch of tears is often the closest cement of hearts. Paying the price of purity is the best prayer for paradise. Following your appetites is turning your back on your ambitions. No man ascends to heaven on whom heaven has not descended. There are a lot of people trying to light the world by painting the lantern. The best legacy a man can leave his children is willingness to work. The dead man has a great advantage over a lazy one, because he eats nothing. Lots of our people would be tolerable if they did not prate so much about their honey. It is not the fact of the salary but the motive in the service that stamps the hireling. You can teach a congregation to enjoy sermons of nothing but wind, but they will die of their education.

Arnold Daly's Birthday.

Arnold Daly, one of the distinguished end titled rising actors of the American stage, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 4, 1875, and received his education at the Sacred Heart academy there. He began his career as a stage actor in 1894, and soon attracted favorable attention. His first Broadway debut at the Herald Square theatre in April, 1896, as "Chambers in Padded Wilson," was a great success. He was soon sought after by managers. In the season of 1898 he went to England and made his first appearance on the London stage at the Garrick, April 18, 1898. After his return to the United States he played in New York, first with Julia Marlowe in "Barbara Fritchley," then in 1902 in "Hearts Affaire," in 1903 in "The Bird in the Cage" and "The Girl from Dixie." In the same year he played "Dixie" with "The Girl from Dixie" and "The Girl from Dixie." Since then he has been alternately playing in New York with remarkable success and touring the country, appearing in five or six plays, including several of the best of the new drama.