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Prayer is the breath of God
in man,
Returning whence it came.
—Anon.

STORY OF A MERGER

IN OCTOBER, 1907, according to facts recently brought to light, two officers of the steel trust visited President Roosevelt at the White House, and obtained his consent for the trust to absorb its only considerable competitor, the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, which on account of the panic the steel trust was then able to do. The story of the transaction, how Morgan got the Tennessee concern into his power and then bluffed the president, is told in an article republished on this page.

If the deal was a lawful one, why was the president's consent necessary? If unlawful—as it was, as being a combination in restraint of trade and to rob the people—what becomes of all the president's vociferous professions about the prosecution and punishment of all big violators of the law? Only a few days before the president consented to this absorption of a rival concern by the steel trust, he said in a speech in Nashville, Tenn.:

These policies of mine can be summed up in one sentence. They represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty. I doubt if these policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have, it will not alter my determination that for the remaining 16 months of my term these policies shall be persevered in. If to arouse that type of civic manhood in our nation it were necessary to suffer any temporary commercial depression, I should consider the cost but small.

Yet a few days later he consented to this deal, by which the American people could be more easily and surely robbed of millions a year!

The president's excuse is that he thus acted to prevent the spread of the panic, and he did other things urged by Morgan for the same purpose, when the same men who thus urged him were making and to make tens of millions of dollars out of the panic. No sooner was this deal effected than the price of steel rails was advanced from $28 to $30 per ton, about $50 per cent more than the trust is obliged to sell its rails—and does so at a profit—abroad.

Commenting on this unlawful and robbing merger at the time, the Philadelphia Ledger, a stalwart Republican paper, said:

The merger is a by-product of the "panic." The true significance of the combination is likely at such a time to be overlooked. It is really a most important step in the direction of putting our iron and steel interests into the control of a single company for a concerted regulation of the output and the establishment of prices. The completion of the projected plants at Gary and Duluth will mark another inevitable movement in the life of the iron industry in this country. It indicates as in the career of the Standard Oil company, a determination to manufacture at those points where the process can be most advantageously carried on. Plants less well situated, whether in Ohio or Alabama, will gradually be closed and business will be centered with a view to economy of production.

But a greater object than economy of production is the establishment of an absolute monopoly. This is going on yet, and is to go on, as long as presidents are elected who will consent.

NEW FOEMEN FOR TRUSTS

A NEW influence has arisen to combat the trusts, and it is apparently to be a considerable factor in the present campaign. Further development and expansion of trusts, if permitted in the country, promises to almost entirely eliminate the commercial traveler. Standard Oil already takes its raw material from the ground, manufactures it into the refined product, and itself delivers it to the door of the retail dealer, pocketing every cent of profit earned or earnable, from nature's original deposits to the lamp or stove that finally burns the oil. When all of the rest of the great combinations complete their arrangements and apply similar methods, a small group of a few hundred men will be almost the sole earners, between mother earth and the consumer. Employment with its means of support for hundreds of thousands of families will thus be denied to numbers of workers, prominent among whom are the genial commercial travelers. It is said that no less than 40,000 commercial travelers have on this account, lost their positions within the past two years.

The saving of expense has profited the consumer nothing, but on the contrary, with added power to reduce prices, the trusts have steadily inflated prices until they are now as high or higher than ever known and with further expansion of trust organization and operations are expected to go still higher. The result is that a new influence for combating the trusts has arisen and a big organization of commercial men, out of employment and otherwise, is fighting hard for Bryan in the belief that his election would arrest a movement that threatens to cost hundreds of thousands of men their only means of livelihood.

THE SELLWOOD FRAUDS

EARNEST effort in behalf of best civic conditions is one of the first duties of a newspaper. The masses are at heart pure, and vicious or improper conditions among them, whenever or wherever existing, are usually without their knowledge or consent. Those who insist on doubting the good sense or sound judgment of the commonalty have neither events nor experience to point to in proof of the contention. The need of every community and commonwealth is a free and untrammelled press, courageous in exposing evil, and vigorous in its denunciation. The leadership of such a press, because of its wide clientele of readers is an agent for enormous influence in aiding the people in their inborn instinct for self help, for self improvement and for attainment of those better life conditions that is their universal and natural purpose.

The Journal endeavors to be such a newspaper. The decision of the supreme court of Oregon yesterday, affirming the lower court with respect to the Sellwood election frauds is some evidence of the efficacy of its effort. Those frauds were a dark blot upon the citizenry of Portland, viciously conceived and contemptibly perpetrated. By them it was sought to thrust aside the will of a section of the community and to carry into effect the purposes of a conspiring minority. In principle, it was an act subversive of the whole theory of self government, and that carried to its logical ultimate would destroy the republic. It was, and the law and the courts now say it was, an outrage upon society, and must not be tolerated. The law and the courts declare that one of those who acted as a principal must pay the penalty of his offense against the law and the people of Portland and Oregon. It is a result upon which The Journal congratulates the instrumentalities of the law and congratulates all Oregon as one more step toward a cleansed and safe electorate.

STILL ADMINISTERING POISON

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press, a steadily Republican paper, but one that opposes its party's tariff policy, commenting on the voluntary liquidation of the Fulton Iron Works of San Francisco on account of lack of business, says that the reason is that ocean-going vessels can be so much more cheaply built and manned under foreign flags, and continues:

The building and repair of coasting vessels, and of ships for the American navy, is all that is left today of the once great American industry of shipbuilding on either coast. The industry on the great lakes is a thing apart. One by one the private ship-yards have succumbed to inexorable conditions imposed by unwise legislation; till now only two or three of any consequence are left, and but for government orders they would also fare poorly.

This disappearance of ocean shipbuilding constitutes the strongest indictment yet presented of the policy of applying the principles of a protective tariff to an interest which world conditions have placed wholly beyond the reach of benefit from such a tariff. Not only this, but, aided by the stupidest of navigation laws, the tariff has substituted annihilation for benefit. The effect of those navigation laws, intended to protect and elevate the American seaman, has been to decree that there shall be neither ships nor seamen bearing the name "American."

The only way to revive American ship building and American ocean traffic is to admit foreign-built ships to American registry, take the tariff off steel and some other trust controlled products, and if there is to be any subsidy let it be paid directly to American seamen, to encourage them to engage in the merchant marine service. But it will be a long time before we shall get any real, honest reform like that—not as long as the Republican party is in power in any branch of the government, unless it changes its policy and "principles."

The public protest of Portland business men against woman's suffrage the last time it was voted on in Oregon, is called to mind by the declaration of Candidate Taft last Monday that he is for the doctrine. The protest said: "We, the undersigned believe that it would be injurious to the general welfare and development of Oregon, and therefore unwise to adopt woman's suffrage at this time. We believe further, that a large majority of the women of the state do not want it." The protest was published in the Portland papers over the signatures of hundreds of Portland's strongest business men. The suffrage amendment was defeated in the state by a heavy majority.

THE DOLLAR AND THE MAN

PORTLAND union labor is to make a demonstration. It is time, high time, for such an event. Here in Portland this monstrous doctrine has been proclaimed, to-wit: "A labor union is a combination to sell labor at the highest price obtainable, as a beef trust or union is a combination to sell beef at the highest price obtainable."

The foregoing declaration is by the Oregonian. It is the old insistence on the equality of the man and the dollar. It insists that the commodity is on the same basis and equal in importance to the man who made it. The thing which had no value until man's labor fashioned it into value is to be measured on the same scales with the man himself. It ignores the fact that labor was first, and that there was nothing of value until labor made it, and insists now that the thing made is as precious, and has all the rights and all the considerations that the man has.

"A labor union is a combination to sell labor at the highest price, just as a beef trust is a combination to sell beef at the highest price" is a contention most unfortunate for the country. It is the sort of doctrine that caused Judge Taft to send laboring men to jail without a trial by jury. It is the doctrine that keeps John Rockefeller out of jail, and that threatens to relieve him from payment in the federal courts of a fine righteously imposed.

The doctrine of the dollar matched against the man as equals, is monstrous, and was so denounced by Lincoln. Humanity reduced to the level of property is an intolerable philosophy. A human being with a soul catalogued in the same list with a machine that man has made, and on which mammon is speculating, is indefensible and inhuman.

Union labor, organized and maintained for humanity's sake, for children's sake, for womans' sake classed in the same scale with a trust organized for plundering men, women and children is infamous. It is time, high time for the union workingmen, as well as all other workingmen, of Portland to hold a demonstration, and to appeal for the support of those who believe the man is better than the thing.

The Newberg Graphic, either originally or quoting from some campaign literature, says: "Never in all the history of the country have wages in all industrial lines been as high as they have been during the present administration, and yet we hear it stated that labor unions are favoring Bryan's election." Hundreds of thousands of wage earners whose wages have been reduced or who have been thrown out of employment entirely will be greatly pleased at this surprising information—or would be if it were true. Perhaps they only imagined the reductions and the discharges. Or possibly they have a lot of back pay coming that has been overlooked. They might write to Chairman Hitchcock about it.

Agreeing at once, of course, with the utterly ridiculous campaign canard that Standard Oil was for Bryan, the Pendleton Tribune tries to tell a still more incredible falsehood, and nearly succeeds, as follows: "It is also known that the railroad interests are opposed to Taft, and actively so. The reason is well known." Who knows so? Nobody. Who believes so? Nobody. No "reason" is well or otherwise known, and there is no "reason." Every big railroad man in the country is against Bryan, and everybody knows it.

Not only is the amount of wool raised in Oregon this year less than last year, but the price is about 5 cents a pound lower. There must be something wrong about that very high and supposedly protective duty on wool. Would not our wool-growers better look into the subject a little, and see if a revision of their opinion on it is advisable? Why, the "free traders" could scarcely do worse than the protectionists are doing to them this year.

According to official predictions, the "inland empire" will market this year more than $15,000,000 worth of apples. Washington has been gaining some on Oregon in apple production, having now nearly 3,000,000 bearing trees out of a total of 5,327,000, while Oregon is credited with 2,800,000 bearing trees out of a total of 5,555,000. Both states will gain rapidly on these figures, but it is believed that Oregon can and will hold her own with Washington in apple production.

This is the week of the horse show, and while the horses on exhibition will be well worth going to see, they will not be the greatest attraction for many. Handsome women and their apparel will cut the leading figure, of course.

Small Change

Now, "some days must be dark and dreary."

* *

Still, Mr. Hisgen will get few votes in Oregon.

* *

Bryan's "vagaries" seem to be the "vagaries" of the people also.

* *

This is also the season for stories about finding pearls in oysters.

* *

Just three weeks till election; then the country will settle down to business.

* *

Only a few days remain in which to register. No voter should neglect this duty.

* *

It must be a terrible strain on the president to keep from breaking out again.

* *

The Balkan region is having, as nearly as we remember, its 17,894th surprise crisis.

* *

Still the baseball agony hangs on back east, but will end before the political agony does.

* *

Between Old Nick and young Nick the Republican managers are having a good deal of trouble.

* *

Mr. Archbold, however, still holds his job and is as ready as ever to do business with congressmen.

* *

Fall rains, after a long dry spell, are more important than fall races, games or shows—though these are all right, too.

* *

An old age pension law for women is advocated. If enacted women would doubtless grow old a good deal quicker than they do now.

* *

Only a man who doesn't do anything else but study the Turko-Austrian-Balkan states' troubles can keep thoroughly informed upon them.

* *

Ethel Barrymore says she will marry a poor man next time. No doubt he will be poor enough, not long after the wedding, if not at that time.

* *

All that Turkey and Austria and Russia and the Balkan provinces have to do to settle their complicated affairs is to turn them over to our president.

* *

Yes, the senate will be Republican for several years yet, but unless very differently Republican that fact is not a proper matter on which to congratulate the country.

* *

Quite naturally, the Oregonian comes to the support of Uncle Joe. If he were the candidate for president, that paper would support him even more cordially than it does Taft.

* *

A balloon burst when at a height of 4,000 feet, and two men fell to the earth, landing on a house, and yet were but slightly injured, while any day a man may slip on a banana peel or stumble over a lath and break his neck.

* *

Attorney Will H. Thompson gained some celebrity by his eloquent and successful defense of his son, who murdered a prominent Seattle man, so it is expected he can think of a plausible plea to make for the Republican party.

* *

If in his book Mr. Rockefeller would tell in full details the process of oiling members of congress and other officials, and give a full list of the ones oiled during the past 20 years, it would no doubt be one of the best sellers for a while.

* *

An Albany man in Portland, relates the Democrat, met an old gentleman wearing three buttons—G. A. R., Taft and Bryan. When asked what that meant he remarked: The first means I am an old soldier, the second that I am a Republican and the third that I am going to vote for Bryan.".

Oregon Sidelights

Of course Pendleton should save its woolen mill. There is room there for it and need of it.

* *

All the granges of Lane county are going to hold a fair the latter part of this month at Springfield.

* *

A Sherman county man who has been experimenting with Kaffir corn will plant 80 acres of it next year.

* *

Astorian: In only one particular is the horse show at the fair grounds less than it was last year; there are no ponies of beer.

* *

Heppner Gazette: H. W. Fell brought to the Gazette this week 26 potatoes that weighed 31 pounds. The spuds were all solid and well formed.

* *

Burns Times-Herald: Race track gambling is a thing of the past in Harney county and the sooner it is realized that this is a fact the better for all concerned.

* *

Dodge correspondence of Estacada News: We don't know whether its the hydrophobia, the leprosy or the smallpox we have among us, but none of us died yet, so don't think it very serious.

* *

An Imnaha farmer tells the Joseph Herald that the fruit crop this year exceeded anything he has seen on the river for the past 23 years. He said "there are tons and tons of nice luscious peaches going to waste."

* *

Condon Times: We bought a ton of paper for the Times office this week and would request some of our delinquent subscribers to come in and help us pay for it. The shipment caused us to come through with 100 plunks.

* *

Waldport item in Toledo Leader: Fred Robnett trapped a large bear last week. It proved altogether too much for Fred to pack in and he had to call on his neighbors for assistance, which was cheerfully given. Mr. Bruin produced over 80 pounds of lard.

* *

"When the Pendleton-Walla Walla interurban line is built Wild Horse creek from here to Athena will become strewn with small farms and the land will become more than doubled in value," a Walla Walla real estate man tells the East Oregonian.

* *

Moro Observer: The O. man boasts that during a life time of 60 years in a printing office he never pied a case. The reason for this is that he learned his trade in America. The last typo here pied two cases in 30 days—his boast was that he learned his trade in Europe!

* *

With the hogs that the inland empire expects to ship Swinton in a year or two, comes alfalfa meal and sugar beet pulp which any farmer in Sherman county can produce on summer fallow, says the Moro Observer. A reliable fattening food, equal to corn, will make this section of Oregon the very richest portion of our great republic. If you can't see it you must be blind.

* *

The croakers that said local option would kill the town were way off their guess, says the Mitchell Sentinel. The people have to live, and will prosper just the same; if they can't trade in one line or article they will in another, so Mr. Croaker, shut up. Mitchell will live and be one of the most prosperous towns in eastern Oregon.

* *

Jasper correspondence of Eugene Register: John Jacoby had the misfortune to lose his bed while the Booth-Kelly company's camp mover was moving camp on the McKenzie by boat, the boat struck a log sending the bed overboard to be seen no more. About two weeks ago he lost a suitcase which contained a gold watch and a lot of clothes. If he has much more bad luck he will have to trot around a tree.

STORY OF THE TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON DEAL

By George L. Knapp in Denver News.

I have been listening to a handsome gentleman who, like the wise men, comes out of the east. I can't tell you his name—business conditions are quite unsettled enough already. But he has a finger-end and tongue-end knowledge of the intimate details of high finance that makes his conversation a joy, and I am going to report some of the things he tells on the chance that they may interest you. This isn't a verbatim report, understand; but I'm sure it gives the substance of that talk pretty fairly. Here it is:

"I consider J. Pierpont Morgan the greatest executive mind in the world, and I know it—as well that John Rockefeller can see farther into things than anyone else alive. And those two fellows work together, you know. They didn't for a while. Morgan got gay and tried to go it alone, and Henry Rogers called the turn and held the watch on him. Only man who ever did it, too. Well, they couldn't get along without Morgan and so after they'd made him know his place they took him back in, and he and the Standard Oil crowd run—well, they just about run the whole country. They knew there was trouble ahead, and they laid out how to work the thing so as to make money out of it.

* * * *

"When there's a panic, the one thing everybody wants is money—ready money. Morgan and his crowd fixed things so they'd have that money. They unloaded their securities and turned everything into cash. Then, acting through their banks, they put out the call loan money on inactive securities. That meant that the money of the western banks, supposed to be ready on demand, was tied up tight; and when the western banker telegraphed for his funds he couldn't get more than 5 or 10 per cent of them. See how it works? Well, when they got things in this shape they went to work to start the panic.

"They went after C. P. Morse, with his chain of banks, each one mortgaged to buy the next one, and they got him. He had to sell out his coal barges and everything and they must have made several million dollars on that deal alone. Then they went after Heinze, and they got him. And by that time things were panicky all over the country, and things were shaped just as the gang wanted them.

* * * *

"Now, I've got to go back a bit. The Standard Oil people and Morgan own the United States Steel corporation, the steel trust. The T. C. I.—Tennessee Coal & Iron company—was their only competitor. The T. C. I. made open hearth rails, the best in the market.

"The steel trust wouldn't make anything but Bessemer rails, and you can't lay a Bessemer rail full length; it is crystallized so as to be unsafe for at least two feet from each end. Well, Harriman tried to get the steel trust to make open hearth rails, and they wouldn't—there wasn't enough profit in it. So Harriman went to his friend, Oakley Thorne, one of the best bankers in New York, and got Thorne to buy the Georgia Central, the road that gives the T. C. I. people an outlet to the coast. Thorne bought it, and Harriman placed an order with the T. C. I. for 150,000 tons of rails.

"The steel trust people had kicked and roared, and tried to find out where this stock was held, but they couldn't locate it till the panic.

"Then Thorne was caught with the rest—Morgan was the only one in New York who had any ready money. Thorne went to Morgan for money and stated his case. Morgan wanted to know what security Thorne could offer, and Thorne had to trot out his Georgia Central and T. C. I. stock. And then Morgan said:

"'We've no money to loan, but we've money to buy—at our own price.'

"'What do you think of it for a cinch, eh?'

"'Pretty good,' I said. 'Go on.'

* * *

"Thorne had to have the money, and that was the only place he could get it, so what could he do? But they wouldn't buy the stock unless Roosevelt would let them put it in the trust and promise not to prosecute 'em.

"Judge Gary went down and got that promise—got it mighty quick. They threatened Roosevelt that they would plunge the whole country into a panic if he didn't give his consent. If he'd had the nerve to face 'em and publish the interview to the country, they wouldn't have dared do a thing; but Morgan says you can always bluff Roosevelt when you get him alone.

"They bluffed him that time, sure; and they took over the T. C. I. stock at 80. It had been selling on the market a little while before for 125. And the Morgan papers are trying to elect Taft. Maybe it wasn't all bluff that night. Maybe there was some bargain about it."

LANE ON THE S. P. SUIT

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Reviews History of the Case

From the Wall Street Journal.

Washington — Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane says to The Wall Street Journal, in regard to an important decision of the circuit court of California in the Southern Pacific suit:

"The history of this matter is very simple. The commission, after a full hearing, made an order reducing the rates on rough lumber from the Willamette valley in Oregon to San Francisco. The Southern Pacific company went into the United States circuit court of appeals asking an injunction against the putting into effect of the rate which we ordered. The court has refused to grant such an injunction, and in so doing has specifically upheld the constitutional power of the commission to make an order establishing rates under the Hepburn act and has declared it to be the law that a court of equity will not set aside an order of this commission establishing a rate, excepting where it can be alleged and proved that such an order is in contravention of the constitutional rights of the carrier.

"The theory of the court is, as I judge from the incomplete reports which I have seen, that the discretion vested in the commission as to what a reasonable rate should be, will not be interfered with by the courts, excepting where it can be clearly shown that the commission has acted arbitrarily or has in effect confiscated the property of the carrier. In other words, congress having reposed in this commission the power to determine what a reasonable rate shall be, the judgment of this commission is final in that regard, excepting as above limited.

"The courts will not set up their judgment as against that of an administrative body in which has been reposed the exercise of a legal discretion. This is not new law, it is the enunciation and application of a very well known and old established principle. One of the latest and clearest expressions of this doctrine is to be found in what is known as the Tift lumber case recently decided in favor of the commission by the supreme court of the United States, the opinion being written by Justice McKenna.

"The circuit court of appeals for the Ninth judicial circuit is composed of Judges Ross, Gilbert and Morrow, and is regarded as one of the most conservative of our federal courts. Unless this position were taken by the courts, it would be within the power of the railroad in every case to secure an injunction which would prevent the order of the commission going into effect, and thus by judicial act set at naught the power legally vested by the federal government in the interstate commerce commission. The effect of such decisions by the courts tends strongly to conservative action by the commission, because each member thereof is made conscious of the great responsibility which he bears."

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

The Trust Question.

Dairy, Or., Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—There isn't a Republican in the land who has not suffered from the extortions of the trust and who in his heart has not felt humiliated because his party has not done something, in all the years of its power, to overthrow them or compel their dissolution. But he must admit that during the past 12 years they have steadily grown in number and become more powerful and exacting upon the public, making the cost of living greater to the average man.

Instead of earnestly trying to eradicate the evil of trust domination, they have seen many of the leading men of their party justify the growth of the trust, as the legitimate result of economic evolution—something which had come to stay—taking the exact ground that the Socialists do. But the trust-owners know better. They know, and some of them are honest enough to say, that it is the tariff system which "permits, if it does not even invite," the formation of trusts. If Republicans are fair, they will admit that it is the trust evil which has caused the growth of Socialism in America; and it is no wild prophecy to predict that if the Republican party continues in power with its do-nothing policy in the matter, that element will continue to grow until it finally overthrows our system of government, and Republicans will be to blame for it.

It is a living, practical question of the day, and is up to honest Republicans to say: Is not the rule of the Democratic party, which presents a practical remedy for the trusts, preferable to socialism, with its entirely untried system? Read the Democratic platform, read what Mr. Bryan says in explanation of its provisions, and then form an honest opinion of the matter. The trust problem before the people is no child's play. It is a very serious question for every patriotic American to consider. You men, who have for years voted the Republican ticket without questioning what it means or stands for are now brought face to face with this question. Will you take the remedy offered by the Democracy and Mr. Bryan, the greatest constructive statesman of our time, or do you prefer the ultimate triumph of the Socialist theory?

Mr. Bryan's plan is plain and simple, easily understood and certain of success if it is adopted. It involves the putting of trust-made goods on the free list, the reduction of the tariff schedules in time to a revenue basis—the exact plan proposed by the Republicans of Iowa several years ago, and that certainly cannot be so very bad—and compels all corporations manufacturing as much as 25 per cent of their goods used in this country to take out a government license before they can sell outside of the state where they are incorporated, and prohibits their control of more than 50 per cent of their manufactured product, so that it will be impossible for them to dictate the price of the things they manufacture, and it further provides that they shall sell at the same prices everywhere—taking into account the difference in the cost of transportation.

This plan would destroy no legitimate business, and would promote competition, which would be certain to lessen prices to the consumer—and the trust evil would be a thing of the past. The plan is based on the declaration, "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable." You make no sacrifice of your duty as a citizen in voting to carry out this plan, especially in view of the fact that your party has no plan to offer that has not been tried and found wanting. Your party has tried in a weak way to control the trusts, but you know it has failed. It went so far as to put a man in the president's cabinet, but what has he done? Nothing, unless it was to enable the party managers more effectively to "fry the fat" out of the trusts for campaign funds. That's all.

The facts and figures he procured have been of no avail as a remedy for trust robbery. And the enormous profits of the trusts are yearly becoming more and more of a menace to free government. Their millions are piling up, until even now a few men are in control of every considerable corporation in the country, and it is notorious that they are in control of almost every line of business and in the legislation of congress. It is time for men to think that their duty to their country is superior to any claims that their party has over them. Don't you agree with me?

This question is one of the present, and not of the past. It will hardly satisfy your present sense of duty to say that because Mr. Cleveland did little or nothing against the trusts, therefore one party is no better than another. Mr. Cleveland was not Mr. Bryan, and in his time the trust evil was not so great as it is now, and he was not pledged to eradicate it, as Mr. Bryan is, and he had no plan of action against it, as Mr. Bryan has. Your party leaders are today largely under obligations to the trusts, and could not, if they would, overthrow them. Now is the time for you to become a patriot instead of a mere partisan.

C. W. SHERMAN.

James O'Neill's Birthday.

James O'Neill, the well known actor, was born in Ireland, October 14, 1849, and when a small lad was brought to the United States with his parents. His first appearance on the stage was at the old National theatre in Cincinnati in 1868, when he appeared in a small part in the performances of Edwin Forrest. For several years thereafter he played with stock companies in Baltimore, Cleveland and Chicago. In 1875, following a tour of California, he joined the Union Square stock company in New York and remained with that organization several seasons. Then came a period of three years with a stock company in San Francisco, in the course of which he appeared as the Savior in the only performance given in America of the Passion Play. A year or two later he appeared as Monte Cristo at Booth's theatre in New York and for nearly a score of years this play has continued to be the principal one of his repertory.

This Date in History.

1519—The Spaniards under Cortes entered the strong and populous city of Cholula.

1644—William Penn, the colonizer of Pennsylvania, born. Died July 30, 1718.

1712—George Glenville, author of the famous stamp act, born. Died November 13, 1770.

1842—Completion of the Croton waterworks celebrated in New York.

1863—Battle of Bristoe Station, Va.

1866—Twenty-five hundred houses destroyed by fire in the French quarter of Quebec.

1884—Republicans carried the state and congressional elections in Ohio.

1891—Phillips Brooks consecrated bishop of Massachusetts.

Serves as the Horrible Example.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Forker doesn't believe in a moral awakening. Still, unconsciously, he is a good deal of a reformer himself.

Estacada News: R. Fanton brought some fine field turnips and rutabagas into the editor and his family on Thursday. They certainly were fine.

The REALM FEMININE

Shall the Children Starve?

IT IS authoritatively stated that in the heart of the richest of the nations, in the very midst of a valley watered by one of the great rivers of the world, where fat harvests and droves of cattle and millions of gallons of milk are gathered, 10,000 little children have not enough to eat. That 5,000 of them go breakfastless to school every morning. This in the city of Chicago, in the Mississippi valley, in the United States of America.

Will it ever be true of Portland, in the valley of the Willamette, in our own fair state? And how do we know it will not?

There is always a cause underlying any such condition, or perhaps several causes more or less preventible. And without attempting to go back to the beginning of things and discover the origin of evil, that baffling question which has kept humanity guessing through all these centuries, there are the discoverable causes which work toward this end in our own city as elsewhere.

When little children go hungry it is because of irresponsible parentage or because one of the parents and probably the wage earner, is addicted to liquor and fills his own stomach with beer instead of putting bread into the stomachs of the children, or because some conditions of our social system make it impossible for a man who has once lost his grip to make a living even though he be willing to work.

And since all of these causes work together to produce misery and hunger, and therefore depravity and crime, they must be reckoned with as vital forces in any city.

We are not doing our whole duty in the matter of irresponsible parentage unless our young people are brought up to be morally clean and dependable, standing up to all the responsibilities that life puts upon them, unless, moreover, every boy and girl is taught some way of making a living so that the women shall not be easy victims to designing men, and boys shall not be idle cumberers of the ground, or reduced to helplessness with any change in economic conditions. All the agencies which work for the upbuilding of youth tend to lessen the poverty and misery of the world by so much.

The poverty that is caused by the use of intoxicants is one of the standing evils of the world, and only after long and patient work in the matter of making sentiment and bringing enlightenment, can the agencies which work toward the elimination of the liquor traffic see at last any result. It is one of the distinct steps in world progress that the prohibition sentiment is sweeping the country; that the railroads will not employ men who drink; that business men all over the country are enforcing the same stricture in offices and stores, wherever clear brains and responsible moral natures are demanded.

But both of these causes of poverty are distinctly traceable. You can put your finger on the spot and say, "this and no other is the beginning"; but in the manifold interwindings of life with life, where the responsibility is to be found in the social structure; when a man who is willing to work to support his family can not find work to do, we come to the most baffling and difficult of the problems that wrinkle the brows of thoughtful men and women.

Something wrong, but what and where?

Dr. Barrows has shown us that much is wrong with our penal institutions when a man can be shut up within dark, gloomy walls for months at a time, awaiting a chance of trial, while his family, deprived of his support during that time, become public charges.

And much is wrong when a city the size of Portland, a city which is planning to become larger and more beautiful, to build boulevards and provide parks, to seize upon its scenic surroundings and make them a feature in its upbuilding—when such a city has within its bounds crowds of penniless men, loafing on street corners and ready to accept public charity because the work that they could and would do, is not to be found.

Since this problem is always with us, why should not some means be devised of meeting it? We all remember the effort made by the associated charities to employ the unemployed last spring in the parks, but such efforts must of necessity be spasmodic and ineffective in reaching the heart of the problem.

Since every city has the same thing to meet, why should it not be made a standing part of the city's business to have work for willing workers when they need it? If our highways and boulevards are to be built, our streets paved, our harbors dredged, our watermains laid and systems enlarged, our parks improved, why not have a commission which should have this matter in charge and which would be able to give employment to needy men when they want the work? Even if they worked at half wages it would be preferable to starving or stealing. And if our school children of the near future are not to go hungry, all of these agencies, and more, must be set at work to prevent. We have long passed the stage in civic life where we can fall back upon the cowardly cry, "Am I my brother's keeper?" We know today, that the answer is in the affirmative and that we stand or fall together.

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Two Good Sauces.

BROWN mushroom sauce—Brown one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add one tablespoonful of flour and brown again; stir in one half of a cupful of brown stock or water and one half of a cupful of mushroom liquor, and when thick and smooth add one half of a cupful of canned mushrooms cut in pieces. Season to taste with salt and pepper, add one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, simmer for five minutes, add one tablespoonful of sherry and serve.

Allemande sauce—Place in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and one heaping tablespoonful of flour, and stir over the fire until the mixture begins to color. Add quickly one cupful of the stock in which the sweetbreads were cooked, and stir until it thickens. Season to taste, set over hot water and stir in the yolks of two eggs beaten with one tablespoonful of cream. As soon as it begins to thicken again take from the fire to reheating set the sauce over hot water and stir almost constantly, thinning with a little cream.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Fresh Pears.
Scrambled Eggs. Potato Cakes.
Raised Biscuit With Honey. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Sheep's Tongues With Tomato Sauce.
Stewed Corn. Fried Apples.
Boiled Rice.
Graham Crackers. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Oyster Soup.
Scallop of Veal and Tomato.
Macaroni and Cheese. Celery.
Cauliflower Salad With Mayonnaise.
Huckleberry Pie. Black Coffee.

Veal and tomato scallop—Cut veal left from yesterday into small pieces. Don't mince or run it through the meat chopper. It spoils the flavor to mince it. Butter a casserole and put in the bottom a layer of veal dice then a layer of peeled and sliced tomatoes; scatter over these a teaspoonful of sweet green pepper that has been seeded and scalded to make it mild. Season with pepper, salt, onion juice and sugar. Cover with fine crumbs. Now a second layer of veal dice, and so on until the dish is full. Dot each layer with butter. Add half a cupful of gravy left from the roast or stock from the soup kettle, cover closely and cook an hour. Then uncover and brown quickly.

This Date in History.

1519—The Spaniards under Cortes entered the strong and populous city of Cholula.

1644—William Penn, the colonizer of Pennsylvania, born. Died July 30, 1718.

1712—George Glenville, author of the famous stamp act, born. Died November 13, 1770.

1842—Completion of the Croton waterworks celebrated in New York.

1863—Battle of Bristoe Station, Va.

1866—Twenty-five hundred houses destroyed by fire in the French quarter of Quebec.

1884—Republicans carried the state and congressional elections in Ohio.

1891—Phillips Brooks consecrated bishop of Massachusetts.