

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

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So long as one does not despair, so long as one does not look upon life bitterly, things work out fairly well in the end .- George Moore.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CAM-PAIGN

IKE all his official acts, the policy of Governor Chamberlain with respect to the presidential campaign, abounds in high civic ideal. For the same reasons that he declined to make political addresses in Oregon four years ago, he declines the invitation of the Democratic state central committee to be a speaker in the present Declaring himself a Democrat, he holds that the executive office, whether state or nation, is not the personal asset of the incumbent, but that, belonging as it enterprise of a part. He says of state or nation, there should be administration that is so absolutely above and beyond the partisan spirit that public affairs in their finality may be executed impartially, and with reference only to the public in-

part of the governing law. In the finality, the direction of public af- lege, there is an hour of military diana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and the ends of one part of the people against the rest, is so sound that no doctrine abounding more with fidelity to all has been or can be enunpelling in its truth. It is a philosophy that President Roosevelt should long ago have adopted; for spared the recent spectacle of the presidential office trailed in the mire and flith of dirty politics, with the chief magistrate in the ring in the ignominious role of chief slugger. Compared with this shameful distortion of the presidential office, the most exalted office in the world, the dignified policy of the governor of Oregon is an example in civic duty that the people of the state, regardless of party alignments, will contemplate with deep appreciation.

PEACEFUL PREPARATION FOR WAR

the first of the first or the f

WHY HIDE FROM THE VOTERS THE SOURCE OF CAMPAIGN CON-TRIBUTIONS?

HE country knows now the amount and sources of the Bryan campaign fund. It does not know the amount nor the sources of the Taft fund. It will not know the amount and sources of the latter until after election, if at all.

What is it that causes this vital information to be withheld? f made public, would the facts be damaging to the candidacy of Mr. aft-damaging to the extent that it might endanger his election? If such were not the case, what possible objection could there be to taking the public into full confidence? Obviously, there is something in the character, amounts and sources of Mr. Taft's campaign fund that Mr. Taft and his managers are unwilling to have the public know before the voting is done. What is it?

By the past, the present may be judged. We know that in 1904, at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, Harriman raised a slush fund of \$260,000 in New York. We know that it was spent in fund of \$260,000 in New York. We know that it was spent in Beyan none. Baby klasting by candidates seems to be going out of fashion. tale letter of his that got into print Mr. Harriman said so. He says it changed 50,000 votes and made a difference of 100,000 in the

We know that Harriman contributed \$50,000 to the sum, and know that he did not do it for his health. He says he contributed that sum, and the letter of Mr. Roosevelt to him says: "Before I write my message to congress, I want you to come down and talk

We know that Archbold, the man who paid Foraker \$50,000 not yet decided whether to run for for killing legislation that Standard Oil did not want, contributed governor again, but many wish him to do so. He won't have Chamberlain to run against next time. We know that Archbold, the man who paid Foraker \$50,000 tributed similar amounts-\$30,000 in all. We know that the whole of the \$260,000 came from the pirates of Wall street, that it was steady campaigner who never gets raised in an hour or two, and that Cortelyou took it and used it to what a circuit rider of the old three change the result in New York state.

Bryan is the only leng-distinct who never gets the steady campaigner who never gets the change the result in New York state.

But what is worst of all in this infamous transaction, we know that the money of life insurance policy-holders-a fiduciary fund that ought, by all that is honorable in life, to have been held sacred and inviolable—was contributed by dishonest insurance officials to president, is to some extent a public this slush fund, and we further know that Harriman says the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, "must have been aware of it."

We know from the Hughes investigation that more than \$125, 000 of the money of life insurance policy-holders was thus spent by dishonest officials in making up such funds for changing the result of the election in 1904. We know from the insurance investigations that George W. Perkins of the J. P. Morgan bank of New York turned over to the Cortelyou committee a check for \$50,000 for campaign uses, and that for the act he narrowly escaped conviction in the courts. We know from the news dispatches, printed in every newspaper in the United States at the time, that J. P. Morgan, the partner of Mr. Perkins, went to the White House at Washington and there secured from the President of the United States permission for the United States Steel corporation, of which Mr. Morgan is the head, to absorb the Tennessee Coal & Iron com-Washington and there secured from the President of the United pany, the last remaining competitor of the billion-dollar corporation, and that thereby the last vestige of competition in the iron does to the whole people, it should and steel business of this country was wiped out and a monopoly not be used to further the partisan of it given to the Morgan-Perkins crowd.

All these unspeakable things, and much more, we know, bethat somewhere in the organized cause they are of record and confessed. Knowing them, no matfabric of the government, whether ter what our party affiliations or prejudices may be, are we not compelled to seriously question why, in the face of an overwhelmng public demand for it, Mr. Taft and his campaign managers refuse to inform the public of where, from whom and in what amounts their campaign contributions are derived? If these contributions are legitimate, if they do not come from those who expect favors from the government in return, why not make every-The governor's view is sound, thing public? Are men who are conducting elections on the square so sound that it ought to be made a afraid to take the people into their confidence?

fairs is unsafe when the selfish ends drill every day throughout the four Ohio. Yet a good many observers of partisanship are obtruded. In his years required for graduation, with who are perhaps as well qualified as in La Grande, says the Observer. acts, as well as in his latest utter- young soldiers who, like the states are doubtful. The president ance, Governor Chamberlain has one just appointed to the reg- may turn out to be a good prophet, consistently adhered to this policy, ular army, are capable not only but it might not be wise to bet all and in it has set an example in pa- of drilling recruits for a great you have that he is right, triotic duty that should commend army, but of going into the itself to executives in every state field and assuming the responsibiland in the nation. His announce- ities of command. Nearly 800 young dress, stated an important fact ment that the weighty prestige of men are now in daily training at the clearly and concisely in the followthe executive office should-not serve Oregon college, where a constant ing words: augmentation of a splendid reserve | The great work of the next few years force in case of hostilities is going "in the battle of the people against the best soldiers in the world, because clated. It is lofty in its conception, a good education gives them well patriotic in its utterance and com- trained minds and lofty impulses in against graft, greed and lawlessness patriotism.

then the country would have been highly skilled in organization, and ever was in the legislature of Missouri in case our country should be driven to the desperate alternative of anarbitrament at arms.

MR. BALLINGER'S BAD BREAK sent them instead of the people,

HE bank guarantee question is THE presence of a reserve force one of the issues by the press, by support of Taft. I notice that you of trained men, ready for in- all the campaign speakers of prom- publish at least five of the former stant service in case of hostil- inence, and by the people generally, character to one of the latter. Do Itles, is made apparent as a Can Mr. Ballinger's belated declara- you think this fair play?" To this part of the war resources of this tion make it not an issue? And the World simply replied: country, in the appointment this why is he trying at this late day to print them as they come." This

Governor Folk, in a recent ad-

on. They are the material for the enemies of the people will be upon the field of the senate of the United States. There is no place in all this world where there is more to be done for the people than there. While there are, no doubt. They are a trained citizen soldiery, many good men in the senate, there is highly disciplined in self restraint, undoubtedly more rottenness there than a military asset of enormous value or even in the assembly of St. Louis At least half a dozen senators have been exposed during the last year or two. Instead of being senators of the people, too many of them have been subsidized by special interests to repre-

The New York World publishes not properly an issue in the na- daily a batch of letters from all tional campaign, says ex-Com- sorts and conditions of men as to missioner of the General Land their choice for president, and one Office Ballinger of Seattle. This is of them, in a recent issue, coma little curious. One platform de- plained as follows: "I must as a clares for the guaranty of bank de- supporter of the Republican nomposits, the other does not. One can- ince take exception to the undue didate advocates, it the other argues prominence given to letters in supagainst it. It has been treated as port of Bryan as against those in "We

Small Change

Oregon has gone wet again, all right The horses are beauties, but not all Only tenderfeet are afraid of Oregonain-and they not long.

A beautiful horse on parade acts as if it had a great deal of vanity.

Young Turkey and Old Turkey both be all right on Thanksgiving if fat enough.

Now, don't you slow towns wish had more well-paved streets? If you will before spring.

There are unmistakably a lot of Bryan Republicans all over Oregon; how many only the election will reveal.

Let everybody resolve to have good times, talk good times and help to make good times, whoever is slected.

If King Richard III could have had the pick of these horses at the show, his kingdom in exchange for one might

not have seemed such a bad swap. Evidently what King Peter of Servia needs to do wish that crown prince son of his is to take him out in the wood-shed and larrup him with a barrel

Dr. James Withycombe says he

Bryan is the only leng-distance and

A newspaper or public speaker that prophesies and threatens disaster to the country, if the people shall choose to elect one man rather than another as

and one orator. "Bryan has abandoned everything he formerly advocated," say another organ and another orator. They need a school of harmony in misrepre

"If all the voters of Umatilla county had heard Senator Gearin's speech, says the independent East Oregonian "Bryan would carry this county by an overwhelming majority." Maybe he will carry it, anyway: but this is a neat compliment to Mr. Gearin.

Citizen Parker, who admits belonging to the "Kentucky Klick." on being asked by an inquiring citizen what that or-ganization was, at once replied that it with excommunication for treason. A Clackamas county man, who, in

dition to his name, signs himself "Late Republican," writes to The Jour nal to suggest that it keep standing at the head of its editorial columns the following familiar lines of Goldsmith: "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a

where wealth accumulates and men de-

A breath can make them, as a breath has made; But a bold peasantry, their country's When once destroyed, can never be sup-plied."

Oregon Sidelights

A large increase of pupils has shown up in the Albany schools.

An alfalfa meal mill is also needed Klamath county produces the finest

kind of cavalry horses for the army, . . Five people from Waynesville, Ohio, arrived in one day in Eugene to live.

A famous old pear tree near Harrisburg yielded only 14 bushels this year. Too dry to dig potatoes last week; this week too wet. Farmers must have some troubles.

Salem runs two normal schools without state aid, says the Capital Journal. Yes, and there are a lot of others. The Eugene Guard has been moving

into fine new premises of its own, and is prepared to grow faster than ever.

A stranger at Elgin was bound over for stealing one apple, and kept in confinement 40 days, until the grand jury met. Jackrabbits, heretofore numerous in

eastern Oregon, but rare in western Oregon, are becoming quite numerous and a pest in parts of the Willamette valley. . . .

Rogue River valley pears for the current season have been sold in the New York market for as much as \$2.73 per half box; and the demand for them is

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Guaranteoing Bank Deposits.

Portland, Or., Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mr. Taft and the Republican press are eclaring Mr. Bryan's scheme for the guarantee of bank deposits is unacound—would in time prove a failure and cause collapse of our financial system. As though to settle the matter once for all, they inquire: "Would it be right to tax a bank in Portland to raise a fund with which to pay the depositors of a defunct bank in La Grande or Oklahoma City, over which the Portland bank had no control, was not represented on the directorate and had no voice in the management?

They argue you might as well guarantee the payments of grocery bills, dry goods bills, etc.

But let us analyse the proposition. Are not dry goods bills and grocery bills already guaranteed to a certain extent? Is it not common knowledge that every merchant, manufacturer, wholesgiers and retailor who sells goods of any kind on credit, has and expects to have a certain percentage of losses, which percentage is added to the cost of doing business and is paid for by the solvent debtors? The merchant in Portland who buys in Chicago or New York helps pay for the losses sustain in Oklahoma or Ohio, though he never heard of those failed firms and had no voice in their management. Who pays the losses which well managed, conservative banks themselves sustain from bad loans? Is not the rate of interest charged to a customer intended to cover the element of risk involved? Thus, sound, well-managed banks to distribute the risk, invest a part of their funds in government bonds at 2 per cent, railroad bonds at 1 to 5 per cent.

It is thus clear that every conservative business man who does any credit business knows he must expect a certain baper at 6 to 8 per cent.

It is thus clear that every conservative business knows he must expect a certain baper at 6 to 8 per cent.

It is thus clear that every conservative business of this country is done on credits there will be losses, and in taking proper precautions to keep his losses at the minimum,

What a howl would be raised! Yet, as long as it is all in one bill, distributed throughout all the items, there is not a murmur of complaint.

The proponents of the guarantee plan assert that the tax on deposits would be very slight to start with, and would diminish, as bankers became thoroughly conversant with and adhered to the strict rules which would be required by the new banking law. This new banking law would be worked out by the conservative bankers themselves in their earnest endeavor to keep failures at the minimum, so as to keep the deposit tax as low as possible. In making the banking laws is where the Portland bank will have a say in the management, and in seeing that the law is enforced will be represented on the directorate of the bank in La Grande or Oklahoma.

law is enforced will be replaced the directorate of the bank in La Grande or Oklahoma.

In addition to the tax on deposits to cover the losses in failed banks there should also be a tax imposed to apprehend and prosecute to the limit every bankwrecker, embezzier and bad check artist. This with frequent and complete examination of all banks, especially those inviting suspicion by offering unusual inducements, would discourage all wildcatters.

The failure of a sawings bank in New York or Massachusetts is exceedingly rare, because in those states the law regulating savings banks designate very largely how their funds shall be invested. Frequent and careful examinations compel compliance with the law, and when the law is complied with law, and when the law is complied with there are no failures. We might have there are no failures. We might have the injunction is sued by the court, that the person so charged shall have a right to have the question of whether he did disobey the order or violate the injunction determined at a trial by a jury of his peers, but he same as he has when charged with the violation of any other law.

The Soul's Immortality.

The Soul's Immortality.

The Soul's Immortality of the Editor of The Journal—You declare your paper is a "paper of the people"; I am one of the people, take, pay for and read your paper. Can I have a little space to analyze Sir Oliver Lodge's argument on the immortality of the soul, published in the Sunday edition, October 11?

He is declared to be a great scientist, beginning the first of the soul, published in the Sunday edition, October 11?

He is declared to be a great scientist, beginning the first of the soul, published in the Sunday edition, october 11?

He is declared to be a great scientist, beginning the first of the soul, published in the Sunday edition, october 11? there are no failures. We missing there are no failures. We missing the such a law in Oregon today had not certain Portland bankers, now busted, figured so prominently in shaping legislation at the last session of our state conservative banks.

government guarantee of the small banks will offset the prestige of their large capital and surplus and they will lose business to the small banks.

Let us examine into this feature by dividing commercial or checking accounts under three bands. dividing commercial or checking ac-

dividing commercian counts under three heads:
First. Accounts under \$100, most of which use a bank for convenience in paying bills and are of no value even to a wildcat bank. The big bank would be glad to get rid of such accounts.

Second. Accounts which keep a minimum balance of from \$100 to \$1,000, most of which at times are borrowers.

Assuming that every sane man has a most of which at times are borrowers. Assuming that every sane man has a reason for every act, this class of customers will go to the banks that can give them the best service. The bank that is a member of the clearing house has a large line of deposits so it can at all times make reasonable leans to its customers and can give free collections on many points, will naturally get the preference.

Third. Accounts which keep a minimum balance of over \$1,000. This class of commercial accounts being at certain times borrowers will be driven

Merrill is now headquarters for all kinds of duck shooting, says the Record. Tule lake is literally alive with the feathered game, and every day hunters are bringing in large quantities of them.

Waldport's progress has been greatly hindered this summer by the lack of lumber for building purposes. A number of people came in this year with the intention of building cottages, but were unable to get lumber to do so.

Mayor Rodgers of Salem wants no saiary strached to the office. Mayor Wise of Astoria will not have the office again without a salery sufficient to pay incidental expenses attached to the office. Both good men, too.

McMinnville is having a most successful year in the building line, says the News Reporter. Already some 67

draw all money out of hiding and keep it out as it has done in Oklahoma, and depositors knowing their money is safe will never start runs and cause panios such as happened a year ago. Business uninfluenced by possible violent contraction of the money supply from hoarding will be placed on a more solid footing and the sudden closing of factories for lack of payrells will be avoided.

Aside from the untold suffering entailed the loss in wages has already amounted to more than 15 times the net losses in all commercial and bank failures since the panic started last October, and would have paid the proposed deposit tax for more than 30 years.

F. S. MYERS.

Open Letter to Judge Thompson

Open Letter to Judge Thompson.

Portland, Oct. 14.—Han, W. H. Thompson, care Hom. C. N. McArthur, secretary Republican state central committee, city—My Dear Slr: On last evening, notwithstanding the very inclement weather which was apparently sufficient to deter many zealous Republicans from attending your meeting held at the Armory in this city, I, a Democrat, went out to hear your address, I was prompted to this, partly because I desired to pay a personal tribute to you, as an old time southerner, and a distinguished citizen and lawyer of an adjoining state, but chiefly by a desire to hear you discuss what is commonly called the 'injunction plank' in the Democratic platform, having heard that this would be your principal topic. Instead, however, of hearing an orderly, logical argument, in opposition to the "injunction plank" as no would

Democratic platform, having heard that this would be your principal topic. Instead, however, of hearing an orderly, logical argument, in opposition to the "injunction plank," as one would expect to hear from so distinguished a source, I sat and saw and hoard you construct, to your own liking, a "man of straw," which you subsequently mercilessly dissected, demolished and made to appear very ridiculous.

You told your audience, in substance, "that Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party are seeking to deprive the courts of the power, of issuing injunctions." You said, "that if the policy of Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party were in effect, before any court could issue an injunction, the party to be enjoined would have to be given notice, and that he would be entitled to call a jury to determine whether or not the writshould be issued, and in the meantime all kinds of irreparable damages might be done." This is what I understood you to say. Before addressing you this latter I have made inquiry of a number of my Republican friends all of whom understood you in the same way. Now I will not assume that you wilfully misstated the position of Mr. Bryan or of the Democratic party on this question, neither do I like to assume that you are not correctly informed as to the position of the Democratic party and its candidate on this question; but one is compelled by force of your statement to believe that either one or the other of these assumptions is true.

If the first, then this communication will be in vain. I prefer, however, to give you the benefit of the doubt in this matter, and to assume that you have come into the state of Oregon to present to the people of this state your side of the case, and to base your argument upon the correct position of the position of the Pemocratic party, as enunciated in its mational platform, on the question, viz.: that the powers of all the courts of the

position of Mr. Bryan and of the Democratic party, as enunciated in its national platform, on the question, viz.: that the powers of all the courts of the United States to issue injunctions shall remain the same as they now are and always have been, but when a person is charged with indirect contempt of court, for disobeying an order of the court, or for violating an injunction issued by the court, that the person so charged shall have a right to have the question of whether he did disobey the order or violate the injunction deter-

there are no failures. We might have such a law in Oregon today had not certain Portland bankers, now busted, figured so prominently in shaping legislation at the last session of our state legislature. The conservative banks were mum, while the wreckers were busy, but the conservatives sweat blood later when the wildcatters failed.

A law regulating savings banks similar to the laws in New York and Massachusetts will place our savings banks.

The chief objections to the guarantee plan are not from savings banks, but from commercial banks, which fear the government guarantee of the small banks will offset the prestige of their large capital and surplus and they will lose business to the small banks.

strike your body, if you are not dead or paralyzed, you are conscious of it; you feel it. You think it. It is a thought. It is the reflection of a brain, a physical body. The reflection is not a physical body. The reflection is not a physical body, it cannot be hurt. It cannot be seen, it cannot exist; it is lost, gone forever, unless held in tradition or print. Now take it and put it into a receiver that it cannot escape. When condensed what have you? Nothing. In the case of the charcoal you have it in entirety, only changed in form, a physical body. In the case of the soul you have no matter, nothing tangible, nothing responsible, only a reflection of a physical body; the body was responsible, but it is dead, dissolved, divided up and passed to its different elements that composed it.

JAMES STOUT.

Samuel T. Dutton's Birthday.

The REALM. FEMININE

Learning to Talk.

CHEERING sign of progress is that the university extension series of lectures of the London university this fall conof America have long been conscious of the defects of our cousins over the seas in this regard, just as they have been extremely conscious of our short

comings, but we did not know they were But really, a course in good talking. in voice production, in enunciation, in easy delivery of ideas, and of pleasan inflection is not a bad idea, is it?

Surely there is no better guide to refined, gentle, systematic nature than a voice that is pleasant to listen to. Not rasping, not gutteral, not squeaky, not harsh, not tense, not slovenly. And yet how many people whom you know talk so well that their conversational tone is restful and agreeable?

It seems that this course is to b given by a medical specialist, an expert in the physical causes which govern tone production, and in the methods of obtaining good results through proper control of the vocal organs. The lec-turer in an interview is quoted as say-

turer in an interview is quoted as saying:

With the advance of civilization talking has become worse and worse. Fow persons talk properly, and never was there such need for voice production as at present. Three things are calefly responsible for bad, talking—the strain and rush of modern existence, lack of proper control of the muscles behind the upper lip, and tight clothing—particularly corsets and high collars. Slovenliness, bad articulation and the cilipping of words are some of the the clipping of words are some of the most obvious faults in modern talking."

You see, it is British modern talking that he was speaking of. If he were preparing to lecture to Americans on our faults he would have included a na-

our faults he would have included a na-sal, rasping tone, undue hasts and com-plete indifference as to whether we speak understandingly or not.

It takes an Englishman to deliver himself in a muffled bass voice of such an inquiry as "Awf pawst height, ye sal, me bloomin' word?" When an American rasps: "D yu say it's haaf paast eight? F'r heav'n's sake!" And paast eight? F'r heavn's sake!" And which of them speaks real English?

A Little Luncheon.

TERE is a simple menu which may he prepared at home and served by one maid, besides the cook, if necessary, although an extra pair of clever hands in the pantry is much ap-preciated.

With it iced tea may be served, if the

weather is propitious; if not, hot choco-late appeals to all girls, especially if made with vanilla bean and served with whipped cream; PALATABLE MENU. Cantaloupe haived and served in crushed ice. Clear clam bouillon (hot or cold).

Whipped cream in bowl passed to each guest.
Eggs a la Cafe Martin.
Hot biscults or hot buttered toast.

Stuffed eggplant, Baker rica,
Tomato and wainut pickle salad.

(A wainut put in each hollowed tomato.)
Cracker's toasted with cheese.
Orange baskets filled with blocks of orange, lemon and wine jelly and decorated with sprays of clematis over the handles.
Candy. Coffee

Candy. Coffee. Fruit.
Eggs a la Martin, named after the
famous restaurant in New York, is a
very good luncheon or supper dish and
easy of accomplishment.
Poach the desired number of eggs

(one to each person) in muffin rings; allow to get cold in the rings, then pour over them into the rings a strong chicken or beef stock and put on ice to

Cut rounds of bolled ham the size of the muffin rings, and when the eggs are jelled remove from the rings, and placing an egg on each round of ham, decorate across each with a narrow strip of either red or green pepper laid crosswise. Place in a bed of each plate.
Baked rice is a great standby, too, but

the rice must be perfectly boiled to insure its success.

In the bottom of a baking dish put eight or ten bits of butter, then a layer of well-bolled rice, next a layer of butter, and so alternating rice and butter till the last layer is butter; then put in the oven and watch till the top rice is crisp and golden brown, when it must

be served hot.
The coffee may be served in the dining-room or in the drawing-room after-ward, when little groups form for more intimate talk.

Unless cards are to be played, it is not necessary to provide after-luncheon amusements for your guests.

說 號 號 . Gloves for Housework. HE woman who has at least a part

of her housework to do, and who also wishes to have her hands look neat and well cared for, does not think it too much trouble to put on a pair of canton flannel gloves for her housework. If she is dusting, arranging the books, cleaning the pantry shelves, scrubbing the refrigerator, cutting the flowers for the table, or sweeping, she draws on these loose gloves with gaunt-