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This campaign; shall the trusts continue to rule, or shall the people rule? This rises gigantic above and beyond all other issues; all others are involved and included in it.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN PROTECTION

GOOD illustration of the comparative benefit of tariff protection to the organized, combined capitalists on one hand, and to their employes, workmen, and to the other, is afforded by the last annual report of the steel trust, a very highly protected concern, and now, through President Roosevelt's agreement not to prosecute, almost an absolute monopoly.

Last year the sales of the steel trust's products amounted to \$767,014,767. The net profits (as acknowledged by itself) were \$177,201,561. The salaries and wages paid out were \$160,825,822.

The investors received a net profit of about 11 per cent on the investment as capitalized, but as this capitalization is known to be at least three times the actual investment, they made a profit of 33 per cent, and the holders of most of the stock are a very small group of men.

The steel trust's report shows that its employes number 210,180. Dividing the total paid out in salaries and wages by this, we find that the average wage for a year was \$765. And when we take into account a large number of fancy salaries, it is evident that most employes did not receive this much, that the average is under \$700, perhaps not over \$600.

Yet Mr. Taft, and all the list of spouters in his behalf, are going about telling how the workmen are protected by this glorious old "principle" of the tariff. It is the greatest system of robbery of the people ever invented on earth. It doesn't protect the workmen to the extent of a dime.

PRODUCTS AROUND BEND

THE harvest in the region of which Bend is the central point has been a very satisfactory one, says the Bulletin of that town. A few years ago all that region was regarded as practically a desert, the grass being about gone.

What has been grown on this desert? asks the Bulletin. "It would be easier to answer the question: 'What has not been grown?' And it mentions wheat, barley, oats, timothy, clover, vetch and alfalfa; some fields of grain as high as 50 bushels an acre, one field of oats yielding \$2 bushels an acre, with \$4 bushels of barley an acre on unirrigated land; and alfalfa and clover yielding two and a half and three tons an acre at one cutting.

All this is but a beginning up there. What has been done on hundreds of acres can be done on thousands in Central Oregon; and with a few more years of dry farming, on hundreds of thousands of acres. The

transformation of these lands from desert into grain fields and meadows and truck fields will mean thousands of new homes, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth annually of new products. These will give business to the new railroads, and in a few years large portions of that hitherto desert or at best grazing country will be changed into active, industrious, prosperous farming communities.

AN ESTIMATE OF WORKINGMEN.

"HOW FAR," asks the morning paper, "will the workingmen of the cities be carried away by appeals to their resentment against the position in which they find themselves, and in which in fact they have placed themselves?" And it further remarks that these voters only care for a weekly wage in cities to spend it "in excitement and hilarity."

No discrimination is made. All workingmen in large cities are thus characterized. If they are poor, out of work, hungry; it is wholly their own fault. It serves them right, too, for if they work they only spend their wages in "hilarity."

The men who are at the head of the protected trusts and great corporations also indulge in some "hilarity," we have read, but of course this is all right. The party in power, through its laws, gives these few men hundreds of millions that the workmen earn, and the workmen, if steadily employed, can scarcely pay for a sufficient amount of actual necessities sold at extortionate prices; verily they should restrain themselves from all "hilarity."

The morning paper is partly right, however, when it says the workmen have placed themselves in the position in which they find themselves, for most of them have been voting for years for the party that has been robbing them, along with the rest of the common people, in order to feed to gluttonous fatness the trusts and protected interests. But the workmen seem to have "taken a tumble" this year.

Mr. Taft said in a speech Monday that the real issue was the record of the Republican party for the past 12 years. This is a correct, fair statement, and should tend to silence those organs that can talk about nothing but the free silver movement, the Democratic platform of 1884, and the Virginia resolutions of 1798. If the record of the Republican party for the past 12 years is satisfactory, vote for Taft; if not, vote for Bryan. This is the test proposed by Mr. Taft himself.

President Roosevelt's allusion to the supreme court, in case of Bryan's election, was not a happy remark. It is generally supposed that if Mr. Taft is elected Mr. Root will be appointed a justice, or chief justice, of the supreme court. Mr. Root is a very able man. He is considered the ablest trust lawyer in the United States. His practice for many years has been principally as an attorney for the trusts. He believes in the trusts. Do the people want such men on the supreme court?

Senator La Follette is speaking a little—a very little, for him—for Taft, but manifestly his heart is not in his work in this direction. He admits that Bryan is right in his attitude on all leading issues; and that La Follette has contempt for the Republican platform there is no doubt. He prefers to continue to stay with the Republican party, but nobody supposes he would give any aid, Bryan's election.

The news is joyfully flashed from Klamath that one lone Democrat in all Oregon has stood up in meeting and declared himself for Taft. Though his name is not given, the news is accepted as true on the basis that nothing is impossible, and that there ought to be at least some recompense for all these thousands of old-line Republicans who are deserting Taft.

President Roosevelt charges Mr. Bryan with an intention to "pack" the supreme court with judges favorable to workingmen. This is a wholly gratuitous insult and slander, but even if there were any foundation for it, the people might prefer a court so "packed" to one "packed" in the interest of the trusts, which, since all the trusts are supporting Taft, is at least as probable as the other event.

Small Change

Buy Oregon made goods. Patronize home industries. Nobody seems to notice Tom Watson. Senator Fulton imagines that he will be re-elected!

The Republican organs can't see last year or last winter and spring at all. The Oregonian says, in effect, that workingmen in cities deserve to starve. Hurry up and increase the duty on wool, the price is going down horribly.

The army of 800,000 federal office holders are depended on to pull Taft through. The president has time to write a few more letters, but they won't change any votes. We wish the Italian title and the West Virginia money would hurry up and marry.

Now the fat is being made to sizzle out of the trusts. But only a small percentage of it. Abruzzi is having nearly as hard a time getting the millionaires as in finding the North Pole. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer heads an editorial, "Taft's Clear Tariff Views." Clear as Willamette valley mud.

We begin to think that New York will go for Bryan; Shortweight, Trust-buster Jimmy Sherman is still campaigning here. Observe that about all the campaign-ers for Taft are "the best orator in the state." But this was the day before he spoke there, not the day after.

Colonel Tucker being about to die, his wife considerably refrains from active persecution of him, but gives warning that she will resume operations if he should unfortunately get better. Only last spring the New York Mercantile association declared in favor of the Democrats, and the members of that association are not regarded as demagogues or cranks.

The Corvallis Times, speaking of Judge McGinn's speech there, says he "passed up the issues of the day and spent his time in eulogizing Taft." McGinn is too smart to discuss "the issues of today." In Utica, his home town, where he is an ice trust, the Republican candidate for vice-president is known as "Shortweight Jim." He has been elected to shortweight the American people for many years.

It was only a little panic, just a tiny toy panic, merely an infantile funny panic, says Taft and the rest of the Republican party. The idea of the people's intelligence those fellows must have! Throughout the rural districts the mind and temper of the people show little or no change from former times—Oregon. Evidently this writer has been out in the country lately—or else he won't tell the truth.

Pendleton East Oregonian: Not one hand clapping, not one approving murmur last evening when he finished his attack upon the Democratic plan of guaranty of bank deposits. Revolution is no substitute for evolution. The socialist proposes to ride the wave of evolution; he is an evolutionist in the sense that the word is used by those who benefit by the laws of a belated phase of evolution make it a necessity, he does not mind a revolutionary change of an out-of-date social structure.

The Dallas Herald states it has been reopened employing 21 men. Three deer were killed within a few miles of Albany within two days. The grain storage in Harney county will be much increased next year. "Less than 100 people at the McGinn meeting," says the Albany Democrat. Impassable roads due to the protracted rains are directly responsible for closing the Aramogans sugar factory this morning to await the arrival of beets from the fields. The roads are in such a state that it is impossible to transport the beets from the fields to the factory bins and last night the supply ran out. La Grande Observer. More Bull good roads.

A VITAL ISSUE FOR WORKINGMEN

From the Buffalo Republic. This campaign—the great battle which will establish the supremacy of property over men, or of men over property—will be fought in the campaign, there have been many things to indicate that fewer men than formerly simply because they have been in the habit of voting that way, and that many thousands of men now see that the issue is of much greater importance than the temporary success or defeat of any political party.

One issue involved in this campaign is more vital than any issue in any other campaign. This is the question of the election of the great emancipator, Lincoln, the death-knell of slavery sounded. The institution which sanctioned the slave system of one race by another collapsed because liberty-loving citizens of all parties helped to drag it to the ground.

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Why Bill Felt Easy

By W. M. M. in the Commoner. Last fall when all my work was done I thought I'd take some well earned fun. Just thought I'd spend a week a visitin' my friend Bill Peck. With whom I ustar fight an' play—

Bo down I went, as free from care As anybody anywhere. "How's tricks, ol' man," says Bill T. me. "O, bully Bill, I'm up in G." "An' then I told him of my success That I had earned through storm and stress.

Some years later fat an' some more I got lank in th' bank; An' now I guess as how I will. "Quit workin' hard," say I T. Bill. "I got night about 'bout 3 o'clock I that a mighty sudden shock— A message from my wife that said: "Our bank is broke!" an' home I sped.

In less than one short half a day I saw my savings slide away. The bank was broke—tween me an' you. T' date I ain't got nary soul. "This fall Bill came t' visit me An' found me workin' hard, b'gree! But he went 'visitin' aroun' An' spent some leisure time in town. Says Bill T. me: "In that there wreck It seems you got it in th' neck."

"Correct," says I, "you've stated Right where th' chicken got th' ax." That night Bill read his bank had closed, An' I jus' nacherly supposed. He'd hike f'r home a feelin' blue, Jus' like I had—an' so would you. But Bill he laughed an' said: "I guess That ain't a-goin' to make distress."

"But all your money, Bill!" I said. "Guaranteed," said Bill, "let's go t' bed."

A Practical Argument. From the Pendleton East Oregonian (Ind.). From La Grande comes a powerful argument in favor of the Democratic plank calling for a national law providing for the guaranteeing of bank deposits.

Because of the Scriber bank failure many people find their savings jeopardized and business in La Grande is more or less interrupted. Had the Farmers and Traders bank been operating under the deposit guaranty system there would be none of the loss because without guaranty there has been no occasion for closing the bank because the deposits would have been secured and the people would have made no run. Being safe from bank failures, the cash reserve the bank could provide would be without drawing upon the guaranty fund.

Guaranteeing bank deposits is simply applying the principle of insurance to banking. The only difference being that the cost of insurance would be much lower than for other risks. A stock of goods without insurance, nor will farmers and woodworkers store their products in a building without guaranty against loss from fire. Even growing grain crops are insured.

Why should bank deposits be unprotected? Why should people have to depend upon the personal honesty of bankers for the safety of their money? The average man knows without guaranty whether or not a banker is honest or whether or not he is following safe banking practices. Objection has been raised to the deposit guaranty plan because it will cost something. But it has been shown the cost will be infinitesimal, small that it is scarcely to be considered. Depositors will gladly pay the cost if necessary for the protection of their money.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Takes Issue With Dr. Dyott. Portland, Or., Oct. 21.—To the Editor of the Journal—Dr. Dyott's talk on Socialism, as reported in last night's issue of the Journal, is a masterpiece of Italian critic who started out by emphatically praising a tragedy and then proceeded to bring in such a long string of "but" clauses that the tragedy, the loudly praised masterpiece had become a failure. What a pity Dr. Dyott could not have written a more descriptive information a correct statement of facts as to the real situation in the world. He would have avoided the statement that socialism led to communism. Socialism stands for social production and individual consumption. Communism is communism both in production and consumption. How communism leads to anarchy, as Dr. Dyott says, is not clear. I always thought that anarchy resulted from extreme individualism. How the out and dried life of the communistic convention leads to lawless anarchy, I do not understand.

Did Not Dare Discuss It. La Grande, Or., Oct. 21.—To the Editor of the Journal—You may be interested to know about the Republican meeting which was held here last evening. Hon. T. J. Cleaton of Portland was the speaker of the evening, and when he finished his speech he was given an actual count, 87 men, and nearly all of them were Democrats. The rest being Republicans. Mr. Cleaton's speech ended 21 more came in, making in all 68 who heard the speaker.

It was a very interesting evening. Mr. Cleaton mentioned the planks of the Democratic platform and when he came to the bank guarantee plank he passed over it by saying, "I am not sure that you give us the explanation of that plank as I have not had time to give it a thorough explanation. But I do know that it is not all wrong; tried. In its place the Republican party offers the postal savings bank."

Had he failed to even mention the plank it might have passed unnoticed. But he did mention it, and he said he knew that he dared not speak about it, but of course, was true. It was present and the Republican leaders were present and the evening observer comes out this evening without even mentioning that T. J. Cleaton spoke here last night. You may give us the explanation of that plank as I have not had time to give it a thorough explanation. But I do know that it is not all wrong; tried. In its place the Republican party offers the postal savings bank."

Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Salem, Or., Oct. 21.—To the Editor of the Journal—The Oregonian reports to its "Democratic friend and brother" that it does not and has not predicted Bryan's election. It has only told how it would predict if it were predicting. "Can't a chump see the difference?"

James S. Sherman's Birthday. James Schoolcraft Sherman, Republican vice-president of the United States, was born in Vermont, October 24, 1855. He graduated from Hamilton college in 1877 and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1880 he was made secretary of the Republican committee of his county and in 1881 he was chosen mayor of Utica by the largest majority ever given a mayoralty candidate in that city up to that time. In 1886 he was elected as congressman. He was re-elected in 1887 and defeated, and again was an unsuccessful candidate in 1890. Two years later he was elected as congressman to represent his district until the present year, when he declined re-election. He was elected as congressman on the Republican ticket with Mr. Taft. Mr. Sherman was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892, and chairman of the New York Republican state convention in 1890 and again in 1890.

This Date in History. 1529—Lady Jane Seymour died. 1601—Tycho Brahe, the great astronomer, died. 1684—John Hascock chooses first governor of Massachusetts under the new constitution. 1797—James Henry Craig appointed governor of Canada. 1821—Elias Boudinot, first president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, died. 1852—Daniel Webster died. 1854—Field, Mass. Born in Salisbury, N. H., January 12, 1752. 1848—Narcissus Discoveries made in Monroe county, Michigan. 1897—Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain born. 1905—President Roosevelt visited Birmingham, Ala.

The Biggest thing before Salem and Marion county, just now, is the building of the smelter in the Sandbar district. The one that is being built is to be a smelter. The biggest thing before Salem and Marion county, just now, is the building of the smelter in the Sandbar district. The one that is being built is to be a smelter.

Salome in Plunkville. From the Kansas City Journal. "The town council is a little worried to learn that the Salome & Co. have booked for the city house. "Oh, I cut out the objectionable features." "That's just it. We was afraid you would."

Still the demand for the best in goods exceeds the supply.