

WERE RULERS CAN BE THING BUT DESPOTS ROOSEVELT'S 50 CREWELLY YEARS

Venezuelans, Governed Immemorably by Tyrants, Would Cast Out as a Weakling Anyone Who Under-took the Square Deal.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.) Washington, Oct. 27.—A gentleman of Caracas, well bred, well read and well read, in discussing the Taft and Bryan campaign with an American guest at the club Concordia, in the Venezuelan capital, asked:

"But don't you think, after all, that Roosevelt will proclaim himself dictator before either Taft or Bryan can seize the White House?"

And another educated man, discussing the same subject, asked:

"Bryan once set as many as \$5,000,000 votes, didn't he?"

"Twice," was the affirmative reply. "Then why doesn't he organize his followers, with the Nebraska, the Kansas, and march to Washington, like Castro came to Caracas?"

"These gentlemen were utterly unable to understand that the American political battles to an absolute end on the morning of the first Monday in November after the first Monday in November."

It has been said that a people always gets the government as it deserves. In a broad sense this is true, and in a measure it applies to Venezuela. From the days when the council of the Indies in Spain, under warrant of God from the Vatican, ruled with iron hand the countries of Spanish South America, the people of Venezuela have not known that there was a possible distinction between government and despotism.

Quite Accustomed to Despotism. Cry out as some of them have against Guzman Blanco in his day, Crespo in his day, or Castro in his day, not one of them doubts that president has the right to be a despot. Not one of them supports a revolutionary leader but he expects his leader to be a despot if he reaches the supreme office.

If it were not for the fact that these people have looked upon all government as absolute for four centuries of their history, there could be no rational explanation of this fifteenth century survival called Castro. Their historical memory encompasses 400 years of the tyranny of Spain and 100 years of the tyranny of their own petty chiefs.

They have no tradition of a Rummage where the barons extracted from an unwilling king the great charter of liberty which still guarantees a measure of freedom to all the Anglo-Saxon peoples. They have no memory of an Oliver Cromwell, who enforced for all time the principle that governors may govern but that the people must tax themselves. They have no coteries of liberators like Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, who established a constitutional government based on the inviolable will of the majority.

When Cipriano Castro, constitutional president of the republic, he calls himself, and yet Castro is a despot. The prefix "constitutional" is a sentimental reflection of the Revolution in North America. There are six statues of "liberators" galore in every Venezuelan city. There is great talk of liberty in the government, but the very things which these things Castro is an absolute despot. With one or two exceptions, every president of Venezuela who has preceded him has been a despot, has ruled by permission and under the direction of a despotic "boss."

Bolívar Himself a Tyrant. The Venezuelans' greatest hero is Bolívar, who was himself a tyrant. Their second greatest hero is Miranda, who died in a Spanish prison into which he was cruelly betrayed by his liberator, Simon Bolívar. The heroes of their history are men of blood and cruelty. Venezuela has magnificent statues to George Washington as the author of American liberty, but it cannot understand his repudiation of the power of despotism, his refusal to accept a third term of office.

Their constitution is almost an exact copy of that of the United States. The division of federal and state powers is the same, and the same written guarantees of personal liberty are therein enshrined. Yet there has never been a president of Venezuela who has paid any attention to the constitution. That fact in itself might mean so much, but it is wonderfully significant that the Venezuelan complaints against the acts of these despots is based upon the particular incident in which the usurped power is used, never upon the principle that the very assumption of power is contrary to the constitution.

Bolívar Predicted Chaos. Simon Bolívar understood something of this when, in 1859, only a month before his death, he made this prophecy: "America is ungovernable. Those who have served the revolution have plowed the sea. The only thing that can be done in America is to create. These countries will infallibly fall into the hands of the unbridled masses—in other words, almost imperceptibly, of all colors and races, devoured by every form of crime and distinguished by ferocity. European heritages will not even begin to conquer them. If it were possible for any part of the world to go back to primitive chaos, or to be the last period of America."

In another book on Spanish America (Bolívar always used the word America as meaning Latin-America) published two years before his death, the great liberator said:

"There is no good faith in America, neither among men nor nations. Treaties are papers, constitutions are books, elections are combats, liberty is anarchy and life is a torment. These statements came from the man who had set Spanish-America free from the yoke of Spain, and who, in the last days in a miserable mountain hut—a fugitive from the governments he had established. Proud monuments now do

honor to his memory. The house in which he was born in Caracas is a national shrine. The republic of Bolívar is named for him. The standard of value in the Venezuelan money system is the "bolivar." There is far more sentimental homage paid to his memory than to that of Washington in the United States.

Magna Charta and the Inquisition. But for all this latter-day homage, witness the contrast between his death and that of Washington, his farewell address and that of Washington, his rule as chief magistrate and that of Washington. In that contrast there is the difference between Venezuela and the United States. But the difference did not begin with Washington and Bolívar. It began in the era when King John was granting the Magna Charta in England and the Spanish Inquisition was racking heretics in Spain. It continued through the times when Spanish conquistadores were chaining South American Indians in lots of ten to do the work of beasts, while there was an English grant of local self-government to the colony of Jamestown. The difference still exists. If it is hard for the Venezuelans to understand why the people of Venezuela tolerate Castro, or rather why they tolerate the system of despotism which he, for the moment represents, it is equally difficult for the Venezuelans to understand why the political leaders of the United States tolerate certain things.

Dares Do Nothing but Dictator. This difference in conception of the character of government is fundamental. It is self-perpetuating, as well. In the United States a president would not dare to attempt to make himself a dictator because he knows very well that his power would not last a day, and that he would be lucky if he escaped sudden and terrible personal punishment. In Venezuela the condition is absolutely reversed. No president dares to do less than a dictator, for if he does he will be overthrown at once. President Andrade, who preceded Castro and who now lives quietly in Caracas, was one of the few presidents of Venezuela who was actually elected according to the method prescribed by the constitution. He started in to give Venezuela a constitutional government.

He refused to grant a request for an unconstitutionally favorable deal to Cipriano Castro, late a senator from an Andean state. The result was that this man Castro got together an army of 70 men and marched on the capital. His army grew as he went along, and he came into Caracas and overthrew the constitutional government, the milk-and-water concern, the place law above men, and principles above personalities. Andrade could not rule because he was not a dictator.

Where Righteousness is Despicable. Not only do the people of Venezuela wholly lack the ideal of free government which the United States strives to give up but they are wholly deprived of the thousands of material benefits which Americans accept as a matter of course. The right of trial by jury, of free speech and of integrity of property and of liberty of political and religious conscience, are accepted by every American without his thinking of them. In Venezuela, where they were obtained, the Venezuelans have none of these rights, although they are guaranteed to him by a paper constitution.

The Venezuelans have not the right of free speech and a free press. If he is too free in his criticism of the powers that be, he is packed off to prison without a trial or without any legal formalities. That is bad enough, but worse still is the fact that he would look upon a president who did tolerate free speech and a free press as nothing more than a fool. He expects the ruling power to be despotic because it has the power to be.

Judge Castro by His People. Of course there are men in Venezuela, many of them, who would like to see this condition changed. There are men here who have traveled abroad and who know the value of personal liberty. There are men here who are sincere patriots who would strive to institute a government of laws, not of men. But as far as the Venezuelans are concerned—they can't understand why Roosevelt is willing to leave the White House until he is driven out by Bryan's Nebraska soldiers.

It is necessary to keep in mind this attitude of the Venezuelan people toward government when one is studying the character of President Castro. He cannot be judged by the standards that prevail in the United States, any more than he could conform to them if he wished to do so, which he most emphatically does not. It is the system of despotism which is crushing Venezuela.

John D. Long 70 Years Old. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Boston, Mass., Oct. 27.—Many congratulations were received by John D. Long at his home in Hingham today on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. Mr. Long was secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President McKinley from 1897 to 1899, and to his service in the cabinet he had been governor of Massachusetts and a representative in congress.

LOST MINER'S BODY FOUND IN ICE CASE. (United Press Leased Wire.) Seattle, Wash., Oct. 27.—The body of Herman Sund in King Bay, Alaska, was found after its removal from a pall of ice and dirt in which it was entombed for nearly a year, according to dispatches received today. The body was recovered by a party of men who were on their way to the outside and it was not until the body was found that the fact of the search was made for him. After two attempts the searchers discovered the body encased and preserved in frozen sand and ice.

The owner of a nearby shaft had been using the cold front as a storage place for his provisions, oblivious of the proximity of Sund's remains. It is believed that Sund committed suicide.

AGONIZING RIDE OF MAN MORTALLY HURT. (United Press Leased Wire.) Roslyn, Wash., Oct. 27.—While hunting in the mountains Sunday afternoon William Adam, son of County Commissioner Adam, was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of his companion's rifle. Adam was riding ahead and the companion's horse became frightened, causing the discharge of the rifle. The bullet entered the right side, going through the body and coming out under his left shoulder. Adam lived eight hours, riding 15 miles on horseback and five miles in a vehicle before reaching the emergency hospital here.

\$23,000 LOSS IN COTTAGE GROVE FIRE. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—Fire broke out last night about 1:15 in the large store of Garman, Hemenway & Co. The entire store was in a mass of flames before the hose company arrived. The loss will approximate \$23,000. About 115,000 worth of insurance

His Public Career From 23 to His Fiftieth Birthday, Today.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt was 50 years old today. He was the recipient of many congratulations, but passed the day very much according to the routine which marks his every-day life. The progress of Mr. Taft's campaign for the presidency seemed to occupy more of his attention than his birthday and was the chief topic of conversation with the many callers whom he received during the day.

Twenty-eight strenuous birthdays have passed over Roosevelt's head since he left Harvard with his diploma in 1880. His 23d birthday, the first after his graduation from college, was spent in the study of law. He was traveling to recover from the effects of hard study. Upon returning home he plunged at once into the management of municipal politics, and his 23d birthday found him campaigning for election to the New York general assembly.

At 24 Mr. Roosevelt was known all over the country as a power in the Albany halls of legislation. At 25 he was competing with the legislature and had added to his fame through his strenuous work as head of the legislative committee in Massachusetts. He was also a member of the New York municipal administration.

Mr. Roosevelt's 26th birthday found him on the stump speaking in behalf of the Republican national ticket. The previous summer, as chairman of the New York delegation, he had secured the nomination of Mr. Blaine, but when Mr. Blaine became the choice of the convention, Mr. Roosevelt fell to the line and worked for the party's candidate's success.

Qualifying as Rough Rider. Mr. Roosevelt passed his 27th birthday on his ranch in the Bad Lands, cultivating the acquaintance of ranchmen, rustlers, and cow punchers, who subsequently were to form the nucleus of his regiment. He was again in the turmoil of New York city politics. Henry George was candidate for mayor, Abram S. Hewitt was the nominee of the Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt was put in the field by the Republicans. Mr. Hewitt won.

During his 29th and 30th years Mr. Roosevelt was engaged chiefly in literary work and in writing his history. During this period of his career he passed many months in hunting the grizzly bears and other fierce wild animals of the western mountains.

His 31st birthday found him a member of the United States civil service commission, to which he had been appointed by President Harrison. President Cleveland retained him in office and he continued to work until 1895.

At 37 Mr. Roosevelt was president of the New York board of police commissioners. Within a month after taking hold of this office he became one of the best-hated and best-liked men in New York. He overhauled the police department and effected a complete police blackball of saloonkeepers. This work kept him busy for two years.

Governor and Vice-President. At 39 Mr. Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the navy. His birthday, following his strenuous campaign in the war with Spain, found him a candidate on the Republican ticket for governor of New York. He was successful in the election and his 41st birthday found him installed in the executive chair of Albany. He was on the eve of his election to the vice-presidency of the United States.

His 42nd birthday he passed by the White House, having succeeded to the presidency the previous month through the death of Mr. McKinley. The question of Cuban reciprocity and the Schley controversy were occupying his attention.

Fighting the Trusts. His 44th birthday was his second in the White House. Temporarily beaten on Cuban reciprocity he had laid it aside and he would look upon his fight against the trusts. He had just won his first great victory, the settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

His 45th birthday found him awaiting the result of the coup in Central America, the establishment of the Panama republic, and in preparing for an extra session of congress which he had called to consider Cuban reciprocity.

His 46th birthday he spent in the White House near the close of a presidential campaign which was to elect him to the greatest majority in history.

His 47th birthday was spent aboard the battleship West Virginia, returning from a southern trip.

Awaiting Verdict on Taft. His 48th birthday was spent in the White House preparing his general attack all along the line on the trusts by means of the department of justice.

His 49th birthday found him laying the plans for the nomination of William H. Taft, his secretary of war, as the Republican candidate for president.

His 50th birthday he spent in the White House finding the president confident of the election of Mr. Taft as his successor and giving his spare time to preparing for his African hunt.

Today is also the anniversary of the president's first marriage with Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt, now Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. The president's second marriage, to Edith Kermit, took place on December 2, 1886, and five children, four of them boys, have resulted from the union. The president was born in New York, and was the son of Theodore Roosevelt Sr., collector of the port of New York. He is of old Dutch stock, his ancestors emigrating from Zealand, Holland, to New Netherlands in 1649.

TO CONCLUDE BENGAL HEARING IN NORTH. (United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The transcript of testimony in the investigation of the charges brought against Farrar and Hamilton of the seagoing tugs Kayak and Hattie Gage was forwarded to Alaska today by the local United States inspectors. The hearing will be concluded in the north before the United States inspectors of the district in which the Star of Bengal was abandoned to her fate. "Common sense would tell a master."

How to Cure the Drink Habit. We are honestly desirous of curing all who are addicted to drink, and if you are interested in any one needing Orzine we invite you to write for our correspondence is confidential and our replies are sent in plain sealed envelopes. Orzine No. 1 is the secret treatment and cure of men and women. It is a voluntary treatment, \$1 per box. Orzine is sold on an absolute guarantee to cure or money back. It is sold by The Orzine Company, Washington, D. C. The leading druggists endorse Orzine. Sold by Woodward, Clarke & Co., distributors.

TEA. Sell as your customer likes to buy. That's how to do business, in tea or anything else.

ST. SCHLITZ'S BEER. Buy as your customer likes to buy. That's how to do business, in beer or anything else.

declared Inspector Bolles during the hearing here "who had seen rocks on the starboard side of his steamer that such territory was dangerous, and that if a ship were left by herself, as the Star of Bengal was, she would go ashore. The officers of the Kayak must have known that when they left the ship, knowing that the big vessel had no anchorage. The evidence in this hearing tends to bring about this conclusion."

MRS. WHITE DOESN'T LIKE LINCOLN J. Boston, Oct. 27.—Lincoln Steffens, referred to so ungraciously by the dele-

gates of the W. C. T. U., as a splash in the middle of reform, is wondering what he has done to incur the slights of the liquor fighters of Boston. A lengthy resolution, containing the annual message of Mrs. R. M. White, president of the organization in Massachusetts, was adopted yesterday containing the following reference to the magazine writer: "It is only his work that amounts to nothing. He has caused a great deal of noise and talk but, as we see it, he has accomplished nothing. He will be dead and forgotten long before the reforms that he takes such great interest in are even taken seriously by the people to whom he is preaching."

Knabe pianos, the Wiley B. Allen Co.

ARTHUR C. ORTON WEDS MISS KATHLEEN YOUNG

Politics do not play a leading part in weddings in this land of the free, but last night politics played a striking minor part in the marriage of Arthur C. Orton and Miss Kathleen Young, who were quietly wedded at the bride's home by Rev. Paul Rader. Mr. Orton is a representative-silent who was chosen to the legislature as a State Senator No. 1 Republican. He is also editor of the "Winged-M. Chat," the official organ of the Malmouth Amateur Athletic club. Mrs. Orton is the

daughter of John C. Young, private secretary to United States Senator Jonathan Bourne.

There will therefore be no controversy between father-in-law and son-in-law on the famous Statement No. 1, which has broken up lifelong friendships in the heated discussion of its merits and demerits.

A Healthy Family. "Our whole family has enjoyed good health since we began using Dr. King's New Life Pills, three years ago," says L. A. Bartlett of Rural Route 1, Guilford, Maine. They cleanse and tone the system in a gentle way that does you good. 25c at all druggists.

ENORMOUS SPECIAL PURCHASE SALE. We have secured, from one of the foremost clothing producers in the country, exactly 930 Men's Suits, Cravenettes and Overcoats, at a figure that enables us to cut 40 to 50 per cent under current prices. An opportunity no careful buying man can afford to miss. We confidently assert THAT SUCH EXTENSIVE REDUCTIONS HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN MADE by any other firm in Portland, on goods of similar character.

200 Men's Suits, Overcoats, Cravenettes	300 Men's Suits, Overcoats, Cravenettes	430 Men's Suits, Overcoats, Cravenettes
Worth \$10.00 to \$12.00 at	Worth \$12.50 to \$15.00 at	Made to Retail at \$16.50 and \$18.00 at
\$5.85	\$6.85	\$8.85

These garments were bought by us at a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent below their true value. That's why we can offer them to you below their regular selling price.

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THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1908-9

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The year 1908, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, will be appropriately marked in *The Century*, which magazine has been the vehicle since its foundation for the publication of the most important Lincoln material. Unpublished documents from Lincoln's own pen and from that of one of his private secretaries are coming, and splendid Lincoln portraits. Read "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Fifty Years After," by Frederick Trevor Hill, in the November *Century*, fully illustrated.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Is the subject of an article soon to appear recording a recent conversation with him, in which he talked freely on current topics.

PADEREWSKI

has given an interesting interview to *The Century*. See November *Century*.

HELEN KELLER

is writing for *The Century*. Don't miss her article, "My Dreams," in the November *Century*.

ROBERT HICHENS

author of "The Garden of Allah," is writing for *The Century*. See his charming article on "Old Cairo," with six full-page pictures by Thomson Oakley, in the November *Century*.

THOMPSON SETON

whose famous "Biography of a Grizzly" was written for *The Century*, will contribute a charming and sympathetic serial story of a fox.

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY

is now for sale everywhere. It begins the new volume—begins the use of a new and beautiful font of type—revives the use of the cover which for many years was associated with *THE CENTURY*.

THIS SHOWS THE COVER

The November number is the number for you to begin with if you are not already taking it.

FOR FORTY YEARS

*THE CENTURY* has been the leader among American magazines. There are others, but there are none "just as good." It is a force in the community. There is an uplift in it—an optimistic, cheerful view of life—nothing of the muck-raker. You see it in the homes of people who really know what is best.

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IN 1908-9 GROVER CLEVELAND

—the real Grover Cleveland will be described in *The Century* in 1909 by the man who knew him best.

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

greatest of modern sculptors, who died recently, left an autobiography—a free article, of documents—rich in anecdotes and descriptions. *The Century* will print it, beginning in December.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

is writing for *The Century*. Read his remarkable article on the Tariff and learn what he knows about tariffs.

ALICE HEGAN RICE

who wrote "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," will contribute a brilliant serial novel to *The Century*. Pathos and humor are exquisitely blended in this new story, "Mr. Opp."

Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL

will contribute short stories, and so will Thomas Nelson Page, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Edith Wharton, Jack London, "Francis Little," Ruth McInerney Stuart, Edna Ferber, Owen Johnson, David Gray, Lucia Chamberlain, L. Frank Tooker, Maurice F. Egan, and many others.

THE ART

is the best in any magazine. Beautiful reproductions in full color of some of the most exquisite paintings of living American artists are coming in 1909—each worth framing. Joseph Pennell and Edwin de Munné are among the famous artists who are working for *The Century*. The Christmas number will be a great art issue.

November Begins a Great Volume Beautiful Colored Pictures in Every Number

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best of the world's affairs.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Nature of Syrup.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and obtainable by all leading druggists.

\$23,000 LOSS IN COTTAGE GROVE FIRE. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—Fire broke out last night about 1:15 in the large store of Garman, Hemenway & Co. The entire store was in a mass of flames before the hose company arrived. The loss will approximate \$23,000. About 115,000 worth of insurance