# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL


## THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Take rather than give the tone of the company you are in.—Chesterfield.

### LET US HELP ONE ANOTHER, RIGHT AT HOME

OREGON PEOPLE owe one another the neighborly obligation of mutual aid, support, business patronage, practical encouragement. Patriotism, civic loyalty, like charity, "begins at home."

One dollar given to help a suffering family, woman or child, in your home city, in your ward, in your precinct, is worth $50 sent off to India or Africa. You can know what that dollar does; you can see results. Besides, your first duty is to your neighbor, literally.

The rule holds true in business. The dollar you spend with a home manufacturer, farmer, or merchant procures you just as much as the dollar sent away, and it does more; it helps that neighbor to succeed, to expand, to invest more capital, to employ more labor, to buy more goods, and thus to help you in turn.

Oregon people have failed to appreciate and act upon this important principle as much as they should. If every citizen of Oregon would as far as possible buy only Oregon products, of whatever kind, we would soon see a better market for everything produced from the soil, more and larger manufactories, larger business for our merchants, a far greater demand for labor, and thousands of new homes of prosperous laboring people of all kinds—in a word, greatly increased development and prosperity on all hands.

Why not make this a rule of life in Oregon—to buy only Oregon products, to patronize exclusively Oregon industries, to help in every way your business neighbor? The benefits of such a policy and practice would not accrue to any class, or to a few, but to all; they would pass all around the circle, helping everybody.

This is an old subject; The Journal has often discussed it; but it hopes that repeated arguments and appeals will not pass entirely unheeded, will not be altogether in vain. Help one another; and the nearer home, always, the better.

### ORIENTAL TRAFFIC VIA PACIFIC PORTS

THE transcontinental railroads have in compliance with law filed with the interstate commerce commission tariffs, or schedules of rates, effective yesterday, November 1, that apply their domestic rates from interior points to the Pacific coast as their proportions of the through rates via these roads on trans-Pacific shipments. It is asserted by the railroad officials, and by the Railroad Age Gazette, that these compulsory schedules, filed in advance, and that cannot be changed without 30 days' notice, will make the through rates so high that henceforth little or no trans-Pacific business will be carried to Pacific coast ports by these railroads. It is claimed that the subsidized Japanese steamship lines will get all the business to the exclusion of lines maintained by or in connection with these transcontinental railroads.

This is an important matter to Portland, and to other Pacific ports. We can never tell exactly how much truth or merit there is in railroad representations, unless enlightened by extraneous evidence. But there seems to be ground in this instance for the railroad men's complaint. That the transcontinental railroads are going entirely and permanently out of trans-Pacific business on this account we do not believe; there appears to be an element of "bluff" in it; yet the case should be carefully investigated and reported on by the commission. For this work Commissioner Lane is especially well qualified.

The Canadian Pacific, the Railroad Age Gazette says, will publish rates to the Orient only 70 or 75 per cent of its domestic rates to the coast; the C. M. & St. P. will make concurring or even lower rates.

Domestic rates to Pacific coast points are low, because subject to potential water competition, and rates to the Orient via the transcontinental railroads and the Pacific ocean must meet approximately the rates made to and from New York via the Suez canal. Prior to the passage of the Hepburn law the through rates on Oriental traffic were often even less than the domestic rates to this coast, thus enabling the railroads to operate steamship lines in connection, the profit being mainly on the long water carriage across the Pacific. Now, under this law, and the required publication of land rates, the business is declining, and the railroads say must be given up entirely.

Without agreeing off-hand to all the representations of the railroad people, it seems certain that there is a good deal of truth in them, and that there should be such a modification of the Hepburn law, or such a different construction of it, as would allow the railroads to make as low rates to the Orient via Pacific ports as they please. We certainly have nothing to lose, and may have much to gain by such a change.

### ELECTRIC RAILROADS

THE history of the electric road is the history of progress. Wherever these lines go, density of population goes with them. They are city builders, town builders, and community builders. They are an artery over which traffic seems to flow more swiftly and rural population seems brought into closer touch with the heart of industry and commerce. The pulse beat of business in the commercial center, the electric lines seem to tick off more actively to the rural community or the distant town. The consequence is that settlement along these lines follows swiftly in the wake of the engineers and construction gangs of electric roads.

The trend of civilization is distinctively towards convenience and facility of movement and transportation. The modern homeseeker wants a location where he can feel the heart throb of the commercial mart, and buys a farm where the electric line, with its celerity of movements makes it possible. There follows a subdivision of farms into smaller areas with a consequent increase in products, population, and state prosperity. This has been the record wherever such lines have been built, with the result that the east is fast becoming a net work with every community pierced and threaded by electric lines. These roads are to be an instrumentality for the expansion and densification of Oregon, a fact that makes gratifying the announcement that the Oregon electric is to expend $600,000 in extensions of its Willamette valley lines next year. It is the more gratifying for the reason that the company's new investments of the same kind in the state have proven profitable enough to induce the new outlay.

### LET THE WORKINGMEN VOTE

THE suggestion of county clerk Fields that employers of considerable numbers of workingmen give them a half holiday or at least let them off at 3 o'clock, tomorrow, so that they will have time to vote, is one that should be accepted and adopted. As has been stated in The Journal, the population of many precincts has greatly increased since they were formed, so that the number of voters in several of them runs from 300 up to over 600. And in most cases these precincts are largely inhabited by workingmen who have to travel a considerable distance from their places of labor to the polling places. If these men are kept at work till 6 or even 5 o'clock, a large proportion of them will not be able to vote. This would be doing them a great injustice, for they as much as any other voters should be assured of an opportunity to cast their ballots as they see fit. The Journal therefore earnestly hopes and urges that all employers will adopt Mr. Fields' suggestion, and give their employes ample time to cast their ballots.

## THE HAND THAT HOLDS THE NATION'S HEART

TO WHAT point in the social and economic life of the nation does the corrupting influence of Standard Oil penetrate? New tell-tale letters read Saturday night in New York are amazing in their disclosures. Daily newspapers were shown to be subsidized. So was a farm magazine with a wide circulation. So were public speakers. So was a college professor. The list of hessianized tools is so long that it is amazing that the pulpit was not included.

Worst of all, a letter from a congressman of the United States proposed to Archbold that a literary bureau be established for the purpose of manufacturing sentiment favorable to Standard Oil. When to this is added the confessed fact that this gigantic strangler of enterprise owns governors of states, owns attorney-generals, owns judges of courts, owns congressmen, owns United States senators, and owns bodily the man who sits on a throne and controls every act of the United States senate, what an appalling situation is presented! Does the king of oil with his satellites actually hold the heart of the nation in the hollow of his hand and control its pulsations according to his own will?

Remembering all this confessed ownership and control of vital institutions in our public life, what does it mean when the king of this corrupting incubus comes out in an appeal, pleading for the defeat of Bryan? For what do Rockefeller and his satellites spend millions of dollars in order to control public officials in the highest places, and for control of newspapers and other means of agencies of public sentiment? For what does he desire the defeat of Mr. Bryan?

Is not Standard Oil's desire for the defeat of Bryan the exact reason why every citizen who loves the republic and hopes to restore it from the clutches of King Rockefeller should desire Mr. Bryan's election?

### "EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE"

IN A SPEECH the other day, Mr. Taft said: "I sometimes think that we fail to appreciate what governing means. It does not mean oratory. It does not mean the power of debate. It does not mean the advancement of plausible theories, but it means the power of efficient performance."

Very well. Now what kind of "efficient performance?" "Efficient performance" for whom? For the trusts? For predatory plutocrats? For Standard Oil? For Harriman, Morgan, Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Cromwell?

Mr. Taft was careful to avoid the rock in his road—that "efficient performance" was for these not for the masses of people. Not a word now about "swollen fortunes" or "malefactors of great wealth." They are all, to the very last one, for Taft.

They, also, are very much in favor of the "efficient performance" of the Republican party during the past 12 years—even 40 years.

It was no credit to Mr. Taft to praise the Republicanism of Pennsylvania, as he did Saturday. Judged either as to motives of action or results, the Republicanism of Pennsylvania is not something, on the whole, that a great, broad-minded or conscientious statesman can reasonably point to with pride. It is the Republicanism of the highest possible tariff, of the trusts, of Quay and Penrose, of a notoriously stuffed and otherwise corrupted ballot, of governors and judges ruled by Standard Oil, of an $11,000,000 graft in building a capitol, and of everything evil in political life.

Of course the Rockefellers are for Mr. Taft. The pretense that they were not has been the rawest campaign dodge ever worked in this country. It amounted to nothing, for nobody believed it. Standard Oil as a matter of course stands with all the other trusts and monopolies, and none of the rest even pretend to be for Bryan.

There will be many disappointed and some disgruntled people tomorrow night or Wednesday morning, but most of them will soon get over it.

That Standard Oil and the other trusts are supporting Bryan is about the most senseless campaign canard ever invented.

The central point is about this: must the people give up, absolutely, entirely and perpetually to the trusts?

Put a little less sugar in it; the sugar trust must be protected and Taft must be elected.

Taft expects many sweet votes in consideration of his defense of the robber sugar trust.

The argument is over; tomorrow the people will render their verdict.

Vote early, and as conscience and judgment dictate.

Estimates of chairmen are seldom safe to bet on.

### Albert R. Ledoux's Birthday.

Albert Reid Ledoux, a noted mining engineer and metallurgist and a former president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, was born November 2, 1852, in Newport, Ky. After graduating from the Columbia School of Mines he studied for several years at Berlin and at the University of Gottingen. In 1876 he returned to the United States and became state chemist and member of the state board of health of North Carolina. Since 1880 he has been engaged in practice as a consulting engineer and metallurgist and has figured as an expert in many noted cases in chemistry and engineering. For two years he was employed in an advisory capacity by the New York electrical subway commission.

### Is It a Death-Bed Repentance?

From the Public.

Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt are displaying at this late hour in the presidential campaign, a lively interest in organized labor. It is somewhat in the nature of 'death-bed repentance," as religious revivalists would say. Very difficult is the present solicitude of these anxious gentlemen for organized labor—very, very different; oh, so different—from their coldness and unconcern when the Republican national convention at Chicago, which President Roosevelt controlled and Mr. Taft therefore carried, backed up Mr. Van Cleave in telling the representatives of organized labor to "go to Denver where they belonged."

## Small Change

Vote, somehow.

• •

Try to vote for the people.

• •

The main issue is: People vs. Trusts.

• •

Last day and evening for "rallies."

• •

Somewhat of a change would do good.

• •

Should starving men be allowed to vote?

• •

After tomorrow let us have peace and prosperity.

• •

Let's look and work for the best whoever are elected.

• •

A party chairman seems to think that he is a hired deceiver.

• •

Mr. Taft has entirely surrendered to the predatory protected interests.

• •

Of course canny Andy Carnegie is for Taft; look at his billion.

• •

It is nearly all over, but the shouting, at least back east.

• •

The Standard Oil crowd for Bryan—wouldn't that jar you?

• •

Only a king, emperor or dictator can dictate to you how you must vote.

• •

If you could have registered, and didn't, go off in the woods.

• •

When you buy anything, ask if it was made in Oregon; take nothing else.

• •

"The melancholy days have come," but no days need be melancholy in Oregon.

• •

Garrulous old Mr. Rockefeller really imagines that he is a great favorite in this country.

• •

Vote, and help swell that great Republican majority in Oregon—or otherwise, as you please.

• •

There have been no reports of bets that Taft would carry Oregon by 52,000, or 43,000, or even 23,000.

• •

Oregon can stand even four more years of the reign of the trusts, and prosper in spite of them.

• •

Mr. Hearst's attempt to help Taft ought, logically, to help Bryan. Americans believe in fair play, not in assassination.

• •

Kaiser Wilhelm's automobile ran over a woman. That's nothing; our emperor is trying to run over 85,000,000 people all at once.

• •

Stand pat, you people of Oregon, on your primary law, the initiative and referendum and election of senators by the people. The Republican bosses and politicians, all along the line, are against these measures. The gang, from top to bottom, is lined up against them, and you.

• •

With all his letter-writing and Big Stick swinging and forcing of nominations and bulldozing the American people, President Roosevelt has never explained that "Dear Harriman" letter, nor why he sent "Shortweight Jimmy" Sherman out among the trusts and in Wall street to collect $260,000 to buy votes.

## Oregon Sidelights

A new city hall is being built in Haines.

• •

The Huntington Herald concedes Bill's election.

• •

Many carloads of apples are being shipped from Mosier.

• •

A new large nursery will soon be established near Milton.

• •

No screens in "near beer" houses, says the mayor of Pendleton.

• •

Fifteen carloads of potatoes will be shipped from The Cove, Union county.

• •

Polk county with its rock crusher has been doing much good road work.

• •

A tract of nearly 4,000 acres in the northeast part of Umatilla county was sold for about $24,000.

• •

Almost $110 per acre is the price paid for a quarter section of high-grade wheat land adjoining the town of Athena.

• •

Sheriff Beattie of Clackamas county has been sued for $2,000 by a woman for attaching onions. She naturally supposes she has a strong case.

• •

La Grande Star: A straw vote was taken at the Grand Ronde Lumber company's store in Perry and the result was as follows: Bryan 13, Taft 6.

• •

The Lakeview Examiner says that last week after its regular edition of nearly 2,000 copies was run off, it had to put the forms back on the press and print another extra 1,000 copies.

• •

Haines Record: Large quantities of grain come in daily from the flat east of town, where until the past year or so, land was considered suitable only for the production of sage brush.

• •

The children of a Hood River county man were chased by a cougar while they were driving a cow to the spring for water. The cougar became frightened, at the cow it is supposed, and ran off into the brush.

• •

Hood River News-Letter: Producers of fine fruits throughout the northwest and particularly those of Oregon, fully appreciate the help they are receiving from Portland merchants, who give up their show windows for a display of these products.

• •

Never before in the history of Astoria has the sentiment in favor of a citizens' or nonpartisan control of the municipal affairs been so strong as it is at the present time, says the Budget. This is a good sign. Cut out the politics.

• •

Woodburn Independent: The farmers generally feel good. They had good crops with everything but the potatoes, which are a little short on account of unusually early frosts, and prices have been good. They also receive a fair price for their cream and high prices for butter and eggs.

• •

A Wallowa business man says that building operations there are progressing rapidly, many having already been started and rapidly nearing completion. Still others are contemplated. The past few months have seen more development than years of the past. At Enterprise things are no less active. Many large real estate transfers have been made of late.

• •

R. O. Andrus sold a wagonload of wheat from the Madras section at The Dalles, last week, says the Pioneer, and was informed at the warehouse, where he disposed of the grain, that it was the best wheat they had seen this season. The wheat graded No. 1 and Mr. Andrus was paid 86 cents per bushel for it. After the warehouse had bought the wheat a number of people were called in to see the "Madras wheat."

• •

Arlington Record: What glorious weather we are having! Really, we ought to sacrifice an extra turkey Thanksgiving in appreciation of the delightful climate with which we are blessed! Especially should we be proud and thankful for the almost ideal weather of the fall and winter months. The coldest morning of last winter was only able to coax the mercury down to 8 above, and we had but one snow of about two inches during the season. The resident of Arlington is a slave neither to the iceman nor coal dealer.

## THIS FAMILY DISCUSSES POLITICS

### Letters in New York World.

To the Editor of the New York World: My father (who has voted the Republican ticket since the organization of the party), my three brothers and myself (all of whom have voted the Republican ticket since we turned twenty-one) have been discussing the campaign. Last night we made our decision, and it is that we shall vote for Bryan, for the following reasons:

1. The Republican party has been in power twelve years and has forced upon the country an iniquitous tariff (the cause of all our trust trouble), and now only because of public clamor it promises a "revision."
2. Republican administrations have constantly been more and more wasteful of the public funds.
3. Because every trust in the country is arrayed on the side of the Republican party. Why?
4. Because we are tired of Speaker Cannon overruling the will of the people who elect what they intend to be their representatives to congress.
5. Because the president, after issuing a loud warning to all his officeholders to keep out of politics during the campaign, is the principal and worst violator of his own rule.
6. Because the president was not honest in his answers to Mr. Bryan.
7. Because the president has created or attempted to create a crown prince.
8. Because we believe in guarantee of bank deposits.
9. Because of the hypocritical attitude of the Republican platform on publicity of campaign contributions.

THOMAS W. ENDICOTT.
New York, September 30.

### Plundering Under Tariff.

To the Editor of The World—No sophistry can convince me that our tariff is less than robbery. A parent cannot teach one of his children to steal without demoralizing his family. A government cannot throw its protecting arms around a band of robbers without breeding a nation of thieves. So there is a moral as well as economic issue. Are your preachers (as usual) on the side of the heaviest artillery? Are your college presidents hypnotised by endowments? Even our national acrobat, the mental and moral curiosity in the White House, is silent as a clam on this most important question, although he may work himself into a frenzy when some humble citizen differs from him about the habits of birds or beasts. Mr. Bryan's election means war against the tariff, against high cost of living and government extravagance. Mr. Taft's election means that the plundering has just begun, for every faint promise of tariff reform has been wrung from him by the exigencies of the campaign. P. T. VAUGHN.
Selma, Ala., October 8.

### Poor Men Pay the Tariff.

To the Editor of The World—In this campaign too much attention has been given to personalities and non-essentials. It has seemed to be the active purpose of the Republican party to divert the attention of the people from the forceful issues of the campaign. Among these the tariff is the most prominent. Let us take some of the commonest things of everyday wear and we can then appreciate the burden of the existing tariff:

The shirt you wear pays a tariff tax of 60 per cent of its value.

The hat you wear pays a tariff tax of 60 per cent of its value and in addition to this 44 cents per pound.

The coat you wear pays a tariff tax of 60 per cent of its value and in addition to this 33 cents per pound.

The trousers you wear pay a tariff tax of 60 per cent of value and in addition to this 33 cents per pound.

The shoes you wear pay a tariff tax of 25 per cent of value.

Compare this burden with the tariff on the luxuries and you have an object-lesson. The men who produce the wealth are the burden-bearers of the nation and do not know it.

GEORGE H. LOCEY.
Southern Pines, N. C., October 9.

## 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.

### Taft Approves Crime.

Forest Grove, Or., Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—We were fully convinced a very short time ago that Mr. Taft would be elected president of the United States, but since reading his speech at Terre Haute, Ind., in reply to the one delivered by Mr. Bryan condemning the Big Four railway for attempting to intimidate its employes by informing them "If Bryan is elected the wages will be reduced; if Taft is elected they will be increased." Mr. Taft declared in that speech that this was a legitimate business proposition.

If this is Republican doctrine there has been a vast change in party principles within the past decade; less than that length of time has passed since the Republican legislature in the state of Oregon made this very thing a crime and attached a heavy penalty. If what was considered a crime eight years ago is now considered a legitimate business transaction, there must be a sad change of principles in the party.

Section 1905 of Bellinger & Cotton's code provides that any person or corporation that directly or indirectly inflicts or threatens injury, damage, harm or loss or in any manner practices intimidation upon his employes, in order to induce any employe to register or to fail to register or to vote for or against any particular candidate or proposition, "or within 90 days of a general election posts or exhibits any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice or information that if any particular candidate or ticket is elected or defeated work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up or wages of his employes reduced," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

If this was a crime in 1901 and "legitimate business" in 1908, who made it so and why? There must be some cause for this change of principle, and the voters of the state of Oregon have a right to know why the change is made, as they have always believed in free and untrammeled elections. This conduct does not rise to the dignity of bribery, for when a man's vote is purchased he receives some reward and parts willingly with his principles, but in this case he is absolutely coerced to do that which is absolutely against his principles. Can this be considered a free country when over 2,000,000 voters can be intimidated in the free use of the ballot, under the name of "legitimate business"?

And this man, if elected to the presidency, will have the appointment of four federal judges before his term of offices expires and it is reasonable to suppose that he will choose men for those positions whose ideas of right and wrong correspond to his own.

May each voter think of this before casting his ballot on November 3.

W. M. LANGLEY.

### Gives Advice to Albina.

Portland, Or., Oct. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—Would you kindly allow me space enough in your paper to call the attention of the Albina Push club to the fact that if they would kindly out out talking about widening so many streets in that neighborhood and keep the only good street they have got clean, they would be doing something worth talking about? The reason I mention this is that the Portland Railway, Light & Power company is making a dumping ground out of Killingsworth avenue by sweeping out its cars and then into the street. I have noticed several mornings lately where cars have been swept out every little distance, and I think that is against the law. Now Mr. Nolta and some of the rest of that push club, see if you can stop this practice. If you cannot, don't give them a larger and wider street to use for a dump.

A SUBSCRIBER.

### How Much Would He Give?

Portland, Oct. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—If United States Senator Elkins will give $10,000,000 for a moth eaten title in a country only a little larger than the state of Oregon and containing only about 85,000,000 people, how much would he give for a title in this great country under the Taft-Roosevelt-Sherman-Longworth-Modesty-forbids-dynasty?

A vote for Bryan is a vote to place manhood above shoe buckles, knee breeches and powdered wigs.

F. S. MYERS.

### An Impressive Contrast.

From the New York World.

The World is in receipt of the following letter, which unquestionably reflects the opinion of a great many honest Republicans:

"Dover, Del., Oct. 20.—To the Editor of the World—As sure as the Lord made little apples, I and many others will change our votes to Mr. Bryan unless the Republican national committee publishes its contributions prior to election day, as the Democratic committee has done. It gives us a sense of shame when Democrats ask us why we do not publish our contributions like honest people. A REPUBLICAN."

Can anybody advance a legitimate reason why the Republican national committee should not make its campaign contributions public before election, the same as the Democratic committee is doing?

Mr. Sheldon is going to make the Republican contributions and expenditures public after election, in accordance with the laws of New York, but so is Mr. Ridder. On one side is Democratic publicity both before and after election; on the other side is Republican publicity only after election.

What do the Republicans fear? Is it not a fact that publicity before election would prove that the principal contributions to the Republican campaign fund are derived from Wall street, the protected manufacturers, railroad presidents, national bank officials, trust managers and all the elements of privilege, protection and plutocracy?

If there is any other good reason for Republican silence and secrecy, neither Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, Mr. Hitchcock nor Mr. Sheldon has ventured to declare it.

### Who Paid the Bill?

New York, Oct. 9.—The fact that Andrew Carnegie has contributed $20,000 to the campaign fund of the Republican national committee was announced today by State Chairman Woodruff.—Associated Press dispatch.

Twenty thousand dollars—that is but a little dab
Andrew Carnegie has given Mr. Taft.
Just the profit of an hour of his tariff-grabbing power,
Just a sample of his lucious tariff graft.
Twenty thousand families go hungry for a day
To help the "Laird o' Skibo" work his will;
But amidst our toil and sweating there's no danger we're forgetting
That those who died at Homestead paid the bill.

Twenty thousand dollars—there's a red-brown, dirty stain
On the money that can never be erased.
'Tis the blood of honest toilers shed by greedy trust despoilers
Who at vantage points their Pinkertons had placed.
Just the profits of oppression wrought by those who had possession
Of the power held by kings to save or kill;
But the third day of November let the toilers well remember
That those who died at Homestaid paid the bill.

The martyred dead at Homestead—green the grass above their graves—
Green the memory of how the martyrs died.
And again we see the battle; hear the rifles' crashing rattle,
See the blood of workers flow in crimson tide.
Aye, upon that contribution is the stain of destitution—
Hungry children, hopeless widows wan and ill—
Woe and want the worker pinching—gold the tariff baron clinching—
And those who died at Homestead paid the bill.

—The Steelworker.

### Who Got the $40,000,000?

From the New York World.

Shermansville, Pa., Oct. 20.—To the Editor of the World: When will Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt answer the important question now in the minds of every thinking American, Who got the $40,000,000? Is it a case of the man with the heavy voice screaming "Stop thief!" while his friends are going through the pockets of the crowd? It looks strange to see a man with a "gold brick" for sale being chief adviser to the intended victim, as in the case of Mr. Cromwell.

How many trust magnates have Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt put to any inconvenience? Have the people been able to get any of the products of the trusts at a lower price since they have been prosecuting the trusts by proclamation? Are the common laborers richer today than they were seven years ago?

FARMER.

### This Date in History.

1502—Columbus entered the harbor which he called Porto Bello.

1767—Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, born. Died 1820.

1795—James K. Polk, eleventh president of the United States, born in North Carolina. Died in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

1837—Lord Farrar Herschell, English statesman, born. Died March 1, 1899.

1852—Fire destroyed a large section of the city of Sacramento, Cal.

1861—General Hunter superseded John C. Fremont in command of the western department of the army.

1880—James A. Garfield of Ohio elected President of the United States.

1893—Steamer City of Alexandria, from Havana for New York, burned at sea; 30 lives lost.

1903—New Irish land act went into operation.

### Straw Votes.

From the Public.

The anti-Bryan papers are making valiant efforts to show by straw votes that Mr. Taft will just creep through. We should suppose that Mr. Taft would not feel quite comfortable with these timid assurances. What possible cheer for him can there be in straw vote estimates that New York, which went for Roosevelt by 175,000, will go for Taft by 10,000; that Iowa, which went for Roosevelt by 258,000, will go for Taft by 30,000; that Kansas, which went for Roosevelt by 120,000, will go for Taft by 6,000; and that Ohio and Indiana, which went for Roosevelt by 355,000 and 94,000, respectively, are doubtful? These estimates indicate a landslide toward Bryan, and landslides seldom stod so near the brink.

Word has been received by the La Grande Observer that work in the Vale oil field is progressing so satisfactorily that it will be only a short time until the field is developed into one of the greatest oil producing fields in the country.

## The REALM FEMININE

### Women in Saloons.

WHAT is the matter with our councilmen? Can they not see what the spirit of the times is demanding? Do they not know what the ethical sense of the mass of the people insists is right and proper? Have they not seen enough of the results of "ladies' entrances" and the back rooms of saloons connected with brothels to know what the safety of their own families and that of the rest of the people demands? We women did not have a vote in placing the men who are representing the city in the council chamber, but we are tremendously interested in their actions in regard to saloons, and we are not forgetting those who come out squarely for decency and order. Such influence as women have will in time be felt in the matter.

It is astonishing if the men who are placed in positions of trust and responsibility are bealnd the times in the matter of public sentiment. If they cannot see what the rest of the people see, that there is an entire change of front on the part of the public in regard to the whole question of temperance. A few years ago the curbing of the liquor business was the dream of the idealist, or the fantastic hope of the ardent reformer. Now, it is the insistent demand of the public. No such astonishing change of sentiment has grown up in the course of a few years on any other question before the American people.

It is the conviction, even, of the liquor men themselves, that if the saloon is to be allowed to remain at all in decent communities it must divorce itself from indecency and from the corruption of youth. Nor less, does the corruption of womanhood come under this same head. The human race can no longer tolerate the corruption of the fountain head of the race, womanhood. From the physiological standpoint, the common sense standpoint, the moral and the spiritual view points, the source of life must be protected from defilement.

Whatever destroys womanliness destroys the race, in the shortest time and in the most vital way. And to permit woman in saloons, in the little side rooms of saloons, in drinking rooms opening on alleys, or where misleading signs may be placed to ensnare ignorant girls, is opening the way to the demoralization of womanhood. We have come to the place where we can afford to draw the line sharply and say to the saloon "you shall not overstep." This much is perfectly evident, and is known to all sensible, decent people. We shall go further in time, and the saloon will be outlawed as a public nuisance, a creator of evil conditions, a breeder of disease and vice, an enemy to law and a traitor to government.

Then, we shall think men as well worth protecting as women. Then we shall see that evil appetites can be educated out of the race, instead of being catered to. Then we shall reason that the preventing of crime, the protection of the family, the doing away with almshouses, penal institutions, and in large measure of insane asylums and charitable institutions which have to take up the burden of supporting drunkards' children by eliminating the saloon which makes most of the misery and crime of the world will be only common sense legislation, and necessary to the further progress of the race.

But at least, now and here, common sense and decency are demanding that woman shall be protected by special legislation in this regard as well as in the matter of her hours of labor as a wage earner.

Women are necessary in the scheme of things, and no man, however degraded he may be, but insists that woman shall be better than he. If women are about all that keeps men decent as it is, shall we permit the lowering of the standard? Can we afford it even by so much as a hair's breadth?

We have seen that a righteous public sentiment can shut the doors on indecency; can drive the scarlet woman out of a position where vice has been sheltered and protected for a score of years.

Are we going on now to raise another host of that kind to take their place? Shall our daughters and our councilmen's daughters be enticed into eating houses that are side rooms of saloons and there take their first lessons in debauchery and from that pass on to a life of the outcast?

Our councilmen who oppose the legislation that would protect womanhood are making this possible.

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### Value of Raw Apples.

MANY persons fancy that raw apples are indigestible, and only endurable in the early morning. Doubtless the old adage, that fruit is gold in the morning, silver in the middle of the day and lead at night, is to some extent answerable for this (to my way of thinking) erroneous impression.

Dietitians tell us that ripe, raw apples contain more phosphates in proportion to their bulk than any other article of food, fish not excepted. A recent writer on this point boldly declares that in this lies the secret of healthful longevity. They correct biliousness and act as a sedative upon the racked nerves and allay insomnia.

"Eat uncooked apples constantly, although, of course, in moderation, and drink distilled water only, and years will be added to your life, while the evidences of age will be long in coming."

This argument is based on the supposition that, as age advances, the deposits of mineral matter in the system increases, and that aging is little more than a gradual process of ossification.

Phosphoric acid contains the least amount of earth salts, and, for that reason, is probably the nearest approach to the elixir of life known to the scientific world.

If you want to live long, to retain your youth at the same time and to increase your brain tissue, eat plenty of apples, drink only pure water, live in the open air as much as possible and take plenty of exercise.

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### The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Apples. Cereal with cream.
Broiled finnan haddies. Graham gems. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Deviled crab in the shell. Celery salad. Cream cheese and wafers. Chocolate. Baked apple with nut stuffing. Cream puffs.

DINNER.
Puree of bean. Rib roast of beef. Yorkshire pudding.
Egg plant with bechamel sauce. Baked onions.
Cabbage salad.
Cracker and raisin pudding. Black coffee.

Yorkshipre Pudding.—An invariable accompaniment to the old roast beef of Merrie England, and worth knowing. Make a batter in the proportion of 1 egg, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder and ¾ cup of milk, ½ teaspoonful of salt. Pour into well greased dripping pan and elevate the roast of beef over the dripping pan by means of long skewers put across the pan. As the pudding rises to fill the dripping pan the juice from the roast penetrates it. The only objection to this means of cooking the roast is that extra gravy must be made. It is well to have a cupful of beef extract with hot water with which to baste the roast.

Eggplant in Bechamel Sauce.—Peel and cut the eggplant into dice, place in salted water for one hour, drain, then cook until tender, but not soft. Chop finely a medium-sized onion and cook until delicately colored in two tablespoons of butter, blend in one and one half tablespoons of flour; add gradually one pint of well-seasoned stock, stir until smooth and creamy, season with pepper and salt, strain over the prepared eggplant, cook gently for 10 minutes and sprinkle with chopped parsley before serving.