

WAR CONTINUES UNABATED IN CUBA BATTLE REPORTED

Havana, Sept. 15.—General Rodriguez, with a thousand men, encountered Castillo and Asbert near Wajay. The government announces that the insurgents were dispersed and the rebels declare the government forces were repulsed and retreated. The government reports three killed and the insurgent loss is unknown.

Fighting is reported at El Cano, ten miles from this city.

There is fear that Guerrero will attack this city despite President Roosevelt's letter. It appears more likely, however, that the insurgents are getting their army into the best shape possible to array it before the city and invite Taft and Bacon to re-

sitting yesterday the business for which it was summoned, namely—the granting to President Palma of the fullest powers not already constitutionally granted the executive for carrying on the war, including the right to appropriate any public funds for war purposes, revoking appropriations voted at the preceding session of congress in order to permit the diversion of the money involved to prosecution of the war and authorizing increase of the rural guards to 10,000 and the artillery to 2000.

The Des Moines arrived this morning.

WILL GO TO CUBA.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 15.—After a protracted conference with Secretary of War Taft, Acting Secretary of State Bacon and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, President Roosevelt last night addressed an important communication to Cuba and arranged to send Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon to that island on Saturday to make a thorough investigation of conditions there and lend their influence to restore peace.

The communication is addressed to the Cuban minister to the United States, Senor Quesada. It is an impassioned plea to Cuba to realize her responsibilities as a self-governing republic and to restore peace in the island. Attention is called to no uncertain language to the responsibility which the United States bears to the island and the certainty that responsibility will necessarily be exercised, should peace not be preserved. The President says he has certain information that the peace of the island is menaced and American property has been destroyed.

PALMA IS HELPLESS.

Washington, Sept. 15.—It has been announced that President Palma notified this government two days ago that he was unable to protect the American interests in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, and probably this prompted the president's celerity. The United States consul at Santiago cables that five hundred insurgents are under arms there ready to take the field.

MARINES GO TO FRONT.

Boston, Sept. 15.—Sixty marines have been ordered from Charlestown to Norfolk for Cuban service.

Portsmouth, Sept. 15.—Sixty six marines left for Norfolk today, en route to Cuba.

Charles Wolff, Evansville, Ind., laborer; George E. Youde, Portland, Or., custodian; John Aleock, Baltimore, arcanoper; R. W. Polk, Little Rock, guerdon.

Portland, Sept. 13.—The jury this morning in the federal court returned a verdict, finding the defendants, Franklin P. Mays, Willard N. Jones and George Sorenson, each guilty as charged of conspiracy to defraud the government of its public lands in the Blue Mountain reserve. The case went to the jury at midnight.

The maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

The defendants were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government in the creation of the reserve, securing in advance large quantities of state school land within the proposed boundaries to use as a base for land scripping schemes when the lands within the reserve were withdrawn from settlement. In order to do this the government showed in the trial that the defendants hired hundreds of persons to apply for school lands, paying them very small amounts, the certificates being assigned to the defendants or those in collusion with them.

Congressmen Williamson and Hermann are both under indictment as conspirators, as was also the late Senator Mitchell.

JEW MURDERED.

Odesa, Sept. 13.—Practically the entire population of the Jewish village of Couding, in the district of Kamenez, have been murdered by peasants, who burned the place to the ground. The bodies of the victims were maltreated.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 13.—The National Hoo Hoo convention adjourned yesterday to meet next year at Atlantic City. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: A. C. Ramsey, St. Louis, snark of the Universe; Thomas H. Rogers, Oklahoma City, senior Hoo Hoo; W. W. Everett, San Francisco, junior Hoo Hoo; George M. Duncan, of Houston, Texas, boojum; J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn., scrivener; Mo ines is now at Key West. The

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it. It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood. It may then produce dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption, before causing eruptions, sores or swellings.

To get entirely rid of it take the great blood-purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as **Sarsatabs**. 100 doses \$1.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Judge Windes, in the circuit court today sustained the Mueller law, which permits this city to issue certificates for seventy-five millions for the purchase of street railways. The court declared that the bill seeking to restrain the city from issuing the certificates had no equity. The case is expected to go to the supreme court.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—Nicholas Longworth was renominated for congress in the first district, this afternoon.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—A sensational story is published here this afternoon to the effect that \$375,000 in cash and negotiable papers have been found in possession of an unnamed woman, to whom it is alleged Paul Stensland gave them before he left. It is declared that the woman is under secret arrest, pending the implication of others yet unapprehended in connection with the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue Bank.

Boston, Sept. 15.—Broken in health by the tiring effects of the long illness of his late wife and bent with grief, Thomas Lawson is going abroad for an indefinite stay. He has issued a circular to the stockholders of his companies, telling him of his decision.

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 15.—Ten masked men mounted on horses rode into Underwood, fifty miles from this city, this morning and blew open the safes of the Security State Bank and State Bank, securing \$12,000 cash. They escaped but posses are in pursuit.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The run on the Hibernia bank is practically ended and the withdrawals have fallen almost to normal, while the deposits are normal. There were few in the line this morning.

Washington, Sept. 15.—John Barrett, minister to Columbia, has arrived at Guayaquil to meet Secretary Root after a journey of forty-one days for sixteen hundred miles across the mountains on mules. He says the region traversed in his opinion is the best opportunity to develop of all South America.

OPEN SCHOOLS AFTER HOP PICKING

(From Thursday's Guard.)

As announced in yesterday's Guard, the Merchants' Protective Association held a meeting last night to discuss the matter of holding a hop carnival and of asking the school board to postpone the opening date of the public schools till after hop-picking. A resolution was passed asking the board for the postponement, but it was decided not to hold the carnival, owing to the lateness of the movement. It was decided to hold it next year.

COUNTY FAIR.

The county fair question, which has been discussed before pretty thoroughly, was again taken up and agreed that one should be held. The matter will be taken up early in the spring, and next fall the first fair will be held.

DELEGATES NAMED.

D. E. Yoran, H. Gordon and W. S. Moon were appointed delegates from the association to attend the meeting of the Willamette Valley Development League at Forest Grove September 7 and 8. They will assist in organizing a state merchants' protective association.

A committee as follows was appointed to prepare literature to send to those who answer the advertisement in the Pacific Monthly: J. W. Kays, G. D. Linn, H. Gordon, M. S. Barker and L. T. Nicklin.

Died

Glenn Wynegar, aged about 35 years, died at his home on College Hill last night after a several weeks' illness. The funeral was held at Gordon's undertaking chapel this afternoon and the remains will be sent to Iowa for burial.

Individualism Versus Socialism

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, in Century Magazine

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THE words "individualism" and "socialism" define tendencies rather than concrete systems; for, as extreme individualism is not to be found under any form of government, so there is no example of socialism in full operation. All government being more or less socialistic, the contention, so far as this subject is concerned, is between those who regard individualism as ideal, to be approached as nearly as circumstances will permit, and those who regard a socialistic state as ideal, to be established as far and as fast as public opinion will allow.

The individualist believes that competition is not only a helpful, but a necessary, force in society, to be guarded and protected; the socialist regards competition as a hurtful force, to be entirely exterminated. It is not necessary to consider those who consciously take either side for reasons purely selfish; it is sufficient to know that on both sides there are those who with great earnestness and sincerity present their theories, convinced of their correctness and sure of the necessity for their application to human society.

As socialism is the newer doctrine, the socialist is often greeted with epithet and denunciation rather than with argument, but, as usual, it does not deter him. Martyrdom never kills a cause, as all history, political as well as religious, demonstrates.

Moral Passion Pervades Socialism.

No one can read socialistic literature without recognizing the "moral passion" that pervades it. The Ruskin club of Oakland, Cal., quotes with approval an editorial comment which asserts that the socialistic creed inspires a religious zeal and makes its followers enthusiasts in its propagation. It also quotes Professor Nitto of the University of Naples as asserting that "the morality that socialism teaches is by far superior to that of its adversaries;" and it quotes Thomas Kirkup as declaring in the Encyclopedia Britannica that "the ethics of socialism are identical with those of Christianity."

It will be seen, therefore, that the socialists not only claim superiority in ethics, but attempt to appropriate Christ's teachings as a foundation for their creed. As the maintenance of either position would insure them ultimate victory, it is clear that the first battle between the individualist and the socialist must be in the field of ethics. No one who has faith in the triumph of the right (and who can contend with vigor without such a faith?) can doubt that which is ethically best will finally prevail in every department of human activity.

Best Means of Development.

Assuming that the highest aim of society is the harmonious development of the human race, physically, mentally and morally, the first question to decide is whether individualism or socialism furnishes the best means of securing that harmonious development. For the purpose of this discussion, individualism will be defined as the private ownership of the means of production and distribution where competition is possible, leaving to public ownership those means of production and distribution in which competition is practically impossible, and socialism will be defined as the collective ownership of the state of all the means of production and distribution.

One advocate of socialism defines it as "common ownership of natural resources and public utilities and the common operation of all industries for the public good." It will be seen that the definitions of socialism commonly in use include some things which cannot fairly be described as socialistic, and some of the definitions (like the last one, for instance) beg the question by assuming that the public operation of all industries will necessarily be for the general good. As the socialists agree in hostility to competition as a controlling force, and as individualists agree that competition is necessary for the well being of society, the fairest and most accurate line between the two schools can be drawn at the point where competition begins to be possible, both schools favoring public ownership where competition is impossible, but differing as to the wisdom of public ownership where competition can have free play.

Common Ground.

Much of the strength developed by socialism is due to the fact that socialists advocate certain reforms which individualists also advocate. Take, for illustration, the public ownership of waterworks. It is safe to say that a large majority of the people living in cities of any considerable size favor their public ownership—individualists because it is practically impossible to have more than one water system in a city, and socialists on the general ground that the government should own all the means of production and distribution. The sentiment in favor of municipal lighting plants is not yet so strong, and the sentiment in favor of public telephones and public street car lines is still less pronounced, but the same general principles apply to them, and individualists, without accepting the creed of socialism, can ad-

vocate the extension of municipal ownership to these utilities.

Then, too, some of the strength of socialism is due to its condemnation of abuses which, while existing under individualism, are not at all necessary to individualism—abuses which the socialists are as anxious as the individualists to remedy. It is not only consistent with individualism, but is a necessary implication of it, that the competing parties should be placed upon substantially equal footing; for competition is not worthy of that name if one party is able arbitrarily to fix the terms of the agreement, leaving the other with no choice but to submit to the terms prescribed. Individualists, for instance, can consistently advocate usury laws which fix the rate of interest to be charged, these laws being justified on the ground that the borrower and the lender do not stand upon an equal footing. Where the money lender is left free to take advantage of the necessities of the borrower, the so-called freedom of contract is really freedom to extort. Upon the same ground society can justify legislation against child labor and legislation limiting the hours of adult labor. One can believe in competition and still favor such limitations and restrictions as will make the competition real and effective. To advocate individualism it is no more necessary to excuse the abuses to which competition may lead than it is to defend the

tribution of the common property or income, and those which have succeeded best have usually rested upon a religious rather than upon an economic basis.

Co-operation Must Be Voluntary.

In any attempt to apply the teachings of Christ to an economic state, it must be remembered that his religion begins with a regeneration of the human heart and with an ideal of life which makes service the measure of greatness. Tolstol, who repudiates socialism as a substantial reform, contends that the bringing of the individual into harmony with God is the all-important thing, and that, this accomplished, all injustice will disappear.

It is much easier to conceive of a voluntary association between persons desiring to work together according to the Christian ideal than to conceive of the successful operation of a system enforced by law wherein altruism is the controlling principle. The attempt to unite church and state has never been helpful to either government or religion, and it is not at all certain that human nature can yet be trusted to use the instrumentalities of government to enforce religious ideas. The persecutions which have made civilization bluish have been attempts to compel conformity to religious beliefs sincerely held and zealously promulgated.

Human Selfishness Ever Present.

The government, whether it leans toward individualism or toward socialism, must be administered by human beings, and its administration will reflect the weaknesses and imperfections of those who control it. Bancroft declares that the expression of the universal conscience in history is the nearest approach to the voice of God, and he is right in paying this tribute to the wisdom of the masses; and yet we cannot overlook the fact that this universal conscience must find governmental expression through frail human beings who yield to the tempta-

reasoning upon the subject must be confined to the theory, and theory needs to be corrected by experience. As in mathematics no one can calculate the direction of the resultant without a knowledge of all the forces that act upon the moving body, so in estimating the effect of a proposed system one must take into consideration all the influences that operate upon the human mind and heart, and this is wise enough to predict with certainty the result of any system before it has been thoroughly tried? Individualism has been tested by centuries of experience. Under it there have been progress and development. That it has not been free from evil is not a sufficient condemnation. The same rain that furnishes the necessary moisture for the growing crop sometimes floods the land and destroys the harvest; the same sun that coaxes the tiny shoot from Mother Earth sometimes scorches the blade and blights the maturing stalk. The good things given us by our heavenly Father often, if not always, have an admixture of evil, to the lessening of which the intelligence of man must be constantly directed. Just now there are signs of an ethical awakening which is likely to result in reforming some of the evil which have sprung from individualism, but which can be corrected without any impairment of the principle.

Altruism Necessary.

The individualist, while contending that the largest and broadest development of the individual, and hence of the entire population, is best secured by full and free competition, made free by law, believes in a spiritual power which acts beyond the sphere of the state. After the government has secured to the individual, through competition, a reward proportionate to his effort, religion admonishes him of his stewardship and of his obligation to use his greater strength, his large ability and his richer reward in the spirit of brotherhood. Under individualism we have seen a constant increase in altruism. The fact that the individual can select the objects of his benevolence and devote his means to the causes that appeal to him has given an added stimulus to his endeavor. Would this stimulus be as great under socialism?

Probably the nearest approach that we have to the socialistic state today is to be found in the civil service. If the civil service develops more method and more altruistic devotion to the general welfare than private employment does, the fact is yet to be discovered. This is not offered as a criticism of civil service in so far as civil service may require examinations to ascertain fitness for office, but it is simply a reference to a well known fact—viz, that a life position in the government service, which separates one from the lot of the average producer of wealth, has given no extraordinary stimulus to higher development.

It is not necessary to excuse or defend a competition carried to a point where it creates a submerged fifth, or even a submerged tenth, to recognize the beneficial effect of struggle and discipline upon the men and women who have earned the highest places in industry, society and government.

A Friendly Rivalry.

There should be no unfriendliness between the honest individualist and the honest socialist; both seek that which they believe to be best for society. The socialist, by pointing out the abuses of individualism, will assist in their correction. At present private monopoly is putting upon individualism as a deserved odium, and it behooves the individualist to address himself energetically to this problem in order that the advantages of competition may be restored to industry. And the duty of immediate action is made more imperative by the fact that the socialist is inclined to support the monopoly. Is the belief that it will be easier to induce the government to take over the industry after it has passed into the hands of a few men. The trust magnates and the socialists unite in declaring monopoly to be an economic development, the former hoping to retain the fruits of monopoly in private hands, the latter expecting the ultimate appropriation of the benefits of monopoly by the government. The individualist, on the contrary, contends that the consolidation of industries ceases to be an economic advantage when competition is eliminated, and he believes further that no economic advantage which could come from monopolization of all the industries in the hands of the government could compensate for the stifling of individual initiative and independence. And the individualists who thus believe stand for a morality and for a system of ethics which they are willing to measure against the ethics and morality of socialism.

Clubs and Tipping.

In clubs the best service is obtained where tipping is forbidden. In poorly conducted clubs tipping is allowed, but in the best conducted ones a waiter found guilty of tipping a servant would be liable to expulsion. The custom of clubs in America is inherited from Europe, where it is not a luxury, but an economy. The Englishman founded the club, and an Englishman is a clubman because he can get at the club a good dinner, a good bottle of wine and a good cigar at less than the price he would pay at the restaurant or the Trocadero. In no English club is tipping ever contemplated. In many American clubs it has been found that a tipping rule, on the whole, benefits the service.

Individualism Has Been Tested.

Under individualism a man's reward is determined in the open market, and where competition is free he can hope to sell his services for what they are worth. Will his chance for reward be as good when he must do the work prescribed for him on the terms fixed by those who are in control of the government?

As there is no example of such a socialistic state as is now advocated, all



WILLIAM J. BRYAN, FROM A LATE PHOTOGRAPH