

JOURNEYING IN LAND OF DREAMS

Impacticable Democratic Proposi-
tion for Trust Control.

Convincing Exposition of Fallacy of
Bryan's Panacea for Solving
Problems of Modern
Business.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown
speech.)

When we consider remedies that are proposed for the trusts, we find ourselves journeying in a land of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are forgotten in the fascination of the simple panacea. And, as the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 was to destroy the curse of gold, so the new found specific of equal perfection is to remove the curse of industrial oppression. The delusion of 1908 is comparable only to that of twelve years ago.

The first suggestion is that the law should prevent a duplication of directors among competing corporations. However advisable it may be to have independent directorates of competing corporations, it would seem still more important to have independent stockholders, for a majority of the stockholders of a corporation choose the directors. If a law were passed preventing the duplication of directors it would easily be evaded in the selection of men who would represent the same interests. The most ordinary experience shows that it is not necessary to serve on a board of directors in order to control its proceedings. Whatever the advantage of such a law as is proposed, it hardly rises to the dignity of a "remedy," or vindicates its title to a place in an imposing scheme of reform outlined in a national platform.

But the more important proposal is "that any manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals." A license is permission, and the object of the remedy is not to regulate large businesses, but to destroy trusts. Hence the supposed efficiency of the plan is to be found in the prohibition of the control by any such corporation "of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States." This is another delusion of ratio.

It might be interesting to inquire what is the meaning of "any product consumed in the United States." Does it refer to a class of commodities? And, if so, how shall the classes be defined? Or does it refer to each separate article of commerce? And, if so, what account does this proposal take of the skill and initiative of manufacturers who have built up a more or less exclusive trade in particular articles, often protected by trade-marks, although in most active competition with other articles designed for the same general purpose and seeking the same market? In a desire to correct the evils of business are we to place an embargo upon honest endeavor whose activities present none of the abuses requiring remedies? And, if not, what statutory definitions shall be found to be adequate and just if we lay down our prohibition in terms of volume or ratio of business and not in terms of right and wrong? If we adopt Mr. Bryan's proposal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the excess for a day or for a month to be considered? Or is the average production for a year to be taken? And what system shall be devised by which suitable information may be furnished in the nature of danger signals along the routes of trade so that the manufacturer may know when he is about to exceed the prescribed ratio? He may justly be required to govern his own conduct, but how shall he be apprised of the conduct of others upon which is to depend his guilt or innocence?

The patent laws confer a true monopoly in the exclusive right to manufacture and sell. Are these laws to be repealed because a "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable?"

Bryan's Crude Reasoning.
An example of Mr. Bryan's reasoning is found in his statement that "when a corporation controls 50 per cent of the total product it supplies forty millions of people with that product." There are, of course, specialties which have a limited market and are used by a relatively small number of the people of the United States. More than 50 per cent, and indeed even as much as 100 per cent of the trade in such articles may be in the control of a particular corporation. This may, in fact, be relatively a small corporation. It may never have aspired to the unsavory renown of a "trust." But by prosecuting its particular line with fidelity and meeting satisfactorily a limited want; or by reason of some secret processes or advantage of experience, it may control the trade in a given article of commerce. Or, suppose a concern controls the whole trade in some useful byproduct which it has found it advantageous to make, is the trade to be prohibited?
The Democratic platform makes no

exceptions to cover such cases, and we have learned that it is equally "binding as to what it omits."

If we could imagine such a crude prohibition to be enacted into law, and to be regarded as valid, what would be the effect? Mr. Bryan, with his usual readiness, suggests that the concern may sell as much of its plants as are not needed to produce the amount allowed by law. He speaks as though every manufacturing concern had as many fully equipped units of production as would correspond to any given percentage of trade which it might be required to lop off. Plants are not so easily dismembered. Reduction in output means reduction in work, reduction in the number of men employed and curtailment of the efficiency of a going concern. Let us suppose a concern which controls 80 per cent of a given product—that is to say, makes and sells \$8,000,000 in value out of a total trade in the product amounting to \$10,000,000. Is it to be compelled to reduce its output to \$2,000,000 because only \$2,000,000 in value are made by others? Then, if it could sell a part of its plant on Mr. Bryan's theory, what should it sell? Should it sell off enough to reduce its capacity to \$5,000,000, and allow three-fifths of its plant to remain idle until others developed a capacity for handling the other \$5,000,000? Should it assume that the total trade will increase and is not always to remain at \$10,000,000, and hence retain a larger portion of its plant in idleness? Or suppose a concern controls 100 per cent of the trade in some article, what plants shall it retain? It can produce nothing until others produce; but it may produce an amount equal to the production of others, and it hopes the trade will grow. What a vision of business uncertainty and confusion, of idle and impaired plants, of the ruin of workmen whose lives have clustered around particular industries and who depend upon their continued efficiency, is presented by this fanciful remedy for the destruction of trusts!

Apart from this, if the dissolution were effected in the manner desired and portions of plants could be sold and were sold as suggested, to whom would the sale be made? Would it be necessarily to foes or to those ambitious to be competitors and anxious to take advantage of its plight?

This proposal in its utter disregard of the facts of business, in its substitution of the phantasies of the imagination for the realities of life, stamps the Democratic platform with the fatal stamp of 1896. The commerce and industry of this country, the interests of its wage earners and of its interdependent masses, who must rely upon the stability of business, cannot afford to give license to such vagaries.

In the solemnity with which this proposal has been declared, and the insistence with which it is advocated, we find an appropriate test of the capacity of our opponents to deal wisely with the problems of the day.

COUNTY COURT.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Wm Reidt et ux to CS Smith lts 13, 14, 15, 30, 31 & 32 bk 27 West Portland Heights	1 00
J H Shields et al to Louisa Hiller et al pt of sec 26 t 1 s 2 w	1 00
Oregon Nursery Co to Harriet M Baker 5 acres in Wm H Bennett d l c t 1 n 2 w	650 00
Oregon Nursery Co to F A Baker 1 acre in W H Bennett d l c t 1 n 3 w	200 00
John G Wagner et al to H S Reed pt of sec 4 t 2 s 2 w	1600 00
A W Smith et ux to D J McCreedy lts 6 & 7 Greenberg Heights	1 00
Ann M Nichols et al th Cornell Fellnagle lts 18 & 19 Nichols add Garden Home	1100 00
Ann M Nichols et al to Jotly Campbell Smith lts 24 Nichols add to Garden Home	400 00
Addie Peters et al to Geo W Clarke 11 acres in sec 36 t 1 n 3 w	2750 00
Mary E Hoxter to Ida M	

DAYS OF DIZZINESS

Come to Hundreds of Forest Grove People.

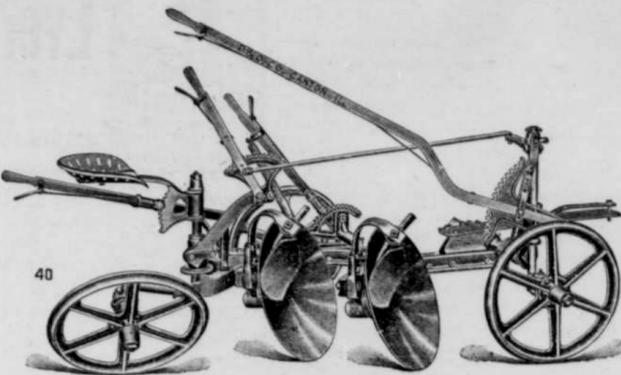
There are days of dizziness; spells of headache, sideache, backache; sometimes rheumatic pains; often urinary disorders. Tell you plainly the kidneys are sick.

Daily, living on Second Ave., Forest Grove, Ore., says: "For over ten years I suffered from kidney trouble and no matter how many remedies I tried, I was unable to find relief. My kidneys were in a much disordered condition, the secretions too frequent in quantity and greatly interfered with my rest at night. I suffered severely from dizzy spells and my eyesight became affected. I grew weak and at the time Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention, I was feeling very miserable. I received good results from their use, continued taking them and at the present time am absolutely free from any signs of kidney complaint. I give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for the great change in my condition."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The House that is Satisfied Only When You Are



CANTON PLOW

The Canton plow is the only disc plow that will give perfect satisfaction on all kinds of land, and we can prove it. We have already sold a number of these plows this fall and can cite you to numerous satisfied users.

Ranges and Heaters

We carry the largest stock of Ranges and Heaters west of Portland. We sell on the installment plan at prices that are lower than the other fellow's cash price. If in need of anything in the Stove Line come and see us, if not come and see us anyway.

PAINT

We give you a written guarantee for five years. No other dealer dares do it; therefore our Paint is the best.

Notice

We pay spot cash for our goods and pay no rent. Who can sell the cheapest?



MASCO UNIVERSAL

M. PETERSON & SON, FOREST GROVE, OREGON

McGill lts 4 bk 2 Naylor's add Forest Grove	1 00
Barbara Ann Gates et al to Frank C Taylor 7.91 acres in B H Catching d l c t 1 n 4 w	800 00
F A Markley et al to W H Kay et al lts 8 Witch Hazel	2500 00
James D Wilmt et ux to U G Smith 5 acres in sec 22 t 1 s 1 w	1000 00
Geo N Rouse et al to D B Lab'ce 20 a in sec 25 t 1 s 2	2200 00
Maggie Ryan et al to John Moring pt of Philip Harris d l c t 1 s 2	10 00
Thos Talbot et ux to E G Wilkins et al lts 6 & 7 bk 4 Talbots add to Cornelius P H Hanson et ux to W S Smith et al 23.81 acres in sec 15 t 2 s 0	1000 00
Emily E Watson et al to W A Bellinger pt of bk 2 Forest Grove	1 00
E L Mapes et al to Lewis Meyers pt of sec 9 t 2 s 3 S S Barnes et ux to J Nicodemus tract in M Moore d l c t 1 s 2 w	1700 00
Wm Reidt et ux to F H Dunham pt of lts A bk 31 West Portland Hgts	1 00
Martin Vandehey et ux to J H Stephenson lts 9 & 10 bk 2 Henry's add Cornelius J C Schulmerick et ux to W H Prickett pt of sec 36 t 2 n 4	406 50
A E Cooper et ux to Olive E Huribert pt of sec 36 t 1 s 1 w	1 00
Harriet A Foster et al to Daniel Deavill w 1/2 of lts 4 bk 43 Forest Grove	1550 00
Daniel Deville et ux to Harriet Foster et al nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 sec 2 t 1 n 5	600 00
Robina L Boardman et al to Georgia A Hughes pt of sec 31 t 1 n 3 w	1000 00
F A Young et ux to Geo A Young lts 12 Garden Home	2000 00
Felix Findley et ux to Matt Stell lts 6 & 7 Brugger tract	1500 00

Bank of Sherwood to S E Hillman lts 3 & 4 bk 5 Sherwood	850 00
S T Bowser et ux to Katie E Brown lts 2 & 3 bk 17 Simmons add Hillsboro	425 00
G A Cobb et ux to Wm Ryan et al pt of Joe Wood d l c t 1 s 2	5000 00
John E Day et al to Walter H Day pt of sec 35 t 2 s 1 w	7000 00

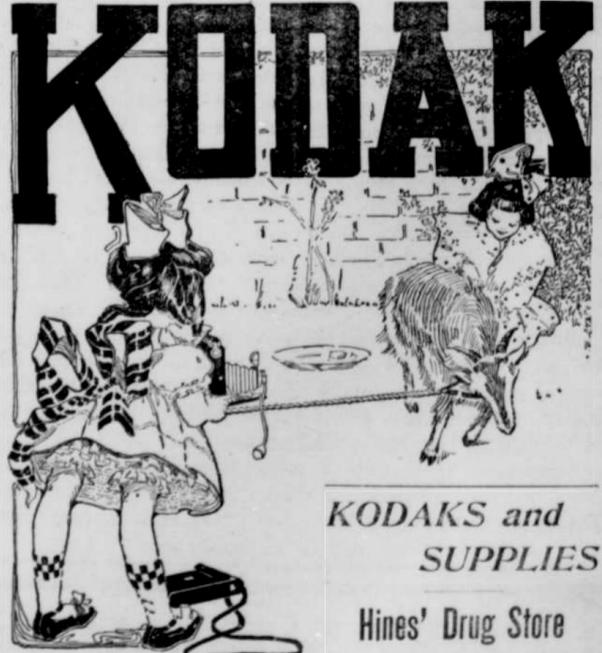
PUBLIC SALES!

Public Sale.
Having sold my farm two miles east and one mile north of Banks, two miles northwest of Mountandale, I will sell at public auction on the premises on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1908

Sale commences at 10 a. m., the following property, to-wit: 2 work horses, 5 milk cows 2 giving milk 2 will be fresh soon and one will be fresh in a month, 2 2-year-old heifers will be fresh about the middle of January, 2-year-old Jersey bull, yearling heifer, wagon 3/4 wide steel tire, top buggy, Lazyback cart nearly new, cultivator, 12-inch plow, hay rake, mower, hay rack, 10-foot log chain, set horse b'ankets, 6 milk cans, set work harness, single buggy harness, grindstone, some household goods. Free lunch at noon. Terms of sale: All sums of \$10 and less, cash. On sums over \$10, six months time will be given on notes bearing 6 percent interest from date on approved security, 2 percent off for cash on all sums over \$10.

PETER H. FIELDS, owner,
I. W. Hughes, Geo. F. Naylor,
Auctioneer. Clerk.

Cider Apples Wanted.
I will buy all the cider apples you will fetch me. Will take them in any quantity delivered at Cornelius.
W. H. STRATTON. 9-11



KODAKS and
SUPPLIES

Hines' Drug Store

For Sale.

One lot 100x100 feet. A 7 room house, well finished, hot and cold water, bath and electric lights, plenty of fruit. Corner 4th St. and 2nd Ave. Price \$1500. Also one lot on 2nd Street, 100x100 feet. close to car line \$400. One lot 100x200 feet on 2nd Ave. Also 5 room house, lot 100 x100, plenty of fruit. Price \$1150. See JAS. STEPHENSON 2-11.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The last half of 1907 taxes, where the first half was paid before the first Monday in April, 1908, will be due on or before Monday, Oct. 5, 1908, and unless paid by that date penalty and interest will be added from April 6, 1908, until paid.

G. G. HANCOCK,

11-12 Sheriff Washington Co., Ore.

—New stock of latest Ladies' Home Journal dress patterns at Bailey's Big Store.

—White River Flour made of best Eastern Oregon wheat for sale at Bailey's Big Store. 47-11

Let THE NEWS do your job work. We guarantee good workmanship good stock and most reasonable prices. We print everything.

—We'll buy your wool and mohair. Bring it in. Bailey.