

TWO AGAIN

Is the Way Mr. Bryan Regards President Roosevelt's "Butting in."

Following is an extract from Mr. Bryan's Buffalo, New York, speech: The president has seen fit to give the republican candidate another endorsement. It seems that I am running against two republicans, instead of one, but our platform is so plain, and the purpose of our party so well expressed in that platform, that I am prepared to meet the arguments of one of them or both of them. The president calls attention to certain things that have been accomplished in the way of reform. I insist that the democrats in the house and senate have been more loyal to reforms than republicans, and that he is ungrateful to the democrats when he intimates that a democratic victory would prove a calamity to the country.

What can be promised in the way of reform from a republican administration. He has not yet imprisoned a trust magnate. Can he promise that Mr. Taft would be more successful? There are more trusts to-day than there were when he was inaugurated; can he promise that the trusts would decrease under Mr. Taft? The president tried to secure the passage of an anti-trust law, and the democrats of house helped him, but he could not get that anti-trust law through the senate. Can he promise that Mr. Taft would be more successful in securing anti-trust legislation? The president has no plan for eliminating the principle of private monopoly. The democratic party has the trusts supporting the republican ticket to-day. Why are they doing so if republican success is more dangerous to them than democratic success? What has he done to disturb the steel trust? Can he promise that Mr. Taft will do anything? What has he done to punish the Standard Oil company? The fine levied against the Standard Oil company has been reversed, and no effort has been made to remove the tariff which was imposed for the benefit of the Standard Oil company.

The democratic party has a plan. Under this plan no corporation will be permitted to control more than fifty per cent. of the total product, and every corporation controlling more than twenty-five per cent. will be brought under the supervision of the federal government and compelled to conform to restrictions which will protect the public. Take the Standard Oil company, for instance; it is one of the most ancient of the offenders against law and morals. It has employed every form of oppression and has been a conspicuous corruptor, both of officials and of public opinion. The republican party has no remedy which would protect the people from the Standard Oil company. The democratic plan would prohibit that corporation, as it would other corporations, from controlling more than fifty per cent. of the products, and it would prevent its driving out a competitor by under-selling that competitor in the competitor's territory. By setting a limit to the greed of these corporations that aspire to monopoly, the democratic party would protect the small competitor and the public. Would this be a calamity? The democratic party would reduce the tariff, beginning on goods competing with trust made goods, and with goods that are sold abroad cheaper than at home. Would that be a calamity? Our party would continue the reduction by gradual stages until a revenue tariff is reached. Will the president say that this is a calamity? Does the president mean by "calamity" that democratic success would mean a panic? If so, what right has he to claim that a reduction of the tariff would bring a panic, when we had a panic last fall under a tariff so high that his party promised "unequivocally" to "revise" it "immediately."

SHORVAGE MAY BE \$40,000 Creditors of Farmers' Company Begin Bankruptcy Proceedings. Albany, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special dispatch to Oregonian.)—Proceedings will be instituted in the Federal Court at Portland to throw the Albany Farmers' Company into involuntary bankruptcy. Attorney Percy R. Kelly, representing several creditors, left for Portland this afternoon to institute proceedings.

The shortage of the company is now estimated between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and creditors fear they will lose heavily. The failure of this company, which has been in operation here for more than 30 years and has conducted a big business operating warehouses at Albany, Tallman and Tangent, has caused a sensation. Scores of Linn county farmers are stockholders in the company, and a number of Linn county's leading farmers and prominent business men of Albany are interested in the failure, either as stockholders or creditors. Report is current here today that criminal prosecutions will follow the present civil proceedings. It is said that all of the creditors will join in the bankruptcy proceedings. Attorney Kelly will file the petition for

involuntary bankruptcy on behalf of Hon. J. M. Shelly and S. S. Williams, partners under the name of the Eugene Milling Company, who have a claim for \$2700; J. R. Baltimore, of Albany, who claims \$800; and R. A. McLagan, of Albany, who claims \$500. Other creditors will enter the proceedings, and it is said that the case filed in the State Circuit Court here yesterday, in which S. M. Garland, of Lebanon, was appointed receiver, will be dropped. It is said this case was filed only to prevent the directors shipping oats from the company's Albany warehouse and that the bankruptcy proceedings will supersede it.

What Becomes of Old Rags.

We often wonder what becomes of the old, filthy rags the ragmen gather out of the streets and gutters, and other like places; but in these days of utilitarianism, nothing is lost, and some day you may find these same dirty old rags awaiting you at the breakfast table, or on the reading table in the living room, in the shape of a beautifully printed newspaper or magazine. It may be that the paper on which you write your dainty notes was once nothing but a mass of these same old dirty rags. Huge bales of lowly rags are fed into a "thrasher," a great cylindrical receptacle, revolving rapidly and supplied with long wooden arms, or "beaters," and driven by power. During a great thrashing and pounding, the dust is carried off in suction tubes, and the whipped rags are carried to a "sorting," or "shredding" room, where the rags are sorted as to size and condition, buttons, hooks, buckles, etc., removed, and the larger rags cut into smaller pieces. From this room, the rags are carried by machinery to the "cutter," where revolving knives cut them into smaller pieces, and free them from more dirt. They next go to the "devil," or whipper—a hollow cone with projecting spokes against which work the spikes of a great drum, dashing the rags about at great speed; in this they go to the "duster," a conical, revolving sieve. Here the mass of rags is tossed and shaken and the loosened dirt and dust is carried away by suction, and the rags are pushed on to the "digerster" in the room below. This is a huge, revolving boiler, usually upright, with a digestive capacity of several tons of rags, charged with a solution of lime and soda. Under steam pressure, the rags are cooked in this lime solution for fourteen hours, and the mass is tumbled about in the scalding bath until all color and impurities are loosened. When it leaves this bath, it is cleaned and purified, but still unsightly. Next the mass is conveyed into oval shaped tubs twenty feet long, called "Hollanders," where a revolving roll, covered with knives, cuts the mass while a continuous stream of water washes out and further cleans them. After a six hour bath in a bleaching material, the mass is carried to the "beater," and is again beaten up by knives on revolving rollers and made still whiter by the use of bluing. The mass is now called pulp, and from this cleaning house, it passes on to the great machines which eventually turn out the finished product in dainty paperette that goes into all homes, offices, factories, shops, in some form or other, carrying messages from one part of the world to another, or in the paper used for newspapers, books, magazines, or the various grades of wrapping, or other paper, while other grades are made into all manner of conveniences for the varied industries of the world. It is wonderful. Yet it is but "gathering up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

THE CRITICS AND THE BIBLE. In one of his remarkable sermons at the Free Synagogue which he founded in New York, Dr. Stephen S. Wise lately asked and answered the question "Is the Bible in danger from the higher criticism?" The question immediately induces the thought that any book whether it be called Bible or history, which is endangered by the search for truth can scarcely be called an unmingled benefit to mankind. When a man or an institution or a document begins to shriek that the progress of research must be stayed lest he or it suffer, it would seem that the time had almost come for that individual or thing to cease to cumber the earth. Apparently this whole controversy over the higher criticism and the Bible resolves itself into the simple inquiry whether or not the higher criticism is a search for the truth. If it is such a search and the Bible suffers by it, then so much the worse for the Bible. Those who composed it ought to have taken care that it should not prove an impediment to the advance of knowledge. We may safely say that if the author had actually been the Almighty he would have foreseen this difficulty and avoided it. The gist of the matter is that the higher criticism does not injure the Bible in the slightest degree. What it does injure is a certain theory about the Bible. This theory is like other human inventions. Its destiny is to flourish for a time and then to fade. "Our little systems have their day." When Niebuhr made it clear that a

good deal of Livy was pure myth, the great historian of Rome did not "suffer." Our way of accepting him changed, but he was none the worse for it, while we were a great deal better off, inasmuch as we got rid of a big burden of ignorance and replaced it with knowledge. It is the same way with the Bible. As our ignorance of its authorship and meaning is replaced by knowledge, a vast accumulation of superstition and misunderstanding vanishes, but the book stands just as it did and we stand much more securely. Nothing in the Bible that is true can be made false by the higher criticism, or the lower either, and nothing that is good can be made bad.—Sunday Oregonian.

A NUISANCE.

The voter who will not register, but who hunts up six of his friends on election day and asks them to sign his papers so that he can vote, is an intolerable nuisance. And there are many such. The county pays the expense of keeping the registration books open for weeks, employing clerks who spend their time registering the voters. Every man living in the state and having a right to vote has an opportunity to register unless temporarily absent from the state during the period when the books are open. That being true, there is absolutely no reason why any man should ask his friends to vouch for his right to vote on election day.

All over the state the newspapers are urging voters to register. Party managers are urging them to register. But for one reason or another many will not do so. Some, perhaps, like to attract attention at the polls by hurrying around to get the required six signatures. Others find this a good opportunity to tell their friends that they were "too busy" to register, when, as a matter of fact, they were too lazy or too heedless of the duties of citizenship. But whatever the reason or excuse, the man, of whatever party, who will not register, is a common nuisance and should not be tolerated. Law cannot compel a man to register, but public opinion should. By universal custom freeholders should refuse to sign qualification papers for voters on election day. There should be established an unwritten law which reads "if any man will not take time to register, neither shall he take the time of his friends to certify to his right to vote."

The registration law is a good precaution against election frauds. Let public opinion insist upon its observance.—Oregonian.

Earnestness of the Socialists.

Seven thousand men and women paid admission fees to attend the Socialist mass-meeting at the Hippodrome on Sunday. Thousands more would have been glad to pay had there been room for them to get in. Such a political demonstration as this is not to be dismissed lightly. How many men and women would pay a quarter or 50 cents to go to the Hippodrome to hear William H. Taft speak on politics? How many men and women would pay this admission fee to hear William J. Bryan speak in politics and then be so enthusiastic as to contribute to this cause their jewelry and the cash in their pockets? Even should Theodore Roosevelt go on the stump, how many people would pay to hear what he said rather than to read it in the newspapers for a cent or two cents? The enthusiasm of this great Socialist meeting was not for its candidate, but for its cause.—New York World.

Is Our Duty.

Can we, as good citizens, deny to the poor boy or girl a High School education when the cost, comparatively, trifling, Oregon, last June, sustained the best appropriation of \$125,000 annually for the Eugene college. This is over \$300 per student. We give this to the rich and well-to-dos. Shall we deny to our ourselves with the cost of \$36 per year for the poor boy or girl? The News believes that whenever this matter is thought out by the voter, coolly and calmly an enormous majority will be given for the County High School. Indeed, we cannot afford not to do so. The County High School is, necessarily, the poor man's college. We have provided the college for the rich, shall we deny it to the poor?

Awarded the Prize.

Mrs. A. B. McCall, of near Jordan, has had excellent results in using a Sure Hatch Incubator. The Fremont, Neb. company, which builds these machines, offered a prize in the way of a 200-egg Sure Hatch Incubator, to be contested for in the states of California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, for the best success of three or more hatches from their machine. Mrs. McCall entered the contest and won out. She was complimented quite highly for the care she gave the machine when making the test. Of course she feels gratified in being the winner wherein four states had competed. Subscribe for the SANTIAM NEWS.

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