

BRYAN REPLIES TO HUGHES WITH PLENTY OF 'PEP'

Says Hughes as Governor Recognized Political Obligations by Rewarding "Deserving" Corporations and Tax Dodgers Who Contributed to His Campaign by Vetoing Bills.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 22.—In the current issue of the Commoner, W. J. Bryan replies as follows to accusations made by Charles E. Hughes concerning Bryan's alleged appointment of "deserving democrats":

"Now that you have arrived and are acquainting yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving democrats? I do not know to what extent the knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary for employees. Let me know what is requisite, together with the salary, and when appointments are likely to be made."

The above is the letter which I wrote to Mr. Vick, the receiver of customs at San Domingo. Read it carefully. Scan each sentence, examine each word, each syllable. Mr. Hughes, once governor of New York, afterwards justice of the supreme court, and now republican candidate for president, thinks it important enough to quote in his campaign speeches. He is so indignant, so mortified that he asks: "Should not every American hang his head in shame, that such a thing should occur in our highest department of government?"

Bryan Takes Responsibility.

I, alone, am responsible for that letter, and I am not ashamed of it. Attention is called to it, that I may expose the desperation of the man who has sought to use it as a means of advancing himself politically. The letter was written to an appointive officer, whose office was not under the civil service, and the inquiry was made in regard to officers which were not under the civil service. There was nothing in the letter to indicate a desire or intention to select men who were incompetent. On the contrary, inquiry is made as to "what is requisite." By what logic does Mr. Hughes reach the conclusion that "every American should hang his head in shame" because a democratic secretary of state expressed an interest in the appointment of deserving democrats to positions not under the civil service, for which such democrats were competent? Mr. Hughes had appointments to make when he was governor. Did he give those appointments to deserving republicans or to undeserving republicans? If to deserving republicans, did his action cause every citizen of New York to "hang his head in shame"? Or, is he so partisan that he regards it as entirely proper and patriotic to appoint deserving republicans and only shameful to appoint deserving democrats?

Reward Deserving Traits.

Mr. Hughes recognizes political obligations and has shown himself quite prompt in discharging such obligations. When he was a candidate for governor he received the support of the railroads of New York and he generously paid the debt by vetoing the two-cent passenger rate bill. He does not describe that as shameful. When a candidate for governor he received the support of the New York tax dodgers, the owners of "Swollen fortunes," and he paid his debt by sending a message to the legislature protesting against the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. He does not describe that as shameful. He is now being supported by the railroads of the United States and he expects to pay them back by aiding them to escape state legislation and find a haven of security in "exclusive federal control" over the railroads; he is being supported by the shipping trust and expects to pay them back by helping them to prevent government competition; he is supported by the tariff barons and expects to pay them back by enabling them to collect tribute from the consumers, through high tariff rates; he is supported by the trust magnates and expects to pay them back by shielding them from punishment for the extortion which they desire to practice; he is supported by Wall street and expects to pay them back by turning over to them our financial system; he is supported by those who are exploiting Mexico and he expects to pay them back by spending American blood and squandering money raised by taxation in order to guarantee profits on speculative investments. And yet, with the record which he has made in paying his political obligations at the expense of the public and with the pledges his speeches contain to those

who are now aiding his ambitions, he has the impudence to hold up for criticism a legitimate effort to reward competent men for the service which they have rendered to the cause of reform.

Big Pork Hunters.

For twenty years the people have been engaged in a life and death struggle to save the nation from the big exploiters, the big "grafters" and the big "pork" hunters—from the plunder band, to which Mr. Hughes is indebted for all the political honors he has enjoyed and which is now seeking to put him in a position to safeguard plutocracy from further attacks. Mr. Hughes is perfectly familiar with the contest, because he has been conspicuous among the champions of that plunderband. In the campaign of 1908 he was put forth as the chief representative of the trusts, and his eloquent advocacy of their cause won him a place on the supreme bench, where he was quick to show his bias in their favor. But while he has been winning valuable rewards as a republican, who is "deserving" from the standpoint of the predatory interests, the plain, common people have been waging a brave and continuous struggle for the rescue of their government from the hands of Mr. Hughes' political friends and supporters, and they have won battle after battle.

They have secured, without Mr. Hughes' aid, the election of senators by the people, thus putting the senate in touch with the voters. They have won, in spite of Mr. Hughes' opposition, an income tax amendment to the constitution, which has made it possible to transfer a considerable part of the burden of taxation from consumption to incomes. They have secured a reduction of the tariff and a measure of relief from the exactions of the trusts. They have secured currency reform, a rural credit law, a child labor law and other measures of justice to agriculture, labor and commerce, and they have made their fight at great sacrifice to themselves and in the face of intimidation, coercion and ostracism. They have shown a moral courage and a devotion worthy of the great cause in which they have enlisted.

Civil Service Law.

I received the support of nearly six millions and a half of these voters in three campaigns. I would be unworthy of the affection they have shown and the confidence they have manifested, as well as of the support they have given, if I were willing to admit that a republican is necessarily superior to them either in patriotism or capacity. I would be unworthy of their loyal friendship if I did not welcome every opportunity to reward them by aiding them to secure any appointive offices, outside of the civil service, for which they were competent.

As an official, I enforced the civil service law to the letter, and upon my resignation received from the employees of the state department, more than 90 per cent of whom were under the civil service, a watch which I prize as a priceless treasure. But, while I observed the civil service law, wherever it was in force, I felt myself free to aid in rewarding deserving democrats, wherever it could be done without detriment to the service. My regret is that I was able to reward so few of the multitude who are deserving, measured by their political service, by their capacity and by their fitness for the work to be done.

Deserving of Reward.

In a republic where the government is good only when the people are willing to undertake the labor necessary to make it good, political zeal and willingness to spend time and money in behalf of remedial legislation can never be a legitimate objection to political appointment. Those who can raise campaign funds by mortgaging the government in advance to the beneficiaries of privilege may scorn the labors of the unselfish, the unrepayable and the unfrightened political workers, but those whose only appeal is to the conscience and patriotism of the masses will not hang their heads in shame at any legitimate effort that may be made to introduce into government employment those who combine a heart interest with the service rendered by brain and hand. The "deserving democrat" is not to be despised—he is as much entitled to recognition as a "deserving republican"—and both democrats and republicans are deserving in proportion as they honestly endeavor to make our government a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and insure its administration according to the maxim, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

W. J. BRYAN.

Iowa Society Picnic.

The Iowa Society will hold their annual picnic Thursday, August 24, at Lithia Park, Ashland. The crowd will assemble at 11 o'clock, followed by dinner at 12:30. After the noon hour speeches and sports will be the main events. Coffee will be furnished by Ashland and all are expected to bring the usual well-filled lunch basket. All Iowa people should attend, as the picnic is the main feature of the society during the year.

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BARTLETTS BRING \$3.23 AT BOSTON

Auction sales August 21 reported by Rogue River Fruit & Produce association; Boston—One ear Blue Triangle, \$3.23.

New York—Two ears mixed Blue and Red Triangle at \$2.97 and \$2.90.

Shipments from Medford August 21st:

Rogue River Fruit & Produce association, three cars.

Guy Connor, three cars.

Producers' Fruit Union, thirteen cars, divided between Medford, Central Point and Voorhies plants.

Rogue River Co-operative Fruit-growers' association, two cars.

Packerts tally cards in stock at the Medford Printing Co.

BOYS CONFESS TO MURDERING MAN

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 22.—Authorities at Twin Falls are considering today what court in which to arraign Lynn and Harold Lovelace, brothers, 11 and 12 years old, who are in jail there after having confessed to having killed Professor P. Thomas Hamill of Carson, Nevada, at his cabin south of Twin Falls.

The boys were surprised, according to their confession, robbing the cabin and while Hamill held the younger boy, Harold shot him. They were caught with Hamill's horse, wagon, pocketbook and guns in their possession.

Lynn, the younger boy continues to say he is sorry that he aided in the killing, but Harold has not as yet expressed regret.

DRY BONES OF CASTE SHAKEN BY CANADIANS

Canada Conquers England and Makes It Democratic—Big Men From the Northwest Laugh at British Feudalism and Tradition—Invigorate Language and Upset Precedents.

By Charles Edward Russell. LONDON, England, Aug. 8.—(Special correspondence.)—Not quite all the war outlook is somber and done in black. Most of it is, but not all; and the brighter spots here are contributed by Canada, upon whom be blessings.

Britain and the British press have many times acknowledged the courage, skill, superhuman energy and jaw-set tenacity of the Canadian contingents on the battlefield, but nothing has been said about certain other services of theirs that if less brilliant may be still more enduring.

Shaking Up Dry Bones.

Here in England they have shaken up the dry bones of mediæval customs and laughed at mouldy conservatism until it is about ready to fly the coop.

Canadians are all over the place. You can't go anywhere without seeing them, and the minute they leave in sight anywhere you know them for what they are. Those little metal plates on the shoulders of their uniforms that label them Canadians are perfectly useless. No one could ever take a Canadian for anything else. The Canadians have clothes that fit, for one thing, and that is enough to distinguish anybody in London.

Then the Canadians are big men, full limbed and clear complexioned, as wholesome, well fed, outdoor men must always be. The first turn out of the box you know these men were never brought up on jam and tea.

Their free, jaunty and somewhat audacious swing, and their delicious unconsciousness of having any superiors on earth make them the idols of London.

Talk Is American.

And then, their talk! I know homesick Americans here that have hung around Canadian soldiers merely to listen to them talking.

Typical English speech is like a stocking full of tepid mush, but the Canadians talk American, and don't chant or sing-song. They just bite it off and let go like normal, healthy

human beings, and to hear them makes you think of home and heaven and fried chicken in Maryland.

Their speech is but one of the blessings the Canadians have conferred upon this land. They have shaken up English journalism and made it at times almost readable.

In the pages where you used to be told that "the paramount influence of Skandahoovia are confronted with an involuted situation whereof the complexities remain to be solved with diligent application," the London Telegraph now says "The Skandahoovians are up against it," and you get an idea, instead of an attack of coma.

Undermining Caste.

But this isn't all. These breezy, able, confident young men have been thrashing levers under the reversed social structure. They don't give a hoot for sacred caste. Social distinctions make them tired, and they say so with engaging frankness.

The Duke of Muckmuck means nothing to these boys; neither does the Earl of Buckstairs. They don't have any dukes or earls out in Medicine Hat and Calgary, and don't want 'em. Their idea is that a man's de-eyed ancestors are a mighty poor basis for estimating the living man, and they are slowly jamming something of that idea into a social organization where you would have sworn it couldn't be driven with a pile driver.

About the most conservative thing in Great Britain in the old days was the army. All British officers were "gentlemen," and a strict sense of caste forbade them to associate in any way with men in the ranks.

Canadian troops elect their company officers by ballot; the captain is probably a shoemaker from Jolinsonville.

The permanence of the present system in this country rests behind iron-clad caste. All society, from top to bottom, is organized in successive layers. The Canadians come along and jolt all this, and their ridicule is the only thing that has ever had any effect upon it.

When the war ends there will be the makings of new, very different and probably much advanced social conditions.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL DEBATED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The government shipping bill, as amended by the senate, was on the house program for final disposition today.

The principal senate amendments propose to prevent the government shipping board from acquiring ships from any of the nations now at war and to permit foreign-built ships to enter the American coastwise trade.

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