

AS IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN.

Without prejudice, or partisanship, and with real sorrow, it is said, Theodore Roosevelt is plainly, a paranoiac. Former Gov. Boutwell, Henry T. Angell, Mark Twain and others in close association with him, saw it and said it.

With his egotism goes a sort of hypnotic magnetism which accounts for the following he can command even when he brings up at the tail end of the procession. Boutwell noted this in analysis of his character, which led to the conclusion, "He is the most dangerous man in America." He has managed to be in government employ since he was old enough to enter the lists. He poses in his sleep as a prodigy. He is the most indefatigable press agent for himself that was ever evolved. He is also stage manager and scene shifter.

A class of egotists follow him, imitate him, to get into the limelight he generates. A class of "road agents" fall in line, knowing he is the first man to throw up his hands at sight of danger. He wilted like a transplanted cabbage in the sun when the steel trust said to him through Frick and Gary: "We have started a panic; you have emptied the treasury. We can push this panic to your destruction if you do not give us what we ask. We can save you. It is up to you."

President Roosevelt looked at his hand, and to keep to the picturesque language of the third term pushed all the chips over to Frick and Gary.

Then there is a large class of citizens—many of them made citizens too soon for the good of the country or their own good, good by old world tyranny and not yet instructed in the patience that must go with the slow but sure working of the freeman's ballot—these really to the standard of a vociferous leader who depicts for them the wrongs they suffer along with some they knew not of before. He does not instruct their intelligence, counsel forbearance and confidence in anything that now is, or has been. He stands before them, their only savior. He advises no measure but a sudden overturning—a spirit of revenge expressed by clenched teeth and doubled fists.

Stand back a bit and get the perspective of the picture. Witness the man who has drunk his fill at the fountain of successful office seeking—two terms of the presidency overflowing the draft—see him again plunging, like the mad bull which he has named himself, into the foreground, striving to shove out of focus every other figure on the canvas. His design is to blot out the prospective with daub upon daub of the shrieking impressionist. And the pity of it—so many honest, but uninformed, are deceived. The higherups understand and are quiet. As said, they know their strength with him.

There are others who see and know. They remember the nightmare of his seven and a half years' rule: The coarse language, the raw, low down patronage politics that has debauched masses of the unthinking and short sighted; the usurpation of power reckless of consequences (as the slashing of Colombia and theft of Panama for the sole purpose of self-aggrandizement, which act has filled the countries of South America with hatred and distrust to us, and his successful sidetracking of investigation into the Cromwell crookedness in connection with the deal); the imperial grandeur of his court at Washington when a trumpet announced his approach at a spectacular function, as described by Kate Brownlee Sherwood in a letter to the Toledo Times—too lengthy for quotation but full from date to signature of gold lace, pomp, glitter, marching and salaaming, with Roosevelt standing forward, well removed from his family and cabinet officers—the one object of adoration and adulation! He, the plain people's man!

To look further, in the background: The brutal abuse of poor old Tyner, who got mixed up with the postoffice scandal, but went to his death declaring his innocence and pleading for a hearing, which was denied him by order of the president. "After all these years of faithful service, I can not die with this stain upon my name," he cried with his last breath. And the mean and cowardly revenge on the military officer, Stewart, who did not rush to resign to make room for a presidential favorite. Still further in the background: The crushing of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, idolized in Cuba as a generous and fair officer, and a peacemaker, "Do not send a battle ship into Havana harbor," he dispatched to McKinley—Gen. Lee who knew what real war meant. But Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, along with his partner in the business, W. R. Heart, overbore the reluctant McKinley, whose character lacked firmness, and—the negro soldiers took San Juan hill while the kernel of the R. R. was charging up Kettle hill, to shoot a fleeing Spaniard in the back (never before was a military record and a title won on so slender an achievement). Again, without regard to chronological order: The looting of the treasury, the making of commissions and places for political helpers; the filling of the country with his own personal spies; the impudence, audacity, acknowledged lawlessness in nominating and electing by the most loudly condemned methods, his successor while he went into the African jungle with a brass band and a hundred bush beaters and gun bearers as bodyguard, to satisfy his animal thirst for blood, gloating over the agonies of wounded beasts—see his own descriptions; the expensive fads; the spelling reform which he ordered all officials to use in public documents (and they flatly refused); the branding of "liars, crooks, jackasses, thieves and

weaklings"—any student of past doings and daily occurrences can fill the interspaces in this incomplete review.

Dear Lord, isn't the country weary of it? Even the newspaper man hunting sensational copy? It is playing with fire—when you consider the children with matches. Perhaps the gorge will prove its own antidote to some of the small blusterers who trail pitifully along after their crazy commander.—San Francisco Star.

BOTTLE GOODS.

Table listing various bottled goods and their prices, including Pebleford, Clarke's Pure Rye, Echo Spring, Old Crow, Hermitage, and others.

Table listing wine prices, including Sherry Wine, Angelica Wine, Zenfendel Wine, and others.

Special Prices for Family Trade.

Table listing special prices for family trade, including Keg Beer, Claret, and Local Beer.

Domestic Beers.

Table listing domestic beer prices, including Budwiser Beer, Old Style Beer, and others.

WINES.

Table listing wine prices, including White Port, Port Wine, Sherry, and others.

WHISKEYS.

Table listing whiskey prices, including Monogram, White Corn Whiskey, and others.

BILLY STEPHENS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, COR. 1st and 1st AVENUE E

The rougher whiskey tastes ---the stronger it is. The stronger it is---the more harm it will do. But then---you don't have to drink it rough, strong or high-proof.

There's Cyrus Noble, pure, old and palatable— Bottled at drinking strength. Costs no more than any other whiskey.

W. J. Van Schuyver Co., Portland, Or



"AMERICA'S FINEST FLOURING MILLS"

WHY? Blend Flour

STRAIGHT Eastern Hard Wheat flour has its uses. So has straight Soft Wheat flour. But to get results from the hard wheat flour, it must be thoroughly kneaded. The homemaker finds this too arduous. Furthermore, we're living in a labor-saving age. Yet, Eastern Hard Wheat flour has desirable qualities that cannot be overlooked. Invariably they combine flours themselves, made of Eastern Hard Wheat and Western Soft Wheat—that is to say: BLENDED. But the two must not be mixed haphazardly, as the superiority of combination depends wholly on a proper balance. Before offering the public their product, the FISHER FLOURING MILLS COMPANY made exhaustive tests to determine the exact proportions of each flour required to produce the blend of highest efficiency. The formula finally adopted, in actual baking competition with all other well-known brands on the market today, has repeatedly demonstrated its excellence. You get this scientific combination in buying

Fisher's Blend Flour



FISHER'S BLEND, Manufactured by the FISHER FLOURING MILLS CO., SEATTLE, U.S.A.

WHAT PRESIDENT TAFT HAS DONE

Some of the Legislation Accomplished During His Administration.

There has been a systematic attempt for years on the part of newspaper and magazine writers in the pay of the great magazine trust to belittle and misrepresent President Taft. The result has been that the people have an impression that this has been a "do nothing" administration. The truth of the matter is that more constructive progressive legislation has been accomplished under President Taft than was ever accomplished in any administration before.

He has paid the postoffice department on a paying basis for the first time within the memory of the present generation. He has enforced the Sherman anti-trust law without fear or favor. He has vetoed the Democratic wool, cotton and free list bills as unfair, unscientific and destructive of the Republican principle of protection. He has abrogated the discriminating passport treaty with Russia. He has prevented railroad rates from putting rate increases into effect without approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has rushed the Panama Canal to early completion without hint of scandal. He has practically destroyed white slave traffic. He has signed the bill for admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. He has established the Bureau of Mines to safeguard the lives of miners. He has extended our foreign markets for the benefit of American capital and labor. He has abolished the shameful system of patronage in this country. He has submitted the income tax amendment to the Constitution to the state legislatures for ratification. He has effected advanced boiler inspection laws passed by Congress. He has established means for complete irrigation projects in the West. He has maintained and extended the open-door policy in China. He has maintained peace in Cuba and South and Central America by friendly warning, without intervention. He has modernized and reformed government business methods by an economy and efficiency commission, saving millions of dollars to the American people annually. He has effected arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. He has vetoed the Arizona statehood bill because of the recall of judges provision. He has instituted non-political methods for taking the 19th census. He has effectually destroyed bucket shops and get-rich-quick concerns. He has persistently labored for a parcel post. He has effected a new treaty with Japan, ending racial controversies on the Pacific Coast. He has further extended a safety appliance act for the benefit of workingmen. He has successfully fought for the publication of campaign funds and expenditures. He has heartily endorsed the labor commission's report and proposed bill concerning employers' liability. He has reorganized the customs service, eliminated corruption and exposed and punished customs fraud, thereby saving and recovering millions of dollars to the United States Treasury. He has established the Court of Commerce to review findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to remedy exasperating delays in litigation. He has established a nonpartisan tariff board to report on the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. He has secured a corporation tax law yielding over \$30,000,000 annually to the United States government. He has transformed a deficit of \$85,000,000 of the previous administration into a \$20,000,000 surplus. He has made a new American record for nonpartisan judicial appointments. He has brought the railroads under further control of the federal government through extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has brought the workman's compensation act to a successful issue in the Supreme Court. He has effected a successful stock and bonds commission. He has extended the civil service to all departments of the federal government by executive order. He has secured practical conservation acts. He has established a Court of Customs Appeals, by which undervaluations have been stopped. He succeeded in securing a postal savings bank system that is dragging millions out of old socks and putting it to work. He favored Borah's 3-year home-stead bill. He has exhibited the highest order of statesmanship in handling the delicate and provoking Mexican situation, keeping the United States out of an expensive and bloody war, while at the same time maintaining the dignity of our nation.

'LEST WE FORGET' WE ARE REMINDED

Panic of 1893 Followed Conditions Similar to the Present.

In these days of pleasant prospect, under a Republican administration, when wages are high, when every man who will work has a job; when the farmers are getting high prices for all their products; when factories are running full time and the people of Oregon are too prosperous to think of politics, they are apt to forget the Democratic panic of 1893. In the fall of 1892, at the close of President Harrison's administration, conditions were similar to what they are at present. In fact, the President in his message to Congress in December of that year, spoke of the unparalleled prosperity in every industry in the country. But Cleveland was elected President in November and out of a clear sky, disaster fell upon the American people. The fear of Free Trade paralyzed them immediately. In his message to Congress at the opening of his term, President Cleveland spoke of the adversity which had suddenly descended upon the people. For the purpose of refreshing the minds of the people of Oregon in regard to that sorrowful chapter in our history, when three million men were suddenly thrown out of a job; when every farm was loaded with a mortgage, we print below a partial list of the different disasters which befell the American people within fourteen months from the date Cleveland was inaugurated:

- (From Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia, 1893, 1894 and 1895.)
July 15, 1893: Denver, Colo., four banks close their doors and there are runs on other financial institutions.
July 24: More bank failures in the West.
July 26: New York; two stock exchange firms fail.
July 27: Ten banks suspend, most of them Northwestern. Other business failures reported.
July 28: More failures and suspensions, including nine banks in the West and one in Kentucky.
August 1: Collapse of the Chicago provision deal. Many failures of commission houses. Great excitement in the Board of Trade.
August 8: The Chemical Bank, one of the strongest in the country, is unable to fill its weekly order for small currency.
August 10: Madison Square Bank suspends.
August 17: Much excitement on east side New York among Hebrew laborers. Police called out.
August 22: Encounter between anarchists and socialists averted by police in New York.
August 23: Meeting of anarchists broken up by police.
August 30: Kansas coal miners' strike ended with nothing gained.
January 15, 1894: Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle announces his intention to issue bonds.
February 17: The Secretary of the Treasury offers a \$50,000,000 loan for public subscription, according to his announced intention.
January 24: Strike in Ohio of 10,000 miners.
January 27: A mob of foreign miners destroy property at Brantville, Pa., and elsewhere.
February 16: Many New York silk factories close on account of strike.
February 18: In Ohio all the mines in the Massillon district closed by strike.
February 20: In Boston a riotous assemblage of unemployed workmen dispersed by police.
March 2: Six thousand miners in Jackson County, Ohio, out of employment.
March 3: In West Virginia striking miners burn the northern bridge and commit other lawless acts.
March 13: At Paterson, N. J., riotous proceedings on the part of the striking silk weavers.
March 17: In Colorado Governor Waite orders strikers to Cripple Creek to suppress mining troubles.
March 20: In Boston a large body of unemployed men demanding the state house and demand employment.
March 24: A movement inaugurated in various parts of the northern states known as the Army of the Commonwealth, Coxeyites, etc., proposed marching to Washington and demanding help in the hands of Congress.
March 21: Coxeyites are a source of terror to certain western towns upon which they quarter themselves.
April 2: In Chicago 5,000 plumbers, painters, etc., go on strike.
April 15: In South Carolina the governor declares martial law in all the cities of the state.
April 4: In Pennsylvania 6 men killed and 1 wounded in coke riots.
April 13: The general council of United Mine Workers orders a strike affecting 3,000 men.
April 16: Strike on the Great Northern spreads to the Northern Pacific.
April 20: In Omaha a mob seizes a train of box cars and attempts to deport Kelly's industrial army, but the army refuses to go.
April 21: About 15,000 miners stop work in sympathy with the coke strikers in Pennsylvania.
April 25: Arrival of a division of the Coxey army in Washington.
A division of the Coxeyites arrested at Mount Sterling for holding up a railway train.
United States troops ordered to assist the civil authorities in the far west.
On the Great Northern railroad system, the Knights of Labor are called out on strike.
April 29: Kelly's army, 1,000 strong, at Des Moines.
April 30: Strike of 2,000 painters in Chicago.
May 1: Attempted demonstration of Coxey's army on the steps of the Capitol.
It is only common sense to believe that like causes will produce like effects. Do the people of Oregon wish to take a leap in the dark and again exchange the great prosperity of the present for another era of hard times. If they want "Patches on their pants" again, let the farmers and working men vote for Professor Wilson, the Free Trade theorist.

Roosevelt's Soliloquy.

I'm twice as great as Washington. I'm twice as great as Grant. If they a third time could not get Kelly they need not think I can't. I'm twice as great as Jefferson. I'm twice as great as the whole line of presidents, I find. I'm greater than my country. With its customs and its laws. With its poor old constitution. And its presidential fads. I'm twice as great as any man. Above or beneath the sod. In fact, I'm half inclined to think I'm twice as great as God.

No Patches On My Pants.

Oh, yes! I've heard about the trusts of how I'm being "done." Of how the wicked tariff, too, is "robbing" every one. And I am working every day. And maybe you, perchance, have noticed that I haven't got a patch upon my pants? They tell me that I am a "slave" of "plutocratic" rule. That I should vote for Wilson, and the party of the mule. That he will rip the tariff up. And on the pieces dance. But, please observe, I do not wear a patch upon my pants. Once I was led astray; I think it was in 'ninety-two. When Cleveland ran for President; I shouted for him, too; I thought there'd be work for every one, and wages would advance. He was elected and I wore Big patches on my pants. I lost my job and couldn't get another thing to do. I walked the street and every where Soup-houses met my view. And there were thousands just like me. All fighting for a chance. To earn their bread, and every man Wore patches on his pants. I will not vote for Wilson; no. With him I don't agree. As for his party, well, kind str. Once was enough for me. I've steady work, I have good pay. And you may note, perchance, I'm wearing creases now, instead Of patches on my pants. —American Economist