

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.



Republican National Ticket

For President.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

For Presidential Electors:
G. B. Dimick, of Clackamas.
A. C. Hough, of Josephine.
J. H. Hart, of Polk.
E. A. Fox, of Multnomah.

RED BLOOD AND BLUE BLOOD.

When the labor bureau of the country were holding a convention in this state some weeks ago, President Tucker of Dartmouth delivered an address, in the course of which he said some good things.

One remark was to the effect that it was easy to make blue blood out of red blood, but that it was almost impossible to make red blood out of blue blood.

Wonder just what Dartmouth's president meant! What thought did he wish to convey by the metaphor? What condition, was he endeavoring to lay bare?

"It is easy to make blue blood out of red blood, but it is almost impossible to make red blood out of blue blood." It must be admitted that the red blood is the healthy blood; that the red corpuscles are in demand by men who do things, or wish to do things, and make for themselves a place in history.

There is a tendency, noted doubtless by President Tucker, among the select, to copy the ways of those who in foreign countries are recognized as having a lien on blue blood, and one cannot but conclude that he would impress upon all such the thought that, after they have by a slow process cast out of their systems the rich red corpuscles, by the substitution of corpuscles tinted with blue, it would be very difficult indeed for them to regain the red blood they had lost.

Red blood is the result of right thinking and right living, plenty of exercise, wholesome food, timely habits, and blue blood is the result of the opposite of these. Blue blood is the result of idleness and overmuch leisure, late nights and late mornings, self-indulgence, and distempered bodies.

It is easy to drift from the wholesome condition of red blood, to the unwholesome condition of blue. It is easy for the energetic and thrifty, industrious and progressive, ambitious and earnest to drift into a condition of idleness, and it is hard for those who have once tasted of the luxuries of idleness to get back again to that healthy condition of regular work and regular living which they so really enjoyed, and in which they knew the real blessings of life before the false thought of perpetual ease took possession of them.

There is nothing so conducive to health and happiness as labor. There is nothing so demoralizing to the best of human hopes and ambitions as the cultivation of that process by which red corpuscles are substituted by blue.

EXPORTS AND THE TARIFF.

Democratic orators, newspapers and platforms are accustomed to charge the Republicans with the sin of exaggerating the results which may be fairly ascribed to the Republican policy of protection. The Democrats constantly charge the Republican party with appropriating the credit for what is due solely to Providence or good crops or favorable conditions in foreign markets. This is a favorite method of depreciating policies which at least seem to inspire confidence on the part of Providence, inasmuch as the results the Democrats ascribe to Providence always seem to put in an appearance when they are in force. The New York Times thinks that the following, quoted from the editorial columns of the New

York Tribune, is an example of the protectionist practice of pointing to every good thing in sight, from the full orb moon to a bountiful ice crop, as proof of the casual relation between a high tariff and our prosperity and happiness.

Yet, under the Dingley tariff law, the most avowed and radical protection measure we have ever had, our export trade has advanced by leaps and bounds, until the United States stands today at the head of the great exporting nations. For five or six years past we have been struggling with Great Britain, a free trade country, for primacy as an exporter. We first overtook and passed the United Kingdom in 1898. In 1900 and 1902 our exports almost exceeded our rivals. But in 1899, 1901 and 1903 they fell a little below ours. This year the United States again takes the lead, our exports for the twelve months ended June 30, reaching total value of \$1,608,295,539. This total has been exceeded but once in our history—in 1900-1901, when the figures rose to \$1,487,746,991. But the aggregate of import and exports for 1903-1904—\$2,451,547,623—breaks all American records in foreign commerce.

The Tribune might well have particularized a little further and stated the fact that the splendid record of the year just closed was made in spite of a great shrinkage in most of our exports of agricultural products, while the exports of manufacturers exceeded the best previous showing. During the last seven years the best gains have been made in exports of manufactures, a fact that is due primarily to the tariff. The Tribune has the advantage over the Times of discussing a fact, which has a close and intimate relation to the tariff as effect to cause, and no amount of facetiousness or playful allusion to the full orb moon or a bountiful ice crop will convince any individual of common sense to the contrary.

AN APPEAL TO THE RECORD.

The history of financial legislation in America can be summarized into the very brief statement that the Republicans have advocated and the Democrats opposed every act of legislation calculated to perfect the system which now obtains. The consensus of mature Republican judgment has been right. The consensus of opinion of the Democratic party has been wrong, usually. The Republican party has made mistakes and rectified them. The Democratic party has made mistakes and insisted upon repeating them.

The national banking act was a Republican measure, calculated to redeem the country from the evils of wildcat banking. The measure was opposed by 90 per cent of the Democrats in congress and is today opposed by a very large number of them, in spite of the time test of its merits. In 1896 the Democratic platform declared the issue of national bank notes unconstitutional and so recently as 1900 the platform demanded the substitution of government notes or silver certificates for bank notes as rapidly as possible.

Every Republican in congress voted for the resumption of specie payment and every Democrat against it; and a Democratic house in 1877, passed a bill for the repeal of the resumption act. A majority of the Democrats voted against the bill to repeal the silver purchase act, and only 12 Democrats voted for the establishment of the gold standard, while 178 voted against it. The Republicans in 1896 and 1900 and 1904 declared for the gold standard, in their party platforms. The Democrats declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver in 1896 and in 1900, and remained silent on the subject in their platform of 1904.

That, in brief, is the record and yet the Democratic party comes up and asks the voters of the country to entrust the destinies of the nation to its unsafe hands and its uncertain policies on a question that concerns the welfare of every American. It is like asking the owners of a vessel, freighted with valuable cargo, steaming strong in a known current with a trained pilot, to surrender it to an unskilled pilot and an untried crew.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The largest item in our gain of gold imports last year came from Japan's purchases in this country. The Republican party insists upon the open door for American trade. The Democratic policy would make the open door useless by tinkering with the tariff and keeping us out of foreign markets.

The Democratic platform of 1900 said: "We are unalterably opposed to monometallism." That declaration has not been changed by the action of the party in national convention.

It required a display of moral courage for a Democrat to declare for sound money in 1896 and 1900. Judge

Parker supported the free silver candidate in those years.

Vice Presidential Candidate Davis is much incensed over the campaign stories that are being told about him. He will lose timidity of that kind when he gets older and more seasoned to the penalties of political life.

No Republican convention has ever found it necessary to revise its platform to comply with a telegram of instructions.

Democratic orators are insisting that Senator Lodge wrote the Republican platform. The Republican platform was written in the records of eight years of glorious party achievement.

There is nothing involved in the tariff problem, as Democrats would have the voters believe. The nub of the proposition is that whenever the protection is removed from an American industry the employment incident to that industry is simply transferred from American workmen to foreign workmen.

Justice for labor and capital is a cornerstone of Republicanism.

Mr. John Sharp Williams says he does not know whether the Democratic double standard notion "is a corpse in the east but very much alive in the west, and some sections of the south."

Speaker Cannon says the Republican motto is "We move on," and he might have added that the Democratic motto is "We follow."

"Our policy is continuous," said President Roosevelt in his speech of acceptance: "We know our own minds and have kept of the same mind a sufficient length of time to give our policy coherence and sanity." There is no answer to that statement.

Candidates should be judged by the platforms upon which they stand and not by their personal views upon questions which concern the people.

Government Ownership.

A correspondent writing to the Oregonian: Since the beauties of "Pendleton, July 31—Editor East Oregonian: Since the beauties of public ownership are being widely advertised by a few crackbrained politicians, will you explain how it is that it costs but \$7.97 per capita to run the United States government, where government ownership is not in force, and yet the cost per capita of running the government of New Zealand was 33.38 per annum? Your "ANXIOUS READER."

The government of the United States cost the people 7.97 per capita, in actual taxes during the past year, and in the month of July a deficit of \$17,000,000 was piled up for future congresses to deal with. The government operates nothing but the post-office, and raised the expenses of the different departments by an indirect tax on the consumers.

Every man, woman and child in the United States was taxed this entire sum of \$7.97 without the slightest remuneration from any of the great utilities owned by New Zealand. The millions in profits arising from the express companies, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, post roads and other public utilities went into private hands, while the people paid their extortion, in addition to paying the running expenses of the government.

In New Zealand the actual expenses of running the government amounted to \$33.38 per capita, as stated, but this included the total expense of running the railroads, express, telephone, telegraph, post roads, parcels posts, and all these public utilities.

But here is the beauty of the system. The income of the government of New Zealand for the year was \$53.30 per capita, a per capita profit to the government of \$10.42, while the millions in America went to private corporations and the people paid out \$7.97 each, and then the government sustained a deficit of \$17,000,000 in July alone.

The only tax paid by the people of New Zealand was for school, county and municipal expenses, the income from the public utilities paying all the other expenses, and leaving a clear profit from the operation, of \$10.42 per capita.

In addition to paying \$7.97 each, the people of the United States pay double, and in some instances ten times the cost of public accommodations in New Zealand, the corporations are reaping the profits and the government will increase taxation to make up the continuous deficit.

The surplus accumulated by the operation of public utilities in New Zealand is expended in internal and seaport improvements, the govern-

ment making these improvements voluntarily, without endless petitions from the people.—East Oregonian.

A Quaint Character.

Mr. Stewart Edward White, in his serial, "The Mountains," now publishing in the Outlook, gives this delightful character sketch of a pioneer prospector who dropped into Mr. White's camp:

Our prospector was a little uncertain as to his plans. Along toward autumn he intended to land at some reputed placers near Dinkey Creek. There might be something in that district. He thought he would take a look. In the meantime he was just poking through the country—he and his jackasses. Good way to spend the summer. Perhaps he might run across something "most anywhere;" up near the top of that mountain opposite the looked mineralized. Didn't know but what he'd take a look at her tomorrow.

He camped near us during three days. I never saw a more modest, self-effacing man. He seemed genuinely childish, almost helplessly interested in our fly-fishing, shooting, our bearskins, and our travels. You would have thought from his demeanor—which was sincere and not in the least ironical—that he had never seen or heard anything quite like that before, and was struck with wonder at it. Yet he had cast flies before we were born, and shot even earlier than he had cast a fly, and was a very Ishmael for travel. Rarely could you get an account of his own experiences, and then only in illustration of something else.

"If you all likes bear hunting," said he, "you ought to get up in Eastern Oregon. I summured there once. The only trouble is the brush is thick as hair. You 'most always have to bait them, or wait for them to come and drink. The brush is so small you ain't got much chance. I run onto a she-bear and cubs that way once. Didn't have nothin' but my six-shooter, and I met her within six feet."

He stopped with an air of finality. "Well, what did you do?" we asked. "Me?" he inquired, surprised. "Oh, I just leaked out of the landscape."

He prospected the mountain opposite, loafed with us a little, and then decided that he must be going. About 8 o'clock in the morning he passed us hazing his burros, his tall, lean figure elastic in defiance of years.

"So long, boys," he called; "good luck!"

"So long," we responded, heartily. "Be good to yourself."

He plunged into the river without hesitation, emerged dripping on the other side, and disappeared in the brush. From time to time during the rest of the morning we heard the intermittent tinkling of his bell animal rising higher and higher above up on the trail.

Bean Day in Iowa Town.

Eldora, Ia., Aug. 12.—Tomorrow is to be the biggest day of the year for the people of Geneva, a little town of about 1000 population, north of this place. It will be Bean Day. Many Iowa towns each year have a street fair, carnival or county fair, but Geneva is the only town in the United States that has a bean day.

At Geneva on bean day the popular vegetable is served in every imaginable manner, and the populace from far and wide assembles and devours the beans. On account of the lack of a large enough dining room to accommodate the crowd a large canvas has been provided for tomorrow's feast, which will be followed by speeches and all kinds of amusement.

Porto Ricans Visit Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The several hundred Porto Rican teachers who have been traveling in this country and attending the summer schools at Harvard, Cornell, and elsewhere arrived in Washington today to pay their respects to the President before leaving for home. The visitors were received in the capital by Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and a committee representing the educational institutions of the District of Columbia. The forenoon was spent in sight-seeing. The teachers were received by the President this afternoon and cordial greetings exchanged.

THE POWER OF STEAM.

Many May See But It Takes Genius to Realize.

When James Watt saw the steam causing the kettle lid to jump up and down he said "There must be power in that steam that it can lift such a weight."

There was. Millions prior to him had seen the same phenomenon and regarded it as an unexplained mystery. Recent scientific research has put its finger on the "cause" of Dandruff, Falling Hair, and consequent Baldness, and has unearthed a tiny germ which eats the life from the roots of human hair.

Newbro's Herpicide destroys this germ and consequently restores the hair to its natural state. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Daniel J. Fry, Special Agent.

Hair Escaping? No wonder. Your hair is starving. Feed it before it all leaves you. Then you can keep what you have and add greatly to it. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-food. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Texan Stenographers.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 12.—The Texas State Stenographers' association began a two days' convention in Dallas today with a good attendance of members from various parts of the state. The officers in charge of the convention are President J. H. Swope of Houston, and Secretary Hope Harrison Hawkins of Fort Worth. The most important matter up for consideration is the law relating to the pay of court stenographers, which the stenographers believe should be amended.

One Hundred and Seven Years Old.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Delilah George, living near the town of Lancaster, this county, today celebrated her 107th birthday. Mrs. George is living on the same farm where she has lived for the past 90 years. Among her early recollections is that of the burning of Buffalo by the Indians during the war of 1812.

Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles produce moisture and cause itching, this form, as well as Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosan-ko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar at druggist, or sent by mail. Treaties free. Write me about your case. Dr. Bosanko, Phila., Pa.

For sale by Dr. S. C. Stone, druggist.

Special Excursion to St. Louis.

August 8, 9 and 10, September 5, 6 and 7 and October 3, 4 and 5 are the remaining dates upon which tickets will be sold at the reduced rates to the St. Louis fair. These rates apply over the Denver and Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific. For the patrons of these roads special excursion cars will be run through from Portland and St. Louis without change. See the many points of interest about the Mormon capital and take a ride through nature's picture gallery.

During the closing months travel to the fair will be very heavy. If you contemplate going write W. C. McBride, general agent at Portland for the Denver and Rio Grande, for particulars of these excursions, 8-3-2m.

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We are able to fill any and all kind of bills. Come and let us show you our stock.

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