

THE PRESS IN WAR TIME

A good case can be made out for such a measure of restriction as the Morning Post advocates—a measure, it is to say, making it penal in time of war and when war is imminent, to publish any but official news of naval and military movements. It is part of a newspaper's business to supply news to a public that is, beyond all things, greedy of news; and in the excitement of a national crisis when war is a possibility of the next few hours, the appetite for information and the desire to furnish it act and react upon one another until both are liable to become recklessly intensified.

Lord Spencer feelingly admitted the manifest and manifold dangers of such unrestricted publication, but he seemed to think they could be overcome by an appeal "to the good feeling of those concerned." It is not difficult to bring that supposition to the test of experience. The admiral's from time to time sends around circulars to the newspapers requesting them not to publish any information that they may happen to possess in regard to the plans of this or that newly launched battleship. All decent papers scrupulously observe that request, but it is a lamentable fact that in many cases the ignored and that the details which the admiral in the national interests desires to have suppressed do somehow find their way into print. Now, if journalism can be found that will publish the plans of a battleship—a matter in which not 100th of 1 per cent of their readers feel the slightest interest—are they likely to refrain from making public an item of news which may treble or quintuple their circulation at a time when an excited nation is clamoring for all the news it can get? I am bound to confess that I think it most improbable that they would exercise any such self-denial.

To myself, as a journalist, and I am convinced, to most of the members of the profession, it is a monstrous and appalling thought that a moment's heedlessness in the publication of war news may be the means of sending brave men to their death, or disarranging the plans of an entire campaign and of jeopardizing the security of the nation. From so terrible a responsibility I feel sure that all that is best

in the profession is but too anxious to be relieved.

The press has no desire to remain in a position where it appears to be fighting against the national interests. It asks to be protected against a liberty which it cannot in the nature of things help abusing. We are too apt in this country to look upon war as a sort of gladiatorial combat, a set-to between picked champions on either side, in which the people take the part of passive spectators. But the extracts I have quoted from responsible papers show that some journalists, at any rate, are beginning to realize that when a country is at war every man and woman that belongs to the country is at war also, and that the first prerequisite of fighting efficiency and resources of the nation should be welded into a single thunderbolt.

The press will lose nothing and will gain much by taking the lead in securing the passage of such a bill as is here outlined. It is far too powerful to fear the "thin end of the wedge" argument, or to profess any alarm lest a censorship over its freedom to criticize the conduct of a campaign and to expose, if need be, its shortcomings should be hereafter evolved. Such a censorship is impossible in this country and would not be desirable even if it were possible. The nation as a whole places the safety of the state above every other consideration.

I am not unhopful that even party politicians may for this once be induced to take the same view. If the government thinks the aim worth attaining it has only to throw itself frankly upon the press, parliament and the country to achieve it.—Fortnightly Review.

Torture by Savages.

"Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tribes in the Philippines subject their captives, reminds me of the intense suffering I endured for three months from inflammation of the kidneys," says W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Mo. "Nothing helped me until I tried Electric Bitters, three bottles of which completely cured me." Cures liver complaint, dyspepsia, blood disorders and malaria; and restores the weak and nervous to robust health. Guaranteed by J. C. Perry, druggist, Salem, Oregon. Price, 50c.

Saloons of Paris.

Paris has only 17,000 bakers and 14,500 butchers, but it has 23,000 saloons. In the whole of France 160,000 persons are employed in making bread, but 200,000 are employed in saloons. An additional fact is that one-twentieth of the voters of the country are employed in this business. There are saloons for all classes and for all purses, and many in the large cities have become nothing more nor less than gambling dens in which one may try his luck as merrily as possible. But the greatest evil is that the tavern of the faubourg, of the great city, of the village, has become a meeting place of the people; the saloon is no longer a place in which to drink; it is a place in which to spend a large portion of one's time. Thus little by little the saloons have become public institutions—institutions which everything conspires to develop, even the apparent interest of the state. For it must not be forgotten that the saloon pays not

JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.



Republican Candidate for United States Senator.

Champion of Statement One

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., candidate before the Republican primaries for the nomination of United States senator in congress, for the long term, commencing March 4, 1907, was born in New Bedford, Mass., February 23, 1855, was a member of the class of 1877 at Harvard University; came to Portland May 16, 1878; was a Republican member of the Oregon legislature in the session of 1885, and the extra session of 1886; was one of Oregon's delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and Oregon's member of the Republican National Committee from 1888 to 1892, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892, and was elected as a Mitchell Republican to the Oregon legislature in 1896.

Mr. Bourne has been more prominently identified with the development of the mineral resources of Oregon than any other man in the state, having expended in the last 20 years over \$1,000,000 of his own money in the acquisition and development of Oregon mines.

While Mr. Bourne has had his residence and main office in Portland since 1878, he has had another office at New Bedford, Mass., and has carried on the business of his father's estate since 1880, which makes him familiar with many of the large interests and leading men in the East. These qualifications, in conjunction with his energy, originality, executive ability and experience in business and political affairs pre-eminently qualify him for making an able and influential senator for the state of Oregon.

Mr. Bourne has always favored extending the direct power of the people over their government as far as possible. He was one of the leading spirits in the Initiative and Referendum movement from 1896 until it was approved by the voters at the June election in 1902. In 1904 he was a member of the executive committee of the Direct Primary Nomination League, and holds the same position with the People's Power League at this time. In all these movements he has been one of the few to guarantee the necessary expenses of preparing and proposing their measures to the people.

He says that the choice of United States senator should be by direct vote of the people, and that the legislature should be compelled to elect the man the people select. To accomplish this result, he is championing statement No. 1 of the primary elections law as the only method by which public opinion may be crystallized and made effective upon the legislature.

IN HIS PETITION FOR NOMINATION HE SAYS: IF I AM NOMINATED AND ELECTED I WILL, DURING MY TERM OF OFFICE, FAVOR:

- "REPUBLICAN POLITICS.
- "AMENDING NATIONAL CONSTITUTION FOR PEOPLE'S ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.
- "PUBLICITY POLITICAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.
- "NATIONAL CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.
- "RIGID EXCLUSION OF ASIATIC COOLIE LABOR; GOOD WAGES MAKE GOOD CITIZENS.
- "LEGAL LIMITATION LABOR HOURS FOR SAFETY ON RAILROADS.
- "PARCELS POST, INCLUDING RURAL DELIVERY.
- "PURE FOOD LAWS.
- "LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PANAMA CANAL, COAST DEFENSES, RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING COLUMBIA, WILLAMETTE RIVERS, COOS, YAQUINA AND OTHER OREGON HARBORS, CLELLAND CANAL, GOVERNMENT CANAL AT OREGON CITY.
- "FAIR SHARE OF IRRIGATION FUND FOR OREGON.
- "LOYAL SUPPORT OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.
- "RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF STATEMENT ONE.
- "ROOSEVELT FOR SECOND ELECTIVE TERM.
- "I DESIRE THAT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BE PRINTED AFTER MY NAME ON THE NOMINATING BALLOT:
- "I WILL SUPPORT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DETERMINATION THAT JUSTICE BE DONE ALL MEN."

only the petrol, or city taxes; it also pays a license, the taxes on drinks and alcohol, as well as other charges which indirectly affect all landlords and tenants.

Fifty years ago only three quarts of liquor per head were consumed in France, but today we have nine quarts per head. Fifty years ago bitters and absinthe were unknown, but today France consumes over 60,000,000 quarts of these beverages. And the evil is so great today that private initiative cannot check it—we must turn to the state. The only thing that can do away with a portion of the evil is to restrict licenses, remove the saloons from the neighborhoods in which crowds collect, decree that the trade cannot be plying by suspicious characters, and bar the road to the tavern so far as incorrigible drunkards are concerned. In addition to this, stringent laws must be passed making drunkenness a punishable offense.—Translated for Public Opinion from Paris Revue Bleue.

INCREASE OF BRITISH TAXATION

The average householder, called upon to meet what appear to be insatiable demands for taxes and rates, asks whether he obtains the value for his money. He has only dim perceptions of how it is disbursed. He abandons as hopeless all attempts to understand the mysteries of administration or to fathom the bottomless pit of expenditure. He reads in the daily papers of millions being voted by a handful of members in the house of commons in a few minutes and with little or no discussion, for purposes said to be imperative. He may take a casual glance at one of the plethora of blue books issued by the ton every year; but details are bewildering, and the columns of figures repellent. He sees gigantic edifices arising in Whitehall, and is told that they are intended to accommodate hundreds of clerks in some branch of Dickens' circumlocution office. He is confronted all over the country by palatial structures known as town halls, municipal buildings, asylums, hospitals, union houses, infirmaries, pauper village schools and public buildings of various kinds. Their origin, methods of work and the practical results are beyond his comprehension. But the unpleasant facts remain that he is paying a war income tax of a shilling in the pound in a time of peace; that he is assessed for house duty at 8 pence on his rack rental in addition to a shilling in the pound as property tax if he happens to own his house; that the indirect imposts on tea and other necessities are irritating; and that, taking the country as a whole, his local rates have increased 50 per cent in twenty years, and show no signs of abatement. Less than a generation ago, rates and taxes were about one-sixth of the rent, except in villages, where the proportion was less; they now average nearly one-half the rental, and they threaten to equal it in amount.

Nor is there any adequate return for this expenditure. This is proven, for instance, by the present condition of the army, for which vast sums are voted every year. He cites the speech of Earl Roberts to this effect, as follows:

Speaking in the house of lords last July, and at various public functions, Earl Roberts declared that our military forces are not in a position to do the work expected of them. He said that the Boer war had shown the grave imperfections of the military machine, but that nothing had been done to rectify them since the conclusion of peace. Except that the officers and men have had experience of actual warfare, we are as unprepared as we notoriously were in 1899. With the remedies for this condition of things, as suggested by Earl Roberts, the present article is not concerned. The immediate point is that, notwithstanding the enormous and constantly increasing outlay on our military forces, they are proclaimed, on the highest authority, to be inadequate and inefficient.—London Quarterly Review.

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MONETARY TROUBLE IN SPAIN

The continued and unexpected increase in the international value of Spanish silver money during the last six months has created a serious condition in industrial Spain, and particularly in Barcelona, the center of the export trade. Spain uses the double standard in her monetary system, but there has been no gold in the country for many years, only silver and bank notes being in circulation. Owing to the depreciation of this currency on the international exchange, Spanish manufacturers who pay their labor and all other local expenses in silver and sell abroad in gold have been able to compete advantageously with other European and American exporters in various foreign markets, particularly in South and Central America, India, Egypt, China, and all the former Spanish colonies, and during the past fifteen years many important industries have thrived under this system. Various manufacturing firms have sprung into existence here under the sole protection of this depreciated currency, and some of them have steadily made good money in the foreign markets. German and English firms, for example, have been able to buy cheap cotton underwear to such an advantage on a silver basis and sell it so advantageously for gold that these Spanish products, frequently sold as of German fabrication, have crowded all others out of certain important eastern markets. About a year ago, however, the rate of depreciation in Spanish silver began to decrease, and this decrease has gradually and steadily continued until today the value of gold, as compared with silver, is smaller than it has been for 15 years. For example, on January 26, 1902, 100 gold pesetas were equal to 135.10 silver pesetas; on January 26, 1903, they were equal to 133.60 silver pesetas; January 26, 1904, to 137.25 silver pesetas; January 26, 1905, to 132.20 silver pesetas, and January 26, 1906, to only 123.20 silver pesetas. Nobody can explain the cause of this continued depreciation of Spanish silver, but every indication points not only to the maintenance of the present ratio, but to a still further appreciation of the national currency; and it is even predicted that within a year gold and silver money will be at par in Spain. This, as above indicated, will be very damaging, if not fatal, to a large percentage of the Spanish export trade. Indeed, it is said in Barcelona that whenever the rate falls below 120 many industries in Catalonia will have to abandon their export business entirely. I may cite one example of this within my own knowledge. Within the past two weeks an English firm which has been doing a large business in the exportation to India of cheap cotton underwear was compelled to refuse absolutely an order amounting to 400,000 gold pesetas or francs at prices which they gladly and profitably accepted a year ago. The order in question will now possibly be placed in Germany or England, as Spain cannot advantageously compete for the business in question with her silver currency constantly gaining in value.—Consul General Ridgely of Barcelona.

Doctors Are Puzzled.

The remarkable recovery of Kenneth McIver of Vaneboro, Me., is the subject of much interest to the medical fraternity and a wide circle of friends. He says of this case: "Owing to severe inflammation of the throat and congestion of the lungs, three doctors gave me up to die, when, as a last resort, I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and I am happy to say it saved my life." Cures the worst coughs, and colds, bronchitis, tonsillitis, weak lungs, hoarseness and la grippe. Guaranteed at J. C. Perry's drug store, Salem, Oregon. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

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To be held at Denver, Colo., July 17, 18, 19, 1906. For this occasion the Southern Pacific Co. will sell round trip tickets to Denver, Colo., and return. One way, and through Portland, and one way through California \$68.50; both ways through Portland, \$53.65. Dates of sale: July 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1906. Limit going July 19th; tickets must be used on date of sale. Final return limit September 30, 1906. Stopovers will be granted in either direction within the transit limits, except that no stopovers will be allowed in California on going trip.

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