

# CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.



—New York Mail.

**Harm Bryan Could Do If Elected.**  
One of the most frequent and seemingly plausible arguments in behalf of Bryan's candidacy is that as president of the United States he could do no harm, because the senate and the house also, if Republican, would prevent him from having his own way. Would any sane business man in the United States entertain such a suggestion? He would reject it indignantly and rebuke the person making it. "What!" he would explain. "Place an untrustworthy person in charge of my affairs and trust to others to see that he is not allowed to injure me? The very idea is an insult to my common sense!"

Yet day in and day out, in newspaper articles, speeches and talk between man and man, the argument we have quoted is applied to the greatest office in the United States, the office the holder of which possesses more power, for good or ill, than any king or emperor and who can, even by a mere utterance, effect incalculable evil to business interests throughout the United States. It is substantially the only plea offered in behalf of Bryan to the business men of the country, and the persistence with which it is repeated suggests that those who present it think it is having some effect, or perhaps—which is more likely—it is the only plea they dare to present, conscious as they are of the utter unfitness of their candidate and of the futility of seeking to gain support for him on his merits as a public man.

It is a false plea, as false as it is shameless. Bryan in the White House could be and would be for four long years the most dangerous pest and plague the business interests of this nation have ever encountered. The lack of ballast in his political career up to date, his weather vane veering to this or that point of the compass to catch a promising breeze, his lightning somersaults from one political hobby to another, his plagiarism of any novelty that he thinks may attract the thoughtless—all these foreshadow the instability of his course should he achieve the aim of his ambition and prove the menace that his very presence in the White House would be to business interests.

Neither senate nor house could prevent him from doing irreparable harm, and business men who had been deceived into accepting him as harmless would have abundant time and leisure to repent.

What a contrast between the candidate whose strongest plea is that, if elected, he would be unable to do anything very bad because congress would not let him and William H. Taft, of whom President McKinley said, "I am sending Taft to the Philippines because he is the broadest and most unselfishly brave man I know and because he will carry the spirit of the constitution of the United States in his very blood"—Taft the statesman; held in esteem throughout the civilized world; the just judge and modest, sincere gentleman, "Full," as one writer describes him, "of the knighthood under which the honor and strength of a great nation must be shielded in its disquieting peace as in open war." Nobody suggests that William H. Taft would need a congress to watch him or that any act of his would be a wrong or a menace to the business interests of law abiding citizens. Nobody has any doubt that Taft as president would be guided solely by his sense of duty, without regard to the hearing of his acts on his political or personal fortunes. In brief, nobody would dare to present in behalf of Taft the plea which is at once an apology for and an indictment of Bryan.

**Mack's Joke on Bryan.**  
Norman E. Mack, Bryan's campaign chairman, is fast winning a reputation as a humorist that should make Mark Twain look to his laurels. Mack tells the Chicago reporters that New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island are going Democratic and that reports from the west are "equally encouraging." As he makes no mention of Alabama and Texas it is to be inferred that he regards those states as doubtful. Mack's statement that Democratic reports from the west are "equally encouraging" with those from New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island ought to qualify him for the position of soothsayer at the Delphic shrine. When Bryan is spewed under by an avalanche of ballots from both directions Mack will be able to say that he told the truth to that extent.

The Nebraska "Populists to a man" have pronounced William Jennings Bryan as "the best representative of Populist principles." Doubtless Mr. Bryan regards that as high praise. Elsewhere it will be regarded as an indictment.

It is no wonder that the whistles of factories salute Candidate Taft throughout his tour. The salutes are those of welcome to the prosperous employment of both capital and labor.

Some of the forgetful victims of these examinations in supplementary proceedings revealed one of Bryan's statements.

Mr. Taft could ask nothing better than that labor treat him as fairly as he has always treated labor.

Would Mr. Bryan be as careful in selecting cabinet members as he was in selecting a treasurer of his national committee?

Candidate Kern declares that Bryan is certain to be elected. It just shows how naturally those Indiana men take to fiction.

It may be remembered that the old Knights of Labor organization went to pieces when its leaders tried to deliver it to a political party.

Mr. Bryan says that he believes in free raw material. He got some of it when he named Governor Haskell of Oklahoma as his campaign treasurer.

The people of Illinois have shown an interest in the celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debates that will not wane this year in the campaign of the party of the immortal Lincoln.

Judge Taft is showing that it is not the number of speeches a candidate can make in a day, but what the candidate says, that counts.

The revival of business is quickened as the conviction grows that the election of Taft and Sherman is assured.

All the straw votes seem to make political hay for Taft and Sherman.

There is wonderful unanimity in the Democratic agreement that President Roosevelt should not have "butted in" to this campaign.

It is perfectly true that everybody who is for Roosevelt is logically for Taft. It is also perfectly natural that everybody who hears and sees Taft becomes instantly for Taft on his own account.

To clinch the policies of President Roosevelt will be the trained arm of Judge Taft like driving the nail home.

Every time Bryan attacks Governor Hughes he adds to the Republican majority in the Empire State.

The workingman will give more heed to what the Republican party has done for labor than to Democratic promises designed to cajole his vote.

The marrow in the bone of political contention is the continuance of Republican prosperity.

Democratic candidates are now hiding in tall talk. After Nov. 3 they will be hiding in tall timber.

It is certain that none of President Roosevelt's letters went to the dead letter office.

It is a strange plea of insurance against the danger of his own policies that Bryan makes in pointing out that his election would leave the Republicans in control of the senate.

What the workingman wants is work at fair wages. It is Republican policy that has given the workingman both.

The amount of money in the hands of the people of the United States today is greater than was ever possessed by any other people under the sun. The per capita circulation of \$35.04 tells the tale, as money talks, of Republican financing.

Mr. Bryan has got near enough to the negro question to declare that the negro has a right to vote. He has the right, but it is not safe for him in states where Democrats are in power.

Laboring men have been showing Mr. Taft during his tour of the country that they have not been misled or deceived by the charge that he is unfriendly to their interests.

The country would be reassured by Mr. Taft's election just as it would be alarmed by Bryan's.

Doubtless Mr. Bryan wishes that President Roosevelt were not so prompt in answering letters.

"Fingy" Conners says the people do not care much about platforms, but always want to vote for a winning candidate. In that event they will vote for Mr. Taft.

No one knows so well as Bryan that it is easy for a man to believe what he wishes to believe.

Judge Taft points to the negro citizen the way to recognition through intelligent industry, which is always coupled with political intelligence.

Old Dr. Bryan is giving most of his former paramount issues the absent treatment.

Mr. Bryan says he has been training for the presidency for twelve years. All indications are that he has over-trained.

The west is marketing the biggest wheat crop in its history, and it is not on a parity with silver either, as Mr. Bryan may learn from a glance at the market reports.

"This is a vast country," says Mr. Bryan. Yes, it is big enough to furnish burial ground for all of Mr. Bryan's collection of dead paramours.

Mr. Bryan says he does not know whether he is a farmer or an agriculturist. Unfortunately for him, the farmers know.

## THE MARKETS

**SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.**  
San Francisco, Oct. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 California club, per cental, \$1.67 1/2 @ 1.70; California white milling, \$1.75 @ 1.80; northern bluestem, \$1.72 1/2 @ 1.77 1/2; grades wheat, \$1.50 @ 1.60; soft, \$1.62 1/2 @ 1.67 1/2.  
Barley, feed barley, \$1.35 @ 1.40; common to fair, \$1.25 @ 1.30; brewing at San Francisco, nominal @ \$1.45 @ 1.55; Chevalier, \$1.60 @ 1.60, according to quality.  
Eggs—Per dozen, California fresh, including cases, extras, 55c; first, 47c; seconds, 27 1/2c; third, 25c; Eastern selected, 27c; first, 25c; second, 22 1/2c; storage, California extra, 31c; first, 28c; Eastern storage, extra, 26 1/2c; first, 25c.  
Butter—Per pound, California extras, 31c; first, 28c; second, 23c; third, 20c; Eastern extra, 27c; ladies, extras, 22c; first, 21c; pickled, No. 1, 23 1/2c; storage, California extra, 26 1/2c.  
New cheese—Per pound, California flats, fancy, 12 1/2c; first, 12c; second, 10 1/2c; California Young America fancy, 14 1/2c; first, 13c; Eastern New York Cheddar, fancy, 17c; Oregon flats, fancy, 12c; Young America fancy, 14 1/2c; California storage, fancy, 12c.  
Potatoes—Per cental, River valley (sacks) fancy, 70 @ 85; poor, 50 @ 65; Salinas Burbanks, \$1.25 @ 1.55; Oregon Burbanks, \$1.25 @ 1.35; Early Rose, 75 @ 85; sweet potatoes to the trade, sack, \$1.10 @ 1.15; crates, \$1.75.  
Onions—Per sack, Yallow, 70 @ 75; Brown Australian, 65 @ 70.  
Oranges—Per box, Valencia, \$2 @ 3.50.

## PORTLAND MARKETS

**Grain, Flour Feed, Etc.**  
Portland, Or., Oct. 20.—Barley, feed, \$26 @ 26.50 per ton; rolled \$27.50 @ 28.50; brewing \$26.50.  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$31 @ 31.50 per ton; gray, \$30 @ 30.50.  
Wheat—Club, 89c per bushel; forty-fold, 90c; Turkey red, 91c; Pife, 89c; bluestem, 94c; valley, 90c; Red Russian, 86c.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$26.50 per ton; middlings, \$33; shorts, country, \$31; city, \$30; U. S. mill chop, \$22.  
Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$14 per ton; Willamette valley, ordinary, \$11; eastern Oregon, \$14.50 @ 17.50; mixed, \$13; clover, \$9; alfalfa, \$14; alfalfa meal, \$19.  
Vegetables and Fruit.  
Fresh fruit—Apples, new, 40c @ 42 box; peaches, 70 @ 85c per box; pears, 75c @ 1.25 per box; grapes, \$1.25 per crate; local Concord, 35 @ 40c per box; cranberries, \$1.50 per barrel.  
Dairy and Country Produce.  
Butter—City creamery, extra, 14 @ 35c per pound; fancy, 32 1/2 @ 33c; store, 17 @ 20c.  
Eggs—Oregon select, 33 @ 40c; Eastern, 27 @ 32 1/2c per doz.  
Poultry—Hens, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c; spring, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c; ducks, old, 12 @ 12 1/2c; young, 14 @ 15c; turkeys, old, 16 @ 18c.  
Cheese—Fancy cream twins, 15c per pound; full cream triplets, 15c; full cream young America, 16c.  
Veal—Extra, 8 1/2 @ 9c per pound; ordinary, 7 @ 7 1/2c; heavy, 5.  
Pork—Fancy, 7c per pound; large, 5 1/2 @ 6c.  
Miscellaneous.  
Hops—Oregon, 1908, 7 @ 8c per lb., 1907, 3 @ 4c.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 10 @ 14c per lb., according to shrinkage; valley, 15 @ 16c.  
Mohair—Choice, 18c per lb.  
Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 13c @ 15c per lb.; dry kip, No. 1, 13c @ 15c; calfskins, 16c @ 18c; salted hides, 4 1/2 @ 5c; salted calfskins, 12 @ 13c; green, 1c less.

## SALEM MARKET

**Local Wholesale Market.**  
Eggs—35c.  
Butter—Creamery 36c.  
Hens—10c; young chickens, 10c.  
Local wheat—36c.  
Oats—42c.  
Barley—\$24.50.  
Flour—Hard wheat, 35; miller, \$4.25.  
Hay—Cheer, \$11; clover, \$9 per ton; timothy, \$12 @ 13.  
Onions—\$1.25 cwt.  
Hops—1907 crop, 5 @ 6c.  
Cascara Bark—2 1/2 @ 3c.  
Mohair—18c.  
**Retail Market.**  
Oats—\$1.45.  
Wheat—\$1.05.  
Eggs—40c.  
Butter—Country, 32 1/2c; creamery, 40c.  
Flour—Valley, \$1.25 per sack; hard wheat, \$1.40 @ 1.45.  
Bran—95c per sack, \$31 per ton; shorts, \$1.50 per sack.  
**Livestock.**  
Stock logs—\$4.50.  
Steer—3 1/2c.  
Veal—5 @ 7c.  
Cows—\$3 @ 3.50.  
**Tropical Fruits.**  
Bananas—\$8.50.  
Oranges—\$4.00.  
Lemons—\$5.00.

**Never Worry**  
about a cough—there's no need of worry if you will treat it at its first appearance with Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It will stop the cough at once and put your lungs and throat back into perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

Labor leaders have requested the supreme court for a quick decision on the alleged contempt of court on the part of Samuel Gompers as editor of the labor federation.

## DOINGS

(Continued from page 3.)

Profit paid to the city . . . . . 41

Total . . . . . 5.00

The average profit of four and a half mills for each passenger, at 5 cent fares, is taken to show that 3 cent fares even in the biggest cities are not yet possible. The average cost of hauling each passenger is put at 2.578 cents, to which must be added the fact that 372,123,199 passengers were carried for revenue on transfers or free, as in the case of police or firemen. The city's proportion of the streetcar earnings amounted in six months to \$1,556,809.71; the streetcar companies' shares being \$1,273,853, the division being 55 per cent to the city and 45 per cent to the companies. The reconstruction so far completed has required material in some enormous amounts, including 1,484,000 spikes and tie fasteners, 174,000 barrels of cement, 5,750,000 granite blocks and 650,000 gallons of pitch—to say nothing of a printing press.

The conspicuous failure of the United States to get a share of foreign trade, because manufacturers have failed to make the goods that other nations want, have failed to pack shipments properly and have refused to accept the terms on which other nations do business, seems likely to be brought to an end by the efforts of the Illinois Manufacturers' association and their example. The first step has been taken, listening to unpleasant facts about the present failure of the Yankee to capture foreign trade, as related by competent authorities. Their first dose was administered by Prof. Frederick Starr, the ethnologist globe trotter who has specialized on the remotest corners of the globe, who said: "I have been astounded at the insignificant part the United States plays in foreign trade, and the reason seems to be that Americans have not shown ordinary common sense. Particularly they have blundered in trying to sell what is not wanted—as, for instance, fountain pens in China where writing is done with brushes. The Germans, in this case, made an arm rest that was an innovation but just what was needed, and it swept China, thousands being sold. The Germans and Japanese particularly study the needs and customs of buying nations. The American who goes to South America or the Orient determined to make the people buy the goods he thinks they ought to buy will quit in bankruptcy, sure. Japan has established in the capital of every foreign

commercial museums where exhibits are made of the goods wanted by foreign nations, also of the materials of that district which can be utilized in making goods for foreign trade. The result is they know what trade to go for and they get it." Lin Sam Sing, the editor of the Hong Kong Mail, has recently told Americans here the same sort of thing but in a diplomatic way.

## LOGGER CRUSHED

(Continued From Page 1.)

car on the line. He did all in his power to save Smith and the car stopped almost within its own length but too late to save the man. The conductor was Geo. Falk, a man who a year ago saved a child's life in North Salem by his coolness and daring. To get the body out, the car had to be backed some and then it was only accomplished with the greatest difficulty.

### Men Who Helped.

The first men who were close by and helped get the unfortunate man out of his awful position were Police Captain Larry Murphy, Geo. Townsend, Red Hammond, C. Northcut and John Yates. They were all friends and acquaintances of Smith but he never recognized one of them. He was terribly cut up externally and crushed internally. His body was dragged and rolled and crushed almost beyond recognition by the car wheels and machinery.

### No One to Blame.

Those who were watching Smith last night all say he was to blame for his sad death and no blame attaches to the motorman. A photograph of the car was taken last night but there is no one inclined to blame or even censure the company for the accident. It is the first time a man has been killed at Salem by an electric car in many years. The remains of the victim were immediately taken to the Salem hospital and given every attention.

### Smith Had Been Drinking.

It is learned that at quarter to five Smith was with Tom Scott and had been drinking some, but not so as to be drunk. Scott told him to go home to supper, but he refused. John Nusham refused him a drink and he went across the street to get some more, where Tom James refused him. But when determined to get liquor Smith would stop at nothing, and would not go home until he had what he wanted.

### Took His Leg Off.

Dr. Morse and Robertson worked with Smith trying to save his life.

system was too great to survive. They amputated his left leg at the thigh, but the bones and flesh were ground to a pulp. Over a quart of salt solution was injected into his veins in an effort to resuscitate him. They report that there was no fracture of the skull although his head was badly cut and bruised. Smith was 58 years old.

He is survived by a wife and five children. The children are Mrs. Sam Adolph, Charles E. Smith, Clark Smith, William Smith and Mrs. Maud Harrell, all of Salem.

### SMILES.

Oregon is going some. Sunday law declared unconstitutional, and cities can regulate their own affairs.

Think of the possibilities of the fruit business when a quarter of an acre of pears in Jackson county is held at \$240,000.

Salem still needs a hotel where a guest can have the luxury of a bath in his room. But the poor own hotels and what can we expect?

Still a chance to get in and save a dollar on your subscription by paying up to Nov. 1st on or before that date.

The open locks and canal issue got a good boost from an outside congressman at least. If the people would send B. F. Jones of Independence to congress they would hurry that matter.

Salem is acknowledged to be in the class of rapidly growing cities all over the state. It's Salem, Eugene and Medford that are setting the pace of development for the whole interior of the state.

After all is said Salem is the peerless home and school city of Oregon. All one needs to do is take a spin over the state as this writer has done, along the north line of Oregon, and down the west line, to convince him of that. The great unwashed interior is still where nature found it. If Oregon with only a fringe of population on the west and north edges has half a million people what would the state have if it were all settled up?

DeWitt's Carboliced Witch Haze Salve is the best salve for piles. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by all druggists.

## CASTORIA.

Be sure the Kind You Want Always Bought