# The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE (By Mail.)

BY CARRIER.

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 2.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 75 HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the auder's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice 10 to 25 Pages.
20 to 41 Pages.
26 to 00 Pages.
Poreign postage, double rates.

IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict. Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

The S. C. Bockwith, Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chi-cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building. KEPT ON SALE. Chicago — Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn at. St. Paul, Mian.—N. St. Marie, Commercial

St. Faul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial Station.

Denver—Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 Fifteenth etreet; H. P. Hansen, S. Rica.

Kansas City, Mo.—Richsecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut; Sosiand News Co., Minneapolls—M. J. Cavenaugh, 50 South Third; Engle News Co., corner Tenth and Eleventh; Yoma News Co.

Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw, 207 Superior street.

perior street. Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket Pann News Co. Fork City—L. Jones & Co., Astor Broadway Theater News Stand; Ar-

hur Hotaling Wagona Atlantic City, N. J.—Eli Taylor.
Ogden—D. L. Boyla, W. G. Kind, 114
Wenty-fifth street,
Omaha—Barkalow Bros., Union Station;
direcally Stationers Co.

Mageaib Stationery Co.

Des Moines, in. — Mose Jacob.

Sacramento, Cul. — Sacramento News Co.,
430 K street; Amos News Co.
Salt Lake Moon Book & Stationery Co.;
Rosenfeld & Hansen.

Los Angeles — B. E. Amos, manager seven street wagons.

San Diego-B. E. Amos. Long Beach, Cal.-B. E. Amos. Long Beach, Cal.—B. E. Albachel. Santa Barbara, Cal.—John Prechel. San Jose, Cal.—St. James Hotel News El Paso, Tex.-Plana Book and News Fort Worth, Tex.—F. Robinson Amarillo, Tex.—Bar.

Fort Worth, Tex.—F. Robinson.
Amarillo, Tex.—Bennet; News Co.
San Francisco—Foster & Crear; Ferry
News Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand;
L. Parent; N. Wheatley; Pairmount Hotel
News Stand; Amos News Co.; United News
Agents, 11½ Eddy street.
Onkland, Cal.—W H. Johnson, Fourteenth
and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley; Onkland News Stand; Hale News Co.
Goldfield, New.—Louie Pollin.
Eurekn, Cal.—Call-Chronicle Agency.
Norfolk, Va.—Potts & Roeder; American
News Co.

Pine Beach, Vs.—W. A. Cosgrove.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1907.

### MR, ROGERS.

Mr. H. H. Rogers, the executive head of the great Standard Oil Company, is ill. The blow fell upon him suddenly while he was writing at his desk. If this is the end, it may be said of him, as it was of Plato, though not without satirical inflection, mortuus est scribendo. Perhaps he would not have chosen otherwise. Such men as Mr. Rogers love to die in the harness. Very likely in his last moments he will wear a "wild and kingly look"; his head will be filled with visions of "the days when the nation shook and the nation's laws were broken." For, in his way, Mr. Rogers is a sort of Napoleon and the close of his career is invested with a pomp of victorious memories.

-regarded as he may be by most Americans, Mr. Rogers is not without friends whom his death would bereave. He is said to be intimate with Mark Twain. head and his spare figure somewhat recall the "homo jucundissimus" whom we all love; perhaps there is a similarity between their souls. Rogers may be a great satirist who jeers and jokes in deeds instead of words. Perhaps the later history of Standard Oil will turn out to be a stupendous epitome of an as marvelous in history as Huckleberry Finn is in literature. Perhaps Standard Oll and its kindred trusts mark the death of an outworn commercial creed and the birth of a new one; and in rejecting it we only repeat the blind stupidity of our predecessors who have never recognized their benefactors until they were dead. Time

Mr. Rogers has broken down from overwork. The evil days have come ipon him because he would not rest. The machine which he controlled was too extensive and complicated. Its There is something in these protests management drew too heavily upon his that is remindful of that old axiom energies. Such vast responsibilities exceed the limit of human capacity. A man of extraordinary strength may for ally the loudest howls come from the a time perform the task, but in the end greatest beneficiaries of the existing it will break him down. It will either debauch his morals, as the Steel Trust does for its presidents, or it will wreck | Island, in a protest to the Merchants' his bodily health. Too much power is not a good thing for any man. There is a disease of the soul which it induces, called "the mania of greatness." Nero and Caligula bad it. So has the had a tender heart and loved his paople, whom he now butchers,

Too much power is good neither for him that wields it nor for those who must bow to it. We cannot have equality among men, but perhaps we may find some way to avoid those tremendous gulfs of inequality which separate figures like Rogers from the common lot. He would have done better to have shared his responsibilities with others. Standard Oil is too big to be either honest or humane. Its baneful influence strikes both ways; it injures its owners more than the people. For the sake of their own souls, Mr. Rogers and his allies should have been satisfied long ago with what they had acquired, both power and money. They should have given themselves time to live humanly for a few years, and should have been willing to leave fields of enterprise open to other men. Uncontrolled ambition is deadly. It rules "like a mounting devil in the heart" and carries its rider to perdition.

There is no merit in working for work's sake. Without a worthy purpose toil is ignoble. To keep on grinding at the mill after there is flour enough for all earthly use indicates a like Mammon's, who was the least erected" of all the devils cast out from heaven. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who retired from active commerce years ago, is wiser than his colleagues, He when to be satisfied; and in these latter years of his unbeautiful career

Mr. Rogers, for all his iniquities, has an esoteric loveliness which wins Mark Twain's affection, he might have become a popular idol had be stopped robbing us, say, ten years ago. stead of regarding his filness with cold charity, the Nation might be talking of him for President. The reader must not smile. Mr. Rogers has qualities which, well directed, would have made him a good President and a great statesman. As it is, they have made him a millionaire. The choice of Hercules was offered him and he took what suited his nature and destiny. Before we condemn him, let each decide how much better we would have

STATUS OF THE LIQUOR TRADE. Into any extended or elaborate reply to the letter of Mr. Zimmerman, of the Anti-Saloon League. The Oregonian will not enter. It is not necessary. In such matters reply argumentative seriatim

But let us take the gist of his statement or argument. He bases it all on the assumption, the assertion, the postulate, that alcoholic liquor is a destructive poison, whose sale should be rotten meat. But the general public

If it were held true, the argument would be conclusive. But it is not deemed true; therefore the argument is not conclusive.

For in fact by far the larger part or proportion of the alcoholic lequor sold in the world produces no such effects as Mr. Zimmerman depicts. His statement is the emotional and sentimental side of the subject. The world knows therefore it doesn't prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors as it prohibits the sale of rotten meat. Ninety per cent, probably 99 per cent, of the liquor sold in the world is sold to those who don't get drunk on it. All these hold it to be the business of the other 10 per cent, or 1 per cent, to keep sober also.

Drunkenness indeed is distressingly

frequent; and the numerous cases of misery and want caused directly by this common vice continually cry aloud for some measure whereby the evil of drunkenness may be banished from the earth. But it does not follow that the sale of liquor necessarily produces intoxication. On the contrary the facts establish the truth that the cases in which the sale of liquor is followed by intoxication and the evils that go with it constitute the exceptions to the general rule. The number of those who are likely to become intoxicated by the liquor they purchase is very small, in proportion to or comparison with the thousands who buy it and use it, in moderation, without ever approaching the state of intoxication. The consequence is that the liquor trade has a legitimate basis, and it is the abuse of the trade and the abuse of liquor against which society, government and law must provide a justification of prohibition that even jurious to society, and though a great ly; thousands maintain it is a harmless indulgence, and many more declare it to be positively beneficial. Of course all these admit that the individual must law to control it for them.

Herein are the reasons why prohibiactive and varied life, like that in our cities and larger towns. All admit that nobody may eat rotten meat without ready in doubt. danger; and disgust moreover is a sure consequence. Besides, nobody eats rotten meat knowingly. But the majority do not admit, and indeed only a few insist, that liquor may not be drunk-in The unrelenting pose of his with satisfaction, too, instead of dis- the railroads will enable Southern

In this statement The Oregonian presents no theory. It is a statement simthe liquor question. It is this sentito sale and use of liquor, as they are. Steady progress is made toward restriction of abuses. But prohibition is another question.

TRUSTS SEEKING TROUBLE. The American Protective Tariff League has adopted a policy of opposition to the new tariff agreement with Germany, and, at a meeting held in New York Thursday, decided unanitrary to law and to the policy of protection, unfair to the American porter, to the customs service," etc. that "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." Naturtariff law. An official of one of the largest textile factories in Rhode Association of New York, sets up the old plea that all the rest of hie world is afraid of the United States, and for that reason will permit us to continue indefinitely our selfish, trade-hampering policy against which the Germans rebelled. The textile man among other things says:

You must be aware that in the opinion of many of our ablest legislators, statesmen and merchants, Germany's threat to levy maximum rates on American merchandise would probably never have been carried out; and if it had, Congress would have quickly have found an effective remedy by imposing additional duties in retailation for such unfair treatment.

This is an excellent illustration of the sentiment which so easily converts trade wars into more serious conflicts. The assumption that Germany was lines now headed for the Pacific Coast, "bluffing" when she demanded fairer treatment than she has been receiving under the old law is not corroborated in the slightest possible detail of the negotiations. The attitude of Germany was forced by an overwhelming majority of the German people and encouraged by the ever-increasing murmur of our own people against a policy which deprives our people of the right to purchase goods without paying exorbitant tribute to the protected trusts. Our consumers are in need of many commodities which can be secured from

elsewhere. By purchasing these commodities from the Germans we enhance the buying power of the sellers and culti-vate a feeling of reciprocity which brings us buyers for goods, for the disposal of which we need a widening market. Germany was remarkably pa-tient in the face of the insistent demands made by her own people for this story recalls an incident in the life of there is a timid budding of graces new agreement, and the assumption the late General Joseph Lane, of Orewhich makes us all lament that he had that she would recede from the stand not forsaken greed and turned to the she had taken is not warranted. Re- sarcastic vein fifty years ago, or at the

any which might be inaugurated by with Germany, we would simply invite a trade war which might prove far now seems possible.

As a beginning for the tariff reform which is certain to be inaugurated in or the other, the German tariff agreement is mild and easy. It might be well for the American Protective Tariff League to recognize this fact

### MATTERS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Professor F. M. Davenport, of Hamilton College (Clinton, N. Y.), writes an article in the Outlook, in which he "Since the wise and benevolent says: administration of Washington there have been only four Presidents of preeminent executive strength. These men Roosevelt. And Roosevelt is the only one of the four who has not actually exceeded his constitutional powers."

All depends on how you interpret the Constitution. Almost every President prohibited by law, just as the sale of does things for which the Constitution furnishes no express warrant; and some will say, nor implied warrant. That is, the Constitution does not cover every phase or requirement of National life, Upon Jefferson's own theory of the Constitution, he had no power to buy the Louisiana territory, yet he bought it. Jackson was continually assailed by the greatest minds of his time for his alleged violations of the Constitution, yet the people stood by him. Accusations even more bitter were hurled against Lincoln for the measures aleged to be arbitrary and unconstituonal that he took for suppression of the great Rebellion; yet the country upheld him throughout.

Roosevelt has done nothing that reembles the things done by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. Yet he has repeatedly been accused of having violated the Constitution. The methods by which he acquired the right of way for the Panama Canal were so assailed by able men of the Senate. Others-gen tlemen of "the vested interests"--have denounced him for "unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the courts of justice." But on these subjects the people are as unmistakably with Roosevelt as they were with his three illustrious predecessors whom the Hamilton Professor names. And it is principle of constitutional interpretation-not admitted, however, by the text-writers and expounders-that what the people, as a body, want, and make up their minds to stand for and to stand by, is constitutional, or destined surely to be so.

### ADVANCE IN LUMBER RATES.

The announced advance in lumber rates from Pacific Coast points to the their restrictions and direct their pen-akties. And, though it is often urged as curtail the shipments from this territory. This is one method for relieving a moderate use of liquor is injurious the car shortage, which, according to to the health of the individual, and in- the contentions of the lumbermen, will prove effective. The railroads, which many people believe this to be true, the for nearly two years have been unable majority of the people think different- to provide a sufficient number of cars to handle the increasing business, have apparently reasoned out this remedy from a cause-and-effect basis. Low rates on lumber caused heavy increases control the appetite; but none want the in the volume of business. The effect of these increases was a car shortage. The cause must be removed before the tion is not sustained in communities of effect can be remedied. But this remedy will not be satisfactory to the lumber shippers, and its permanency is al-The low rates which have been in

the East and Middle West. This busistructive or deadly consequences, and men that the advance announced by c-n f-e. lumber to supplant the Pacific product in that rich trade field. The umbermen announce their intention of Commerce Commission as soon as an ment or opinion that has made and attempt is made to enforce the new bring results which ought to be fair to both parties. With lumber, as with all commodities, the freight rate hould be determined by the actual cost of transportation, plus a reasonable return on the investment of the company handling the business. It is on this basis that all freight rates in the country must eventually rest, and, if the North Pacific lumber rates are not now founded on such cost and profit. mously that the measure was "con- the Interstate Commerce Commission will without doubt give the relief sought. In the case of the Pacific Coast lumbermen there will not be very much difficulty in determining whether or not the Southern competitors under a preferred rate are invading Pacific Coast territory in the Middle West. Any advantage which the Pacific Coast lumbermen may have in location, distance to market and cost of manufacture cannot legally be nullified by the railroads by means of an exorbitant rate. If it is in the power of the railroads to advance rates beyond a reaonable figure for the purpose of checking the volume of business, or as a means of retaliation, as is now charged by the men who find their business threatened, that power can be curbed in short order by the commission.

There is another point which should cause the raffroads to proceed with caution in placing this embargo on the Pacific Coast lumber business

The present era of prosperity will not last forever, and, even before it has run its course, the Pacific Coast will no longer be dependent on two systems of railroad for transportation. There are at least three new transcontinental and some of them, or all of them, will be in the field for lumber business and all other business at rates which will not amount to confiscation of the in dustries which supply the traffic. Instead of railroad men being obliged to resort to subterfuge in order to hold back shipments, they will be scurrying around among shippers inviting business. If the Interstate Commerce Commission will determine what is a fair rate on lumber, the early coming of competition in the business will settle the car shortage. Meanwhile, with Germany to better advantage than many mills in the country, lack of cars is causing more trouble than the

threatened increase in rates. Vice-President Fairbanks and Candidate Bryan are now even in the race for the Presidential nomination. Each has saved from death a woman whose life was imperilled and each modestly disclaims any credit for the act. Th gon., of which much was made in a sentler virtues long before he did. If taliatory measures on the part of Ger- time when the "Mary Ann of the Mex- ice bills.

similar to those which now beset the this country. If we should listen to dreams of the heroes first named. Seethe wail of these over-protected trusts ing a ragged, grimy lad of tender and violate or abrogate the agreement | years weeping bitterly, General Laneso the story ran-kindly asked the cause of his distress. The boy, with a more disastrous and far-reaching than fresh burst of tears, replied that the "other boys," indicating a squad of juveniles a little distance away, had ney with which to buy candy and he the near future by one political party had none. Our hero, moved to pity and philanthropy, thereupon went into his jeans and drew up a copper cent, which he bade the boy take and get a stick of candy. The story was widely printed in the now shadowy days "just before the war," and the deed was recounted in verse the con-

> Who gives a boy a To huy a stick of candy with Shall be a President.

It may be hoped that the utter failure of General Lane to realize upon are Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and this investment will not discourage present-day aspirants for the Presidency in humane and philanthropic

cluding lines of which were these;

Leslie's Weekly contemplates with a 'pang of sadness" the retirement from the sea of the E. B. Sutton, one of the few remaining American ships. It notes that "with the passing of the square-rigged ships goes much of the poetry of the sea," and winds up its little lay of sadness with the customary recommendation for encouragement and protection of our shipbuilding industry, which in other words means a subsidy bill. But why play favorites? No one sheds any tears over the oxcart of the early days being supplanted by the rallroad train. The electric light has advantages over the tallow candle etc. The world is moving and the oldstyle square-rigger is as much out of date in comparison with the modern steam freighter as the ox-cart would be in comparison with the modern railroad train. The "poetry of the sea" cannot be made to pay dividends, and business and poetry never had much in common Why lament any of the poor and imperfect facilities we had in the days, without including all of them?

The Oregonian seems to have taken delight in one of two or three recent editorials not especially to its credit to hit the city of Eugene for some shortcominge, apparently for-getting some of the abominable streets of its own home city.—McMinnville News.

The Oregonian doesn't forget any of the abominable streets of its own home city. And all you know at McMinnand all you know at Eugene, about the streets of Portland you learn from the statements of The Oregonian, which is constantly urging improve ment of the streets of Portland. No city, in fact, of the size of Portland has on the whole better streets; but those most used fall now and then into holes, and The Oregonian is almost constantly pointing out the need of repairs or bet terments in one place or another. The general excellence of Portland's main streets is, however, the remark of every observer.

The remarkable growth of Seattle is llustrated in a striking manner in the last Issue of the Northwest Realty Review, a publication which halls from the Elliott Bay metropolis. On page 44 of the latest issue of this paper the population of Seattle is given as 206,000. and by the time page 58 is reached the population has increased to 250,000. Phis increase of 44,000 people in eleven pages is believed to be without a parallel. While Seattle was forging ahead at such a tremendous speed, Portland, of course, fell behind. The population of this city was 200,000 on page 44 of effect have enabled Pacific Coast lum- the Review, but on page 53, where the bermen to build up a fine business in astonishing growth of Seattle was shown, Portland declined to 175,000. ness is said to be handled on such a Herein we find proof conclusive that moderation, of course-without de- small margin of profit for the lumber- figures cannot lie and also that i-s

Paris, a few days ago, of Julia S. Bryant, the only surviving daughter of ply of general sentiment or opinion on taking the matter before the Interstate William Cullen Bryant, recalls the upright, busy, tuneful life of a man whose maintains the law and the practice, as rate. An appeal to that tribunal will are and the schoolboys of the land name was familiar alike to the scholduring the middle years of the nineteenth century. Julia Bryant was for forty-six ' years the companion and comrade of her father. She died at the age of 75, having survived her father twenty-nine years. During the greater part of this latter period she lived in France, where she died. Her death closes the life of a screne and cultured woman of the class whom Whittier apostrophizes as those-

### Who, lonely, homeless, not the less

Find peace in love's unselfishness Mrs. Snyder, who achieved some notoriety, wholly unsought, however, in onnection with the robbery of the Forest Grove bank several years ago, and the subsequent murder or suicide of her husband, Carey Snyder, was lately remarried. Why not? There is indisputable evidence that Snyder is dead. His body, having been exposed to the elements a full year when discovered, bore mute but conclusive testimony to his demise, and gave his wife liberty to remarry if she chose to do so. Here's hoping that her second matrimonial venture will "turn out," as the gossips say, more happily than did the first.

When he arrives in Oregon, Perhaps Secretary Wilson can be induced to settle the controversy between Millard Lownsdale and the Hood River Valley over first-prize apples.

Unknown men now engaged in apropriating Clackamas County horses should remember that the Unwritten Law relating to this crime has not been repealed.

So free from discomfort is our Sum-

er weather that the contrast of fatal

heat in the Middle West is necessary for Oregonians fully to appreciate their blessing. For further proof that all Oregon is in the forward march, note the estab-

formation of a boosters' club at Jacksonville. Can't Tom Richardson get Secretary Wilson to give us a talk on the most efficacious method of destroying the hoplouse and the codlin moth?

Joaquin Miller announces himself ut of the race for the United States Senatorship. He will have plenty of company next June.

Complications in Corea are likely to keep Japan so busy that we won't be disturbed until after harvest.

Among other things for Portland's self-felicitation is the smallness of July

many would prove fully as effective as ican War," so-called, had aspirations THE WEST AND MR. PAIRBANKS Why the Vice-President Was Given the

Cold Shoulder. Springfield (Mass.) Republican, The significant feature of Mr. Fair-banks' experiences in Washington and Oregon arises from the fact that he and | quite Secretary of the Interior Garfield have been in that part of the country at the same time, the Secretary being concerned with land frauds and other Land Office a public sentiment builder and matters. At Seattle the managers for Mr. Fairbanks are said to have endeavored to get the local Republican Club to much upon the attitude of the daily press. Many of the recent editorial suggestion and decided to follow it. suggestion and decided to follow it, provided it could be arranged to include Secretary Garfield and Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forest Service, who is traveling with the Secretary. But when it was found that the three guests would not be up" as the account expressively puts it. Following this experience at Seattle the Vice-President was to have gone to Portland after making visits at smaller places. When Mr. Fairbanks was previously in Portland on the occasion of the Lewis and Clark Exposition he was feted and acclaimed, but it seems that no preparations at all had been made to honor his present visit-not even a brass band, a reception committee or a speech-making dinner-and the omission appears more significant in view of the fact that Secretary Garfield was elaborately entertained in Portland only a few days ago. It is said that Mr. Fairbanks' plan to revisit Portland was known long in advance so that ample time was given for prepara-

These of themselves are small things, but when taken in their full meaning they are of larger importance. They indicate that if Mr. Fairbanks' "best hope" more important than this is the indication of hard and fast support for the Roosevelt Administration and its representa-Secretary Garfield is an able young man who is making rapid progress in popular estimation, but it is apparent that the chief cause of the attention paid him was the fact that he represented the Administration. Apparently anybody with the Roosevelt trademark "makes good" in Oregon or Washington, while Mr. Fairbanks, who is recognized as representing something different and antagonistic, gets a decidedly cold shoulder. These pointers from the far West deserve the serious thought of those who persist in thinking that Mr. Roosevelt's open favor of Mr. Taft will hurt the Secretary of War's chances.

### HOW THEY MAKE LAWS IN TEXAS No Corporation or Saloonkeeper Is Permitted to Escape.

Chicago Record-Herald. Texas Legislature gained most fame this year by two of its deeds. First it contributed to the improvement of the Government at Washington by keeping Senator Bailey in office, Waters-Pierce is limited by law to medicinal and sci-Oil Company included. Next it passed entific purposes, and the traffic in althe nine-foot bedsheet law, which has already become celebrated wherever man concerns himself closely with the comforts of life.

But that is by no means all the Legislature did.

It passed a law making it an offense for any man in public office to employ him any relative, unless the relationship is more distant than second It forbade the drinking of any kind of

liquor on trains under any circumstances.

It passed a law compelling any theatrical manager to book any attraction applying for an open date if the character of the play production is suitable for a firstclass playhouse, It required all railroads to use elec-tric headlights.

It passed a more rigorous Sunday-closing law for saloons, and another law forbidding saloons having in connection with their bars any device calculated to draw patronage, such as billiard or pool

It closed not only all bucket-shops in the state, but also all stock brokers' of-Half-fare rates have been prohibited as

well as passes, not only for also for streetcars and telegraph and The mere possession of articles monly used in games of chance has been made a criminal offense, and betting on baseball games is likewise made punish-

There were numerous stringent laws against corporations enacted, one of which has already caused twenty-one of the leading life insurance companies to withdraw from the state.

And the complaint of the Governor of Texas against the Legislature is that it was not sufficiently drastic in meeting abuses under which the people suffer.

#### Civilization Moves in Rabbitville. The Dalles Optimist.

The last stupendous improvement is the installation of a bath tub at the the Installation of Just think of that, can independence and the coronation of the provided as bath tub in this here town! This improvement come so suddent that it improvement come so suddent that it is improvement come of us old timber of the provided as the suddent to be in the provided as ers, for we diddent think the city drug store would go to the very limmit. But they did. Hank Stifel made the tub. It is a fine one, patterned after them they use at the Hotel Portland and other swell hotels. Only ourn is made of fur boards, not having pine boards enough to do the job. It is also painted outsides and insides, the outsides blew and the insides black, so it won't show the dirt two mutch. As the well from which the water is a block away each jent will have to carry his own water and also carry it away after the bath except where 2 or more jents uses the same water. The charge per bath is 10 cents and pack your own water. Jents wanting hot baths can have the use of the teskettle on the stove in the kitchen down stairs behint the persoription room. No extra charges will be maid for this but jents will be expected to chop their own wood. Jents will also bring their own towels and soap.

### Two Children and Two Snakes.

Fossil Journal. Bert Thompson's two little girls, aged 3 and 1½ years, respectively, were having a fine time playing on a quilt under a shade tree in the yard yesterday, all un-conscious of the fact that two rattlesnakes were resting comfortably under the quilt. When the older girl saw a pretty striped thing sliding out from unlishment of a bank at Gervals and the der her very feet, she called her mothe attention to it and the mother was nearly frightened to death. Fortunately Henry Neal's cattle-driver was on the apot, and with a couple of well-directed blows quickly killed the snakes. One was a very large one and the other a small one

One Trouble About a Dry Town.

Vancouver Independent.

It is rather inconsistent to work so hard on Sunday in an endeavor to see that no one cise works -at you are tired out on Monday and have to take a off to rest up.

#### Where Can They Go in Oregon. LaGrande Star.

Two physicians are going to leave he city. This fact speaks volumes for the city. This fact speaks v

ON THE LIQUOR TRADE.

The Argument for Total Prohibition by Edict of Law.

portland, or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian has recently given the liquor problem quite lengthy notice in its editorial columns. Those who are engaged in the work of reform always read such editorials with a deep interest for they recognize the power of the press as an engaged in the work of reform always read such editorials with a deep interest for they recognize the power of the press as an engaged. subject have been most gratify friends of temperance and prohibition because they were progressive in spirit and were calculated to help us on to better social conditions.

But in your issue of July 22, there

appeared an editorial called forth by in the city on the same day the club de-cided to entertain Secretary Garfield and Mr. Pinchot "and pass the Vice-President Will you grant me a little of your valuable space to call attention to one point in that editorial, which I believe is especially misleading.

You insist that the manufacture and

sale of alcoholic compounds for beverage purposes is a legitimate branch of industry and trade true, then the traffic in alcoholic com-pounds for beverage purposes must be beneficial and serviceable to society and the state. A vast sum of money is spent every year in the liquor shops of this city and country, and no ness may justly claim to be legiti-mate which does not render to society some helpful service for the profits it derives from it. The manufacture and the sale of lumber is a legitimate busi-ness because the raw material that passes through to the mill is thereby made more valuable and serviceable, and is used in the building of homes and other things which add greatly to the comfort and wealth of this world. Activity in the lumber trade is a sure indication of healthful social dicate that if Mr. Fairbanks' "best hope" growth and business prosperity. This is now in the West, then it has become a hope so small as to be negligible. But trade that we might mention. But more important than this is the indication when you compare the traffic in alcoholic compounds for beverage purposes with the traffic in lumber and other useful lines of trade, you find at once that it is radically different in nature, and should not be listed with them.

The fruit of the field and vine which have passed through the brewery or distillery and is held for sale behind the bar of a saloon, might well be branded "dangerous." As an article for promiscuous barter it is of far less value to society now than it was be-fore, and when sold even under the ordinary restriction it becomes what a certain New York Judge terms the most abominable, the most outrageous and the most inhuman influence operating in life. Activity in the liquor trade in Portland means more work for our criminal courts and force, fewer comforts for many homes, more sorrow, more shame, more mis-ery for hundreds of people. The lumher industry builds up our city in wealth, comfort and happiness and the traffic in alcoholic compounds tears it down. If the first is a legitimate industry the other cannot be.

Alcoholic compounds are no more legitimate for general and indiscrimin-ate commerce than optum and cocalne are. The traffic in cocaine and optum coholic compounds should be subject to the same restrictions. Prohibitionists do not contend for the total abolition of the manufacturing and sale of cocaine and oplum, but they would certainly kick up a great row if our Government should attempt to licerse the indis-criminate sais of these dangerous drugs. The prohibition contention, as I see ward every other substance of similar character.

What would The Oregonian think of he proposition to license, for instance, the sale of rotten meat or decayed fish indiscriminately for eating purposes, on the ground that it was within the right of any man to sell it if he wanted to, and within the personal right of any man to buy it if he chose. The law of our city permits the sale of impure meat and fish for proper purposes, for making soap, fertilizer, etc., but prohibits the sale for eating or improper purposes. If it is legiti-mate to sell alcoholic compounds for beverage purposes, it is also legitimate to sell rotten meat and spoiled fish for eating purposes, and legitimate to sell opium for smeking purposes, and legitimate to sell morphine pills for the purpose of exhilaration. There is a scientific, medicinal and industrial use of alcohol that is proper and legitimate, but the trade in alcohol for erage purposes is immoral and fliegiti-mate and should be prohibited by law E. F. ZIMMERMAN,

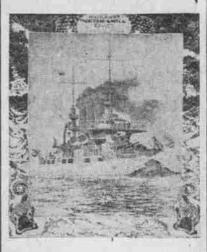
### Superintendent Anti-Saloon League. "Old Man" Ireland's Record.

Moro Observer.
The St. Louis Globe prints the picture of an old-time Missouri printer who has stuck to the case nearly 50 years. Pooh! The man of this shack has a record of 46 ears' newspaper work in Oregon, and his 72d birthday anniversary, July 4, 1907 was sticking up type in Moro, recording events of the 181st anniversary of American independence and the coronation of Mrs. Mary Ramsey Lemons Wood as make any such pretension?

#### All Due to the Alsen Climate. Philomath Review

Mrs. Clark, of Alsea, is 50 and past and yet does all the housework for herself and son and is still more active with her needle than many a housewife. Here of late she has been making a quilt for each of her children, and any father would cause to be proud of a daughter

## IN SUNDAY OREGONIAN TOMORROW



BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA SPLITTING THE SEA Spirited full-page illustration

in colors of one of the latest of

Uncle Sam's fighting machines.

HAPPY CHILD LIFE IN PORTLAND

A page of snapshots, each one of which tells its own story.

### CURE OF DISEASE IN OREGON ROSES

Notable, timely article by Dr. L. Dechmann, setting forth the scientific facts relative to mildew, which affects so many bushes at this time.

### ANIMALS STARVED TO SAVE MONEY

Another of Homer Davenport's severe lampoonings-this time grilling the cattle barons of the West who allow animals to perish for lack of food.

MANY OTHER NOTABLE AND INTERESTING ARTICLES

Order From Your Newsdealer Today

YAMHILL EDITOR AND WAITER.

Strange Story of a Tip and the Dose the Visitor Got. Dayton (Or.) Optimist.

To illustrate the evils of the tipping system the writer is tempted to relate an experience he had recently in one of Portland's leading hotels. The guest had eaten a breakfast costing 65 cents and handed the waiter \$1 in payit, rests simply and solely upon the ment. The waiter said "thank you" ighteous demand that the Government and put all the money in his pocket. take the same attitude toward the He was asked for the change, and then manufacture and sale of alcohol and the great presented him with 10 cents. the guest presented him with 19 cents. Passing out he told the clerk that he did not care to be held up that way again. The next morning the guest was served in a half-hearted manner by the same waiter and while drinking his coffee noticed a peculiar flavor to it; being in a hurry to catch his train, he are hurriedly and left. While on the train the peculiar taste of the cof-fee occurred to him frequently and by the time he reached Dayton he was quite sick. What dope was put in the coffee we can't say, but we give the waiter credit for having cured us of "doing as the Romans do," as far as giving a tip is concerned. The waiter had evidently succeeded so well in had evidently succeeded so well in holding up the guests before that he felt aggrieved that any one should re-sent the graft. If the travelling pub-lic should refuse to give the lic should refuse to give tips at any time, the service in all hotels would be greatly improved and there would be no danger of any one having an experience like the one related.

> Making the Noble Red Man Work. Burns Times-Herald.

Marshal Anderson seems to have solved the drunken Indian problem in a most satisfactory manner. The noble reds are now put to work on the streets when they get an overdose of fire water and become "obstreperous." The prisoners are "let out" to property owners in various parts of town at a small fee per day and as a consequence the streets around their property present a much neater appearance, be-sides the squares are also leveled up and the loose rock removed.

Nigger in the Harriman Woodpile

Castle Rock (Wash.) Advocate. The way The Oregonian goes after Harriman and his methods in the Northwest, and the comparisons it draws bewest, and the comparisons it draws be-tween him and Hill, while apparently well timed and deserved, are nevertheless pretty strong. It does seem strange that Harriman connot get money to build his promised lines in this section, while Hill not only gets the money, but also builds. There must be a 'nigger in the wood-

