

SLOTS ARE CLOSED

Every Machine in City Ceases to Swallow Nickels.

BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF

He Strives Crusade at Same Time as Constable, and Says Machines Will Stay Idle—Lord Says He Will Now Enforce Sunday Law.

"The slot machines are out for keeps," says Sheriff W. A. Storey. In company with his deputy, Fred D. Matthews, the Sheriff started yesterday morning on an expedition against the clear nickel-in-the-slot machines. At the same time Constables Adkins and Jackson, working independently, also began a tour, ordering all machines of this kind from the counters of cigar stores and saloons. Last evening not a machine in any part of the city was running, and the clang of the tireless devourers of nickels is silent. A number of machines were ordered by the sheriff to be destroyed by the four officers, and those who from their more remote location had received no orders were warned of the effect of the machine being issued by the sheriff, and quickly stowed the machines under the counter. None of the cigar men made any remonstrance against the order, for they fully understood that the machines had been running on suttana or other political purposes, and, having lived through several such periods of enforced quietness on the part of the machines, apparently they thought it best to abide by the former crusades, of short duration. The Sheriff, however, says that as long as the present law holds good it will be enforced.

The machines were a quixotic affair at the best, and considering the work the police had to do, it was "putting the force on a pretty slim crusade." "I will not," said the Mayor, when the paper was returned, "allow any public gambling, if there is any way to prevent it. Victims are too many. One this morning a man came into my office and told me he had lost \$40 of his own money and \$50 of another man's money in a gambling game in the Gem saloon. He asked me if he had any redress, and I referred him to the Chief of Police. Later I heard that he did not want to undertake prosecution, as he might himself be held on a charge of having embezzled the \$90 entrusted to him by his friend. He was afraid to sign a warrant for the arrest of the people who he said had victimized him, and so I instructed the Chief of Police to hold him as a witness until the case shall come up. "I do not believe there is any way to stop gambling, prostitution or the sale of liquors after hours. But I do believe there is a way to suppress those evils—to keep them out of the public view. The gambler will always find a place and a companion to gamble, but if we keep him out of the public view, the country boy and the countryman will not be fleeced. Neither will they be inveigled where vice is hidden, and the great class of people is protected from its snares. "It is the duty of the city government to repress crime and to uphold the morals of the city. We have many laws that are not enforced and that are not expected to be enforced. They relate to trilling irregularities, and while they should not be neglected, they are not to be considered as a substitute for the repressive and preventive measures that should be enacted. "I have also told the cigar men that they need not try to evade the law by plugging up the slot, for the game of the machine will run just the same, whether they plug or not. This scheme of 'beating the devil around the bush' has been tried, and has failed in operation for some time. By whose permission the plugs were removed from the slots is hard to determine. "My action was not influenced in any way by Charlie Lord and his reform movement," said Sheriff Storey. "I consulted my attorney, and he advised me to go ahead. The law is plain enough in forbidding such machines, and it is up to them to get out, and they are out for keeps." The law to which the Sheriff refers was passed last year, and reads as follows: "What the Law Says. "Section 1. Any person or persons who shall conduct, permit, or allow, as owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, employ or employes, agent or agents, or who shall play or allow any nickel-in-the-slot machines or other devices of like character, or who enters any element of chance, whether the same be played for money, credits, or other thing representing value, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and in default of the payment of the fine imposed, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail one day for each \$1 thereof. "Sec. 2. In all prosecutions under this act for conducting, maintaining any such machine or device, or for the possession of such machine or device, or permitting the same to be or remain in any public place owned or controlled by the defendant, or for any other offense which shall be prima-facie evidence against such person or persons of a violation of this act. "Sec. 3. One-half of the fine imposed in any conviction under this act shall be paid to the person who is the prosecutor in the case, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the county wherein such conviction was secured, for the benefit of the school fund. "Sec. 4. Justices of the Peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all offenses arising under this act. "We have drawn first blood," declared Charles F. Lord, attorney of the mysterious Law Enforcement League. The face of the ex-Prosecuting Attorney was wreathed in smiles, and he evidently considers that the action of the officials is due to the crusade of the Law Enforcement League, as represented by its attorney. "We are going to proceed by prohibiting one thing at a time," continued that gentleman. "The next will be the Sunday-closing law, and I believe that we will have equal success with the enforcement of that statute. "The bucket-shops will come in later. It is very hard to get positive proof against those people, as I found while prosecuting Attorney, but they are no less places of crime, and they are just as gambling-places, and violate the law just the same." Sheriff Storey remarked that the cigar men were raising a howl that could be heard to Astoria, and that a party of those asked as to the matter said that it made small difference to them. "I have sold just as many cigars today as I did yesterday," declared Councilman Adams. "It has been my policy to be a member of the Chamber of Commerce. My actual profits from the two machines were not more than \$1.25 per day, and if I can't do business without that, I'll quit. A machine was put up in my store, and it was being played we cannot attend to other customers. Of course, other stores in different locations do a big business with their machines, but it affects me very little. The great harm is the custom of playing back that cigars are won into the machine." "Whether or not the enticing machines will ever again make their appearance is a difficult question. The periods of prohibition have never been more than six months, and the fact that Mayor Williams, who has constantly and consistently instituted reform movements of a conservative nature, does not consider the machines particularly harmful, will doubtless have great influence on the length of their stay under the counter. The Chief of Police apparently considers that he has troubles of his own, and has taken no action to support the Sheriff's office. Attorney Lord declares that both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff would have been arrested yesterday had not the machines been stopped. It is impossible to tell how many machines have been in operation here for the past few months. Every cigar store and many of the fruit stands throughout the city owned them. Saloons of a certain high class did not display them, but the East Side saloons, which cater largely to the workmen's trade, found them very profitable.

Machines Out to Stay.

Now that they have forced me into the fight, I'm going to rigidly enforce the law," he declared. "I have also told the cigar men that they need not try to evade the law by plugging up the slot, for the game of the machine will run just the same, whether they plug or not. This scheme of 'beating the devil around the bush' has been tried, and has failed in operation for some time. By whose permission the plugs were removed from the slots is hard to determine. My action was not influenced in any way by Charlie Lord and his reform movement," said Sheriff Storey. "I consulted my attorney, and he advised me to go ahead. The law is plain enough in forbidding such machines, and it is up to them to get out, and they are out for keeps." The law to which the Sheriff refers was passed last year, and reads as follows: "What the Law Says. "Section 1. Any person or persons who shall conduct, permit, or allow, as owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, employ or employes, agent or agents, or who shall play or allow any nickel-in-the-slot machines or other devices of like character, or who enters any element of chance, whether the same be played for money, credits, or other thing representing value, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and in default of the payment of the fine imposed, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail one day for each \$1 thereof. "Sec. 2. In all prosecutions under this act for conducting, maintaining any such machine or device, or for the possession of such machine or device, or permitting the same to be or remain in any public place owned or controlled by the defendant, or for any other offense which shall be prima-facie evidence against such person or persons of a violation of this act. "Sec. 3. One-half of the fine imposed in any conviction under this act shall be paid to the person who is the prosecutor in the case, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the county wherein such conviction was secured, for the benefit of the school fund. "Sec. 4. Justices of the Peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all offenses arising under this act. "We have drawn first blood," declared Charles F. Lord, attorney of the mysterious Law Enforcement League. The face of the ex-Prosecuting Attorney was wreathed in smiles, and he evidently considers that the action of the officials is due to the crusade of the Law Enforcement League, as represented by its attorney. "We are going to proceed by prohibiting one thing at a time," continued that gentleman. "The next will be the Sunday-closing law, and I believe that we will have equal success with the enforcement of that statute. "The bucket-shops will come in later. It is very hard to get positive proof against those people, as I found while prosecuting Attorney, but they are no less places of crime, and they are just as gambling-places, and violate the law just the same." Sheriff Storey remarked that the cigar men were raising a howl that could be heard to Astoria, and that a party of those asked as to the matter said that it made small difference to them. "I have sold just as many cigars today as I did yesterday," declared Councilman Adams. "It has been my policy to be a member of the Chamber of Commerce. My actual profits from the two machines were not more than \$1.25 per day, and if I can't do business without that, I'll quit. A machine was put up in my store, and it was being played we cannot attend to other customers. Of course, other stores in different locations do a big business with their machines, but it affects me very little. The great harm is the custom of playing back that cigars are won into the machine." "Whether or not the enticing machines will ever again make their appearance is a difficult question. The periods of prohibition have never been more than six months, and the fact that Mayor Williams, who has constantly and consistently instituted reform movements of a conservative nature, does not consider the machines particularly harmful, will doubtless have great influence on the length of their stay under the counter. The Chief of Police apparently considers that he has troubles of his own, and has taken no action to support the Sheriff's office. Attorney Lord declares that both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff would have been arrested yesterday had not the machines been stopped. It is impossible to tell how many machines have been in operation here for the past few months. Every cigar store and many of the fruit stands throughout the city owned them. Saloons of a certain high class did not display them, but the East Side saloons, which cater largely to the workmen's trade, found them very profitable.

MR. HAUPT REJOINS.

His Jetty Has Proved Efficient—Critic Did Not Give All Facts. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The communication in your issue of the 6th inst., signed "Engineer," would be ignored but for the fact that the statements made therein may mislead the public and are detrimental to the general interest. Your correspondent claims to be familiar with the work at Aransas Pass, and makes a few comments upon the history of this work, but stops when he comes to the results secured and adds that Aransas Pass "is still waiting for its bar to be improved." He neglects, however, to state that because of the inability of the private parties to raise sufficient capital to complete the work it was conveyed to the Government more than three years ago, when an appropriation was made for the removal of the Government obstructing jetty, but this has not yet been done, and as currents cannot scour away rock which lies a depth of 15 or 18 feet, that portion of the channel is still obstructed, while the unfinished breakwater, which was abandoned in 1896, has given a channel nearly 20 feet deep up to this old jetty, by natural accretion and control of a feeble diurnal tide. In other words, although the Government and private parties together had expended over \$300,000 in futile efforts covering over 20 years, this breakwater has secured phenomenal results in the face of physical obstacles, both natural and artificial, at a cost of considerably less than one-half of its value.

OLD TAXES NOT A LIEN

THOSE LEVIED UNDER STATUTE OF 1895 ARE A PERSONAL DEBT.

Judge Sears Announces Important Decision—Charge of Bribery Made in Court.

Judge Sears yesterday decided that taxes levied under the statute of 1895, which was in force until a year ago, are not a lien against the real property, but are a personal debt of the owner of the property to the state or county. The decision is a very important one, and will probably have a far-reaching effect in defeating the claims of speculators in tax titles. The decision was rendered in the suit of J. H. Middleton against Mrs. Moore and Victor Land Company to foreclose a mortgage for \$700 executed by Moore in 1922 on lot 8, block C, Cherrydale, with improvements. The Victor Land Company holds title to the property, and was sued for taxes for 1921, and also a deed from Moore of a later date. On this title the Victor Land Company claimed absolute title, free from the incumbrance of the mortgage held by Middleton. The question to be decided by the court was whether the tax sale created a new original title in the purchaser, or whether it simply conveyed to the purchaser the interest the owner of the land had in other interests, and such as mortgages, deeds or other incumbrances against the owner of the land. Judge Sears held that the purchaser at the tax sale simply stands in the shoes of the owner, that the tax does not cut the interest of the owner, whatever that might be, and is not a lien upon the land; that the property is subject to any mortgage or incumbrance, and the tax title would not cut it out. The court found that the extent of the purchaser's title at a tax sale depends on the statute in each state. Judge Sears referred to a decision of the United States Supreme Court in which the latter held under a similar statute that a tax title is purely a derivative, and that a tax title conveys only the interest of the delinquent, or owner, in the property. Judge Sears held that prior to the law of 1901 a lien on the property was created by the tax sale, and that the interest of the one in whose name the property was listed. In conclusion Judge Sears held that the law of 1901 creates a lien on the property. The point passed upon by Judge Sears was discussed by V. K. Strode, attorney for the plaintiff, in his brief, as follows: "There was no provision under the statute for a lien till the Legislature in 1901 spoke positively, saying, 'All taxes which may hereafter be lawfully imposed or levied upon real property are hereby declared, a lien on such property from and including the day on which the warrant authorizing the collection of such taxes is issued, until they should be paid, or until the title to the property is purchased upon sale for such taxes. 'Such lien shall have a priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any other mortgage or lien of any other lien or claims whatsoever, except the lien for taxes for a subsequent year.' "Under this decision original owners of property who owe back taxes could be retained by the owner, but mortgagees or other who have acquired property on which there is back taxes due might escape payment.

CHORUS OF SLOT FRENDS.

O dear, O dear! O dear!! The slot machines has went in every nickle's spent! Our occupations gone! Owe are awful sore! Our occupations gone! There ain't no fun no more. "Doo Hoo! Doo Hoo! Doo Hoo! Etc."



HERMANN TO THE MINERS

LAND OFFICE VIEW OF BLUE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

Says Opposition Rises Only From Misunderstanding Situation—Timber and Mineral Regulations.

SUMPTER, Or., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Hon. Hinger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has written to a committee of mining men, who are protesting against the creation of the Blue Mountain forest reserve, setting forth in detail the effect the reserve would have on mining. The communication was in answer to a letter written by the mining men, in which they took the position that a reserve would favor stock interests, especially in the matter of blanketing effect on development of the resources of the vast area included, and that mining would suffer irreparably. In his outline of the situation, the Commissioner said: "First, and of most importance, is the fact that the motive and purpose of the Government in this case, as in all cases of the establishment of forest reserves, are entirely impartial and based only upon the desire to preserve and improve. Additional to all the news and the customary departments, The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow will contain: WARMING UP FOR THE FOOTBALL SEASON OF 1902—What local events are doing, especially in schools and academies. Illustrated. BIGGEST CATHEDRAL IN AMERICA—New York structures that may take a century to build. Illustrated. WHEN ROOSEVELT RODE TO HOUNDS—Broke an arm eight years ago, and called the mishap "a near catch." Illustrated. DEVICES MADE FOR FRAUDULENT MEDICINE—Simple contrivances to deceive "stuffers" at spiritual seances. Illustrated. PARIS, WITH ITS 98,000 WORKSHOPS—Armies of women engaged steadily on dresses for Americans. Illustrated. GEORGE ADE'S FABLE IN SLANG—Of what Father bumped into at the culture of the "barn." Illustrated. ELIZABETH IN HER NEW OREGON HOME—How the family spent the first evening in a rough abode.

IN TOMORROW'S OREGONIAN

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Final Account in Conner Estate.

The final account of H. F. Conner and W. E. Brewer, deceased, was filed in the County Court yesterday. The report shows \$30,234 receipts, and \$18,125 disbursed to Adriana B. Conner. The remainder of the estate, consisting of property in Albina and Port Angeles, is devised to Annie Clark, the wife, Jennie Clark and John B. Clark, Jr., children of the testator. William Lovelock is named as executor.

Smith Trial Postponed.

The trial of George Smith on a charge of murder was postponed yesterday morning by Judge George until Monday, on account of the illness of Charles H. Conner and the jurors. Mr. Ball's physician telephoned that his patient was suffering with a slight attack of congestion of the lungs and it would be dangerous to leave the house. Under the circumstances, nothing else could be done but to suspend the trial.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation of the Water Front Land Company were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Phil Metcham, Louis G. Clark and W. M. Killingsworth. The capital stock is \$7500. The objects announced are to purchase and own a certain 184-acre tract of land in the northwest corner of the James John (conation land claim.

Divorce for Mary E. Baker.

Mary E. Baker was granted a divorce from Charles M. Baker by Judge George yesterday, because of desertion. Mrs. Baker testified that they were married in Coos County in July, 1893, and that her husband left her 18 months ago and she was a longer, but drank to excess, and was compelled to work to support him, in his brief, as follows: "There was no provision under the statute for a lien till the Legislature in 1901 spoke positively, saying, 'All taxes which may hereafter be lawfully imposed or levied upon real property are hereby declared, a lien on such property from and including the day on which the warrant authorizing the collection of such taxes is issued, until they should be paid, or until the title to the property is purchased upon sale for such taxes. 'Such lien shall have a priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any other mortgage or lien of any other lien or claims whatsoever, except the lien for taxes for a subsequent year.' "Under this decision original owners of property who owe back taxes could be retained by the owner, but mortgagees or other who have acquired property on which there is back taxes due might escape payment.

Denies He Sold Liquor to Reds.

In the United States District Court yesterday James Tronson, accused of selling liquor to Indians, entered a plea of not guilty through his attorney, W. S. Hufford. No date for the trial was set. It is alleged that Tronson sold liquor to Indians on the Blötz reservation, and that he had accomplices in the act.

Court Notes.

Victor Larson has filed an attachment suit against Frederick B. Schmalze, Lively & Co., yesterday filed suit in the State Circuit Court against the Southern Pacific Company and Jake Crider to recover possession of 35 bales of hops, valued at \$40 per bale.

JANITOR'S FINE REMITTED

Governor Geer Takes Action in Case of John Whitehurst. SALEM, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Governor Geer today returned his veto to a bill to amend the law relating to the school grounds in Portland, which was introduced by Representative Whitehurst. The bill provided that the principal of the school recommended the remittance upon the ground that it would be beneficial to the discipline of the school. (Janitor Whitehurst was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon young Gilbert during the summer vacation. At the time Whitehurst declared that Gilbert and other boys had been running through the Park School yard and he had warned them to keep off the grounds. Whitehurst was arrested for a second time and he asserted that Whitehurst slapped him and knocked him down. Whitehurst, who had been fined during the winter for years, said that he had simply taken the boy by the shoulder and ordered him to leave the school grounds. The recommendation that the fine be remitted was made by the Board of Education at a meeting a short time ago.)

WITH BALDWIN NO MORE

Zeiliger Done With Explorer, but Will Again Try to Reach North Pole. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—As a result of the expedition, Baldwin and conferences had by William Zeiliger, who supplied the funds for the Baldwin-Zeiliger Polar expedition, with various members of the expedition since their return, Mr. Zeiliger announced today that the business relations between Evelyn Baldwin and himself had been severed. Mr. Zeiliger declined to give any details, but announced that he intended to continue his efforts to reach the North Pole, and would send another expedition to make the attempt.

C. F. Lord Gives Thanks.

PORTLAND, Oct. 18.—(To the Editor.)—I notice in your issue of yesterday that Mr. Livingston asserts that I have no connection with the Law Enforcement League of this city. The league of which he claims to be president, organized, published a very neat set of by-laws, and in its connection I desire to express my gratitude to him in thus advising the public that I have no connection with his league. The present Enforcement League is made up of men of action. CHARLES F. LORD, Attorney for the Law Enforcement League.

Kansas People Wreck a "Joint."

LONG FORD, Kan., Oct. 17.—Two hundred people last night wrecked the building in which Roseman's "joint," or still saloon, was conducted, smashed 20 cases of beer and 10 kegs of whisky, and tarred and feathered a woman inmate.

THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE.

A delightful trip of a few hours will be made today by the Columbia River Gorge, the greatest combination of river and mountain scenery on earth. A. M. Return can be made by car from Cascade Locks. Special low rates for the circular, and round-trip tickets, and through and Washington.

HERMANN TO THE MINERS

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Says Opposition Rises Only From Misunderstanding Situation—Timber and Mineral Regulations.

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FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC WELFARE.

For the general public welfare, the forest upon the lands involved, it being deemed absolutely essential to the welfare of the Nation that the principal remaining forests on the public lands should be preserved and improved so far as possible. The improvement of the establishment of a forest reserve is intended or will be allowed, to work an advantage to any particular class or industry, at the expense of any other class or industry, can arise only from a misunderstanding of the situation. After reference to the effect on agriculture and stock, the Commissioner presents the mining case as follows: "Mineral Lands Subject to Entry. "The intention, manifestly, gained upon a misunderstanding of the situation (but sometimes, unfortunately, circulated by parties well aware of its erroneous nature, with a view of arousing prejudice and sectional feeling), that the inclusion of mineral lands within forest reserves will prevent the location and development of such lands and the obtaining of title thereto by the usual means under the general mining laws, is entirely erroneous. The law, act June 4, 1897 (30 statute, 36), provides that, 'any mineral lands in any forest reservation which have been or may be shown to be such, and subject to entry under existing mining laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto, shall continue to be subject to such location and entry, notwithstanding the reservation. This renders the mineral lands in the forest reserves subject to location and entry under the general mining laws in the usual manner. "In the matter of the privilege of using timber for mining purposes, the forest reserves work no inconvenience or hardship upon the miners therein, but constitute an advantage to them, as the law and forest reserve regulations on this subject are very liberal. It is not only provided that the timber growing upon the lands reserved to them, as well as developing such claims, but provision is also made for the free use of additional timber within the reserve by individual prospectors and miners in the proper forms of claims, and in the establishment and maintaining improvements thereon, and for the sale of timber by the Government to corporations. "As stated in the Assistant Commissioner's letter to you dated August 19, 1902, no final action will be taken with regard to the lands withdrawn on July 28, 1902, for the proposed Blue Mountain forest reserve, until ample opportunity has been afforded to the parties interested to be heard by the department, for or against the proposition; and in this connection I will state that numerous communications have been received from the matter, relating to different portions of the area withdrawn, some favoring and others protesting against the reserve as proposed. All these will receive the careful consideration of the department. "Already the withdrawal has been revoked as to an area of about three townships at the extreme northern end of the proposed reserve. These lands were formerly under the Umahia Indian reservation, and in view of certain acts of Congress relating thereto, it was concluded by the department, upon my recommendation, that the lands should remain subject to sale. "I send to you, under separate cover, for your further information, copies of the Compilation of Laws, etc., relating to forest reserves, and of the Forest Reserve Manual, and I desire to direct your attention particularly to the matter therein contained regarding the above-mentioned subject of mineral lands within forest reserves. On page 15 of the Compilation of Laws, etc., under the heading 'Location and Entry of Mineral Lands,' will be found a statement of the law above quoted, allowing such location and entry within the reserves. The statement also contains a statement of the law and rules and regulations regarding the free use of timber in the reserves; the provision being that— "Regulations for Use of Timber. "The Secretary of the Interior may permit, under regulations to be prescribed by him, the use of timber and stone found upon such reservations, free of charge, by bona fide settlers, miners, residents and prospectors for mineral, for firewood, fencing, buildings, mining, prospecting, or other domestic purposes, as may be needed by such persons for such purposes; such timber to be used within the state or territory, respectively, where such reservations may be located. "As explained in the circulars, this provision is for the benefit of persons residing in the state or territory where the forest reserve is located who have not sufficient timber or stone on their own lands or claims for the purposes enumerated, or for necessary use in developing the mineral or other natural resource of the lands owned or occupied by them, and such persons are, therefore, permitted to take timber and stone from public lands in the forest reserves under the terms of the law above quoted, for their individual use on their claims or lands owned or occupied by them, within the state or territory where such reserves are located, but not for sale or disposal, or use on other lands or by other persons, "Corporations and those requiring larger amounts of timber than can reasonably be obtained under the free use provision can obtain timber under the timber sale provision, which will also be found in the circulars. "It is believed that the liberality of these provisions will be at once seen and appreciated. "It is desired that any opposition to the reservation of any portion of the area which has been temporarily withdrawn for the proposed Blue Mountain forest reserve should be placed before the department in the form of petitions, signed by the parties opposing such reservation. The petitions should describe the lands which it is desired should not be reserved, and should fully state the reasons upon which the objections are based. "Why Miners Object. "With a full understanding of the privileges granted mining, the men opposing the reserve maintain their grounds. It is because a reserve will clog development of the vast area. Timber is the present foundation for rail transportation, and it is essential to the progress of the outlying districts. It is believed that the mines and limited agriculture would be stimulated as so to support permanently such roads. While timber withdrawn from consideration, it is feared that the isolated districts will remain so, for till mines have been thoroughly developed, they are an uncertain traffic assurance, and a development in an exhaustible way unless the management can begin marketing ore or work in progress. "It is also noted that while use of timber is accorded for domestic uses, including mining operations, this privilege may be exercised only by the individual, and not through another. In practice, lumber and timber required in mining is usually manufactured by one concern for the entire community, as among agriculturists. It would be almost prohibitive to require each farmer to operate an individual sawmill, and numerous mining concerns are on the same basis. "An earnest protest against inclusion of the great mineral belt will be made, for which petitions will be circulated among the mining men. "ON SUNDAY CLOSING. Eugene Man Says Christianity Has No Connection With the Case. "RUSSIA, Oct. 15.—(To the Editor.)—By the grace I should like to express myself relative to the opinion of some on the question of the Sabbath day. I have been reading in the newspaper a notice that some urge enforcement of the Sunday law on violators; and these do not understand, from the standpoint of Christianity, according to their concept, which is radically wrong. "Christianity has been made, by overzealous believers, to pose as a power to enforce through civil officers the requirements of law, which is not the usual means of law. The fourth commandment of the decalogue and this places Christianity in a wrong light before the world. I do not think that Christians should gain anything for their cause if they advocate when they appeal to civil authority to close saloons and punish for violations of Sunday law from the standpoint of Christianity. "Christianity was not revealed to operate that way. "Christianity has no definite Sunday statute for the Christian, and none at all for the unbeliever. "Hence, if we have a statute in the Oregonian should be regarded only as a prudential law, which is the power of civil authority, to appoint liberty for the employes. "Christians are not under the Ten Commandments, which constituted the "Old Covenant," which has been "abolished," "done away," "vanished away" by "washing old," and has given place to "a new and living way," a "New Covenant," established upon better promises. God himself found fault with the "old" "made nothing better." But "the bringing in of a better hope, by which we draw near unto God. "The Ten Commandments were written on two tables of stone, called "the tables of the covenant." These were placed in the Ark, called the "Ark of the covenant," and blood of animals was used to dedicate the old covenant, called "the blood of the covenant." See the following scriptures: Deuteronomy 10:1: "He declared unto you his covenant, which he commanded you to perform, even Ten Commandments, and he wrote them upon two tables of stone." Deuteronomy 19:9: "When I was gone up into the mount to receive the tables of stone, even the tables of the covenant, which Jehovah made with you." "Another thing worthy of note is that the Ten Commandments were only given to the Hebrews, not to other nations. Even the fathers of the Hebrews did not receive the revelation at Sinai, did not receive the law (Deuteronomy 5:3). The Sabbath day was not observed by men until 232 years after the creation, when it was sanctified to the Hebrews by the miracles of manna-giving and announced as a law to them from Sinai. Exodus xxxii:1-7 is a very definite scripture on this point. "And Jehovah spoke unto Moses, saying, speak thou unto the children of Israel saying, Verily ye shall keep my Sabbaths; for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations, that you may know that I am Jehovah that sanctifies you. Ye shall keep the Sabbath, therefore, for it is holy unto you. . . . Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath throughout their generations for a perpetual covenant. It is a sign between me and the children of Israel." "All the catalogues of crime in the New Testament fail to mention Sabbath breaking as one. The Hebrew Sabbath was a day of feasting rest for man and beast to respect their work, to entertain memories of the Creator's work in material creation; and that they had been delivered by his mighty power from the land of Egypt (Exodus xxxii:7; Deuteronomy v:15). On the first Pentecost after Jesus suffered, the Holy Spirit announced the new dispensation. It was a new and spiritual creation. It is called "The law in the spirit of life in Christ Jesus" (Romans viii:2). "In this administration a day is announced (Acts xxiii: Revelation 1:10) for Christian believers, which is a day for worship and truth came by Jesus Christ, relating to their emancipation from sin through the death and resurrection of Christ from the dead on that day, when 'he brought to light life and immortality.' "It occurs to me that even by the Christian, this can only be respected by faith, and that the Christian is out of his place when he seeks to compel others by law to respect this day when they are without faith. The first Christians, purely by the ministry of the Word of Life, turned down polygamy and idolatry without any appeal to the law. The generation of men by their reconciliation to God through Christ is now the only divine means that Christians should use, or that is placed by the Lord with them in trust. "This seems to me the longer way out. But the short-cut method of legal force mixes church and state and aborts the spiritual regeneration of sinful men. "Grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." And "we are no longer under the law after faith has come" with respect to divine revelation. We have "Him who speaks on earth" in our civil code, which is an evolution in law. But Christianity is a direct impartation from Heaven for the regeneration of men. And it is contrary to its nature to operate through force. "A dog will be a friend to a man who is kind to it. Vicious animals may be tamed. And depravity is not harder to convert than the dog, when the usual means of the spirit of Christ. The streams of strong drink will be soonest dried up by the warm rays of the Sun of Righteousness; and lawlessness will change to a service in the newness of the Spirit." "If whatsoever we (Christians) do in word or deed we do in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ," and allow that "civil power shall also administer in its own name. "J. B. LISTER.

Business Items.

IF Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, clears all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea. "If it's a 'Garinand,' That's all you need to know about a stove or range."



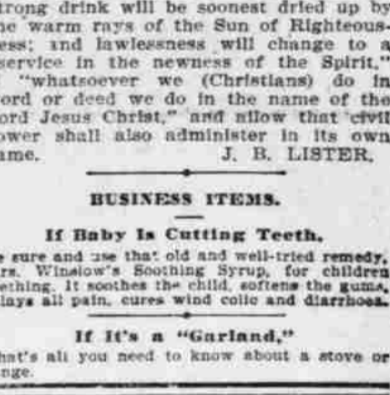
Once there were five men, Each had \$5.00. Each needed a hat. Each thought it over. Each bought a GORDON. Each saved \$2.00. Worth saving.

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