TICKET IN STATE AND DISTRICTS

Nominations Are Closed and Form of Official Ballot Is Made Up.

SEVERAL PLACES VACANT

Democrats Fail to Name Candidates for Superintendent of Instruction, Labor Commissioner and Four Judgeships.

Candidates for nominations for state and district offices have filed their petitions and four days remain within which county candidates must file. Then the battle royal will be on and candidates will begin to urge their own merits and the points of weakness of their opponents. The primary contest will last 16 days, closing April 20, when the primary elections will be held. Primary election day falls on Friday, the time having been fixed at 45 days before the date of the general state election.

The Republican aspirants for nominations have nearly all filed their declarations, but very few of the Democrats are on record. It is expected that within the next two days a full legislative slate will be filed by the Democrats, and upon this, with their candidate for the Sheriff's office they will make their principal fight at the June election.

Secretary of State Dunbar has issued the complete form of ballot showing all the candidates for state and district offices, in both the Republican and Democratic primary contests. The ballots will be prepared by County Clerks immediately after April 4, when the county tickets can be made up. The names are placed upon the ballot in alphabetical order, as required by law.

The list issued by the Secretary of State contains the names of aspirants for state and Congressional nominations and also the names of candidates for nominations for Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Joint Senator and Joint Representative, since these candidates are elected from districts composed of more than one county.

The official list shows that the Democrats will have no candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Labor Commissioner, Circuit Judge in the Second District, composed of Lane, Douglas, Benton, Lincoln, Coos and Curry Counties, for Circuit Judge in Multnomah County, for Joint Senator in Multnomah and Clackamas, for Joint Representative in Coos and Curry, Douglas and Jackson, Lincoln and Polk, Tillamook and Yamhill, Clackamas and Multnomah, Crook, Grant, Klamath and Lake, Morrow and Umatilla, Union and Wallowa, Harney and Malheur, or Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler.

There is neither a Republican nor a Democratic candidate for nomination for Representative from Coos and Curry.

In making up the official ballot for the primary election the names of Ogelsby Young, Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge, Department No. 2, and H. B. Nicholas, on the same ticket for Circuit Judge, Department No. 4, of the Fourth Judicial District, were refused a place because their petitions were not verified in accordance with the law. The man who verified the majority of their petitions, covering about 25 of the 35 precincts which were represented, had not signed the petition, while the law says the petition must be verified by one of its signers.

Robert van Gilse, Democrat, of Malheur, for Joint Representative of Harney and Malheur, and Edward Rackliff, Republican, for Joint Representative of Coos and Curry, also failed to get their completed petitions in.

The list is as follows:

Republican Candidates.

For United States Senator in Congress (to fill vacancy)—Fred W. Mulkey, of Multnomah County.

For United States Senator in Congress (for term beginning March 4, 1907)—Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Multnomah County, "I will support President Roosevelt's determination that justice be done all men"; H. M. Cake, of Multnomah County; Stephen A. Lowell, of Umatilla County; E. L. Smith, of Wasco County; E. B. Watson, of Multnomah County, "Popular rights cannot be surrendered for the advancement of private interests."

For Representative in Congress, First District—Willis C. Hawley, of Marion County, "No interests to serve but the public interests"; Samuel B. Huston, of Washington County, "Roosevelt's rate policy, Chinese exclusion, harbor improvements, parcels post, no land scripping"; Walter L. Toose, of Marion County, "Will support President Roosevelt's plan for government control of railroad rates."

For Representative in Congress, Second District—W. R. Ellis, of Umatilla County; William J. Lachner, of Baker County, "Roosevelt's rate policy, tariff revision, Chinese exclusion, free trade Philippines, open Columbia"; John L. Rand, of Baker County; George S. Shepherd of Multnomah County, "Make dirt fly at Panama and save 12,000 miles to market."

For Governor—Harvey K. Brown of Baker County, "In favor of primary law, abolishment of machines, enforcement of laws, woman suffrage"; T. T. Geer, of Marion County, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people" (Lincoln); Charles A. Johns, of Baker County; Charles A. Schlbrede of Coos County, "Strict constitutional and law observance. Sacred protection of people's rights. No grafts"; James Withycombe, of Benton County, "Honest and fearless performance of public duty. A greater and united Oregon."

For Secretary of State—Frank W. Benson, of Douglas County; Claud Gatch, of Marion County; Lot L. Pearce, of Marion County; Frank T. Wrightman, of Marion County.

For State Treasurer—John H. Aitkin, of Baker County; E. V. Carter, of Jackson County; Ralph W. Hoyt, of Multnomah County; Augustus C. Jennings, of Lane County, "Favors rigid economy in state institutions, bank examiner, tax franchises and corporations"; Thomas F. Ryan, of Clackamas County, "Favors laws prohibiting using public money for private gain or corporation profit"; Geo. A. Steel, of Clackamas County.

For Supreme Judge—Robert Eakin, of Union County.

For Attorney-General—A. M. Crawford, of Douglas County; George H. Durham, of Josephine County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Ackerman, of Multnomah County.

For State Printer—William J. Clark, of Marion County; Willis S. Duniway, of Multnomah County, "Pledges economical business administration: square deal for taxpayers; no deals with bosses"; J. R. Whitney, of Linn County, "Pledges faithful performance of duty and strictest economy in the people's interest."

For Commissioner of Labor—O. P. Hoff, of Multnomah County.

For Circuit Judge, Second District—Lawrence T. Harris, of Lane County.

For Circuit Judge, Fourth District, Department No. 2—Robert G. Morrow, of Multnomah County; Alfred F. Sears, Jr., of Multnomah County.

For Circuit Judge, Fourth District, Department No. 4—C. U. Gantenbein, of Multnomah County, "Justice to all without fear, favor, or prejudice"; M. C. George, of Multnomah County.

For Circuit Judge, Sixth District—H. J. Bean, of Umatilla County; Henry E. Collier, of Umatilla County; Thomas Fitz Gerald, of Umatilla County.

For Circuit Judge, Eighth District—William G. Drowley, of Baker County; M. L. Olmstead, of Baker County.

For Prosecuting Attorney—Tenth District—Joseph F. Baker, of Union County; E. W. Bartlett, of Union County; Scott Z. Henderson, of Wallowa County; Francis S. Ivanhoe, of Union County, "So enforce all laws as to lessen crime and public expense."

For Senator, Third District, Linn and Marion Counties—Frank J. Miller, of Linn County.

For Senator, Seventeenth District, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties—A. A. Bailey, of Multnomah County, "Will work for best interests of all the people of the district"; Samuel Connell, of Multnomah County; G. M. Orton, of Multnomah County, "Promises always to vote for people's choice for United States Senator."

For Senator, Twenty-second District, Morrow, Umatilla and Union Counties—W. G. Cole, of Umatilla County.

For Senator, Twenty-fifth District, Baker, Harney and Malheur Counties—J. N. Hart, of Baker County; I. W. Hope, of Malheur County.

For Representative, Sixth District, Douglas, Coos and Curry Counties—None.

For Representative, Ninth District, Douglas and Jackson Counties—J. A. Buchanan of Douglas County, "Stands for honest and economical legislation. Against graft in every form"; J. M. Hansbrough, of Douglas County; George W. Riddle, of Douglas County, "Economical legislation; equitable assessment laws; give primary law fair trial"; William 1. Vawter, of Jackson County, "Favor good roads; state bank law; controlling state funds; statement No. 1."

For Representative, Twelfth District, Lincoln and Polk Counties—J. S. Cooper, of Polk County; B. F. Jones, of Polk County, "Regulate transportation; equable assessment and taxation of all property; improve all Oregon."

For Representative, Fourteenth District, Tillamook and Yamhill Counties—A. G. Beals, of Tillamook County; John J. Howser, of Tillamook County, "Advocate economy. Promise to vote for Republican choice for United States Senator"; Matthew Thompson, of Tillamook County.

For Representative, Seventeenth District, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties—James U. Campbell, of Clackamas County, "Will support people's choice for Senator and give legislation careful consideration"; Harvey E. Cross, of Clackamas County, "A greater Oregon."

For Representative, Twenty-first District, Crook, Grant, Klamath and Lake Counties—H. P. Belknap, of Crook County; George H. Merryman, of Klamath County.

For Representative, Twenty-second District, Morrow and Umatilla Counties—W. M. Slusher, of Umatilla County.

For Representative, Twenty-fourth District, Union and Wallowa Counties—Jay H. Dobbins, of Wallowa County.

For Representative, Twenty-seventh District, Harney and Malheur Counties—Frank C. Brown, of Malheur County; Gilbert L. King, of Malheur County.

For Representative, Twenty-eighth District, Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler Counties—R. N. Donnelly, of Wheeler County; B. F. Pike, of Sherman County.

Democratic Candidates.

For United States Senator (to fill vacancy)—None.

For United States Senator (for term beginning March 4, 1907)—John M. Gearin, of Multnomah County.

For Representative in Congress, First District—P. A. Cochran, of Marion County, "Am for the people and unalterably opposed to boesism, trusts and grafting"; Charles V. Galloway, of Yamhill County, "For supremacy and enforcement of law and against favors to special interests."

For Representative in Congress, Second District—James Harvey Graham, of Baker County, "I stand for the people and against bosses, politicians, trusts and grafters."

For Governor—George E. Chamberlain, of Multnomah County.

For Secretary of State—P. H. Sroat, of Marion County.

For State Treasurer—J. D. Matlock, of Lane County.

For Supreme Judge—T. G. Hailey, of Umatilla County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—None.

For State Printer—J. Scott Taylor, of Klamath County, "Flat salary; state to own plant; will eliminate present system of graft."

For Attorney-General—Robert A. Miller, of Multnomah County.

For Commissioner of Labor—None.

For Circuit Judge, Second District—None.

For Circuit Judge, Fourth District, Department No. 2—None.

For Circuit Judge, Fourth District, Department No. 4—None.

For Circuit Judge, Sixth District—A. D. Stillman, of Umatilla County.

For Circuit Judge, Eighth District—William Smith, of Baker County; Samuel White, of Baker County.

For Prosecuting Attorney, Tenth District—James D. Slater, of Union County.

For Senator, Third District, Linn and Marion Counties—W. H. Byrd, of Marion County.

For Senator, Twenty-second District, Morrow, Umatilla and Union Counties—Walter M. Pierce, of Umatilla County, "Increase irreducible school fund by inheritance tax. Honest trial of peoples' laws."

For Senator, Twenty-fifth District, Baker, Harney and Malheur Counties—F. M. Saxton, of Baker County.

"Value of Man," His Theme.

Rev. L. F. Young, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, spoke yesterday morning on the "Value of the Man," as distinguished from every other creation. The speaker placed him above every other living thing and said that he was distinguished from mere animals by his faculty to weep, make sacrifice and think, and yet was the only living creature that was disobedient to the will of his maker.

"I object to everything that cheapens our estimates of the man," said Rev. Young, "and for this reason I object to the haste that is made at funerals. The casket is hurried to the grave and the body is hastily buried, and then the carriages drive away with great rapidity. It cheapens the estimate of man, and drives out sentiment. Man is little lower than the angels.

"I object to the cremations of the human body. There will come a time when every house will have an oven for cremation to avoid the cost of an undertaker, and the ashes of the departed will be kept in an urn, or vase on the shelf until lost in moving about from place to place. All this lowers our value of man and reduces us to the materialistic view. It is the mother who thinks and plans for her sons and daughters, and not the animal mother. It is the mother who throws around her daughter all the love and protection she can, and not the animal."

Buildings on Paper and Reality.

PORTLAND, April 1.—(To the Editor.)—The editorial in The Oregonian on "Civic Pride in the Matter of Building Permits" is to the point. However, the fault does not entirely rest with the contractors, but partly with the building inspectors or whoever has the issuing of the permit. As the city is an interested party to the extent of $1 per $1000, the building inspector should compel the contractor applying for a permit to bring his contract, stipulating the amount he is to be paid for his work with his plans and specifications. Then an approximately correct amount would be arrived at. But, as people in cities in the State of Washington always put up buildings more valuable on paper than on the ground, a just comparison can never be made.

CIVIC PRIDE.

UPHOLDS ONE CREED

Rev. Father Thompson on Indifferentism.

GOD OF INFINITE TRUTH

Declares That This Deity Abhors What Is False and That All Creeds Cannot Be True in His Sight.

Rev. Father George Thompson spoke on the subject of religious indifference at St. Mary's Cathedral last evening. In part he said:

"One of the illogical and baneful theories generally diffused at the present day consists in the absurd and pernicious notion that it is a matter of small import what creed a man professes, if only he be honest in his dealings and faithful to the dictates of conventional morality. This theory is known as indifferentism, and means simply, that God looks upon all forms of belief with equal favor, and that a man is privileged to study Christianity as he would a menu card, selecting that brand of faith best suited to his taste.

"The men who take this comfortable view of Christianity and are prepared to bestow an approving smile upon all the variegated forms in which it has been remolded, must never have carefully analyzed the reasoning which led them to so preposterous a conclusion. Indifferentism is absolutely void of reason, and is anathematized on every page of sacred Scripture.

God of Infinite Truth.

"If God is God at all he is of necessity the personification of infinite truth. By reason of his very essence he loves what is true and abhors what is false. The prophet understood this deduction when he taught that 'lying lips are an abomination to the Lord.' To say therefore that God regards all forms of Christianity with equal favor is equivalent to saying that he is indifferent whether a man's mind is a storehouse of religious truth or a sinkhole for pernicious falsehood. For as everybody knows, the pretended exponents of revealed religion are preaching contradictory doctrines. And the contradictions are concerned not merely with the unimportant but with the very fundamentals of Christian faith. Lutheranism stands for the doctrine of original sin, and the historical and dogmatic fact of redemption; Unitarians, on the contrary, reject original sin as a myth, and likewise all belief in a divine redeemer. Many Episcopalians look upon Christ as the founder of an external, visible, authoritative, undying church, whereas the great majority of Protestants repudiate all such understanding of Christ's words and works. Clearly enough these matters have to do with the very essence of Christianity. The creed which assents and the creed which denies can not both be true.

All Creeds Not Good.

"Now to assert that this condition of denial and contradiction, which has characterized Christianity since the Sixteenth century, is a condition acceptable to God, would be the height of impiety. God could not leave men free to embrace truth or falsehood, any more than he could leave men free to keep the commandments or to ignore them. The man who understands the essential truthfulness of God must appreciate the fact that all creeds are not good in the sight of God, and that it does make some difference which creed one accepts.

"Sacred Scripture condemns indifferentism as emphatically as it forbids stealing and lying. After his resurrection Christ gave his apostles the explicit commission which has procured to a part of the world at least the fruits of his life and death. 'Going,' he said to them, 'teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the father and of the son and of the holy ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. And behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.' According to the terms of their commission, the apostles were authorized, not to promulgate fanciful laws and theories of their own invention, but to set before their hearers the very truths and precepts which they had learned from the lips of Christ himself. Christ did not commission his apostles to make new creeds; he sent them forth to preach what they had already received from him, and they knew full well that they were, by divine appointment, the custodian of an undying and immutable creed.

"The notion that one religion is as good as another has come to mean practically that one religion is as bad as another, and consequently many men regard religion as largely a human invention and consequently deserving of little serious consideration. The step from indifferentism to infidelity is easy and many are the men who have taken the step. The ill repute into which revealed religion has fallen with many men is attributable to the logical break-down of sectarian systems which have for three centuries weighted true religion with the burden of their own inconsistencies and absurdities. Counterfeit coin passes at times because there is good coin in circulation. It is the same with creeds. The wise banker will examine creeds as well as currency."

"DEVIL'S FAKE RELIGION."

Rev. H. C. Shaffer Classes "Spiritualism" as One of Them.

Rev. H. C. Shaffer, of the United Brethren Church, East Fifteenth and Morrison, last night spoke on "The Devil's Fake Religions," and classified "Spiritualism" as one of them. He said in part:

"In dealing with modern error, I wish it distinctly understood that I cherish no ill-will toward believers in these systems of propaganda. My subject tonight is, 'Spiritualism,' which is a peculiar combination of eight parts of trickery, one part of telepathy and one part of demonology. There are many phases of this religion. Table-turning is one of these phases. A dark room is preferred. Upon a certain occasion a double-deck stand was used. The medium didn't know that the upper part revolved. And that part moved first, showing that conscious(on part of medium) and unconscious (en part of the dollar dupes) muscular activity was the cause of the movement. Another medium attempted to prove that the spirits were good spirits, and while the table was on the move, he had a Bible dropped thereon. The table stopped immediately. But soon after a skeptical fellow dropped 'Gulliver's Travels' on the table and the motion ceased. And later he used 'Hoyle, on Whist' with equal success. Another favorite method of reducing the amount of cash in the pockets of the credulous is by raps, in connection with an alphabet.

"One man, by hesitating a little before each letter of the alphabet which he wanted, got the raps from the medium in answer to his mental question, 'How many noses has the ghost of Hamlet's father?' and the answer was 'Seventeen.'

"Slate-writing is also very profitable—to the medium. One of the most noted mediums, though, always failed to write inside of a folding slate when it was placed in a glass or screen inclosure. The 'spirit' could get into the room alright, but not into a securely-fastened cage, even the wire cage.

"The appearance of spirits in bodily form has so often been exposed by the spirit turning out to be an assistant, that it is needless to discuss it. As for telepathy, it belongs to a discussion of psychology and it will yet explain on a radical basis most of the phenomena of that part of clairvoyance which is not downright trickery. By the simple laws of mind, I do not hesitate to say that I have had communications from friends who were 35 miles away.

"But in closing, I shall admit that such cases as recorded in the Bible in the 28th chapter of First Samuel and the warnings of 1st Timothy iv, 1, lead me to believe that in the seeming mystery of modern spiritualism there abideth trickery, telepathy and the Devil, but the greatest of these is the Devil, because he is the father of the first, utilizes the second, and what he cannot do through these he does by imitation as nearly as he can, of the miraculous element of Christianity.

"A philosophic study of the rise and progress of spiritualism, as a religion, would show that its victims are led to accept it, because it is mysterious, and, (to the many), unexplainable. But we must remember that the magicians of Egypt, and the priests of Baal did many things that were mysterious; but Moses and Elijah, as agents, did that which was not only mysterious but miraculous and on such a scale that no juggler would dare to undertake. I believe spiritualism is a fake, because it is in the dark, it is receptive, it is mercenary—a widow was recently relieved of $1100 by a medium, who said that the deceased husband needed the money in the other world. And finally because we are warned against it in the Scriptures. Saul's death was due to the fact that he transgressed and also for asking counsel of a familiar spirit, to inquire of it; and inquired not of the Lord.

"I stood recently near the entrance to a medium's rooms, and of all the people who entered, each one looked in every direction before entering, to see, as I supposed, if any acquaintance were near. Were they ashamed? But they forgot to look up, and God saw."

YOUNGEST MAYOR IN OREGON.

Dr. E. E. Straw, of Marshfield.

COOS BAY, Or., April 1.—(Special.)—Marshfield's Mayor, Dr. E. E. Straw, is the youngest Mayor in the state, he being 28 years of age when elected, December 5 last. Mayor Straw has many of the traits of President Roosevelt, in that his policy is of the "square deal" sort. He was born in Virginia in 1877 and came to Marshfield five years ago. He was appointed State Health Officer by Governor Chamberlain in 1904.

Under his administration Marshfield promises to see the most prosperous times in its history. City warrants are 101 and it is probably the only city in the state where habitual drunkards cannot procure liquor.

PREACHES SERMON TO ADMEN

Dr. Short Emphasizes Necessity for Honesty in Business Life.

The admen of Portland were invited to the Taylor-Street Methodist Church last night to hear a sermon prepared especially for them by Dr. F. Burgette Short, on "Elements of Success." Dr. Short took for his text Romans XII, 17, "Provide things honest in the sight of all men," and based his remarks on the necessity of a foundation of honesty for a successful career.

"The real measure of life is being, and not getting," he said. "God proposed that every man should work and there is a place, a job, for every man to fill. No excuse for the idle loafer. Man has the capacity to become a producer, and refusing, he not only defeats the end of his own creation, but robs the whole universe of an investment of wealth. Work is a moral necessity. How else can the spirit of Brotherhood be more fully shown than' by the relationship which work necessitates? Work is the opportunity for making manhood and manhood is the incarnation of God's highest ideal on earth.

"Failure is not known to any man who goes forth toiling in his God-chosen sphere, for God has a place for every man and a man for every place; and when these two, the man and the place, come together, there will be such harmony that when the day's sun goes down the soul will have been ennobled.

"Alertness is a most necessary element of success. The business world walks on tiptoe with open eye and keen vision watching for the opportunity to "strike" —to buy or to sell. And never more so in any place than in Portland town during the past year. The moss-covered roofs are giving place to more substantial ones. Business never stops. Departments are vying with each other. Every man has his eye on his neighbor. And every man should be actively engaged in assisting those who work continuously to make this the greatest city of this Coast.

"Alertness. There is no time for insobriety. Things are moving. No time for idleness. The day of prosperity is here. This is no place for knockers."

In conclusion, Dr. Short applied the principles contained in his sermon to the work of the admen and commended them highly for their honesty, alertness and energy.

Wreck on Palouse Branch.

GARFIELD, Wash., April 1.—(Special.)—The freight train on the Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific that left Spokane for Lewiston this morning met with an accident about noon today one mile north of Garfield, in which three loaded cars were ditched. One car loaded with hog wire was completely smashed, two others loaded with farm wagons are but slightly damaged. A large force of men was set to work clearing away the wreckage. The passenger train and two freight trains from Lewiston to Spokane have been waiting here since noon for the wreckage to be cleared away.

HE TALKS ON SIN

Fred B. Smith Speaks to Large Audience.

WARNING TO YOUNG MEN

Tells How the Beginning of a Vicious Life Leads Downward Until Man Becomes Lower Than a Hog.

An audience of men crowded the main floor, balcony and gallery of the Marquam Grand Theater to their seating capacity yesterday afternoon to listen to an address by Fred B. Smith, of Chicago, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject was "Sins That Kill," and the discourse was given in connection with the interstate convention of the Y. M. C. A., which held its closing session last night.

Among all the audiences that have packed the Marquam Grand, it is seldom that one has shown such intense, earnest interest as was manifested yesterday. It is the fourth visit Mr. Smith has paid Portland, and upon each occasion vast audiences of men have gathered to hear him. He is one of the most eloquent and direct religious speakers of the country at the present time, and his remarks usually meet with immediate response. At the close of the services yesterday nearly 100 men went forward to the stage of the theater, signifying their intention to accept Christianity.

Evils of Impurity.

Mr. Smith confined his remarks almost exclusively to the consideration of the evil of social impurity. He characterized it as the most insidious form of vice, and said that its prevalence throughout America was alarming. His discourse upon the subject was divided into a discussion of the cause, the results and the remedy.

In opening his remarks, Mr. Smith called attention that the meeting was probably one of the very last of any character that would be held in the Marquam Grand. "I do not care very much for playhouses," he said, "but I feel rather sorry to see the Marquam close. This is the fourth time I have spoken here, and I regret that it must be the last. However much I may differ from others as to the morality of theatergoing, I want to express my appreciation of the fact that the owners of this theater have never allowed it to be open upon the Sabbath. Sunday desecration and profanity, although not germane to my discourse today, are two of the greatest evils that this country has to face, and I never allow an opportunity to pass without expressing to the young men before whom I speak a warning against them."

Three Sins Which Ruin.

Continuing Mr. Smith took up the main theme of his speech. "Three sins are rising rapidly among the young men of America," he said, "which have worked the downfall of every nation that has gone down in disgrace. They are intemperance, gambling and impurity. Of the first I think it is unnecessary to speak. Men are fully educated against its awful results. When we look around and see all the woe, sorrow and death it has caused, I marvel that a word needs to be said on the subject of intemperance. To the young man who is cursed with a thirst for whisky through heredity, I extend my hearty sympathy, but for the young man who deliberately drinks I have little or none. He is an unmitigated fool with sawdust where he ought to have brains. They may make the saloon beautiful and attractive, but he knows well the dangers that lurk there. They may call it a cafe, buffet or rathskeller, but the whisky that is sold there sends people to the same hell as that which is poured out at the lowest grogshop.

Gambling and Intemperance.

"Gambling is in the same category as intemperance. Both are talked of and written of so much that anything I might add would not emphasize their evil results. But I am here to speak of social impurity, not because it is an attractive subject, but because it must be dealt with squarely. It is the one sin about which young men are not warned sufficiently. Preachers keep silent upon the subject and the press, which is the other great force for morality, does not discuss it with the same freedom it uses in treating other subjects. But this evil is more widespread than all others. It is every man's battle, and it must be met.

There are three stages of this evil. I call them the ignorant, the vicious and the hog degrees. At first young men do not realize the sin which they are committing. Later they find that the devilfish of an impure life is fasting its fangs upon them. At last they sink to all that is lowest and basest in mankind. Young man, with the stamp of immortality upon you, it will take away your respect, your honor and all that is most dear to you; it will take you lower than the lowest dog.

All Sins Are Twins.

"Drummond said, 'All sins are twins,' and this is especially true of the sin of impurity. In your search for companions for you evil you will soon lose all regard for virtue, all respect for woman. And while you are damning others you will be damning yourself. Every sin makes a picture of itself physically. Your dissolute life will soon be pictured on your countenance, and your body will be ruined. But worst of all is the contamination of your moral nature. You will lose your sense of responsibility. It will make a liar of you.

"There is but one remedy. You must resolve to live the pure, the white life. But a resolution is not sufficient. If it were every drunkard would be reformed and every gambler would have quit the game. You must ask God for strength. The battle of life is too severe for men to face alone, but if you will ask for divine help to live an upright life you will not fail."

GOVERNOR TALKS TO MEN.

Speaker at Meeting in First Congregational Church.

Governor Chamberlain, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and E. S. J. McAllister were the speakers at a meeting for young people last night at the First Congregational Church. "The Call to Young Men" was the general theme of the addresses, each of which covered some particular phase of the move for better citizenship.

Governor Chamberlain called attention to the drift toward commercialism in America and the evils which are following the passion to acquire wealth by any means possible. He cited the exposure of corruption in high circles, especially in Congress, the State Legislatures and municipalities.

"The revelations that are being made daily are astounding the public," he said, "but the very fact that investigations are under way give us ground to hope for better conditions in the future. In the work of inspiring a higher standard of citizenship, President Roosevelt is taking the lead and has accomplished more than all others combined. He has punished corruption wherever he has found it, regardless of political lines.

"The work of Roosevelt in this line has been taken up by men in all parts of the country, such as Folk, Weaver and Jerome. And in this we have hope of a better citizenship. The doctrine of civic righteousness ought to be preached everywhere. The people should be educated to their full duty along political lines and should seek to discourage every tendency towards dishonesty in official circles. The corruptionists should be put out regardless of party affiliations.

"This work is coming more and more into the hands of the young people of the country. One of the most encouraging features of the present day is that we have such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association giving their influence for better things."

Dr. Wise and Mr. McAllister made brief addresses along similar lines. Both complimented the Young Men's Christian Association upon the excellent work that is being accomplished by that organization and urged the young men present to take an active part in the work for higher citizenship.

URGES CHURCH TO ACTION.

Rev. E. Nelson Allen Wants Local Optionists in Legislature.

Rev. E. Nelson Allen, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in a prelude to his sermon last night took up several phases of the present political campaign, discussing them from the standpoint of the Anti-Saloon League. He asserted that it is the purpose of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association to attract the attention of the temperance forces to a fight against the amendments to the local option bill and thereby give a better opportunity for the election of the representatives it desires to send to the next Legislature.

"While temperance people are marshalling their forces against the amendment," he said, "the liquor forces are busy selecting men for the next Legislature. They are securing the pledges of men to vote for another Jayne bill in the event their amendments are defeated. Nor should we overlook the fact that the liquor interests are concentrating their forces to defeat the renomination of Sheriff Word, 'not,' as they said recently, 'that we have anything against Word, himself, but if we should allow the temperance people to re-elect him they would use that as a leverage before the next Legislature and with the re-election of Sheriff Word, would be able to show that the people are with them.'

"In view of these facts, the temperance forces ought to set about to accomplish the following results:

"First, we ought by all honorable means to defeat the liquor dealers' amendments which, for all practical purposes, is a repeal of the local option law which was adopted by the people of the state, and wherever applied has brought about gratifying results.

"Second, we ought to re-elect Sheriff Word because of the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and because his defeat would mean a reinstatement of the liquor forces.

"Third, we ought to support no man for the Legislature who is not pledged to maintain the present unamended local option law.

"The corrupt and fraudulent methods of the liquor men ought to defeat them in the eyes of all fair-minded citizens.

"Mr. Crofton admitted that they had expended $140,000 in their efforts to defeat the local option law two years ago. Failing in that they introduced the Jayne bill and by the most unscrupulous methods all but carried it through the Legislature. Their present amendments are the old Jayne bill made still more drastic, giving the liquor men every possible advantage in a contest. And, after repealing or nullifying the force of every article in the bill they have the temerity to place on the official ballot the words: 'For amendment to the local option law, giving Anti-Prohibitionists and Prohibitionists equal privileges.' The statement is absolutely false as every one knows who has even casually investigated the bill. Such effrontery ought to receive a telling rebuke at the polls. It is time for the moral law-abiding citizens of the state to strike one hard blow for better things."

Forty Hours' Adoration Closes.

The season of forty hours' adoration, which opened Friday morning at St. Francis' Church, closed last evening with devotions and sermon. There was a large attendance at all the special services, especially to the masses of yesterday, when the auditorium was completely filled, beginning at the low masses at 6 and 7 a. m. At 8:30 a. m. there was high mass, followed by a similar mass at 10:30. With exception of the 10:30 a. m. mass yesterday the music for these special services was the Gregorian chant by boys and men, which was under the direction of Professor Frederick W. Goodrich. Father Seroski delivered sermons in the Polish and German languages. There were also sermons in the Bohemian and French. During the devotions members of the following societies took part: Altar Society, the Sodality of the Blessed Mary Virgin, the Boys' Sanctuary Society and the pupils of the Holy Names Academy. The members of the Ladies of the Altar Society assembled yesterday afternoon in the beautiful ceremony of the adoration of the blessed sacrament.

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, April 1.—Maximum temperature, 52 deg.; minimum, 36 deg. River reading at 8 A. M., 5.5 feet; change in past 24 hours, rise 0.3 of a foot. Total precipitation, 6 P. M. to 5 P. M., trace; total since September 1, 1905, 3.65 inches; normal since September 1, 1905, 38.30 inches; deficiency, 6.65 inches. Total sunshine, March 31, 1906, 4 hours and 44 minutes; possible, 12 hours and 45 minutes.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS	Maximum temp.	Precipitation past 12 hours	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of weather
Baker City	56	0.00	18	N	Cloudy
Bismarck	60	0.00	24	SE	Clear
Boise	36	0.22	20	NW	Snow
Eureka	48	T.	26	N	Cloudy
Helena	42	0.04	12	N	Snow
Kamloops, B. C	54	0.00	10	SW	Clear
North Head	46	0.00	36	NW	Cloudy
Portello	30	0.04	30	SW	Snow
Portland	52	0.01	8	N	Rain
Red Bluff	54	0.00	18	N	Pt. Cldy.
Roseburg	46	0.06	4	E	Cloudy
Sacramento	54	0.00	20	NW	Clear
Salt Lake City	36	0.50	14	W	Snow
San Francisco	54	0.00	8	S	Pt. Cldy.
Spokane	50	T.	12	S	Cloudy
Seattle	48	0.00	20	N	Pt. Cldy.
Tatoosh Island	48	0.00	34	NW	Clear
Walla Walla	52	0.00	4	W	Cloudy

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light showers have occurred today in Western Oregon and portions of Northern California, while in Southern Idaho, extreme Western Montana, Northern Utah and Northern Nevada quite heavy snow is reported. It is slightly cooler in all sections, except in the Sound country and Southeastern Washington, where it is warmer this evening.

The storm over Western Washington has advanced eastward and is now east of the Rocky Mountains. The pressure has fallen decidedly in the North Pacific States, and a marked rise has occurred in Montana during the last 12 hours. These conditions will cause generally fair weather in Western Oregon and Western Washington Monday, and also in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. In Southern Idaho snow flurries will probably prevail.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending midnight, April 2:

Portland and vicinity—Generally fair, with slightly higher temperature; winds mostly northwesterly.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Generally fair, with slightly higher temperature; northwest winds.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Partly cloudy.

Southern Idaho—Cloudy, with snow flurries.

A. B. WOLLABER,
Acting District Forecaster.

"COFFEE JAGS"

The Doctor Named Them Correctly.

Some one said "Coffee never hurts anyone." Enquire of your friends and note their experiences.

A Phila. woman says:

"During the last 2 or 3 years I became subject to what the doctor called 'coffee jags' and felt like I have heard men say they feel who have drank too much rum. It nauseated me, and I felt as though there was nothing but coffee flowing through my veins.

"Coffee agreed well enough for a time, but for a number of years I have known that it was doing me great harm, but, like the rum toper, I thought I could not get along without it. It made me nervous, disordered my digestion, destroyed my sleep and brought on frequent and very distressing headaches.

"When I got what the doctor called a 'coffee jag' on, I would give up drinking it for a few days till my stomach regained a little strength, but I was always fretful and worried and nervous till I was able to resume the use of the drug.

"About a year ago I was persuaded to try Postum, but as I got it in restaurants it was nothing but a sloppy mess, sometimes cold, and always weak, and of course I didn't like it. Finally I prepared some myself at home, following the directions carefully, and found it delicious. I persevered in its use, quitting the old coffee entirely, and feeling better and better each day, till I found at last, to my great joy, that my ailments had all disappeared and my longing for coffee had come to an end.

"I have heretofore suffered intensely from utter exhaustion, besides the other ailments and troubles, but this summer, using Postum, I have felt fine." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Restaurant cooks rarely prepare Postum Coffee properly. They do not let it boil long enough.