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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1907

### PUTTING ROOSEVELT IN A HOLE.

The "view-with-slarm" atritude of the railroads upon the subject of regulation recalls the cry of terror that went up a year ago when the Govern-ment undertook the regulation of meat packing establishments. The incidents are so fresh in the minds of the people that it is scarcely necessary to repeat the story. As soon as the agitation for meat inspection became so general as to make Congressional action probable, the packers set up a cry that the export business of the country would be ruined. They were not caring so much for themselves but they were alarmed for the poor, tolling stockman on the range, who would be unable to find sale for his cattle when loss of foreign markets had compelled the packers to lessen their output if not to close down entirely. Europe would buy no more of our meat after such exposures. Ruining American trade charge registered against President Roosevelt and all others who advocated reasonable inspection laws The packers would have the people be lieve, and did make many of them be-lieve, that any man who spoke above whisper in questioning the purity and wholesomeness of American foodstuffs was a public enemy, however good his intentions might be. Disaste. to American industry was predicted by those patriotic packers of meat. But the disaster didn't come. On the contrary the official reports of trade con ditions for 1906 show the largest exports of foodstuffs in the history of the country-an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding year and 20 per cent over two years before.

And then, when a movement was started to expose the methods of Standard Oil and the attention not only of Americans but of all the world attracted to the disclor oil magnates protested that this agitawas furnishing materials rivals abroad to use in making their fight against the American pr Like the meat packers, the Standard Oil magnates were alarmed over the prospect of a ruln of a great American industry. But exports of kerosenwere greater in 1906 than in any previous year by 9 per cent. This was the matter is that nothing more fortunate could happen to American manufacturers, whether of foodstuffs or any other commodity than the establish ment of a rigid system of inspection which insures the buyer, foreign or domestic, that he will get a square deal. Honesty is the best policy and it is profitable even if the policy be adopted from necessity and not from

And it is a safe guess that inside of

two years from the enactment of rallway regulation laws actual experience will prove such regulation was the bes thing that could happen to the rail-roads. They will find that reduced passenger fares will increase travel and cut out free passes. The termination of discriminative rates will opthe way for thousands of industries that have been killed or suspended by the long-continued refusal to treat all shippers alike. Coal mines and sawmills that were closed down, because of unfair discrimination against then will resume operations. Men with tal, who were afraid to invest in large enterprises for fear of being "frozen out" by the rallroads, will now dare to embark upon new undertakings. The plea of the railroads has been that they will be unable to get money be cause the people have "lost confi-dence" as a result of the agitation for true that the people have lost confilence in watered stock. They will have no more desire for watered stock than for embalmed beef. just as surely as Government regulaaided rather than injured the market for canned goods, just so surely in the end will Government contro help rather than injure the ratiroads. upon deception and fraud, whether in

ways dangerous-dangerous to physi-

the attitude of the trusts toward President Roosevelt might be described as an effort to put the President "in a The beef trust tried to preju dice the American people against Roosevelt by picturing him as the de stroyer of the livestock industry. The railroad trust tried to make the peoole believe that the railroad regulation laws, for the enactment of which the President deserves credit, would ruin 9.00 industry in every part of the country by preventing improvements and ven throwing the roads into bank-cuptcy. But the effort failed. J. ruptcy. Plerpont Morgan made the last move in this direction by securing consent to a conference between the President nd four railroad presidents. Morgan thought these four railroad magnates ould overpower the Chief Executive and induce him to recede from the position he has taken, thus placing nimself in a hole and enabling the railway presidents to pose as the sa-viors of the country. But they recked without the President and the One railroad president will confer with the people's President next Thursday and unless all predictions fail

SCARING AWAY CAPITAL

the result will be far from that which

Mr. Morgan desired. The people will have more confidence in the railroads

when they are worthy of more.

In Cleveland, Ohio, there is a street rallway for which the owners have een asking \$20,000,000, but which is asressed at \$4,000,000 or 20 per cent of the actual value. Another street railway in the same city was sold for \$10,000,000 and is assessed at \$600,000, or 6 per cent of its actual value. At the same time residence property is assessed at 60 per cent of actual value. The Cininnati Enquirer has discovered this discrepancy and is "agitating." The Enquirer should be careful. A year or so ago The Oregonian raised a protest because certain privileged persons who owned a street railway system cost-ing \$2,009,000 sold it for \$6,900,000, the difference representing the value of the franchise. The people were exsected to pay tolls sufficient to pay dividends on \$6,000,000 though \$4,000,000 of the total capitalization represented a gift from the people. When The Oregonian began to discuss the injusof the situation a lot of people with corporation sympathies were overcome with alarm for the future of our industrial growth. "You are driving away capital," was the charge And this assertion was voiced made. not only by a few in Portland but by one or two men of more or less promience in Salem, Corvallis and Eugene "Scaring away capital not only from Portland but from the entire state, they proclaimed, with manifest alarm The results were something appalling

transcontinental railroads got into a plich battle of construction crews and then went into court in their effort to beat each other into Portland. One of the most magnificent water powers in the West was developed a few miles ut to furnish electricity for Portland. Construction work was commenced at both ends of a first-class trolley line connecting Portland and Salem. Eastern meat packing houses bought ex-tensive tracts of land near the city ipon which to locate factories, Steel ousiness blocks sprang up all over the business part of the city, effecting such radical changes that a man who has been away a year feels like a stranger. Real property was bought at high prices and sold again in six months or a year at 25 to 50 per cent advance. Men made fairly good forunes out of real estate investments in 12 months. Notwithstanding the overpowering fear of one or two Salem men, other business men of that city came down here and invested \$16,000 in old it for \$25,000. Other investors from that requires large investments capital. growth and such activity in property

The Cincinnati Enquirer should take ote of what Portland has experienced and beware. Demanding a square deal from public service corporations in your Ohlo towns may make it necessary for you to tear down or move sway some old landmark residences to make room for skyscrapers, as has been necessary in Portland.

## REAL ESTATE VALUES.

At a time of unprecendented prosper -not of the paper sort, but the fruit of the country's industry in every phase of endeavor-one hears in Port-land occasionally a timorous voice asking whether real estate has not gone oo high; whether a man is not taking risk to invest at present prices. Such inquiries come only from men of fixed have neglected to open their eyes to ple pay a very large share of the cost what is going on around them. Unon what basis do investors here

or elsewhere, determine the value of city property? There is but one answer: Its carning capacity in rents. Sidestepping this self-evident truth, the man-afraid-of-his-shadow pipes up another query as to whether he can be certain of always keeping his building filled with tenants able and willing to pay present prevailing rents. Let him answer himself by pointing, if he can, vacant stores, cheap warehouses, offices. flats, hotels. apartments, boarding-houses, residences or wharves.

"But look at these new sky scrapers. he exclaims. When they are filled, the occupants will create vacancies in other buildings," He need lose no sleep over a condition that doesn't Look at the cold facts. Reviexist. val of prosperity began 10 years ago: to be exact, in August, 1897, when discovery of gold on the Klondike gave the United States something else to talk about except hard times. In the succeeding seven years, Portland office room in new buildings did not meet e-third of the demand. When the tal structures now going up are filled here will be loud call for many more offices by professional and business These skyscrapers cut too small a figure in the retail trade to be con-

Is Portland's wholesale, retail, manufacturing and shipping business grow- is brought to bear to stimulate mental ing or declining? Is the population of Portland and the Pacific Northwest increasing? Have the natural resources of this empire been developed to their fullest capacity? What are the reason-Certainty of a square deal is the basis able probabilities of expansion in every cal examination, and in case enlarged of all confidence. Confidence based line of endeavor? Let the intending and inflamed tonsils or other irritating investor answer these questions for

If a well-known expression in Oregon political affairs may be introduced in the discussion of National events, the stripping of National events are stripping of National events. utary territory—and inquire the price the School Board authority in such of property in any business or residence district. He will find it about twice as high as the same class of is to relieve children of disabilities un-

confident expectation that within a tent the proposed effort is con Suppose by reason of gold discovery, for all kinds of property soar? And where would increased rent carry real Portland's annual increase of population for three years has been at leas 10,000. On this point the vote at gen least eral elections and the school attendance are abundant proof. Is it not natural that the price of property should advance in the face of this increase in population which is far more desirable than any sudden rush?

And what are the prospects for this year when thousands upon thousands of energetic men who build commonwealths are seeking homes in Portland and the rich valleys that made Portland? Does any one believe that the Pacific Northwest is going to stop growing? Your timorous man is not only blind to the events of the past 10 years, but he can't pierce the future at all.

It is the present or the immediate future, however, that concerns many men who wish to make real estate investments. If a net income of 6 per cent on the cost of ground and buildings aiready erected, or to be erected, is a satisfactory return to the man who buys, then no property that has changed hands in Portland the past six mouths has been sold for more than It is actually worth today.

#### IN JUSTICE TO SETTLERS.

class of honest, hard-working citizens and homebuilders, whose rights have long been under menace beausa of land-fraud discoveries and rials are at length to find relief to which they are entitled. Applications for patent to lands entered under homestead and timber filings will be granted with all possible dispatch This is simple justice, too long delayed, but duly appreciated by a large number of bona fide settlers upon the pubic lands of the several land districts of Oregon. Applications for patents have een allowed to accumulate in the General Land Office until the bulk to be passed upon is enormous. The en-tire attention of the Land Department has been taken up for several years with the apprehension, trial and conviction of land thieves of high and low legree, and as a result 20,000 applications for patents have accumulated. Of this number it is estimated that ne-third represent the claims of Ore-on settlers, the granting of which will add something like a million acres to the taxable property of the state.

The question is of more than indi-idual interest and importance. It means that homebuilding will be expedited throughout the state; that large areas of land will be cleared and put under cultivation; that substantial farmhouses will succeed the settlers' cabins and that development in agriculture, horticulture, dairying and stock-raising will be accelerated to the advantage of a multitude of homebuilders and the permanent advancement of the state.

## MONEY AND THE COURTS

Payment of money direct to a judge or jury is not the only way of unduly influencing courts of justice. Money can be used to delay or avert the administration of justice without paying it in the form of a bribe. Newspaper readers of the entire world are familiar a piece of property and a year later with the long-drawn-out proceedings sold it for \$25,000. Other investors from in a New York criminal court in a Eugene and Salem did nearly as well. Portland never before saw such rapid ing tried for the murder of another rich man. The taking of testimony has consumed several been discovered and it has been found permissible to mention names in oper court in a whisper. Money did this. Many men have been killed under circomstances not materially different from those which surrounded the kill ing of White, except so far as posses sion of money makes the circum-stances different. But the slayers and slain have been men of very moderate means. The accused have been brought to trial and either convicted or acquitted, according to the view taken by juries. Only a day or two at most was required to present the facts be fore the jury and no half-days were consumed in asking a single hypothetical question. No brain-storm defense was devised. If Thaw and White had been men of

erdinary means the Thaw trial would conservative habits of mind, who have been ended long ago. The peoof trial, though the defendant must hire his attorney and perhaps provide compensation for his expert witnesses in addition to the fees provided by law. But the vital point in the whole proeeding is that Thaw has the adva tage of a defense that is not available to ordinary citizens. So far as this feature of the case is concerned the question of guilt or innocence is not material. If Thaw has been accorded mly the privileges to which he is entitled then it follows inevitably that rdinary defendants in similar are not secured in their rights. If the rdinary person charged with murde gets all that the law allows in the way of defense, then Thaw is getting more than he is entitled to receive. As the Saturday Evening Post well says: "A riminal is a criminal no matter what his financial resources may be, and crime is crime no matter what color the motive to it may have." Then why not a little more equality before the law.

## DULL WITS AND SURGERY.

Superintendent Maxwell, of the New York City Schools, has discovered that adenoids and inflamed tonsils, astigmatism and cranial depressions are ele ments in juvenile obstinacy, stupidity and irritability that should be reckoned with in dealing with pupils in the schools, before punishment is inflicted for bad tempers, and pressur activity. In accordance with this dis-covery he advises the Board of Education to subject all bad boys and naughty girls, and all stupid and irritable children in the schools, to medi and depressing physical conditions are embalined beef or watered stock is al- himself and then make up his mind found, to effect a remedy by means that feat.

whether Portland real estate is too approved of medical and surgical scihigh,

If he is then undecided, let him visit the parents of pupils would have a de

property here. For that reason capi-talists of the two cities mentioned education through the wide gateway have invested in Portland with the of the public schools, and to this exfew years they will double their money, able. But it must be admitted that the means suggested are rather drassay at the western base of Mount tic. When it comes to a demand for Hood, 10,000 persons were added next the enactment of laws that count pa-Hood, 10,000 persons were added next the enactment of laws that count pa-month to Portland's population, what rental authority and judgment out in stimulus would they give to the city's a matter so serious as that of employbusiness? To what heights would rents ing the surgeon's knife, the oculist's And art or the doctor's potion for the p real pose of making the child respond estate values? Be it remembered that efforts put forth for his education. most Legislators will hesitate. The New York Times expresses the op that diplomacy under present would succeed much better in such eases than autocracy under new laws. To be sure, if inflamed tonsils stand between ignorance and wisdom good temper is smothered beneath bad serves and irritability these inequalities should be corrected to the end that the normal balance of the child's character and ability may be restored. But to take the decision in such cases away from parents and vest it in law can scarcely be attempted under a government that recognizes parental rights and imposes parental obliga-

tions.

The people of South Dakota are to put upon trial in a manner that they probably will not relish, for they are o decide by popular vote whether th livorce laws shall be amended by re quiring a year's residence instead of six months before suit can be brought The Legislature passed a law for that purpose but the lawyers, hotel-keepers and professional witnesses, who thrive off the divorce cases are circulating referendum petitions and will hold up the new law for two years. The meas ure must be submitted to a vote of the people before it can become effective so the question will be plainly and un avoidably presented, whether the peo ple of South Dakota wish their state to continue as the American divorce mill Some protest has been made against the submission of this bill to a vote of the people. But why not? If the peo-ple of South Dakota wish the sixmonths' residence feature to continue in force have they not a right to say so by their votes? Perhaps the South Dakota Legislature has misrepresented the people, as legislatures have in some other states. Possibly public sentiment in that state would favor relucing the residence clause to thremonths instead of lengthening it to one year. Besides, it will be interestwhat South Dakota people really think about the free-and-casy divorce ques tion.

The evening newspaper appendage of the First Families Portland last Sunday plagiarized an editorial of the Baltimore News, on "The Newspaper The effort lacked the merit Reporter. of Trill's plagiarized college oration, in that Trill perhaps made some improvement on the Beverldge speech, whereas the evening appendage did not score such an achievement. The stolen ediorial was fairly good, however, and entained some fresh ideas. Compli-First Families editor should have a good job waiting for Mr. Trill. When a plagiarizing editor cannot improve his material he should take means to prevent senile decay.

In the death of Mrs. Sophronia Gibon at her home at Mt. Tabor last on to old age she was an energetic, helpful woman, doing well and cheerfully her large part in the world of endeavor. In her extreme age she was leaving a heritage of good words and works to her community.

John L. Sullivan has woiced his earty approval of Evelyn Thaw and says if Harry doesn't stand by her "till leath do us part," he, John L., will adoutburst of enthusiasm aroused some applause for the ex-champion until me one heartlessly recalled the court proceedings of several years ago when Mrs. Sullivan was awarded a divorce ecause her husband beat her. The admiring crowds subsided

There is a good deal of talk in Linn County about invoking the referendum upon the appropriation for the University of Oregon. Beyond this, however dissatisfaction voiced by Granges has not extended. It is a movement, if such it can be called, without leadership and unless this quality is developed it will spend itself in vaporings.

After finishing up Ruef, Heney might ome to Port'and again and fix his searchlight on an ex-boss of this city. n whose administration valuable franhises were given away free is now living comfortably without visi- superflu. ble means of support.

The tendency of the times is toward a public school education that educates. Hence the popularity of the free industrial school as supplementary to the grammar school or running parallel with it.

There are persons in the world, whose souls weighed nothing, and we can prove it. To their class belong those who are too stingy to make street or sidewalk improvements.

There are other bandits in

inance besides Harriman.

ounted worst because he fleeced the people's railroads in these days of re-Everything was pleasant at that neeting between Mr. U'Ren and Mrs.

high

He's ac

Lewelling. So says Mrs. Leweiling Does Mr. U'Ren dare give his version' Judged by the evil stored up unto the day thereof in the campaign for Mayor something is going to happen to sev-

eral candidates for that office.

Perhaps the Councilmen who want nore pay think their salaries should approach closer to the \$3 a day of the County Commissioners.

We really thought it unlikely that Mrs. Lewelling should insult Mr U'Ren. Nobody has yet accomplished A Crisis and a Way Out.

A Crisis and a Way Out.

Philadelphia North American.

It is a strange circumstance that predictions of industrial and financial disaster should be heard at a time when the prosperity of the country is tremendous, when there is no currency inflation and when there are neither wars nor rumors of wars. Assuredly, there is nothing in the industrial and commercial situation to create alarm. The purpose of this recommendation

commercial situation to create aiarm.

The warning comes solely from Wall street and the money-changers—the nonproducers—and it contains a threat.

The threes is The threat is aimed at the policies of the President, which are also the policles of the people.

Ask one of the financiers what the

trouble is, and his answer "Roosevelt! He is going to ruin business." Inquire "What has he done?" and the reponse will be made: "He is threatening the railroads with confiscation. He wants to reduce the cap-italization of the roads. He is trying to unsettle values and to disturb vested

It is that he may be restrained from pursuing this line of action that the presidents of several of the greatest railroads have arranged to meet Mr. Roosevelt in solemn conference.

To underrate the power of these rail-road managers and financiers would be foelish. If they want a panic, they can create one. Let us look squarely at the situation. Men gorged with wealth, even ill-gotten wealth, do not surren

Ger it without a struggle.

There are good reasons for believing that the panic of 1893 was deliberately prepared by these interests. They can do the deed again if pressure against them shall become too severe

## Surrender, but-f

Brooklyn Eagle. The attitude of Harriman is rather that of proffered surrender. In the matter that Roosevelt has insisted upon publicity—the surrender is complete. is extremely doubtful whether any sace will follow until Roosevelt shall ave carried to a successful concluon his war for strict supervision and rigid regulation, by Government, of the orporate creatures of government. Something doubtless will follow the secting. If it be not peace, it may be meeting. If it be not peace, it may be explosion. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of ability, of tenacity of purpose, of high courage, of powerful will, of unrelenting determination and of a sensitive conscience, dominated by a wide appreciation of morals. Mr. Harriman is a man of ability, of tenacity of purpose, of high courage, of powerful will, of unrelenting determination and of a conscience dominated by the idea that all cience dominated by the idea that all means are justified that secure the end of purpose. It is therefore quite among the possibilities that the meeting of Tuesday will be the meeting of film and steel. A spark may be struck that will light a blaze.

#### Corporations Responsible.

Philadelphia Press. The eager and ambitious men thought themselves resistless and who stamped their impress on railroad and corporate expansion are chiefly respon-sible for the condition they for the condition they now de-In their struggles and rivalries plore. In their struggles and rivaries they thought only of their own pur poses and not of the just claims of the people. They used means that aroused the state of feeling at which they are now alarmed. There has, indeed, been very little new Federal legislation. The Sherman anti-trust law is nearly 20 years old. The Interstate Commerce law belongs to the same period. Their latent powers were not invoked until the offensive and oppressive measures of the great corporations compelled re-course to them for public protection. President Roosevelt both led and reflected public sentiment in the spplica-tion of remedies that had become im-perative, and since the force of these weapons in the armory of existing law was found they have been used with

## Sincerely Sincere.

Kansas City Times.

The sincerity of the railways in this change of front is best vouched for in their statements that they want to co Sunday, another early settler in the Operate for law with the Commerce Oregon country has passed away. Of Commission, in order to avoid the radical tendencies of the people as denoted in the several State Legislatures. Nothhelpful or significant ing more these assertions can be recalled in the American industrial record. It is of no value whether this state legislation has so far been too radical or not. The imstill cheerful and passed on and out mensely important fact is that the railways and like "big interests" have discovered that they cannot successfully disregard public opinion and public laws, that they themselves have been rushing this country toward the peril of Socialism and anarchy, and that if they would conserve their genuine rights they will have to conform their minister appropriate punishment. This actions to the President's standard of the right social order-"to every man his share, no more, no less."

## Transportation or Speculation. New York Post.

The main question comes back to its: Does the panic of the presidents relate purely to the railroads as trans-portation companies, or as the basis of financial speculation? Is their thought chiefly of common carriers as affected with a public interest, or as affected with a stock-market interest? If they can make their attitude perfectly clear, and convince the public that it is sound they have nothing to dread from hostile legislation, in the State Legislatures or by Congress. But as long as ambiguity remains—as long as we have railroad presidents who vote themselves 30 ne cent dividends and decline to say whether they were gambling in their own stocks, on the strength of information improperly kept from the public so long will their cries of grief and fear and wounded pride be merely what the French economist called travail

A Changed Attitude.

Louisville Courier-Journal, visit of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan the President to arrange for a ference with a number of railroad presidents, the utterances of Mr. E. H. Harriman a few days ago and similar views expressed by Mr. Hill, Mr. Stick-ney and others, indicate a change in the attitude of the transportation inerests toward the Government and the

This is a healthful and hopeful change, and it is desirable that it lead to better conditions all around. Some of the railroads have sinned greatly against the public. In some cases the discovery of the fact and the general agitation that has accomplished it have led to unreasonable legislation—legislation of vengeance, arbitrariness and emotionalism. This spirit in the people is as reprehensible as the conduct they condemn in the offending railroads.

## Not Third-Termers.

Omaha Bee.
President Roosevelt's statement that
e will be as glad to meet railroad presidents as any other citizen leaves the railroad men to place their estimate on their standing at the White House. However, Mr. Harriman's hope for peace with the Administration has not yet induced him to join the ranks of the third-term boomers.

Value Received?

Kansas City Star.

The railroads are alarmed over the prospect of being compelled to base their freight rates on the actual value of the roads. That would be just like making them work for their money.

RAILROADS AND THE PRESIDENT F. L. WKENNA ISSUES CHALLENGE. BREAK DOWN PREIGHT BARRIERS. Wants to Debute High License Ques-

> is not before the voters of Portland. The question for the voters to decide is, shall we have a \$1,000 license with a strict regulation of the liquor traffic or shall we have an \$500 license with the usual wide-open town. Mr Shaffer, by opposing the \$1,000 license with the usual wide-open town. Mr Shaffer, by opposing the \$1,000 license with the usual wide-open town. \$1,000 license ordinance, joins with the liquor dealers for a wide open town.

> This is not a surprise to me as the history of the Prohibition party has always shown the extremist in that party freight on the railroad, has been i in bed with the lowest class of saloon-keepers. It is true, however, that while in bed with the saloon-keeper they keep the constants actionally an early saloon to be saloon-keeper they keep the constants actionally and the railroad is \$4.50 per ton. While the Alliance covers constantly agitated, but one can covers constantly agitated, but one can was not on her run, the people of the always rely on finding them there on election day.
>
> was not on her run, the people of the steamer Kilburn, the only boat from Portland into Coos Bay, failed to come

election day.

We now have license for saloons in Portland and not even the most radical Portland and not even the most radical opponent of the liquor traffic has the slightest hope of total prohibition in Portland soon. Now, Mr. Shaffer, knowing that you want something that you know you cannot have, at best for many know you cannot have, at best for many and you cannot have at east for many years to come, are you willing to say you are opposed to doing anything toward protecting our boys and girls from the on the railroad has been for the past contaminating influence of the liquor traffic until the time comes when you can tance of 25 miles

When the constitution of the state of Ohio was adopted, in 1802, a provision was inserted in it which said, that no liceuse ple in other sections of the state. The should be issued to any person to sell indisaster last year in San Francisco toxicating liquors, thus intending to has diverted a good deal of trade of make Ohlo the ideal prohibition state, this country from that city to Port-Saloons were not licensed but saloons land. Whether or not Portland can Saloons were not licensed but saloons were more numerous in that state up to isst than the stores in any other lines of strictions on goods coming from Portbusiness. I was born in Ohio and lived land can be relieved. ousiness. I was born in Ohio and lived there until manhood grown. I lived in Omaha when the Slocum high license law was adopted in the state of Nebraska. As a commercial traveling saleaman, I traveled through prohibition lows, problicition Kansas and high license local option Nebraska for several years, and I believe that I have some practical knowl. believe that I have some practical knowledge of the liquor traffic. The advocates of the \$1000 license ordi-

nance claim thate it will reduce the has had to suffer. But as the Coquille number of saloons in Portland from approximately 450 to 350 by cutting out 100 for practically all of her resources. of the lowest class; it will take out of the remaining saloons the attractions that make them the loafing places for men who should be at home with their families; it will stop men from enticing young girls into restaurant boxes for the purpose of making them drunk and accomplishing their ruin; it will close the doors of saloons on Sunday; it will increase the revenue of the city from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per annum. The proposed \$1000 ordinance may not accomplish all that would be desired, but, with an Excise Board, in sympathy with good government and a clean city, it will be a vast improve-ment. I thoroughly believe in the proposed \$1000 ordinance as a measure of reform, therefore intend to meet every man who dares openly to advocate its defeat.

I now challenge Mr. Shaffer, or any eputable person whom the liquor dealers may see fit to name, to meet me in debate on the merits of the two ordinances which shall be placed before the oters at the June election. I will not object to debating the subject with Mr. Shaffer in his own church in the presence of his congregation. FRANCIS I. McKENNA.

A Non-Smoker Jabs Weed-Users. PORTLAND, March 17 .- Referring to the communication signed "Miss R. R. in a recent issue of The Oregonian, on the opinion of many women as to the use by men of tobacco, with her I do not believe men intend to be discourteous. But it is time they should know from women who wish them every happiness that there are many martyrs who have silently endured the pipe and cigar for the sake of this desire to make man

happy in his folly.

I have just received a letter from a well-known citizen who for 20 years had had this manly pleasure, until his eyes and throat have begun to protest. He finds since he does not smoke tobacco that the presence of a smoker is most repulsive to him, and thinks that the habit should be added to the causes fo divorce. Neither Washington, Lincoln, Lee, Fremont, Roosevelt nor Funsion used tobacco. Yet our youth must sustain themselves after and before every

exertion with a smoke. I am happy to say the habit of cigarette smoking has almost disappeared among cultured American women. It yet lingers among the back-woods of Tennessee and Kentucky and the aged colored pe

#### A State-Builder. Bend Bulletin.

There is an enterprising family living on and improving a homestead about four miles from Bend, and one of the oldest children dally walks that distance to attend the town school. The desire that prompts a 14-year-old girl to walk ei miles daily in order to get an educai deserves the reward that naturally cor to the diligent seeker after learning.

No Missourian, Thank You. Newberg Graphic. Mrs. Duniway is not one of the sisters who is willing to be shown by a "man." I "Dutch nerve.

Coquille Valley People Vigorously Com-

Wants to Debate High License Question With Rev. Mr. Shaffer.

PORTLAND, March 18.—(To the Editor)

—My attention was called to the sermon of Rev. H. C. Shaffer, published in The Oregonian this morning, pertaining to the proposed \$1.000 license ordinace. Mr. Shaffer, like some other Prohibitionists, has a misconception of the case at issue. The question of high license or no license land the form the form of the case at issue. from the Coos Bay country by a low ridge of hills and is reached only by crease of freight rates has been in prog-ress, which at present threatens to be-

come almost prohibitive.

For the past few weeks the ste
Alliance, the only boat which i to an agreement whereby she bill freight through on the r

several months \$6 per ton, for a dis-tance of 25 miles. To all fair-minded people the proposition noted is pro-posterous, as it compels our people here to pay a higher price for the ne-cessities of life than is paid by peo-

here at reasonable rates. Of course, Coop Bay does not now nor never has had to suffer from the abnormal freight con-ditions from which the Coquille Valley

For some months past, the Chambers of Commerce of the different towns of the Commerce of the different towns of the Coguille have been considering the advisability of a plan to build a boat for the carrying of freight from Portland or San Francisco to this section. Commercial travelers from Portland have assured the people here that such a plan would meet with much approval there, and that Portland business men whose interests lie to some extent in this direction. terests lie to some extent in this direc-tion will assist in this matter in a financial way. Whenever the merchants here are assured of assistance from Port-land or San Francisco in a matter of this kind, there is not a doubt that such a plan will be matured and carried through successfully. But whether Portland or San Francisco will get the trade of this section, will doubtless depend upon which is most willing to asist in a material way in breaking down the freight barriers. If the railroad from Drain to Cook Bay s pushed through to completion and the reight rates over it are not probibitive, here would be no need of a boat for the coulde. But in view of past numerous raffrond promises, people are in no mood to depend on anything of that nature. to depend on anything of that nature. This country is a part of Oregon and therefore should trade with Portland. The people appreciate this fact, and if Portland will meet us half way in the freight difficulties. It means that the bulk of the Coos County trade will go to Portland and that both sections of the state will be mutually benefited thereby.

Monastery Bells. (By Alfred Austin, Poet Laurente of Eng-laud.) Independent.

will be mutually benefited there

Sometimes when, weary, the sad soul rehelv Against the strife and discord all around. One seems to catch the faint far-off sound Of melody that sortly sinks, and swells. It is the sound of Monastery Bells In solitudes by sanctuary crowned, rom meditation peaceful and profound Calling grave Friars to prayer from silent

Then yearningly one crayes to have release From the world's rivalries and worthless

prize,
To find some spot where Glory's selfish sighs
And struggle's endless tribulations cease,
To join in vesper cham as sunset dies.
And pass life's evening in monastic peace. But when resound, as day dawns dim and

Moanings of anguish, sobbings of distress, From hearthless homes of famished lonelt-

From hearthless homes of famished leneitness,
with mone to rescue, nothing to revers.
Again one feels one still is wanted here.
To aid, adminish, comfort and caress.
Smooth the hard pillow pallid sufferers press,
Stanch the fresh wound, and wine away
the tear.
So, though one longs as ever to depart.
And to gross sounds and sighs live deat
and blind.
Sorrowing one stays with sorrow, still resigned
To work, unhired, amid life's hireling
mart.
To cherish in the crowd monastic mind.
And in a world profane a dolstered heart.

SWINFORD OLD MANOR, Kent, England.

## Americanized Already.

A bunch of Jape was in town Tuesday en route to Shaw. One promiscuously carried a rille, having probably been here before. Another was drunk, having before. Another was drunk, having thought it expedient to get up a little

