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## DAN McALLEN'S PHILOSOPHY.

Dan McAllen was the originator of the  
Lewis and Clark Centennial idea. He  
has persistently kept the enterprise be-  
fore the people by personal conversation  
and by occasional letter of advice.  
These letters have been invariably filled  
with sound wisdom and pertinent sugges-  
tion.Mr. McAllen has addressed a letter to  
the Ways and Means Committee of the  
Lewis and Clark Centennial, in which  
he discusses the matter of the magnitude  
of the appropriation the State of Ore-  
gon should make for the Fair. In con-  
nection with other things, he says what  
most people outside of Portland forget,  
that the benefits of the big Fair will go  
to the entire state, while whatever of risk  
there may be of commercial damage from  
a possible reaction will be borne by Port-  
land.A portion of Mr. McAllen's letter is  
printed here for the reason that it states  
truth effectively in this connection:  
"Now, as to what the State of Oregon  
should or may do is a matter of great  
concern. It should never go abroad  
that we are a cheap people. On the ac-  
tion of the legislature will depend  
largely what other states will do as well  
as the national government. If we are  
earnest and sincere and show that we  
mean business, there will be no ques-  
tion as to the results being satisfactory.""The best ad. that Oregon can have will  
be to treat this Fair as it should be  
treated, and make it worthy the great  
possibilities of the commonwealth and  
possibilities of the commonwealth and  
the remarkable events it is to commemo-  
rate. It will be an ad. that will stand  
for all time, and will pay."Mr. McAllen has repeated that which  
he has frequently said heretofore, and  
at a time when it will be listened to by  
business men all over the city and state.  
He also refers to the fact that it was  
the surprise of the visitors to the Na-  
tional Editorial Association a few years  
ago that there was so great a 'country  
here that was not known in the East,  
that prompted the proposal to prepare  
for the Centennial.We must realize that our state is not  
known to any extent East of the Rocky  
Mountains. That we have natural wealth  
that people there do not know exists.  
That we have lagged behind in the march  
of progress on the Pacific Coast. And  
that it is incumbent upon us as a com-  
munity to get our resources before the  
people of the entire country.This presents the Fair as a state con-  
cern, not merely local and to be sup-  
ported only by Portland people. Al-  
ready the people of the state are be-  
ginning to express themselves. The news-  
papers are occasionally printing state-  
ments favorable to the appropriation of  
a liberal sum by the legislature. And it  
is to be hoped that there will be no dif-  
ficulty in securing the amount that has  
been suggested by the promoters of the  
Fair—\$500,000.

## DEFEND THE CHARTER.

It is hinted that there is a movement on  
foot in Portland to defeat the charter that  
has been drafted by the Commission. It  
is alleged that the animus of the opposi-  
tion comes from those who wish not to  
see placed in the hands of the Mayor the  
power with which the new charter will  
invest him. The allegation further is  
that the opposition originates from per-  
sons who occasionally come into conflict  
with the law against gambling and other  
common forms of vice that are inhibited  
by the law.The manner of the opposition, so the  
allegation goes, is that members of the  
Legislature from other counties shall be  
induced by divers and sundry means to  
fight the charter; while no Multnomah  
county member will be expected to oppose  
the charter and vote.There may be no truth, or little truth,  
in these rumors, yet they emanate from  
a source that warrants that they be ex-ploited in the public prints. Publicity  
in this instance will do much to defeat  
such an adverse movement, which should  
not be countenanced by any Portland per-  
son.The situation is such that, if there be  
opposition to the prompt enactment of  
the new charter into law when the Leg-  
islature meets, it will be indisputable evi-  
dence that some people in Portland have  
schemed to defeat the measure that has  
been drafted by representative men in a  
non-partisan manner and that has re-  
ceived the approval of the voters in the  
last election.It may be well to watch the matter  
and see that nothing occurs to prevent  
its adoption. It is needed by Portland;  
needed to give better government, clean-  
er municipal morals and greater facility  
in carrying on the work of public im-  
provement.

## GOD AND WALL STREET.

President Baer classes himself with  
"The Christian man to whom God in His  
wisdom has given the control of the prop-  
erty interests of the country." President  
Baer was discussing a specific issue and  
his remarks were intended to bear upon  
that particular issue. He meant that  
God had arranged the matter so that he  
(Baer) et al were to manipulate the  
coal mines and the coal-carrying railroads  
and that it was all of the divine plan for  
the governance of the country. If he did  
not mean that, what did he mean?And, if he meant that, it is logical to  
conclude that he regards Wall street as  
the peculiar realm wherein the divine will  
is manifest, with John Pierpont Morgan  
as the archangel in that earthly-heaven.  
Probably Mr. Baer believes that Jay  
Gould was selected to take charge of  
the Erie road in former years, and that  
John W. Gates now represents God in  
the control of his large interests, and  
that Charles W. Schwab has a commis-  
sion directly from the Almighty.Mr. Baer should elucidate himself more  
in detail. He should write a book of  
theology, and define his position more  
clearly. It would be interesting to know  
whether he belongs to the Calvinistic or  
the Armenian school of theology, or per-  
haps he is a fatalist. His definition of  
the doctrine of predestination or of that  
of free moral agency, these would be ab-  
sorbingly interesting reading.It would be a work of supererogation  
for him to devote any time and space to  
the question of agnosticism. It is ob-  
vious what he holds. No one would mis-  
take him for an agnostic, it being plain  
that he knows, knows that he is the  
elect of God to perform the divine will  
here on earth. The greatest agnostic in  
the world—Herbert Spencer—gives as the  
conclusion of his First Principles: "In its  
last essence, therefore, we know nothing."  
Baer is not of that way of thinking. He  
knows—knows that he is God's agent on  
earth.

## SOME ARISTOCRACY.

The Duchess of Marlborough has gone  
home, taking with her the adulations of  
Newport, her title, and 63 trunks. She  
deserves much from American aristoc-  
racy for letting shine the divine light of  
one, who, by the divine rite of marriage,  
is of blue blood, a blue which gets an  
indigo tinge, from the Emperor of Ger-  
many, who has solemnly decreed that she  
shall hereafter be put in the Holstein  
class, with the proud privilege of using  
the term "hochgeboren" along with her  
other affairs. The Kaiser has thus made  
her "high-born."It is but a short time, measured even  
by human events, since her respected old  
great-grandfather pulled a sturdy oar on  
his ferryboat, from New York to Hoboken,  
and was glad to gather in the piebald  
shilling for his labor, the same as his  
famous old pace-maker, Charon, though  
the latter counted his coin by sestercies,  
and went to Hades to get them.It would be a pretty study, could one  
turn a heraldry X-ray on the tribe of  
Vanderbilt, and study the changes  
through which the old Commodore's rich,  
red blood changed through three gener-  
ations until it became a royal purple.And it is royal—Did not a United  
States custom official at New York re-  
buke a couple of his hirelings, who held  
the Duchess up to examine her baggage?  
Did he not apologize to her, that the in-  
sult of treating her like other common  
plebeian people are treated, had been of-  
fered her? And did he not send those  
abashed United States employes way  
back, while two others were put in their  
places, two others who would know and  
understand the difference between a  
Duchess and a Dutchman? Who would  
appreciate the fact that the United States  
custom laws did not apply to a Duchess's  
impediments, and who would understand  
that when the Duchess of Marlborough  
wanted her trunks passed without exami-  
nation, they had to be passed.It will be noted, also, that with the  
Duchess leaving the country, and Grand  
Duke Boris skipping Newport dukes and  
duchesses, its Golets and Glimets, its  
Cambrills and Fishes and others, closed  
their doors, and hid them back to the  
city.The rooms, the tables, the napery and  
fingerbells used by English and Russian  
nobility should not be desecrated by even  
the common of the 400, but will be held  
as heirlooms by the descendants of the  
present social leaders, the 400 of New-  
port and New York.The Duchess has gone, and may never  
return, but another social lion: a real  
genuine King, is billed for the next per-  
formance. His strain of blood is somewhat  
older, and therefore much worse, that is  
his royal wickedness, Leopold of Belgium.  
He is about the worst Europe has pro-  
duced in the last two centuries, and  
therefore of about the right quality to  
set swindling tramping on itself in a  
wild effort to be the most conspicuous  
today.J. Pierpont Morgan the other day  
drew a check for \$9,000,000, but then any  
old newspaper man can do that. If the  
fraternity could cash one, though "what  
a difference there would be in the morn-  
ing."

## THE TABASCO COLUMN.

Senator Beveridge, in his speech at  
Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 25th, said:  
"The voters of the United States will  
never allow the Stars and Stripes to be  
drawn down from the masthead on the  
throne of the Pacific." Hasn't he recov-  
ered from Bailey's attack, or has he been  
pliffing some of the bright oratorical  
gems of some school boy?A man in the poorhouse in New York  
has been talked to in 15 languages, be-  
sides the deaf and dumb sign language;  
but he fails to understand any of them.  
He was then given a mop and pail of  
water, and by signs told to scrub the  
floor. He placed the mop on the floor and  
then sat wearily down on a chair. They  
had made him tired.As the day dawned a mere speck ap-  
peared on the horizon.  
Closer and closer it came, until by the  
aid of a powerful glass, a great cloud of  
dust could be seen rising behind it.  
Suddenly three cyclones sprang up in  
the path of the object.  
Passing unmoiled through these theobject was now close enough to be seen  
more distinctly.Disappearing for a moment in a deep  
ravine but quickly reappearing, was a  
pair of glasses—two rows of shining teeth,  
a horse's head, a wave of hot air, and  
they knew Roosevelt was coming.A story is going the rounds that a New  
Jersey girl put a note inside the stone  
in a peach, which someone bought and  
is going to follow up the romance by  
getting acquainted with the girl. She  
ought to make a dandy wife. A girl that  
can get a note into a peachstone while  
the stone is in the peach, is—well, she is  
a peach herself.Senator Hanna is reported to have  
said: "When I can not look after my  
street railroad interests, and politics, too,  
I will quit politics and look after my  
business." In the interest of the Ameri-  
can people it is to be desired that his  
business will take all his time, for the fel-  
low who "finds work for idle hands"  
sends Marcus into the political field.President Roosevelt's selection of the  
coal trust as an example that the tariff  
was not responsible for trusts was un-  
fortunate. The President thought anthracite  
was on the free list, but he was mis-  
taken. He should read more, and talk  
less.A 17-months-old child in Trenton, N. J.,  
has a head 23 1/2 inches in circumfer-  
ence. A doctor has succeeded in reduc-  
ing it one inch. Should the operation  
be successful he will have an immense  
field as a specialist.General Castro, when he raised the  
American flag over one of his ships, evi-  
dently believed the American flag was  
meant what they said about the flag once  
raised must never be hauled down.Now that Millionaire Stratton's will is  
to be contested, "home of the home-  
less" will not be completed in time to  
accommodate the defeated Senatorial  
aspirants next winter.High tariff on lumber and forest re-  
serves are about as consistent as build-  
ing lighthouses and improving harbors  
to benefit trade, and putting on tariff to  
stop it.

Henry Watterson's defined position.

The New York Sun speaks of the forest  
fires in Washington, Colorado and Wyom-  
ing. Oregon can't get credit even for a  
conflagration unless it has a foreign label  
on it.An exchange says the Boers are wards  
of the Nations, and should be liberally  
helped. The helping is all right, but it  
strikes us that they are wards of Great  
Britain.Scientists are trying to find out if any  
of the other planets are inhabited. If  
successful, will the tariff laws be made  
applicable to the starry spheres?Irrigation has caused so great a change  
in the climate that it is ruining the con-  
stitution of the Sphinx. The old lady  
ought to emigrate to Arizona.The Buffalo Courier says: "After mat-  
ure deliberation, Theodore Roosevelt has  
concluded he would rather be President  
than be right."The degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
must be hard to take, as the colleges  
each prescribe it only about once in five  
years.When a merchant requests you to ex-  
amine his stock before purchasing, it is  
the part of wisdom to take the hunch.F. J. Glividan is a candidate for con-  
stable in Kentucky, and Harriet Huggoneof Youngstown, Ohio, wants her name  
changed. Why not send for the con-  
stable and swap names with him, then  
she wouldn't-well, she wouldn't care  
whether her name was changed or not."Putter" Strong and May Yobe are to  
be married in Buenos Ayres in a short  
time. Then they will cease to be inter-  
esting.The San Francisco Bulletin says every-  
one should improve his mind. But sup-  
pose one has no mind for improvement?The soft answer may turn away wrath,  
but it will take hard coal and lots of  
it to appease the anger of the people.From the amount of practicing Presi-  
dent Castro is doing, he is evidently pre-  
paring to run for office again.Will our friends, the Prohibitionists,  
kindly look after the country's money.  
It is getting tight again.Roumania, according to Secretary Hay's  
note, will not allow the Jews to leave  
that country.If you want to get off something with a  
keen point, sit down on a tack.Bones are like beauty. Sometimes they  
are only "skin deep."The constitution may follow the flag  
into South America.

## BY THE WAY.

"Hi, there, Billy!" sang out the boot-  
black to his chum, the newboy on the  
curb, "I reckon we're up with the pro-  
cession. The President's had a operation,  
I see by the papers."  
"Huh," replied Billy, "I guess we're a  
leadin'. Teddy's had two, an' Eddy haist  
had but one!"It was after one of those little talks at  
the Y. M. C. A. rooms by the interesting  
young expert. Tickets were on sale at  
the door for the course of lectures.  
"Are you going to buy a ticket?" asked  
a modest-looking woman of a tall, hand-  
some, but rather portly matron."No," was the prompt reply. "Do you  
think I want to hear her lecture after the  
way she abuses Western women? Didn't  
she say we wouldn't bathe, that we ate  
like pigs, and were too lazy and ignorant  
to take proper care of ourselves? Dirty,  
indeed! We are just as clean as Eastern  
women, and as for Parisians—I've always  
heard they bathed in a tepid."The modest woman looked meditative,  
but she bought a ticket. Anyway she's  
entertained," she said, by way of excuse,  
"and it's worth that much to see her  
take us off."Mr. Bok has kindly devoted a page in  
his valuable journal to answering the  
fool question, asked by some newspaper  
man, "What is a ass?" Time and space  
might have been saved had Mr. Bok sim-  
ply inserted a photograph of himself.Perhaps the old saying, "When roughs  
fall out," etc., is about to exemplified  
now that the trust magnates have begun  
to criticize each other's methods. Any-  
way it is decidedly interesting to have  
Mr. Schwab berating the railroad folk  
who "create capital by a turn of the  
wrist," and was fat upon the industry of  
the people, and Mr. Hill assuring us that  
Mr. Schwab's "so-called industrial en-  
terprises" consist "in running printing  
presses to print shares of stock."A Portland morning paper is walling  
because the Youth's Companion has re-  
printed one of its jokes and credited it to  
the New York Tribune. And now the  
Boston Herald has attributed to a New  
York judge a remarkably wise decision  
that was given in a Portland court by a  
Portland judge. It is bad enough to have  
our jokes stolen, but when they steal our  
wisdom, too, a protest is more than or-  
donable."When a man is more than ordinarily  
stupid," remarked the charming society  
girl to her friend in strict confidence, "I  
find it saves mental strain to have about  
four hundred photographs ready when  
he calls and when he has looked at them  
and listened to my stereotyped remarks  
about them, it is time for him to go.""Oh!" exclaimed her friend, "I make  
use of the photographs, too, but from a  
different reason. You know how strict  
Aunt Helen is in her notions as to what  
is not proper for a girl to do? Well,  
when Harry calls, she always sits in the  
back parlor. Then we look over the pho-  
tos, and—well, of course—you understand  
we can't sit on opposite sides of the  
room.""I would like to see Max O'Reil  
played," exclaimed the society editor of  
a woman's paper."Why," asked the fashion editor, gas-  
pingly, "what for?"  
"Because of the mean, hateful, sneer-  
ing things he says about women.""Well, but they are true, aren't they?"  
"Yes, that's why it is so horrid of him  
to say them."This reminds one of the clever woman  
who declared that she preferred to have  
people tell her pleasant lies rather than  
disagreeable truths. In her own words:  
"I like to have a man pay me pretty  
compliments even when I know he does  
not mean a word he says. The intention  
to please is evident, and I am grateful.  
It was after one of those little talks at  
for that."A POSSIBLE OBJECTION.  
Sousa, the bandmaster, who is now at  
Atlantic City, was recently discussing the  
question of Sunday observance with a  
man who recalled the experience of a lo-  
cally all the business affairs of this coun-  
try, and no one can tell what the outcome  
of such gift of authority would be.—Boston  
Herald.WHERE THE WAYS PART.  
It is not a theory, but a condition,  
which now confronts the Republican par-  
ty. On the eve of a congressional elec-  
tion, and the presidential contest only  
two years ahead, the organization stands  
at the parting of the ways. It must de-  
termine whether it will continue to pre-  
serve the predatory trusts, which prey  
upon the people by killing competition in  
trade, through maintaining the excessive

## FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS.

## A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

President Roosevelt's discussion of the  
trust evil, while containing no element of  
promise that the Republican party will  
dare to take action against the trusts, is,  
nevertheless, of benefit to the country in  
that it emphasizes the issue for the cam-  
paign now under way.To the vast uneasiness of the man-  
agers of the Republican national ma-  
chine Mr. Roosevelt has confessed to the  
malice of the monopoly trusts and in  
effect has been led to strengthen the  
popular conviction that the time has  
come for a remedy to be applied. This is  
exactly what such trust instruments as  
Senator Hanna most keenly resent. They  
will not forgive Mr. Roosevelt for his  
speeches against the trusts. They know  
too well that the President has put a  
dangerous weapon in the hands of the  
Democratic party.With this open acknowledgment on the  
part of so eminent a Republican as Presi-  
dent Roosevelt, that the evil existing in  
the trust system demands corrective at-  
tention, the issue of tariff revision and  
the trusts becomes more than ever the  
dominant issue. Every clear thinker in  
this country knows that the most effective  
and perhaps the only way to reach and  
remedy the trust evil is by means of a  
revision of the Dingley tariff which main-  
tains the monopolies enjoyed by the  
trusts. The sentiment in favor of tariff  
revision must of necessity be tremendously  
strengthened by President Roosevelt's  
condemnation of the trusts.Democratic arguments throughout the  
present campaign may with advantage be  
enriched by quotations from President  
Roosevelt's speeches. The President has  
assumed a genuinely American attitude  
toward the trusts, but his position will be  
repudiated by his own party. It remains  
for the national Democracy to make help-  
ful use of Mr. Roosevelt's truly Demo-  
cratic utterances and to prosecute with  
confident vigor the Democratic campaign  
for a revision of the tariff that shall in-  
sure a remedying of the trust evil.—St.  
Louis Republic (Dem.).

## HANNA WANTS A PERPETUAL FRANCHISE.

Senator Hanna's demand that the street  
railways shall not only have their fran-  
chises extended, but that the franchises  
shall be made perpetual, has been pro-  
nounced inopportune by the leaders of his  
party in the legislature, and it is given  
out that the word "franchises" is to be  
blue-penciled out of the administration  
municipal code.Observe. Perpetual franchises are not  
condemned or repudiated. Mr. Hanna has  
not changed his mind about their value,  
nor has he abated his determination to  
secure them. His followers in the legis-  
lature have not declared against them,  
but, according to reports from inside their  
councils, they have succeeded in persuad-  
ing the senator to a postponement of the  
matter until after the election; if neces-  
sary, until the next legislature. It  
cannot be deferred any longer than that,  
because some franchises will soon expire  
and without legislation on franchises there  
will be no power to extend, renew, or  
grant. The proposed postponement is for  
policy only. By waiting a little the prize  
may be more easily gained.Mr. Hanna's demand was a tactical  
blunder. His frank declaration in con-  
nection with it that "My street railroad is  
my savings bank. If I cannot look after  
my street railway interests and politics,  
too, I'll quit politics and look after my  
business alone," was a flashlight illumina-  
tion of the party code of mechanism,  
revealing cogs and wires the politicians  
were anxious to keep concealed. The  
result was the Democratic platform resolu-  
tion against perpetual franchises and a  
hurried movement to extract the fran-  
chise section of the code that it may be  
reinserted at a more favorable opportu-  
nity.—Cleveland Plaindealer (Dem.).

## REPUBLICAN MACHINES.

The unanimity with which Republican  
state conventions of this year have de-  
clared for the nomination of President  
Roosevelt in 1904 has one good effect in  
minimizing the mischievous influence of  
Boss Platt in New York and of the Quay  
machine in Pennsylvania. The Quay ma-  
chine endorsed Roosevelt solely with a  
view to the federal spoils, and would not  
scruple to take back the endorsement year  
after next on the least provocation. But  
Platt and Quay united, with their retain-  
ers behind them, can do little or nothing  
to interrupt the Republican current in  
favor of another term for Roosevelt. His  
strongest supporters among the Republi-  
cans are just where the Platt and Quay  
machines have least power. Hence Presi-  
dent Roosevelt has no need to fear them  
or to serve them at the expense of the  
public interests.—Philadelphia Record.

## REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.

Clearly, in order to accomplish what we  
assume the President intends—that is, to  
place these great corporate enterprises,  
in all of their ramifications, under the  
control of the federal government—the  
amendment will need to be a compre-  
hensive and sweeping one; and, as of ne-  
cessity it will take in not only the great  
railroad systems and the great industrial  
enterprises, but tens of thousands of  
smaller business enterprises which are  
compelled to do business outside of the  
limits of a single state, it seems to us  
that, under such circumstances, an au-  
thority and power would be given to the  
congress of the United States which, in  
view of the way in which it is organized  
and the manner in which it carries on  
its present work, few thinking men could  
contemplate without feelings of serious  
apprehension. It is true that in this way  
some check upon the power of enormous  
aggregations of capital might be obtained,  
but it is possible that we should secure  
these by introducing new evils, almost, if  
not quite as great as those which were  
displaced, for once open the door to ab-  
solute control at Washington of practi-  
cally all the business affairs of this coun-  
try, and no one can tell what the outcome  
of such gift of authority would be.—Boston  
Herald.

## AFRAID OF THE MINES.

When the Spanish war was over, the  
naval authorities at the United States  
set out to carefully remove the mines  
that had been planted in New York har-  
bor. Some of them had slipped their  
moorings and sailed away. Little has  
been said about them, but the sailors who  
go about the waters of the bays below  
the city have more than once given them  
thought.Some time ago a couple of them floated  
ashore off Seabright, on the Jersey coast,  
and were placed where they could do no  
harm. The theory is now advanced that  
the tug Jacob Kipper, which was mysteri-  
ously blown to pieces off Staten Island,  
about the middle of August, may have  
come in contact with one of these mines  
and been destroyed by its explosion. It  
was at first thought that the boiler had  
exploded, but divers who have been down  
decide that it is intact.—Cleveland Plain-  
dealer.duties of the Dingley act, or whether it  
will recognize the ever-increasing popular  
demand for such a revision of these du-  
ties as will conduce to the popular wel-  
fare. The proposition of the lower plat-  
form must be met in one way or another.  
It is a rock in the path which no sophis-  
ticated jugglery can push aside or overlook.  
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## IT IS A HARD BLOW.

The report of the explosion of the Hen-  
derson bomb continues to echo and re-  
echo, and the efforts to belittle its sig-  
nificance are neutralized by the very ef-  
forts made to get him to withdraw his  
withdrawal. Now are the attempts to min-  
ify its significance succeeding any better.  
All explanations to soften its hard sub-  
stance leave it as unscratched as when  
the speaker gave it out. And we predict  
that other like obstructions who stick  
to be brushed aside. It is so difficult  
for politicians to believe that voters are  
ever sincere and earnest.—St. Paul Dis-  
patch.

## WHAT TOM REED THINKS.

Tom Reed does not hunt under the sur-  
face for a cause of the speaker's with-  
drawal. "I don't see why, when a man in  
the political world assigns a good reason  
for a sudden action on his part, it is  
be precipitate, he cannot be believed." Asked  
as to the effect, he said, protesting  
that he is out of politics and depends  
upon others for forecasts, "but I might  
say that sometimes a great conflagration  
might be started by a very small match."  
—St. Paul Dispatch.

## WANTS DELAGOA BAY.

England's reported purchase of Delagoa  
Bay from the Portuguese is at least a  
reflection of a strong desire by the Brit-  
ish government to get control of the sheltered  
water that was so convenient for the Boer  
smugglers of contraband materials. With  
Delagoa Bay in her possession Great  
Britain would have a surer hold on South  
Africa.—Evening Wisconsin.

## SALOON'S STATUS.

The way to prevent a complete extermi-  
nation of the liquor traffic through pro-  
hibitory legislation is to abandon the sa-  
loon. This is the striking conclusion  
reached by Bonfort's Wine and Spirit  
Circular (New York), in a recent review  
of the trade situation. It says:  
"The average saloon is out of line with  
public sentiment."  
"The average saloon ought not to be  
defended by our trade, but it ought to be  
condemned. In small towns the average  
saloon is a nuisance. It is a resort for  
all tough characters, and in the South  
for all idle negroes.""It is generally on a prominent street,  
and it is usually run by a sport who  
cares only for the almighty dollar. From  
this resort the drunken man starts reeling  
to his home, at this resort the local  
fights are indulged in. It is a stretch  
in the nostrils of society and a disgrace to  
the wine and spirit trade.""How, then, shall we defend the aver-  
age saloon? We answer, Don't defend it,  
but condemn it. We must stand abreast  
of the most advanced public sentiment;  
we must oppose Prohibition, but favor  
only a decent trade; we must offer society  
a substitute for the average saloon; we  
must ask society to join with us in se-  
curing model license laws; we must de-  
mand character qualifications and get  
them; we must place as drug stores, for  
instance, are conducted. We must help  
to clean the Augean stables; we must lift  
the business out of the rut into which it  
has run for so long a time; we must  
prove that we are the friends of law, or-  
der, decency, temperance.""This is certainly very gratifying,"  
says the New Voice (the Prohibition or-  
gan published in Chicago), for it is "an  
indication of the fact that the enemy is  
worried, and is valuable as a revelation  
on the line along which the defense is  
likely to proceed." It adds:  
"The weak point of the liquor traffic is  
the disreputable place of retail sale—the  
place where the money is collected which  
makes the traffic powerful, but also the  
place where but little influence resides and  
where but small profit remains. The rich  
and powerful and reputable factors of  
the traffic,