

ANSWERS TO OBJECTORS LOCAL OPTION

G. L. TUTT'S OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE TELLS WHY HE BELIEVES THE PROPOSED LAW WILL BE OF BENEFIT TO THE STATE AT LARGE.

Portland, May 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—But few will question the justice of the principle involved in local option. The American people believe in the rule of the majority and in local government. Municipalities claim for themselves the right to decide what kind of public improvements they shall have, whether gas or electric lights, whether cement or plank sidewalks, whether a city hall of brick or stone, or whether they shall have any at all. They also claim the right to decide for themselves whether they shall have saloons or not, and this right has been conceded by the state legislature in granting charters containing provisions for the prohibition of the traffic. A number of towns in the state have taken advantage of the privileges granted them by the legislature and have actually prohibited the saloon traffic within their respective limits. Among these may be mentioned Milton, Monmouth, Newberg, Forest Grove, Brownsville, Dayton and Ashland. Dayton enjoys local option for women as well as male voters on the saloon proposition.

But there are some who seem to feel that the proposed local option bill will work an injustice to some precincts wherein the majority favor the liquor traffic. In granting charters containing provisions that, where the vote is taken by counties, or subdivisions of a county, like a ward for example, if the majority of the votes cast in the county or subdivision of a county are for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the law of the state, if it is so declared, then wherever a vote is petitioned for by a county or subdivision thereof in which any citizen feels that an injustice would be done a certain precinct or precincts, then and there will be the opportune time and place to raise this question. The rule of American government is to trust the people to do what is right. So far as Multnomah county is concerned this objection has no practical bearing, as the measure does not expect to see it applied over this county until at least a great change has been wrought in public sentiment. If any county or subdivision should make a blunder in enforcing prohibition upon an unwilling precinct the law will give them an opportunity to undo the mischief after two years' trial.

But we waive the above argument and assume the burden of proof. We justify the bill on the ground that this is a state law and the county is the smallest unit of territory fixed by the state to which a general law could be applied, and the smallest taxable unit under state control. The legislature fixes the boundary of municipalities but they do not include all the territory. The precinct boundaries are prescribed by the county court and are subject to increase or less gerrymandering, for political purposes, and would be liable to the same treatment through the influence of the liquor trade should the precinct be made the only basis of voting.

Falls Back on Gladstone. We justify the bill on the ground that moral principles are recognized as the foundation of good government and, as Gladstone states, the object of law is to make it as easy as possible for men to do right and as difficult as possible for men to do wrong. Now we submit that a better government will be secured for the immoral precincts where saloon sentiment predominates, as well as for other parts of the county or subdivision thereof, by providing that the vote of the whole county, rural and more moral precincts shall assist in enacting the law to control each smaller division. If it be objected that this will give the country people in many instances the power to legislate for the town people, reply, so much the better for the towns on a moral issue. And it must be admitted by all fair-minded men that the good vital importance to the welfare of the financial interest involved. But the financial question will be considered below.

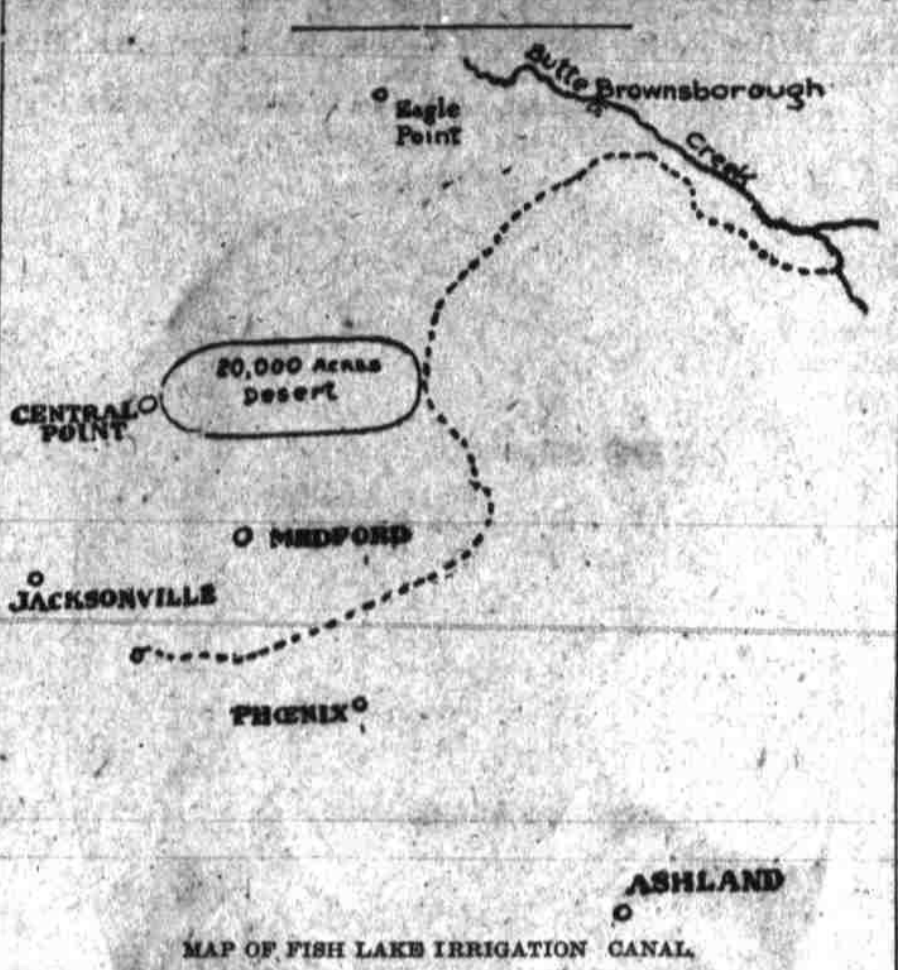
By way of auxiliary evidence we mention the fact that in 15 states the legislatures have enacted county local option laws, which have not been repealed, but from the testimony of many witnesses are growing in favor with the people, as evidenced by the fact that additional counties are constantly being added to the dry list. In 12 of the 15 states the majority of the counties have been voted dry. All will admit that it requires a stronger public sentiment in favor of saloon suppression to secure such laws through the state legislature, as in the cases cited, than by means of a popular vote. Then there are 18 other states—making a total of 33—that have some form of local option.

Not an Inherent Right. The supreme court of the United States has decided that "on account of the character of the saloon and the liquor traffic, no citizen has an inherent right to sell intoxicating liquors by retail." So, according to the decision of the highest legal tribunal upon the face of the earth, the saloon-keeper has no inherent rights to be conferred by legislators. The same court declares "the welfare of society is the supreme law." So, if the majority of the voters of a county decide at the polls that the welfare of their county requires the suppression of the liquor traffic, it will be no legal injustice to the liquor trade. "He who comes into the court must have clean hands," and he that tramples the laws of the state under his rebellious feet every day, according to their own admissions, has no right to stand at the bar and plead against the injured public. If any individual consumer claims that he would be wronged, the same supreme court replies that to prohibit the liquor traffic does not infringe upon any man's constitutional rights of personal liberty.

The state law against gambling or against common labor on Sunday might be opposed by the majority of men in many communities, but no one will argue that these laws are not for the welfare of society. Our final assertion is that precinct local option, without county local option, would result in a greater injustice to those outside the wet precincts, both morally and financially, than the pending bill will to the majority of the wet precincts. Numerous small towns and villages are incorporated in order that saloons may be maintained. They were unable to secure saloon privileges so long as they were unincorporated, and were required to obtain the majority of votes upon their petition in favor of a saloon license before it could be granted.

The Country's Real Danger. The country people are required to do their trading at these saloon towns. They are a menace to the farmer's boy as well as to the youth of the town. Yet the surrounding community has no voice whatever in preserving the moral conditions of their trading posts. Again, all the revenues from the saloons go into the municipal treasury. In other states it is divided with the county and state treasuries. By careful investigation of committees appointed by the state legislatures, it has been found that the extra expense of maintaining the liquor traffic is about 10 times the revenue from the business. This extra expense is levied upon the counties and state at large to maintain jails, penitentiaries, almshouses, asylums, courts and other institutions whose chief expense is made necessary by the fruit of the saloons. Yet the taxpayers in the rural districts are disfranchised in the saloon proposition of the towns. It is taxation without representation, which no true American will justify or willingly endure. If our revolutionary forefathers did right in fighting against such a principle, so the farmers of Oregon and every citizen who believes in Amer-

WATER STARTS IN FISH LAKE DITCH



Medford, Or., May 12.—Twenty-five miles have been completed and the water started in the irrigating ditch of the Fish Lake Irrigation & Power company, an enterprise that has been quietly carried on here for some months with a view to irrigation and redemption of an arid tract of 20,000 acres known as "the desert" lying between this city and Central Point. The ditch will in addition irrigate about 80,000 acres of foothill land for fruit and grain, alfalfa, and other products that can be raised in great abundance on land that is now idle or half productive.

The Fish Lake Irrigation & Power company is offered as follows: President, I. L. Hamilton of Medford; secretary and treasurer, L. C. Williams of San Francisco; directors, W. I. Vawter of the Jackson county bank and Messrs. Hamilton and Williams. To test the efficiency of their irrigation scheme the company has put in a field of alfalfa and small grains on a portion of the desert and before the season is over they will know positively whether their plan is a complete success. The big ditch when completed will be 65 miles long and will serve a vast area of land about Ashland, Medford, Phoenix, Engle Point, Central Point and Jacksonville. It rises in Lake creek, a tributary of the Big Butte, and runs with a northwesterly direction until near Brownsboro, where it turns southwest and south, keeping

CRIPPLE, ONCE RICH, SHOOTS HIMSELF

Born a cripple, and having met with financial reverses, W. H. Constance of Seattle shot himself in the head late yesterday afternoon on Willamette heights and died immediately. His body was taken to Coroner Finley's morgue and his family at Seattle notified, but no reply came from them this morning, and until word is received from them the body will be held. The suicide had a brother in this city, who, although not

disabled at once, has not been to see the dead man. Constance was once a wealthy merchant at Sleker, B. C., being at one time worth \$75,000, but lost his fortune in speculations. Yesterday he took a Washington-street car, and at the end of the line, in an secluded spot, took his life. He was found soon afterward by a young man who heard him fire the shot. He died before he could speak a word.

ican principles will be justified in voting for the local-option bill and help secure for Oregon a law which has been advantageous to the moral and financial welfare of so many other states. We conclude by pointing out the inconsistency of the Oregonians in opposition in its editorial column the local-option bill which provides for taking the saloon problem out of the hands of a few councilmen and placing it in the hands of the voters at large, and then the next day advocating the direct primary bill, which proposes to do the same thing in principle—secure nominations through the many rather than the few. No one who acts consistently will vote for the direct primary bill without voting in favor of the local-option bill, and no friend of local option will do his whole duty who does not give his subscription to The Journal to assist it in its noble fight for the right.

TOROS DESTROY SMITH COVE WORKS (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Seattle, May 12.—Toros have eaten away the breakwater at Smith cove, where J. J. Hill's oriental docks are located and the harbor there is shoaling so that the big Japanese liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have difficulty in landing unless the tide is right. The old brush bulwark dividing the water from the shore is in such a bad condition that it will be necessary to replace it with a concrete sea wall extending more than 3,000 feet. Work on it will begin without delay.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP

Makes the skin soft as velvet. Improves any complexion. Best shampoo made. Prevents dandruff. Stops hair from falling. Cures all skin eruptions. More soothing than cold cream. More beautifying than any cosmetic. If your blood is impure, or if you have Dyspepsia, or any liver or stomach trouble, don't fail to use Munyon's Paw-Paw. Cures Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Catarrh, Sleeplessness and makes you strong and well. —MUNYON.

Marcella Sembrich WILL SING AT THE MARQUAN, MAY 13th

Marcella Sembrich, who today receives more homage from the world of music-lovers than probably any other singer before the public, is Polish by birth. This will in a measure explain the power she has of firing an audience to enthusiasm that outruns all bounds. With the impassioned nature, rich poetic temperament and musical genius that have made famous so many of her countrymen, she combines a sunny, genial disposition and piquant humor peculiarly her own. In addition to this, she has been given a voice of such extraordinary purity and sweetness, controlled by such rare perfection of art, that no one can withstand the appeal of those flute-like, thrilling tones. And indeed all the great nations of the earth have rendered tribute to her power. The czar of Russia, who, with despotic caprice, has just banished Federwsky from his presence because he boldly proclaimed that he was "not a Russian, but a Pole," once granted Sembrich a very unusual privilege. Sembrich also has received signed photographs as tokens of esteem from nearly every crowned head in Europe, among these are the late Austrian empress and queen regent of Spain. Emperor Joseph of Austria has added his to the list. On May 15, Sembrich will be heard at the Marquon in song recitals under the direction of Lois Steers. This will be the first appearance of this great artist in Portland. Sembrich uses the Baldwin piano, and it is sold by Portland's oldest and largest music house, Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co., Corner Sixth and Morrison.

MALHEUR PROJECT OF GOOD OMEN

Will bring 25,000 people into the vicinity of Vale, in the opinion of local real estate men—strings to the appropriation. If the Malheur district irrigation appropriation is used to water the lands in and around Vale, Or., it will mean that at least 25,000 people will move into that section of the state and build homes. At least, this is the opinion of local land dealers. R. F. Guerin, secretary of the Deschutes Irrigation & Power company, this morning said that the opening of the Malheur country would mean a great property wave would float over eastern Oregon, thus causing an increased activity in Portland wholesale and shipping circles. "But that \$2,000,000 appropriation has quite a number of strings to it, which may cause several delays," said Mr. Guerin. "It may be that the home-builders along the Malheur river, who have private water rights, may not want to give up their claims free. And I do not think the government will buy these claims, or even agree to give something equally good in return. But every one who has the best interests of this state at heart will hope that the Malheur district irrigation project be carried through successfully. It will bring thousands of settlers to the state and this will benefit every section of Oregon. The money to be spent for irrigation purposes around Pasco, Wash., will also bring a great deal of new business to Portland. Mr. Guerin stated that a large number of settlers were moving onto the Deschutes land irrigated by his company. Many of these settlers are from Yakima, Wash.

FIGURES ON VOTE

(Continued from Page One.) Little, with the exception of Governor Chamberlain's candidacy, to bring out the full party vote. Fusion has alienated many old-time Democrats and many others have refrained from going to the polls simply because they regarded it as a waste of time. The registration this year will show an increase over 1902 of about 3,000. A considerable part of the new voters are Democrats, and the party strength in the coming election should be materially greater than in 1902. If the Democratic should, at the least, be in excess of 7,000 votes. If this estimate be correct, it has an important bearing upon the struggle between the candidates for sheriff. A politician who has made some study of the subject summed the situation up as follows: A Politician's Forecast. "Two years ago, with a registration of 20,390, the total vote for sheriff was 16,182. This year, with 23,000 registered, the vote should be about 19,000. Last time there were five candidates in the field, this time there are six. Storey got 5,814 votes in 1902, Driscoll had 5,385, Bird 4,034, Raitlon, the Socialist, 898, and Bray, Prohibitionist, 468. This year the vote of the Socialists should be at least as great as two years ago, and probably it will show an increase. The Prohibitionists are also likely to make some gain on account of the agitation over local option. It will not be far out of the way to figure the combined vote of the Socialist and the Prohibitionist candidates at 2,000, which is about 700 more than last time. It is hard to figure the vote that Bird and Storey will get. Bird seems to have the labor vote almost as strongly as in the last election, and Storey has a personal following which will stay with him even in a losing fight. It is certainly conservative to figure that their combined strength will be at least amounting to 4,000 votes. For Bird alone received that many the last time. "This calculation gives 6,000 votes to the four candidates named, leaving probably 15,000 votes to be divided between Tom Word and Jim Stott. If the Democratic vote of the county is as much as 6,000, Word ought to win, for there is no doubt that he is going to have lots of Republican support. Stott, on the other hand, cannot command anything like the full Republican vote, for both Word and Storey will cut into him heavily. "In my opinion the successful candidate will not have to have over 1,000 or 1,500 votes, and Word seems more likely to win than any of his competitors." Democratic headquarters have been opened in room 214 of the Alamy building, Third and Morrison streets, and preparations are being made for an active campaign. F. W. Word, chairman of the county central committee, will spend most of his time at the new headquarters.

A. B. Steinbach & Co. See Our Windows. Largest Clothiers in the Northwest. Southwest Cor. Fourth and Morrison.

Great Special Sale For Today, Tomorrow and Saturday. Owing to backward Spring our calculations have been upset in consequence and a careful survey of our lines shows altogether too many goods on our shelves and tables, and to start things moving we offer the following for 3 days only. Men's Suits, Topcoats and Raincoats, extra values at... \$15. Crusher Hats, all colors, \$1.25 grades, special... 95c. Straw Hats for men, all shapes, 75c grades... 45c. High-grade Neckwear, not over 6 sold to one person, to prevent merchants from buying. 35c each or 3 for \$1, special... 35c. Boys' and Youths' Suits, either short or long pants, \$5, \$3.35, \$2.15, \$2.85 and... \$2.15.

W. H. MARKELL & CO. 121-123 GRAND AVENUE. Price Reduced on Folding Go-Carts on FRIDAY. Folding Go-Carts With Best Steel Springs and Rubber Tires. Regular \$5.00 Values at - \$3.90. Regular \$4.50 Values at - \$3.40. Special Values in Hammocks, 75c to \$3.25 Each.

LABORERS CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN MISLED. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Seattle, May 12.—Thirteen laborers who went to Seward, Alaska, with the promise of work on the Alaska Central railway, have returned saying there is no work there and that the company is deluding hundreds into going north when it has nothing to offer in the way of steady employment. These 13 returned to Seattle on the Santa Ana today and made complaint to the city employment office, through which they were engaged. The officers of the company say there is no truth in the complaints, and that the work is bonafide in every respect, except that the wages are not those paid in the Klondike in early days, though they are materially better than those to be obtained in Seattle. The company has announced that it wants 2,000 men before the summer is over, and is arranging to ship 200 north on every vessel sailing for Seward. Preferred Stock Cannot Goods. Allen & Lewis' Best Brand. KEELEY LIQUOR-MORPHINE-TOBACCO HABITS PERMANENTLY CURED. FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEND TO THE WELLS-BELMONT CO., PORTLAND, ORE.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR Hundreds of Portland Citizens Can Tell You All About It. Home endorsement, the public expression of Portland people, should be evidence beyond dispute for every Portland reader. Surely the experience of friends and neighbors cheerfully given by them will carry more weight than the utterances of strangers residing in far-away places. Read the following: A. L. Maney, gripman on the Portland heights cable line, residing at 114 Elm street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills disposed of an acute attack of backache in a very short time. Last fall I was operating on one of the electric lines and it was then that I first felt the symptoms of kidney complaint. At first I thought it was caused by the constant jarring of the car, and perhaps it was, but I know that one box of Doan's Kidney Pills effectually cured me of my backache in a most radical manner. My advice to all who suffer from backache or kidney trouble is to procure Doan's Kidney Pills from the Lane-Davis Drug Co.'s store, corner of Yamhill and Third streets, and give them a fair trial." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.