

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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THE TOWN BULLY OF THE TALL TOWER.

FOR A GENERATION or more Harvey Whitefield Scott with his monopolistic newspaper has stood at the portals of Portland with a bludgeon in his hand. With the cowardly instinct of a man who could hit without fear of retaliation, for he himself controlled all the avenues of publicity, he has denounced, maligned and vilified in turn every decent man, element, creed and interest in this community. Like a human ghoulish he has invaded the sacred precincts of God's acre to tear thence the mouldering remains of those whom he pursued with his malignancy even beyond the portals of the grave. He has violated the sanctity of the fireside to wrench thence its wretched domestic secrets, to serve no purpose other than to bring blighting shame and lasting degradation upon the heads of the innocent. Friends of one day he has torn limb from limb the next, holding their quivering bodies up to the gaze of the astonished and indignant multitude, for no other motive than the inhuman joy which came to him from the torture of helpless victims. He has upheld and sustained gamblers, blacklegs and divekeepers and shared in the foul proceeds of their occupations. He has denounced and derided the churches, sneered at morality and made the sacred convictions of conscientious men and women the object of his bitterest contempt and malevolence. For a generation he has been a literary outlaw and pirate, his hand and voice raised against everything which men sanely constituted regarded as most sacred and inviolable. He has been on all sides of every question that has ever been discussed in the newspapers for a generation. He has been on both sides of the same question in the very same issue. He has blown hot and cold with the same breath and the blight of his venom has crippled public and private enterprises. He has been a creature and an instrument in the hands of special privileges and his test of fealty to any cause has been his private ambitions, which he never could and never can gratify, and a fierce and insatiable avariciousness which glots over the incoming dollar without despising the humble nickel that finds its way to his capacious till. So long as it was money and so long as it came his way there was no question asked except if there was more in sight. Deviously the tentacles reached out, darting here and there from the channels of legitimate business to fiercely enfold the tainted stuff that was vomited forth from the purgatory of crime and degradation. But it was all grist that came to his mill and all dollars, no matter whence their source,

were welcomed with warmth and nursed with tender solicitude. The public service might be permeated with graft from center to circumference, public officials might brazenly flaunt their ill-gotten gains, but never the faintest hint, whisper or innuendo from the Oregonian, provided the box-office receipts swelled in consequence. Not all other influences combined, have so vitiated the moral atmosphere of the city and state, have so wrenched and prostrated ideals and so prostituted public life, thought and aspiration. Like the town bully who beats to a pulp the inoffensive citizen and terrorizes the women and children, Harvey Whitefield Scott from his den in the Tall Tower has so long and so wideflung his whiplash that it became traditional to fear him. But this newspaper cares nothing for such traditions. It fears no man, least of all Harvey Whitefield Scott, in the face of whom and in spite of whom it has grown in three years to such a commanding position that supremacy in the newspaper field is now practically within its grasp. It will not play dog in the manger even to defeat the unloading of the Oregonian's paper-mill upon a rival institution. It will not through motives of spleen, petty politics or childish envy print equivocal denunciations calculated to drive away from our doors intending investors. On the contrary, for its own sake and the sake of the community from which it draws its sustenance, it will welcome every dollar of foreign capital that finds its way here and when it comes it will do everything within its power to make it safe, secure and legitimately profitable. The record of The Journal is an open book. For three years the people of this community and state have known what it stood for. Its sincerity has been tested in many a hard-fought battle and where the decent people of Portland and Oregon expected and had reason to find it there it always has been found. By its record of public-service courageously performed it is perfectly willing to be judged. It has been the unchallenged and unpurchasable champion of the people's cause and in less than three strenuous years it has worked a revolution in local newspaper methods, policies and morals. It wears no man's muzzle and no man's collar; it carries no chip upon its shoulder, but it fears to meet no man face to face and eye to eye and in whatever scuffle ensues it will cheerfully accept the blows it gets in return for those it deals.

ROOSEVELT AND 1908.

THE New York World, even since President Roosevelt's second and recent positive statement that he would not be a candidate for reelection or accept a renomination, has persisted in saying that he would be renominated and reelected. This insistence on the part of a Democratic paper has been interpreted by some Republican papers as merely an attempt to embarrass the Republican party in 1908, and to render the election of any other Republican candidate than Roosevelt less likely.

But the Republican Washington Post does not consider the president's declaration as his final elimination from the field. It supposes, as every one does, that the president is entirely sincere, but remembering doubtless how he accepted the nomination for vice-president after declaring that he would not, it does not believe that his declarations settle the matter. The Post says:

The chances whatever they may be, that President Roosevelt will succeed himself on the fourth of March, 1909, are not in the slightest degree diminished by his repeated and undeniably sincere declaration that on that day and date he will positively retire from the presidency. It is always possible for the office to seek the man in such a manner as to insure the success of the quest. It is never impossible that such conditions may arise as will render it the imperative and unavoidable duty of a president of the United States to accept another term. The evolution of conditions that would practically annihilate the anti-third-term sentiment is always in the catalogue of things possible, and is not far from the border of the probable. And when those conditions appear, whether in 1908 or at a later period, all declarations of a purpose to retire from office, although made, as in the case of President Roosevelt, with a firm purpose to abide by them, will be swept out of the way by the resistless force of the people's will, a power second only to omnipotence.

This is not very complimentary to the president's firmness of purpose, though it suggests the possibility of an unparalleled and irresistible compliment. Suppose that the Republican convention in 1908 should unanimously nominate Roosevelt, in spite of his declaration, refusing to consider any other candidate, and adjourn. What would he do? Would he not go back on his word of 1904 and 1905, which nobody asked him to speak and which he was under no obligation to speak, rather than resist such a call, force the recalling of the convention, and render the election of a Democrat probable? The New York World may be more straightforward than it has been given credit for.

THE MAYOR'S RECORD ON GAMBLING.

MAYOR WILLIAMS is telling the voters that he made no promises before his election in 1902 that he would suppress gambling. That statement is plainly untrue. Over and over again in the city campaign of three years ago Mayor Williams pledged himself to the enforcement of the laws against gambling and other public vice, and the promises made before the election were repeated and emphasized after his inauguration. He was distinctly the candidate of the decent, law-abiding element in the community, and as such he was vehemently opposed by saloons and the gamblers. Some of Mayor Williams' utterances in that campaign are to be found in the files of the Oregonian, which was supporting him then as it is now, though on a radically different platform. In the Oregonian of May 27, 1902, is the report of a speech made by Judge Williams in the course of which he had declared his intention of enforcing the laws. His words are then quoted as follows: "If anything is declared to be illegal by the ordinances, it will be declared to be illegal by me; and if anything is declared to be legal by the ordinances it will be declared legal by me. The oath of office requires that much."

Three days later the candidate used the following language, reported in the Oregonian of May 30, 1902: "The thugs and gamblers and pimps and prostitutes have been lined up to accomplish my defeat and money has been raised among them to help the fight along. I do not know why the class of people I have named should be against me, for I have never made any threats against them. Evidently they think that if I am de-

feated they will be on Easy street. All I can say is that if I am elected I will enforce the ordinances as I find them on the records of the city."

No one who heard these utterances of Mayor Williams three years ago could doubt for an instant that if elected he would stand insistently for the enforcement of the laws. In the closing speech of the campaign delivered May 31, 1902, and reported the following morning in the Oregonian, Judge Williams appealed to the voters to support him as the law and order candidate. He said: "I appeal to you on behalf of the reputation and good name of the city of Portland. I need not say what you all know, that those who occupy the dens of vice and crime in the northern parts of this city have combined to defeat the Republican candidate for mayor (Williams). They have forced the issue as to the city election out of the political arena, and have made it, to all intents and purposes, as far as they can, an issue between the respectable, law-abiding and peaceful citizens, and the cohorts of lawlessness and debauchery and vice, which bear sway in certain parts of this city. You will have to pass upon this issue by your votes next Monday."

Williams was elected mayor by the small majority of 725 votes. Beyond possibility of civil or dispute he owed his election to the support of the law-abiding citizens, who voted for him in the expectation that he would carry out his promises to enforce the laws. He recognized the obligation that rested on him, and in his inaugural address he said:

One of the most difficult vices with which we have to deal is that of gambling. Ordinance 3,883 is very comprehensive and rigid upon this subject, but to a considerable extent seems to be a dead letter. I do not propose to enter upon any Utopian scheme of reform as to this matter, but I can see no reason why this ordinance may not be enforced so as to prevent the running of such games as faro, roulette and the like, which are necessarily more or less of a public nuisance.

I want to see a stop put to professional gambling at places known and advertised by vagrants, into which the young, inexperienced and unwary are enticed to be robbed and frequently ruined.

Still more emphatic was the declaration made by Mayor Williams in an interview published in the Oregonian of July 5, 1902, only a few days after he had taken office. This was his language:

I will do all I can to make open gambling impossible in Portland during my term of office. Gambling of every description cannot be abolished in a large city. However, notice will be served on those running open gambling places to quit the business, and if the warning is not promptly heeded they will be arrested. If jurors do not convict those who persist in defying the law, I will not be discouraged by one failure or half a dozen. I will keep hammering at them. It will be a fight all the time if the courts and the people sustain me. I will not countenance public gambling houses where young people are taken and often robbed.

Mayor Williams cannot now repudiate his own words. He was elected to office on the strength of campaign promises which were broken soon after he had taken his seat.

RECALCITRANT COUNCILMEN.

FIVE COUNCILMEN were absent from the called meeting yesterday to pass upon the petition to revoke the licenses of the saloons near the fair grounds. By a strange coincidence they all had business out of the city. So the saloons will remain a nuisance, an eyesore, an offense, an abomination, a disgrace, an injury to the city that cannot be reckoned in dollars. It is this city administration that has inflicted this evil upon it, and it is these five councilmen who in insolent defiance of the earnest wishes of nine tenths of the people of the city, at least, have prevented the removal of the evil. Such men in a council are a damage and a disgrace to any city; they are unfit for any position of trust or responsibility; they have earned for themselves opprobrium and dishonor that will cling to them until they die, at least.

And don't overlook the fact that a lot of men just like them, and some even worse, if possible, are seeking election to the whiskey ticket, of which Mayor Williams is the head.

SMALL CHANGE

Philadelphia needs a strike of the people.

We don't believe there is going to be any battle.

The producer has the better of the consumer these prosperous days.

If Carrie Nation can smash a cyclone in its incipency, Oklahoma will welcome her.

Mayor-ing in Portland is not so strenuous a job as it is in Chicago or Philadelphia.

Dr. Gladden still insists that Rockefeller's money is tainted. Rockefeller retorts, "Taint."

It looks like nearly every prominent Republican lawyer in the state wanted to be federal judge.

In 1928, there will be an unusual number of new voters whose first names will be Lewis and Clark.

If John Malcolm Graham's Trail poem was the best of hundreds, what a multitude of mighty poor poets there must be!

"American goods can be bought as cheaply as those of foreign make," says D. M. Parry. "Yes, if the tariff is kept high enough."

Woodburn Independent (Rep.): No citizen of Portland in favor of decency will vote to prolong the administration of Mayor Williams.

Republican papers throughout the state are kicking about "the appointment of federal officers on the recommendation of carpathographers."

Speaker Joe Cannon is to help open the fair. Now turn the dogs loose.—Albany Democrat. What for? To sic on Uncle Joe? But they're all loose anyway.

Rojevstvenky is dead. Rojevstvenky is sick. Rojevstvenky is 1,750 miles from some point in the China sea, traveling in a north by south or east by west direction.

Kuropatkin declares that Russia has been sending her poorest troops to the front. Keeping the better ones home, perhaps, to kill workmen and women and children.

If there should be war between Norway and Sweden we hope it would not extend to the Swedes and Norwegians in this country. There are enough of them here to make a good-sized war themselves.

Some of the state papers that are already predicting extortion in Portland for accommodations during the fair should, in common fairness, wait awhile. There is as yet no action for such representations, and probably won't be. At any rate, it is time enough to squeal when pinched.

A Massachusetts reformer deprecates the alleged fact that we are spending more money for liquor than for bread. Then why doesn't he try to get the price of liquor reduced? Bread is surely high enough.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Mosier growing rapidly.

Creamery badly needed at Odell.

Ashland is growing faster than ever.

Bandon woolen mills will start June 1.

Glendale has an assay office, and it is kept busy.

Much good road work has been done around Sheridan.

Electric railway in Hood River valley almost a certainty.

A Jackson county yearling saw yielded a fleece of 29 pounds.

New potatoes were dug in a Hood River garden May 22.

Oregon towns all sprucing up for the inspection of visitors.

Frost killed 4,000 tomato plants for one man in Rogue River valley.

Strawberries near Medford over five inches in diameter, circumference.

Women of Independence have already selected a site for a whipping post.

A two-story box house was hauled five miles to Kent on two wagons by 17 horses.

Many people earning "fair" money picking strawberries around Hood River and Milton.

Twelve hundred pounds a day of cream is shipped from Lebanon to Portland.

A big Jackson mining ditch will furnish water for irrigating purposes part of the year and may also supply Medford with drinking water.

Woodburn, says the Independent, has made progress and will continue to rapidly increase in population and growth of buildings and industries.

A prisoner in the Jackson county jail who will probably be sent to the penitentiary was married this week, the girl loving him that much in spite of all.

In Douglas county is a "farm" containing 70,000 acres, much of which is a deer park. Bill Rockefeller would like to move it to the Adirondack mountains.

Glendale News: What shall we do with our druggist? We had the warmest and most delightful weather imaginable, when suddenly he brings out his ice cream freezer. As a result, there was a sudden drop in the temperature, fishing parties were broken up and berry-pickers hurried homeward. There have been like offenses in former years.

Pendleton East Oregonian: Over 1,200 pounds of butter was churned at the Blue Mountain creamery today and another churning will be ready for tomorrow. Forty cans of cream, of 4,000 pounds, was received from Wallawa county this morning. Wallawa county is rapidly developing into the best dairy district in eastern Oregon, and will be a permanent cream supply for Pendleton.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR TOMORROW

By E. D. Jenkins, D. D.

May 28, 1905—Topic: The Crucifixion—John xix:17-30.

Golden Text—Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures—1 Cor. xv:3.

Responsive Reading: Psalm xxiii:1-24.

Introduction.

The manager and the cross, the incarnation and the atonement, constitute the two pillars upon which the whole arch of Christian truth rests. God became man in order to redemption, is the heart of the gospel. Wherever these constitute the burden of the message, the church advances; wherever they are repudiated, the church declines. The recent great revival in Wales was a revival of the cross. In the Vatican is a great picture celebrating the discovery of the cross by the Empress Helena. Perhaps the discovery of the cross of Jesus is the need of today.

Jesus was constantly looking forward to his death as the crowning incident of his mission. We all die, but Jesus is the only person who ever came into the world expressly to die (John xii:37). That death constituted not the whole of his mission, but the central fact in the teaching of the apostles (1 Cor. i:17, 18).

The Lesson.

Verses 18, 19. Crucifixion was the most cruel form of death devised by men. It was reserved for malefactors whose alleged crimes were particularly obnoxious to the state, especially for those who had struck at the authority of the government or incited others to acts of rebellion. The particular charge which our Lord's enemies laid against him was setting up a claim to kingship, rendered it certain that if entertained and followed by a verdict of guilty, no other death could await him. The Jews had under one excuse or another mitigated much of the severity of the ancient code (John viii:5); but in the case of our Lord, inflamed by the bitterest of passions, they turned him over to a court whose findings must result in torture expressly forbidden by his law. Not seldom do we find men willing to slay who are unwilling to look upon the cross. While they were of Saviors two others were condemned to death at the same time, probably to lend weight to the charge that he had been a leader of an unsuccessful rebellion.

Verses 20, 21. The crucifixion, as commonly known, was a wooden cross, written in the three languages commonly then spoken in the east. It is incidentally mentioned that the place of execution, while "without the city," as the law required (Lev. xxiv:14; Num. xv:35, 36), was close to it. It accounts for the rapidity with which the sentence could be carried into effect. Probably the place of execution was near to one of the gates.

Verses 22, 23. The Jews, exceedingly sensitive and proud, were stung by the inscription, as Pilate intended they should be. It called them to have this deed browned over their heads. They wanted it understood that he was a king; to death after all for a mere verbal claim; in other words, they pressed now what they would not admit before—that Jesus was not a peril to the state.

Verses 24, 25. The Jews were drinking men quarrel over their potatoes, and paramours shoot each other after sharing gull, so Pilate and the Jews hated each other for their mutual sin; and they were never afterward reconciled. Pilate adds contempt to insult in his reply.

Verses 26, 27. The common dress of a Jew consisted of headdress, shoes, girdle, outer garment and inner tunic, here called "coat." Soldiers carrying out a sentence of capital punishment were permitted to divide among themselves the clothing, stripped from the body. But the fifth piece, the tunic, was the most valuable and could not be assigned by division. They therefore resorted to the gambler's usual method of deciding all debated questions. The cast die for it. Thus, unwittingly, says the evangelist, they fulfilled a prophecy of old (Ps. xxii:18).

Verses 28, 29. Standing by the cross, although perhaps at some distance from it, were three women—Mary, the mother of Jesus, the sister of our Lord's mother and mother of John (Mark xv:40), while Matthew says "many women" who had followed Jesus from Galilee with the view of serving him (Matt. xxvii:55). We have no reason to doubt that among the spectators were some of our Lord's disciples; but the women were not exposed to the same risks which would accompany male followers who might indeed in some moment of impulse be called upon to assist their master. It had been one of our Lord's last acts to send these imperiled friends away (John xviii:2).

Verses 30, 31. How tender the relation between the Saviour and his mother is indicated in his dying charge. This loving message, spoken amid indescribable sufferings, was a gleam of sunshine through the darkness of the hour. If Jesus in such a moment could remember his mother, what earthly requirement, entanglement or pleasure can justify parental neglect?

Verses 32, 33. "From that hour" John was loyal to his trust. Not only had John shown his courage during the Saviour's arraignment and trial (Ch. xviii:15), but from that hour he was a constant witness to the place of the crucifixion. Doubtless, taking the mother of Christ away from a scene which was fulfilling the prophecy of Simeon that a sword should pierce through her own soul (Luke ii:35). Our Lord's mother is mentioned but once more in holy Scripture, and that is when in company with the 120 (Acts i:14-15) the bereaved church sought guidance from on high as to their future.

Verses 34, 35. One of the earliest heresies among Christians was that which found it impossible to admit that the son of God could endure pain for us. It was therefore held and taught by those who met this difficulty that at the moment of the elevation of the cross the divine nature of Jesus separated from his human spirit and that only "the man Christ Jesus" died upon Calvary. We would not so vituperate the record. It was the son of God who endured such contradiction of sinners against himself (Heb. xii:3). It was the son of God who refused the stupefying draught offered him by the daughters of Jerusalem (Mark xv:32). The thirst of Jesus makes

him very real to us, as one like unto his brethren.

Verses 36, 37. The first draught offered to Jesus was that composed of drugs with which in a measure suffering from the torture of the cross might be deadened. This Jesus refused, as noted above. But the common drink of Palestine was a sour wine which might justly be called vinegar in our language. It might allay thirst better than water, which could not easily be kept cool. This drink was offered to our Lord upon a stick of the hyacinth which with his disciples grew two or three feet high.

Verses 38, 39. Yes, the redemption of man by the sacrifice of love was "finished." But ever since that closing scene upon the cross men have been trying to reconstruct what Jesus has done; they have been trying to close the door that he opened to win by their own works what he forever won by his vicarious death. If we seek penances and masses and indulgences, we are building up a wall and consecrated graves still to insure our entrance upon eternal life, then it was not true that Jesus completed the work. But if indeed he "paid it all," then it is true, as the apostle said, that there "remaineth no more sacrifice for sin" (Heb. x:26). Every "altar," every act of penance, every appeal to the angels for aid in securing salvation, is a direct insult to him who did not leave this world until he had finished the work given him to do.

John omits those events directly following the crucifixion which are recorded by the other evangelists:—The rending of the veil of the temple, the earthquake and other portents which forced the centurion in charge of the execution to dread some impending disaster. "No sooner was Jesus relieved of the restrictions which pertained to his earthly life than he entered upon his reign. Dear as the old relation was when Jesus was a social intercourse, it was replaced by a better one when he became the object of their religious faculty, defining and satisfying their yearning after intercourse with a supernatural world. When Jesus was apprehended as a spirit he was not simply 'with' them but 'in' them. When thou enterest upon thy kingdom," said the penitent thief, "Today," said Jesus in reply. "Thy mission was finished; the reign begun."

LEWIS AND CLARK

En route up the Missouri river. The party is now in the foothills of the Rocky mountains.

May 27.—The wind was so high that we did not start till 10 o'clock, and even then were obliged to use the line during the greater part of the day. The river has become very rapid, with a very perceptible current. In general the banks are 200 yards or the shoals, too, are more frequent and the rocks point at the mouth of the gullies more troublesome to pass; great quantities of this stone lie in the river and on its banks, and seem to have been blown down from the mountains. The water is bordered by high rugged bluffs, composed of irregular but horizontal strata of yellow and brown sandstone, and yellowish white sandstone, hard dark brown freestone and also large round kidney-shaped irregular masses of a hard black ironstone, imbedded in the clay and sand, some coal or carbon in the cliffs, as do also its attendants the pumicestone and burnt earth. The salts and quarts are less abundant, and generally speaking the country is more fertile. The rocks suggest that when we passed yesterday, the only growth of the hills being a few pine, spruce and dwarf cedar, interspersed with an occasional contrast, once in the course of some miles, of several acres of level ground which supply a scanty subsistence for a few little cottonwood trees. Soon after setting out we passed a small un timbered island on the south; at about seven miles we reached a considerable bend which the river makes toward the southeast, and in the evening, after making 12 1/2 miles, encamped on the south near two dead cottonwood trees, the only timber for fuel which we could discover in the neighborhood.

VITAL STATISTICS OF GERMANY.

United States Consul-General Mason of Berlin sends us the vital statistics of Germany for 1903, as ascertained by the imperial bureau of German statistics.

The census of Germany is taken every fifth year. The last, December 1, 1900, showed a population of 56,377,178, an increase of 4,837,217, or 8.5 per cent, over the census of 1895. On this basis the population of the empire in 1903 was about 59,000,000.

During 1903 there were 453,190 marriages. Of the men 44 per cent were over 20 years of age, and 55 per cent of the women were over 25 years. In 95,577 cases, or 20.6 per cent, the bride was older than the bridegroom. Ninety per cent of the marriages were legal marriages, on both sides. Catholic marriages numbered 274,468, Catholic 140,946 and Jewish 3,831 of the marriages.

Births during the year numbered 2,046,706, of which 833 per cent were twins. Twins were numerous—26,265 pairs, or 13 of each 1,000 births; of triplets there were 270 cases; of quadruplets, 2 cases. Evidently "race suicide" is not troubling Germany.

Against this startling birth record there were only 1,234,033 deaths, leaving a gain by natural causes of nearly 800,000. Of the deaths, 454,529, or 34.5 per cent, were of children under 1 year of age. "That is a pathetic and lamentable fact," says Consul-General Mason, "in view of all the progress of German medicine and surgery, improved midwifery and more skillful nutrition. The last fatal decade of Germany's life is between the 10th and 20th years.

In self-murder, Germany's record is still bad. There were 11,393 suicides in 1900, 10,388 in 1901 and an increase to 12,325 in 1903. This was 21 suicides for every 100,000 of Germany's population. Fear or remorse because of failure to pass difficult examinations in school, poverty and resentment of military discipline account for the majority of the suicides.

Germany suffers a loss of from 35 to 37 out of each 100,000 of the people by reason of accidents and murder. Loss of life by railroad accidents is not nearly so great in Germany as in the United States. During five years 4,450 lives have been so lost, while the United States in only three months—July to September, 1904—had 411 killed and 3,747 injured.

Why Father Is Striking.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"What is father striking for, mother? Higher wages?"

"No, dear. The wages are satisfactory."

"Is he striking for shorter hours?"

"No, dear. The hours are satisfactory."

"It's a sympathetic strike."

"Sympathy for us, mother?"

"No, dear."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Mayor and the Preachers.

Portland, Or., May 26.—To the Editor of The Journal.—To the layman who is not familiar with the tortuous road the Methodist Episcopal church has traveled, the statements of Mayor Williams are peculiar, to say the least of them.

It would seem to the lay mind that a man of the mayor's well-known political and social position, before stigmatizing the whole clerical body in Portland as liars and scoundrels, this is not good politics, to say the least of it, and of this fact our worthy mayor will be more fully aware as the days go by.

When his honor made the statement that the ministers took advantage of his being at church on Sunday afternoon that particular fact was not mentioned. It is not his honor's business to suggest some pertinent question which only Mayor Williams himself can answer. What church did the mayor attend that particular Sunday afternoon? Not the church of whose roll of membership his name may be found, surely; for the rector of his church was present at the Marquam and did not raise his voice in protest when the mayor was denounced. Does he include the rector of his church in the category of liars and scoundrels?

Again, did not Mayor Williams know the meeting was to be held at the Marquam on that Sunday afternoon? If he knew of the fact, why did he not say anything of the trend of its discussions. Then why, instead of slipping away to church, did he not avail himself of the opportunity of being present to defend himself and his administration?

From the mayor's statement one might infer that the ministers in a body kept tab on him and the instant they found him at church worshipping at the shrine of the lowly Nazarene, they secretly, feloniously and maliciously rushed up to the Marquam, in a body, and being liars and scoundrels, denounced him.

The mayor has a perfect right to abuse these ministers for the course they pursued. No body of men has a right to watch the mayor until he attends a house of worship and then hurriedly meet to denounce him. It was taking an unfair advantage of the mayor's spirit of devotion, hence should be condemned.

Another thing which annoys the mayor, is the course a few bonny Scots take in their private lives. They are administration. Feeling very sore over this the mayor has made many votes by abusing all the Scotchmen in the city.

During the last campaign for mayor the mayor's friends were unwisely enough to place his photograph in the saloons. This was used by the mayor now serving as a strong argument against the election of Mr. Inman.

Clarence Williams and his supporters, "at the men who are supporting Mr. Inman. Saloon men and gamblers are his adherents and the north end is going solidly for him."

Today Mayor Williams is in every saloon in the city and all the inebriated saloon bums and saloon men are boosting Williams for reelection. Mr. Williams has antagonized the best element in his own party, has driven from his support the ministers and their congregations and also the Scotchmen, and now is making a grandstand play to the riffraff, the flotsam and jetsam of humanity as found in the bad lands of the north end and the city of Portland.

TOM CRAWFORD.

Kelly Comes Back.

Sylvan, Or., May 24.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Permit me space in your valuable paper to state my sincere and honest statement, published the 23rd inst., that is credited to me, by a man who signs himself "F. L. Pierce."

To begin with, I would like to know who this man is, and what authority he has to make such a statement. He is total stranger to the vast majority of the citizens of Sylvan. Mr. Pierce says I have publicly stated I will apply for a saloon license after the election in June.

For this statement I call him an ignominious projector and defy him to prove it. As Mr. Pierce appears so ignorant of the laws governing the granting of saloon licenses, I would like to know his benefit that the June election has nothing whatsoever to do with the granting of a license in this district, the authority for such license being practically in the hands of the residents of the district.

He accuses thimathes of the Multnomah county poor farm of creating disturbances and otherwise conducting themselves improperly. I can prove by receipts of the Multnomah county poor farm have never caused the least trouble in the community, as the farm is situated fully one mile from here, and is under the management of a careful and capable manager.

I understand Mr. Pierce has been conducting open-air meetings on the public streets here lately, and as they did not approve of his "hot-rodding" style of teaching, he now takes it upon himself to condemn the citizens and youths of the neighborhood. This he has no right to do, as the citizens of this neighborhood are not in the least interested in abiding and industrious class of people.

To sum up matters, it is strange if a man, as long as he complies with the law, cannot use his own property and invest his money as he sees fit, without being criticised by some forlorn outsider who has or bears no interest whatever in the community. J. D. KELLY.</