

FURSEES SUCCESS OF BENSON FIGHT ON WHISKEY EVIL

Benefits of Amendment Now Before Congress Pointed Out by Attorney Coovert, on Return From Washington.

Cofident that the amendment to the federal constitution which would prohibit the manufacture, importation or sale of distilled liquors except for manufacturing and medicinal purposes, will eventually pass congress and be referred to the states for approval, Attorney E. E. Coovert, representing S. Benson, father of the measure, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he has been for several weeks, in the interests of the amendment.

The amendment was presented to the senate by Senator Works June 21, a statement of the capital invested, amount of consumption, number of men employed and quantity of cereals used in the manufacture of all kinds of liquors prepared by Mr. Coovert, accompanying the senator's introductory remarks.

This statement shows that abolition of the manufacture of spirituous liquors would affect the farmer beneficially and that the number of laborers employed by the distiller is almost infinitesimal—hardly more than the payroll of the Portland Railway Light & Power company in this city.

Economic Side Shown.
From the economic side, loss of revenue to the government of \$146,000,000 per year, the statement indicates, would be equalized by the doubling of the tax on malt liquors, which the brewers could stand without increasing the cost of the beverage to the consumer. The waste to the consumer who absorbs whiskey and other liquors of high alcoholic percentage, the statement shows to be over \$4,000,000,000, which Mr. Coovert asserts is a conservative estimate.

The statement also presented interesting figures showing the relative amount of capital and labor employed. The figures submitted were all official. These figures show that the amount of capital invested in distilleries is only \$72,450,000, against \$671,000,000 invested in manufacture of malt liquors. The number of men employed by distilleries is 4457 and by brewers 64,579. As regards grain used, the figures show that only 1/4 of 1 per cent of the total production of cereals of the country in 1910 (latest official figures available) entered into the manufacture of whiskey.

Senator Works in introducing the amendment said that Mr. Benson's plan is a practical way of ridding the country of an industry that merely exacts blood money and which leaves in its wake shattered homes, wrecked lives and fills the prisons and asylums," said Mr. Coovert.

Would Compensate Loss.

"The loss to the government in revenue which for years has stood in the way of any legislation looking to the curtailment of the production of spirituous liquors, would under Mr. Benson's plan be more than compensated by doubling the tax on fermented liquors which could easily be borne and, the senator went on, I believe willingly, by the manufacturers of malt liquors."

Mr. Coovert said that the amendment on Senator Works' motion was referred to the judiciary committee, and will probably be reported out some time next winter.

"There is no certainty," said he continuing, "that the measure will be passed here. I might be nearer correct if I said there is a possibility that it may be passed at that time. I am firmly of the belief, however, that despite the powerful opposition the bill is bound to meet, congress will eventually pass the amendment and that it will be approved by the people. In this connection it is to be noted that there is an increasing feeling against the sale of liquor throughout the country, considerably over one-third the population of the United States at present living in dry territory.

May Settle Prohibition Issue.

"The suppression of high proof liquor, will undoubtedly settle the prohibition question far better than any means that has ever been suggested. In fact it is the only one that has ever been suggested that has the elements of practicality. Congress at its last session had a bill providing for national prohibition before it, and it never came

OFFICIALS OF U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Fourteen directors and officers of the United States Chamber of Commerce will arrive in Portland next Wednesday morning. They will remain until 11 o'clock Thursday evening. Their entertainment here will be in charge of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial club.

Two of the directors are Portland men, J. N. Teal, president of the state Conservation Commission, and A. H. Averill, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Averill left for Los Angeles last week where he expected to meet the other directors and accompany them to Portland. Mr. Teal left for San Francisco Friday evening and will return to Portland with the party.

The directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce are A. H. Averill and Joseph N. Teal of Portland, W. H. McCormick of Baltimore, T. L. L. Temple of Texarkana, Arkansas, Paul T. Carroll of San Francisco, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, Herbert E. Miles of Wisconsin, Arthur B. Farquhar of York, Pa., John H. Fahey of Boston, Robert G. Rhett of Charleston, S. C., John W. Philp of Dallas, Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, James G. Cutler of Rochester, N. Y.

A banquet in honor of the directors will be given Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock in the Commercial club. An automobile ride around the city will be the feature of entertainment for Thursday morning. At noon there will be a luncheon at the Commercial club followed by a conference at 2:30 p. m. At 6 o'clock Thursday evening another banquet in honor of the excursionists will be given probably at the Arlington club.

The itinerary of the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce includes visits in cities of Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota. The regular bi-monthly meeting of the board of directors of the National Chamber of Commerce will be held in San Francisco, July 14.

The purpose of the journey is to bring east and west into closer business contact that western problems may be better understood and acquaintance and friendliness promoted. An announcement concerning the purposes of the journey reads:

"The determination of the directors and officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to take this journey arises from a realization that the business forces of the Pacific coast must be brought into actual touch with all that has been accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States since its organization in April, 1912. The rapidity with which organ-

INMATE DECLARES PISGAH REFUGE WORKS MIRACLES

Moral Regeneration Begins When Man Enters Home, Says One Who Found Helping Hand in Hour of Need.

The following story of life in Pisgah Home, in Lenta, is contributed by a young man, who recently became an inmate of the home.

"This is the story of Pisgah Home as I know it. For the past 10 days I have tarried here; indeed, I am still here. Mine is the old, old story. Started well, know what follows. Obsessed by the habit I lost position after position, friends, credit, health, everything. No, not everything! My old companion, booze, stuck firmly by me, even in the days of my worst adversity.

"I was dead broke, hungry, sick and tired. I was not drunk, but worse, I was a convalescent jag. I stood before Pisgah Home a long time before I could swallow my pride sufficiently to enter. I asked for the last in charge. She had gone home for the night, so I was informed by a happy-go-lucky Irish chap, who afterwards turned out to be the cook (and, of course, an inmate like myself). But he took me right in hand, asked me whether I had had supper (it was after 8 o'clock) told me he would give me a shaving apparatus in the morning and a clean collar and saw that I got a bed. For that's the spirit of Pisgah Home.

Moral Regeneration Begins.
"I entered the home for purely selfish reasons—I needed a bed and something to eat. I am remaining in it to recover my moral self—for physically I never felt better.

"I want to tell a man enters the home his moral regeneration begins. Let me try to explain why Pisgah Home works more miracles in one year than all the gold cures and sanitariums in America. Absolute democracy prevails. No man is better for the last than the other, inmate, although in authority is an inmate like ourselves, and all work without remuneration. The doors of Pisgah are open to the whole wide world. No creed, no color, no race.

"The only passport into our home is misfortune—moral or physical or both. Your name is never asked, your past never inquired into. Are you miserable, are you in want? Then enter, son, the arms of mother are open to receive you.

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"Everybody eats together, the boys, the women and any guests, and all have the same food. It is impossible in our home to feel that you are a recipient of charity.

"The boy at home not supposed to eat at his mother's table? So our mother feels. She wants us to be good, just as any other mother does, and that is all. All work, who are physically able.

Work Is Right.
"The work is light but sufficient to drive away the professional hobo and confirmed parasite. Every morning certain duties are assigned to us. For instance, mother is building a home for aged women. All the work is being done by the boys at the home. Then there are the necessary duties in connection with the running of the establishment, and so on.

"The most frequent charge against an institution of this kind is that it has a tendency to pauperize people. I'll confess most of them do. With us it is quite different. As I said before, there is quite enough work to render the place objectionable to the professional hobo.

"To illustrate: There recently came to our home in a wretched condition a first class bricklayer. He was put to work on the chimney of the aged women's home and completed it. This work would have cost around \$5 a day. At present there is a first class carpenter who also came to the home in the first instance destitute. He is remaining on the job as his contribution to a cause he has learned to love and believe in. The hobo and parasite don't like Pisgah Home.

Close Meals With Kym.
"One great factor that makes Pisgah Home in real fact a home is the lack—or apparent lack—of galling surveillance. I think there are about 25 of us at present in the refectory. For some reason at the conclusion of one of our meals neither mother nor sister was there. We always conclude our meals

with a hymn. It was quite beautiful to see 25 full grown men rise to their feet and without direction voice in unison one of the stirring old hymns of our boyhood days. Why did they do it? For the reason that we no sooner enter Pisgah Home than we come under its soft, beneficent influence. Men who for years have never come closely in contact with refined, gentle women here meet them constantly. There is nothing formal or stereotyped about the prayers at Pisgah Home.

"Adversity, like politics, make strange bedfellows. We're a jumble of everything at our home.

Friendship for Mac's Other.
"But one characteristic we all possess, which is a deep friendship for one another. Joe ——— had worked a long time at the home. During the cruellest, coldest part of last winter when mother was feeding hundreds of the homeless and sick, it was Joe who went forth among the stores of Portland and solicited contributions for mother's boys. Joe's weakness was drink.

"Just a little over a month ago Joe was sent down town by mother. He had a little money with him. A street car ran over Joe, cutting off both his legs. He died shortly afterward at St. Vincent's hospital.

"Joe must have had a real mother somewhere, but nobody could find her. So the hearse that slowly wound its way to Multnomah cemetery was followed only by his adopted mother—a little, gray haired lady with tear stained face, and 25 big, rough, rugged boys, many of whom openly crying, made no pretense of hiding their emotions. Yes, Pisgah is in real fact our home.

Not Bad Yet.
"Now, we're not such a bad lot of boys at Pisgah Home. The neighbors don't seem to mind us, the dogs wag their tails at us, the little children play with us on the verandas and young lassies pass in and out and young ladies often dine with us.

"Indeed, I have sat in the windows of clubs in both Europe and America and heard remarks passed on young women going by that would be unthinkable on the part of one of our boys.

"You remember that the justification of the original murderer was that he was not his brother's keeper, which was speedily overruled by a higher tribunal. And ever since then, but to a greater extent today than at any other time, do we realize that we are indeed our brother's keeper.

"In England we have the old age pension law; in Germany a system of compulsory insurance, and in the United States a multitude of things, such as municipal playgrounds, better equipped and conducted than was the private nursery of the millionaire kid of 10 years ago. Another thing I wish to say to you:

"Aren't you yourselves just a little to blame? You people of the other half? For there is no more reason for Pisgah Home than there is for the saloon. Where disease exists it must be cured. But how much simpler to remove the disease—the cause."

After thorough investigation of Pisgah Home, The Journal is interesting itself in raising a fund of \$3000 for the maintenance of the home for this year. More complete information in this connection will be found elsewhere in the paper.

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out of committee. There has been an

one introduced at the present session. The economic side, alone, would at present absolutely prevent such a law being enacted. Why, with congress wrestling to find means to overcome a more \$25,000,000 deficit that the new tariff law will create, by what manner of means could this country find a revenue to equalize a loss of \$212,000,000 paid by the liquor interests?

No Brewers' Trust.
"Now, as for the labor required in the manufacture of distilled liquor, which would be thrown out of employment. There are something less than 7000 men employed by the distilleries, against nearly 55,000 employed by the breweries. Not much increase in the brewing industry would be necessary to offset the loss to labor.

"There is another point. The distilleries in the country are being centralized, practically you might say, into a trust. This trust is closing up the distilleries by the hundreds, while it is increasing the production of the more centralized plants. There is no brewers' trust. Most of the beer consumed all over the country is of local manufacture from plants locally owned.

"Now coming down to the moral side of the question, the number of men who go to the dogs yearly from the use of alcoholic beverages, is appalling, and nothing more than bare official figures show that it is distilled liquor which does the damage. But to look at it from another standpoint. Have you ever heard of a beer drinker going out and getting into a cutting scrape or shooting scrape? No, sir, it is whiskey that causes the wife to lose her part of the week's earnings. It is whiskey that makes a brute of a man and sends him home to beat his wife.

Makes Man Commit Crime.
"It is whiskey that makes a man turn against his best friend and wake up from his ory to find that he is a murderer.

"The beer drinker after consuming five or six glasses gets hilarious and let the worst come, if he persists in his drinking, he falls under the table in a harmless lethargy. He does not hurt anyone but himself. Economically,

from the family standpoint, it takes only a few drinks of whiskey to wipe out a week's wage. A man may get all he wants of beer and the amount he will have wasted will not be serious. By serious, I mean his family will not have to go entirely without money as the whiskey drinker's does.

"I cannot say that I found any sentiment one way or the other on the subject among the members of congress. The idea was too original and they have had no time to consider the matter. Those I talked to were interested and made numerous inquiries. This was highly encouraging. Any subject that affects the country's revenues cannot expect to secure immediate espousal. That has to come later, when the pros and cons have been deliberately considered. I have no doubt though that when congress makes up its mind, it will be in favor of the amendment.

Little Help From Prohibitionists.
"I did not get much encouragement from the prohibition interests. They declared that the Benson amendment would set back prohibition in this country for twenty years. They seem strangely unwilling to assist in passage of a measure which will materially advance their cause, blindly asserting that they are working for an ideal, and that allowing the manufacture of malt liquors is violation of that ideal. As for the distillery interests, it is a certainty where they will be found. I talked with none of them, but there is not a single doubt that they will fight the amendment tooth and nail. We expect them to.

"We are going to fight too, Mr. Benson intends to carry on this contest until he wins or his money runs out, and he has got a few dollars left. A publicity bureau, with the best writers that can be obtained, will be established in Washington next winter, and the counter will be covered with good, readable matter and figures on the subject that we believe cannot fail to convince any one except those who absolutely refuse to be convinced."

Life Term Slayer Recaptured.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Tecumseh, Mich., July 12.—Professor Joseph M. Miller, who escaped from a prison at Jackson, where he was serving a life sentence for hacking to death Carrie Jennett, his former pupil, in Detroit 11 years ago, was captured at a farm house near here late today. Officials from the prison are on their way here to return Miller.

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RULE OF REASON SAVES FISHERS IN THE ROGUE RIVER

Attorney General Construes Bill Which Named "3000 Feet" Between Nets, to Mean 300 Feet, as Intended

Invoking a "rule of reason," Attorney General Crawford has again saved the ill-fated Rogue river fish bill, which has had one of the stormiest careers in legislative, judicial, and administrative circles of any measure in the history of the state. It was passed and vetoed twice during the past four years, but nothing of weathering one stormy trip when the people of the state, through the initiative, placed it upon the statutes by an overwhelming majority.

This time the attorney general says the legislature meant "300 feet" when they wrote "3000 feet" and the "900 feet" interpretation will stand, declares R. E. Clanton, master fish warden.

This is the second time since the legislature passed the Rogue river fish bill over the governor's veto in February that Attorney General Crawford has been called upon for an opinion regarding the law. It was believed for a time that the fish bill was invalidated when amended, the solons at Salem not changing the title of the measure to meet its last amendment. The attorney general ruled, however, that this would not affect the validity of the measure, and a contemplated suit on the part of the Medford Rod and Gun club, bitterest enemies of the law, was dropped.

It was not until the law went into effect recently and fishing was resumed at the mouth of the Rogue river that the second error was discovered. It was then learned that the law read in regard to nets that "there shall be a distance of 3000 feet between all nets." If this had been literally enforced commercial fishing in the Rogue would be practically impossible.

fish warden, who referred it to the attorney general for an opinion. Attorney General Crawford invoked a "rule of reason" and interpreted it to mean "300 feet." Mr. Clanton then instructed his deputies to enforce the law with that understanding.

The Rogue river is a tide water stream and hardly a half mile in width at its widest space, and the tide ebbs and flows for only about eight miles of the river. Three thousand feet is about three fifths of a mile and if the nets had to be three fifths of a mile apart only 15 nets could be used in the river. That, it is held, would destroy the commercial fishing of the river, which the act intended to protect and perpetuate.

WOULD PROHIBIT USE OF AEROPLANES IN WAR

(United Press Leased Wire.)
London, July 12.—Entire prohibition of the use of aeroplanes and other aircraft as instruments of warfare, "thus excluding the possibility of a new horror to civilization, and added peril to life," is among the recommendations of the British Peace society for consideration at the next Hague conference.

The other suggestions of the society, to which Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey has promised to give careful consideration are: Provision for a general treaty of obligatory arbitration; establishment of an arbitral court of justice; declaration of immunity of private property at sea in time of war; abolition of purely commercial blockade, that is of places which are not fortified; prohibition of explosive mines, at least in waters lawfully used by neutral ships; an agreement to put a check on the growth of naval and military armaments.

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