

Intemperance Not The Cause of Poverty.

A table has been prepared by Prof. Warren, at Stanford University, based on fifteen separate investigations of actual cases of poverty, numbering in all over 100,000 cases in America, England and Germany. These investigations were conducted by the charity organization societies of Baltimore, Buffalo and New York City, the associated charities of Boston and Cincinnati, by Charles Booth in East London, and for Germany all the statements of Mr. Bohmert as to 77 German cities. They include virtually all the facts that have been collected by trained investigators, unbiased by any theory. From these figures it appears that about 20 per cent of the worst cases of poverty are due to misconduct, and about 75 per cent to misfortune. Drink causes only 11 per cent, while lack of work or poorly paid work causes nearly 30 per cent.

The reason why so many people who have only superficially investigated poverty consider intemperance and such weaknesses the main cause of poverty, is that often before poverty becomes extreme enough to drive men to such charitable relief the man has lost hope or self-respect or strength of will and has taken to drink, so that when the charitable find him, drink has affected the case. But the question is, what sent him to drink? It must be remembered too, that it is the weakest and worst poverty which solicits alms, so that charitable people see the worst and weakest side of poverty and hence are misled.

The best poor people can scarcely be driven to the charity society. Under the present system, too, poverty is often caused by people being unwilling to tell trade lies, or submit to wrong conditions, or to push some other work out of office, acts which are often necessary conditions to day to getting employment.

Says Ruskin:

"In a community, regulated by laws of demand and supply, and protected from open violence, the persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, proud, covetous, prompt, methodical, sensible, unimaginative, insensitive and ignorant. The persons who remain poor are the entirely wise, the reckless, the humble, the thoughtful, the sensitive, the well-informed, the improvident, the irregularly and impulsively wicked, the clumsy knave, open thief and the entirely merciful, just and godly persons."

Some people are therefore poor because they are good. Even when the poverty is caused by moral weakness and vice—what causes that? Science answers almost categorically: "Environment." Hence it may be said that poverty is the result of individual and social causes, and that the individual causes are mainly the result of social causes.

All evidence worth considering goes to prove that poverty and crime are both results of forced idleness or low-paid labor. As a rule men who are steadily employed at some productive work and who get in return for their labor what they consider to be a fair share of the product of their efforts are temperate and moral. If all men could feel sure of steady work at fair pay there would be practically no need for policemen or temperance societies.

Poverty and crime are results of laws which men have made, and we will have both so long as these laws are in operation. It is not the fault of God, or nature, or whatever you may term the creative cause, that many men are poor, shiftless and intemperate. The fault lies with the remedy and the responsibility. When the people are wise enough to remove the cause the evil will disappear. It is about time for men to stop repeating that antiquated lie that intemperance is the prime cause of poverty, and take up the study of how to remedy the real cause—enforced idleness.

In general, the claim is just that poverty is a cause rather than a result of intemperance. The most authoritative medical writers declare that where there is want

wholesome food, lack of pure air and water and absence of home comforts and pleasure, "and unyielding and inexorable law, or necessity, compels the person so situated to seek relief in alcoholic stimulant." A complete proof of this is cited by Dr. Southwood Smith, a leading physician and philanthropist of England. The Doctor says: "In Lambeth Square, near Waterloo Road, London, a population of 434 souls were huddled together. One person in five was diseased, and fifty and sixty per thousand annually died. The square was drained, water was made abundant, and used to carry away what formerly remained in cesspools. The changes soon appeared. The mortality declined to thirteen per thousand. The intemperate became sober, and the disorderly well conducted, after taking up their abode in these healthy dwellings.

In fact, pauperism has little or nothing to do, in the aggregate, with the question of license or prohibition, but is the result of social and economic conditions coupled with improvidence. That this view is correct is further shown by the fact that intemperance increases in all countries in times of commercial and industrial depression, and decreases when work and the means of support are abundant and easily obtained. Italy is the paradise of paupers, yet her population is one of the most temperate upon the globe. In Spain drunkenness is extremely rare, and yet the number of paupers is many times as great as in America or England, whether the quantity of spirits consumed is largely greater. In Mohammedan countries where wine is forbidden by the Koran, pauperism exists to an astonishing degree. It might be said in this connection, also, that the most ardent prohibitionist will hardly claim that the morals of Turkey with all its prohibition are superior to those of America under license. In Scotland in the ninth century the houses of sellers of drink were torn down, their goods confiscated, the men themselves banished, and the penalty of death imposed upon all who should violate the decree or law by selling drink. Scotland became within a very short time the home of intemperance, and the land was in a few years overrun by myriads of beggars who swarmed in every locality.

BOURNE'S RECORD.

Mr. Bourne was elected at the June election 1896, as a republican representative from Multnomah Co. He was chosen secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

During the presidential campaign in the fall 1896, he openly and ardently supported Mr. Bryan, the democratic nominee for president as against Mr. McKinley, the republican nominee.

When Mr. Bourne was nominated and elected for the legislature he was an avowed supporter of Senator Mitchell, and received the support of the friends of Senator Mitchell from all parties, and professed to favor the re-election of Mr. Mitchell.

When the legislature was about to convene Mr. Bourne was an open opponent of the re-election of Senator Mitchell. He established headquarters in what was known as the Eldridge Block in Salem where, were a number of furnished rooms and restaurant and a bar. All the members of the legislature who were disposed to stand by Mr. Bourne in his plans and to assist him in carrying into effect purposes were invited to occupy the rooms and to board at his restaurant, and a considerable number of the populist members accepted of his hospitality, and boarded with him during the session.

The legislature convened on Jan. 12th, 1897 and on the morning as Mr. Bourne was entering the State House he was asked what he was going to do, and he replied he was "going to take a trick," the temporary organization of the house fell into the hands of Mr. Simon's friends and a committee on credentials friendly to Mr. Simon was appointed by the temporary speaker. This committee declined to make any report and the session was adjourned. Mr. Bourne and Mr. Simon had an agree-

ment or understanding between them whereby, in consideration of Mr. Bourne lending his assistance to defeat Senator Mitchell, Mr. Simon was to lend his assistance to elect Mr. Bourne speaker of the House. The House was prevented from organizing and for forty days 29 republicans and one or two democrats tried to effect an organization and proceed to business. All the populists and the Simon republicans, including Mr. Bourne, refused to take the oath of office or to attend the sessions of the House.

The above facts, we understand, are not disputed by any one. Accusations have been made against Mr. Bourne to the effect that he maintained during the session of that legislature a disreputable house and debauched and corrupted the men who stood with him. Some of the persons, including one "Bishop" Barclay, who were recipients of Mr. Bourne's hospitality have come to his defense and state that they saw nothing out of the way at these headquarters; they do not deny that they were given their board and lodging by Bourne, and that they stood with him in endeavoring to hold up the legislature. Whether their statements are true or not with respect to the character of the house kept by Mr. Bourne, they nevertheless admit a state of facts which renders their word unworthy of credence as to that matter and place Mr. Bourne in the position of having bought them; the difference between receiving board and lodging and all of the luxuries of a free bar during forty days and being paid cash necessary to pay these expenses is a distinction without a difference; Mr. Bourne held his forces together and was able to hold up the legislature was undoubtedly due to the fact that these men were occupying rooms paid for by him, eating at his table and drinking and smoking at his bar. They were paid by the State their per diem and mileage, and practically all their expenses at the legislature were paid by Mr. Bourne.

As to the character of the house maintained by Mr. Bourne, the statement made by these men who thus were cared for by him is quite at variance with the reputation which the place had at the time; people in Salem who were familiar with the place and its surroundings did not hesitate at the time to pronounce the place a disgrace to the state, and some of the business men of Salem do not hesitate now to say that Mr. Bourne's conduct during that legislature started more young men on the downward path than any one thing that has happened in the history of the state. We do not undertake to say whether or not the house maintained by Mr. Bourne was of the character which its common repute indicated, but it is sufficient to condemn Mr. Bourne that he maintained a free boarding house and a free bar for the purpose of defeating the will of the people and obstructing the ordinary course of government. It was revolutionary and ought to be condemned and rebuked by all self-respecting citizens. Mr. Bourne has never done a single political act since he has been in the State that entitles him to the confidence of the people or to their support at this time. It is far better that an honest democrat should be sent to the senate than that a man who will use any means within his reach to accomplish his purpose, whether such means are the bribing of a legislator or the holding up of a legislature or misleading the voters by hypocritical processes. Should Mr. Bourne be elected senator we predict that he will become the most corrupt and adroit politician in any state on the Pacific coast. He has since their admission to the union. If we are opposed to men like the Quay stamp, the Addick stamp or the Platt stamp, we do not want Jonathan Bourne elected United States Senator. The Oregonian says he is a man that will do things; and he is correct; he will do things whether they are right or wrong and whether corrupt methods or honest methods are necessary to the desired result. He is the kind of man that will use any means to accomplish any purpose suitable to his ambition.

Following The Flag.

When our soldiers went to Cuba and the Philippines, health was the most important consideration. Willis T. Morgan, retired Commissary Sergeant U. S. A. of Rural Route 1, Concord, N. H. says: "I was two years in Cuba and two years in the Philippines, and being subject to colds, I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which kept me in perfect health, and now, in New Hampshire, we find it the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, bronchial troubles and lung diseases. Guaranteed at Marsh & Medlers. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

RUFUS LOCAL ITEMS

Dave Reed is building a new straw shed.

Mrs. Crossfield and Mrs. Amos were here on Decoration Day.

J. P. Loderman has been building a new fence.

Some of the people in Rufus and vicinity have gone on fishing tours, pretty cold for sport of this kind.

Mrs. Hugh Herin has company this week.

Mr. Fowler has found the horses advertised in the News.

Jim Brady of Gilliam county was at Rufus on business this week.

Shelby Fowler is visiting friends in the East.

Shorty while breaking a horse the other day broke the tongue out of his buggy.

C. C. Deyo has built a new flume to convey water from the creek to his house for domestic use.

John Mathias lost a fine milch cow last week.

Worth Tate had a party at his house Saturday and all highly enjoyed themselves. A large crowd attending.

John Bracket and Marshal had the top of their buggy smashed the other night while on the way to lodge.

Herman Bracket was in Gilliam Co. looking after his place.

Mrs. Reed's well caved in last week and Mr. Bracket is hauling lumber to repair it.

Deadly Serpent Bites.

are common in India as are stomach and liver disorders with us. For the latter however there is a sure remedy: Electric Bitters; the great restorative medicine of which S. A. Brown of Bennettville, S. C., says: "They restored my wife to perfect health, after years of suffering with dyspepsia and a chronically torpid liver." Electric Bitters cures chills and fever, malaria, biliousness, lame back and kidney trouble and bladder disorders. Sold on guarantee by Marsh & Medler, druggists. Price 50c.

This paper is Republican in politics, and while it believes that an honest patriotic democrat is a better republican than a dishonest political "soldier of fortune" of the Bourne stamp and for Senator gives its support to Mr. Gearin, to the balance of the republican ticket we believe no legitimate exception can be taken. It is good from top to bottom and no republican can consistently vote against it. We grant that there are good men on the democratic ticket but the men on the republican ticket are just as good, just as capable and should each receive the undivided support of all republicans. Go to the polls and send President Roosevelt a message of ballots that reads like this:

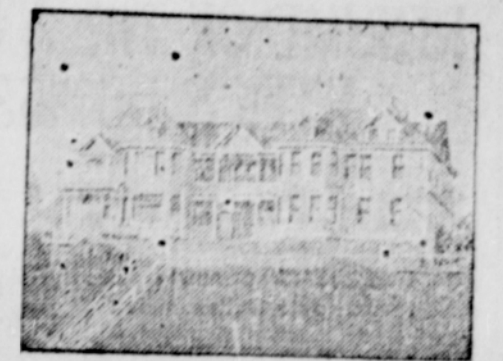
"We are men of honor and patriots first of all, but as to political principal we are republicans. As between an HONEST DEMOCRAT and a DISHONEST REPUBLICAN we have sent you the DEMOCRAT. Fear not, President Roosevelt can read the message and will understand, and we guarantee he will in his heart bless Oregon."

The Need For Clean Men.

If one were to go to the President of the United States and ask him to name the countries greatest need he would reply in his quick conclusive way: "Clean men." He knows. Smart men there are by the thousands; rich men abound more than in any other age of the world; able men are found in every state and township, but even from a population of eighty millions the chief executive has difficulty in finding a man of exceptional character for a post that requires a square and flawless morality. It is to his credit that he misses no opportunity to preach clean manhood.

He has even appointed democrats in order to carry out this policy. Will he supporting the President to elect Bourne, a man who the President would ever appoint to a position of trust? Oregon has seen her place among the sisterhood of states cast over with the doom and disappointment of disgrace at the hands of dishonest men forced to retreat by the old time partizan argument of "Stand by the party. Are you going back to the old reign or are you going to the new?" Oregonian as well as the people of Oregon in

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Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines Spraying, pumping, sawing, grinding. Belted or direct connected to any type of pump. Economical—one drop of gasoline, with nine times more air makes the power. 2-horse-power up. Write for price and catalogue. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Portland, Oregon.

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Over Ellis' Restaurant.

Wasco, - - Oregon

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

AURORA LODGE NO. 54 K. of P. Meets every Friday night

Trancient brothers cordially welcome.

E. S. Catron, C. C.,

D. S. Young, K. of R. & S

Notice

Strayed or stolen from my ranch near the free bridge, one brown horse weighing 1250 lbs. branded with gable end of house on left shoulder.

One black mare weighing 1150 lbs. no brand.

One black horse weighing 950 lbs. no brand.

The above horses have had their fore top roached about 3 months ago.

Twenty dollars reward for information or return of said stock.

D. W. Morehouse.

Estray Notice

Notice is hereby given that we have taken up at our place ten miles east of Wasco one bay mare right hind foot white, white stripe in forehead, branded M on left shoulder, age three or four years, weight about 1000 pounds. Unless redeemed as by statute required I will sell the same at above mentioned place on the 11 day of June 1906, as required by law.

J. S. Smith & Son.

REWARD

Lost one black two-year old filly with star in forehead; One sorrel two year old gelding with bald face; One yearling filly; One chunky bay yearling with stripe in face, shows elyde; One bay mare branded either C 5 or G 5 on stifle. One black mare branded A D also a heavy brand on shoulder; One bay gelding with a light brand on shoulder.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return or information leading to their recovery.

H. D. Stone,

Wasco, Oregon.

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