

Silverton Journal

Published every Friday morning at
Silverton, Oregon, by

J. E. HOSMER, Editor.

Entered at Silverton, Oregon, postoffice
at second-class rates.

Subscription \$1.00 a year in advance.
Single copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known upon application

When you see a red pencil mark around this
space you may know that your time has expired
and that we are asking you to send or hand us a
dollar.

"Full of Prunes."

There are thousands of folks, in the
great Eastern towns,
Who ne'er saw an Oregon prune;
And the pears and the apples that rot
on the ground,
To millions would be a great boon.
Massachusetts makes shoes, and then
ships them out West;
The money we send don't come back,
For our fruit goes to waste and we dig
like "Old Nick,"
While they, can't you see, hold the
sack.

Now, the workers back there want our
prunes and our pears,
And we want their shoes or "the tin,"
But the plutes own the roads, and the
peaky old things
Take all just for hauling it in.

Let us build a straight track from the
coast to the coast,
At first they'll be "crazy as loons,"
But "you bet" we can do it, and say,
'twill be fun
To stuff those poor "kidda" "full of
prunes."

Are You an Anarchist?

Thomas Huxley said, "Anarchy
or the rule of one's self is the
logical outcome of that form of
political theory which, for the
last half century or more, has
been known under the name of
INDIVIDUALISM." Webster
defines individualism as "an ex-
cessive or exclusive regard for
one's personal interest; self-
interest; selfishness."

It follows that you are an
anarchist if you work for your
own personal interests, exclusive
of the public good. If you be-
lieve that "every man should be
a law unto himself" you are an
anarchist. The miser is an
anarchist. The professional thief
is an anarchist. The trusts and
monopolies are anarchists. Our
system is a system of individual-
ism. We are all anarchists in
practice.

But there is a division in our
ranks. One division wishes to
remain anarchists, and the other
division wishes to change the
rule of the game from selfish in-
dividualism to one of united
effort. On which side do you
stand? Are you an anarchist?

The Class Struggle.

The history of all hitherto ex-
isting society is the history of
class struggles. Freeman and
slaves, patrician and plebeian,
lord and serf, guild-master and
journeyman,—in a word, oppres-
sor and oppressed—stood in con-
stant opposition to one another,
carried on an uninterrupted, now
hidden, now open fight—a fight
that each time ended either in a
revolutionary reconstruction of
society at large or in the com-
mon ruin of the contending
classes. In the earlier epochs of
history we find almost every-
where a complicated arrange-
ment of society in various orders,
a manifold gradation of social
rank. In ancient Rome we have
patricians, knights, plebeians,
slaves; in the middle ages feudal
lords, vassals, guild-masters,
journeymen, apprentices, serfs;
in almost all of these classes
again, subordinate gradations.
The modern bourgeois society
that has sprouted from the ruins
of feudal society has not done
away with class antagonisms.
It has but established new
classes, new conditions of op-
pression, new forms of struggle
in place of the old ones.—Karl
Marx and Frederick Engels.

Parties, Prejudice and Principles.

When about ten years old the
writer lived in a red hot repub-
lican town. His father was a
republican and so was he. One
poor little cuss wasn't so fortu-
nate. His father was a demo-
crat and poor "Greely," as we
called him, had his memory re-
freshed very often as to his hor-
rible position among his super-
iors.

None of us young republicans
could have been made to im-
agine such a thing as this great
country being in the hands of
the democrats in 1913, and when
Cleveland was elected the demo-
crats could scarcely have believed
that these great United States
could survive what then ap-
peared such a disgraceful repub-
lican rule as followed.

But we are learning that party
campaign talk is one thing, that
political prejudices are false
guides, and that the only stable
material out of which we can
build a permanent, progressive
government is right principles
wherever found.

The primary republican idea of
representative government, the
democratic idea of government
by the people are both good and
when they take their place in a
government purified and cleansed
of its political corruption things
will go right on whether the
party in power is called by one
name or by the other or by
neither or if national political
parties are entirely eliminated.
The epoch of history ahead of us
will be made as all others have
been made by the "prevailing
mode of economic production and
exchange and the social organi-
zation necessarily following from
it." The political and intellec-
tual history of every epoch has
always been and always will be
governed by the economic system
in vogue. Therefore our econo-
mic foundation principles are
what we want to look into—the
general way in which we earn
our daily bread and clothing and
shelter.

We may come to the point,
and some people think we have
about reached it, when society
will have to be reconstructed so
as to not only increase the wealth
production, but bring about a
more equal distribution of the
products of labor, through the
collective ownership and manage-
ment of the means of production
and of all industries. They say
that every worker should get
what he socially produces, that
all should have the same oppor-
tunity under the same condition,
and that no man or collection of
men should be allowed to profit
through the loss of others. It is
certain that party and boss rule
are giving way to the rule of
the people themselves who are
waking up as they never have
before to the great necessity of
building on the solid rock of
principle rather than on policy
or aristocratic control.

Lincoln said in a speech to an
Indiana regiment:

"I have always thought that
all men should be free; but if
any should be slaves it should be
first those who desire it for
themselves, and secondly, those
who desire it for others. When-
ever I hear anyone arguing for
slavery I feel a strong impulse to
see it tried on him personally."

To Change Human Nature.

When our money crazed system
gives way to a sane one of equal
opportunities, in which the wel-
fare of every member of society
will be guarded and none ex-
ploited, then there will be many
changes which our money
cramped minds can't even con-
ceive of at present. The good
Christian people have for years
been wishing, working and pray-
ing for the union of their forces
into one grand army of right-
eousness, and this will probably
be one result of the great change.
But the many progressive evil
acts of commission will probably
not exceed the bad things that
will be omitted. Human nature
will rapidly change to the better

under right conditions and the
taste for low things will cease,
and, there being no demand,
things bad will die a natural
death. This will be the case in
literature. Today there is a de-
mand for fiction bordering on
the immoral, and this demand
brings forth otherwise good
stories poisoned with ideas that
make for sorrow and crime.
Even Jack London, Gouverneur
Morris and Robert Chambers are
obliged to write much to make
money and little for the good
there is in it. We believe in
stories, but like most newspapers,
our very best story tellers are
bought and sold in the market
like so many chickens.

Nor do we have to wait to un-
derstand "the penalty" till we
reach "The Valley of the Moon."
"The Business of Life" of every
thinking man and woman should
be to do all in his or her power,
while it is yet day, to bring about
the great and glorious change
in our economic system from one
of exploitation to "a more perfect
union," for, when once the
foundation on which we are try-
ing to build is changed to one
which Frances Willard called
God's way out of the wilderness
and into the promised land, the
meat and marrow of Christ's
gospel, Christianity applied, then
human nature will begin to
change, the demand for evil
things will run low, every thing
for our good will multiply, we
will learn to know a good thing
when we see it and the old
winged reptile of poverty, and
its accompanying crimes, will
take its flight with the bats and
vampires of a superstitious and
exploiting age.

A Frank Letter From a "Wet."

Silverton, Ore., June 3, 1913.
To the Editor of The Journal:

There has been considerable
discussion in this city in regard
to a licensed saloon. I believe a
licensed saloon would be the best
for everybody concerned. It is a
proven fact that prohibition is a
failure. I was born and raised
in the state of Maine, a probi-
hibition state, and I saw more
money spent for liquor, and more
drunkenness, than I have
seen in Oregon.

The church people, generally,
are for prohibition. There is
not a man in this city that has
more respect for Christ's teach-
ings than the writer of this
article. I believe if we would
follow His teachings we would be
better off. We would show more
brotherly love, and stop stirring
up strife and class hatred. Wine
was here when Christ was on
earth, and it will be here when He
returns. There is not a preacher
who stands in the pulpit in this
city today who does not know
that you cannot force temperance
and righteousness on mankind by
prohibitory laws. He also knows
the more you try to keep an evil
from mankind the harder they
strive for it. We have often
heard it said that we want to
keep the evil from the younger
generation, but the rule does not
work out. We have seen preach-
ers' sons drunkards, and drunk-
ards' sons preachers. The only
genuine cure is to let a man see
his own folly.

I believe when I vote for probi-
hibition I am voting for class
legislation. I believe I am voting
against the constitution of this
great republic, which affords
every person freedom and liberty.
There are thousands of dollars
spent annually in this city for
liquor, and other cities get the
benefit of our commercial base-
ness. The traveling public al-
ways leaves this city with a
murmur of disgust. Let us cast
off the hay seed coat and get in
the progressive path, and have
everything in our beautiful little
city that our heart desires.

E. A. LINSOTT.

The Editor's Reply.

We have worked very hard to
help Silverton become dry,
and while we disagree with the
above letter, we also believe that

everybody should have a fair
chance to be heard on all public
questions. We therefore publish
the letter, reserving the right to
express our opinion.

We first notice that Mr. Lin-
sott is very poorly versed in the
use of the English language.
This is nothing against Mr. Lin-
sott, but it points to the fact
that he has not been a careful
observer, along the literary line
at least, and argues that he may
also be very deficient in his con-
ceptions of social problems. In
fact it took much time and hard
work to get the letter into a
reasonably good condition for
publication.

The use of capitals and periods,
the apostrophe, even the written
alphabet and the spelling and
use of very common words are
not understood by this champion
of "personal liberty (?)". Mr.
Linscott is not only ignorant of
the use of language, he is care-
less, and his carelessness extends
to his statements and to his con-
clusions.

Can it be possible that he be-
lieves what he says, "that a li-
censed saloon would be best for
everybody concerned"? Can it
be possible that any one can
really believe that prohibition of
any evil, and especially the
schools of evil called saloons, is a
failure? If the evil does in
Maine made our poor friend think
that more money was spent for
liquor under prohibition and that
it produced more drunkenness,
that proves nothing. He is just
mistaken, that's all, and if he
will take pains to get the
authoritative reports on the subject
he will never again make such
a mistake. Of course we under-
stand that in some localities
during a strife of this kind,
men will even become criminal
and do almost anything to
make more drunkenness, and
sometimes succeed for a short
time, but this is no reason we
should yield, any more than li-
censing stealing would be best
because thieves will at times
defy the law.

Mr. Linscott says that he has
great respect for Christ's teach-
ings and speaks of brotherly love
and of stirring up strife, and class
hatred. But can Mr. Linscott
conceive of Christ running a sa-
loon or of upholding the license
system?

Our town is dry, why stir up
strife and class hatred brother
Linscott, by advocating your ab-
surd, impractical doctrines of
having no prohibitory laws? And
then what foolishness to advo-
cate the return of saloons on the
grounds that there are drunken
sons of preachers and sons of
drunkards that are preachers.
Why this fact alone is enough to
prove your argument false.

You say "let a man see his
own folly," but you write your
letter because you wished to help
prohibitionists see their folly,
and we are writing this to show
you that your idea is folly.

We cannot let the young be
brought up in a cess pool and
then say let each one learn to be
clean. Prohibitionists believe in
cleaning out the cess pool, and
then the young will grow up
clean and pure and good.

When you vote for saloons,
what about class legislation? It
works both ways, doesn't it?
Personal liberty is not license,
and if the majority wishes to
change, even the constitution,
they have a right to do so.

We do not manufacture liquors
in Silverton, and, if we have
license, other cities that do would
get the money just as they do
now, and in view of this fact what
becomes of your argument of
"other cities getting the benefit
of our commercial baseness"?
The license paid is only a little
shaving of what is taken away
from the people and given back
to them so as to keep and send
off most of it. We feel sorry for
the poor, wet travelers and their
"murmurs of disgust," but, dear
brother, perhaps we can help
them best by getting the old rye
hay seed coat off their poor be-
fogged brains, and help them
enter the progressive path, so
that they and their children can
have, and learn to enjoy, that
which is for their real, permanent
benefit and happiness.

Farmers Attention.

All parties holding ware-
house receipts or other claims
against the undersigned will
please write at once to the
home office at Portland.

Notice is also herein given
that Mr. L. J. Simeral is no
longer in our employ and is
not authorized to do any busi-
ness for us.

ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO.,
Portland, Ore.

The Abiqua.

(Lesnik Drawde.)

Guarded by giant firs that towering
rise
Till their peak'd tops, to my astonished
eyes,
Seem to support the vaulted azure
skies,
Such skies as Sinbad saw.
'Tween shadowy walls of mossy, fern-
draped rock
That echo to the leaping waters' shock,
Where drooping, odorous yew bows
interlock
To form the true green shaw.
Repeating loud the wild's insistent
call
From many a flashing, shimmering
waterfall,
The fairest, grandest mountain stream
of all,
The rushing Abiqua.
The Journal for job printing.

Second Hand Store

We have just what
you are looking for

BIG SAVING ON FIRST COST

There are so many things that
we have that you need, just as
good as new. Come in and see.

CHAS. WEBB

Office Opera House Block
Phone Green 841

F. M. Morley & Co.

Buyers and shippers of

HOPS AND POTATOES

Water St., Silverton, Oregon
Phone Blue 921

Cottage Hotel

MRS. F. H. MINGERS, Prop.

Home Cooking

Board \$1.25 per day Meals 25 cents
By the week \$5.50 Rooms 50c and up

SILVERTON,

OREGON.

Coolidge & McClaine, Inc. BANKERS

SECURITY AND SERVICE

With resources of over SIX HUN-
DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
this bank is equipped to handle
your business, whatever its require-
ments, and offers its service to in-
dividuals, firms and corporations.

OFFICERS

Eva Coolidge, Pres.

A. F. McClaine, Vice. Pres.

F. E. Callister, Cashier

Ed. R. Adams, Ass't Cashier

SILVERTON, OREGON

Phone Main 209

RATES: Single Meal 25 cents
Rooms 50c and up

COTTAGE HOTEL

SALEM, ORE.

American and European Plan

All good outside rooms

CENTRALLY LOCATED

MRS. MAE IVIE, Proprietor

OREGON MARBLE-GRANITE ART MFG. COMPANY

Factory 1012 Princeton Ave., Portland, Ore.

Manufacturers of

Artificial Stone and Marble

For inside finishing and decoration of buildings, in any
colors or designs. Counter tops for Butchers, Confectionary,
Printers and Candy Slabs. Round or square with brass or
nickel plated rims to protect edges.

Write for Particulars.

Phone M. 2331.

565 Trade Street.

Cherry City Flouring Mills

BLEND AND PATENT.

FLOUR The taste is right. Your
bread is white and light.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS BRAND.

P. W. GEISER Mgr.

SALEM, OREGON