

The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

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President Theodore Roosevelt.

President Theodore Roosevelt! The title, the honors and the colossal burdens of the highest office in the greatest nation in the world have come to him prematurely, but he will wear and bear them well. Of that, no one need have the slightest fear. He will prove himself worthy in every single regard of his proud position and he will win such favor that the nation will be glad to continue him at the head of public affairs.

Mr. Roosevelt will not suffer the fate of his predecessors elevated by accident or crime to the presidency. Of that, none need have any misgivings. He will wear the mantle of President McKinley right nobly and well and his administration will not suffer by comparison, except, perhaps, in the eyes of those of whose opinions he will be utterly indifferent.

President Roosevelt would gladly give up his present honors and all that he may most reasonably expect, if he could thereby restore his beloved and revered chief to life. His ambition never for one single fraction of a second caused him to feel anything but the most profound solicitude for the stricken chief magistrate. His prayers—he is as consistent and earnest a Christian as the departed president—were ever for recovery. He would almost have given his own life if the sacrifice would have availed. It is true—and to his glorious honor—that he had set himself the task of winning the presidency, but he wanted it only by the direct suffrages of the people. No one can tell what profound sorrow the news of death brought to him.

Mr. Roosevelt is the youngest man that has ever occupied the presidential chair. But what of that? No one will deny that he is well equipped for the duties of the grandest of offices. He has been for over twenty years a student of statecraft and for almost as long he has held positions of eminent responsibility. As legislator of New York, as civil service commissioner, as reform police commissioner of New York city, as organizer and colonel of the world-renowned Rough Riders, as assistant secretary of the navy at a crucial period and then as governor of the Empire state, he never failed his friends and followers in one iota. His record was clean and clear and brilliant—that of thorough statesman in every one of those offices. Even his bitterest enemies could find surprising little to carp at anywhere and their hatred was forced to content itself with caricature and cartoon, with no solidity to their assaults.

As vice president, Mr. Roosevelt re-secured the confidence of his friends and confounded his foes. He presided over the senate with rare dignity and firmness and won the highest respect and confidence of statesmen old enough to be his father. He made no mistakes of judgment and his rulings were impartial and just, while he held all in superb control.

In taking the oath of office of president, Mr. Roosevelt declared that he proposed to carry out "absolutely and without change the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country." That he will do this in a manner to win encomiums from all who respect his cares, is beyond question. He will do all that in him lies to keep the United States at the head of the world as the great peaceful power and he will strive ever to add to its marvelous prosperity. He will not fail in the slightest, for failure is a word of which he is absolutely ignorant.

Mr. Roosevelt represents the younger generation of men—those who have risen to pre-eminence entirely apart from the civil war.

Is 1 Cent Postage Coming?

Clarence E. Dawson, in Leslie's, says: But, without doubt, 1-cent postage is today more nearly probable than ever before, made so through a courageous administrative step recently taken by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. On July 17 last the postmaster general, after consultation with the legal branch of the government, issued orders relating to the admission of publications to the second class rate of postage—1 cent a pound—which are confidently expected to accomplish reforms, the urgent need of which has been called to the attention of congress in every report of postmasters general for the last ten years. The effect of these orders, which become operative October 1, will be to exclude from the second class thousands of tons of matter which will either be diverted to other channels entirely and thus relieve the department of the heavy loss involved in carrying it at the second class rate, or will be transported at the third class rate, 8 cents a pound, which brings a fair profit. With this largely reduced weight of mails would come, through re-weighings, greatly lessened expenditures for mail transportation, and it may be that retrenchments can be effected along other lines which will tend to swell the aggregate. This would mean the saving of many millions of dollars annually, although it will, of necessity, be some

little time before exact results can be stated.

Assuming, however, that as a result of these orders the deficit, which for the fiscal year just ended amounted to something less than \$4,000,000, is wiped out and surplus of, say, \$15,000,000 shown at the end of a year or two, what shall be the next reform, made possible by this unusually favorable condition of the finances of the department? Shall it be one cent postage? Or shall there be a universal extension of the rural free delivery service—a service yet in its infancy but already rooted in the hearts of the rural population? Shall the farmer, who in the past has complained of neglect by his government, be favored, or shall the city dweller, who undoubtedly contributes in far greater proportion to the coffers of the department, be given the advantage of a postage rate in half? Why not compromise? Say to the farmer that he shall have his mail delivered and collected daily at his gate which is undoubtedly his due, but at the same time permit the business man of the large cities and towns to mail all letters intended for local delivery, "drop letters," at 1 cent an ounce.

If present predictions of great gain in revenue as a result of reforming the abuses of the second class rate of postage are verified, and some radical change in our postal system seems justified, the problem then to be solved may, perhaps, be stated in the following terms; whether we shall have a universal rate of 1-cent postage, or whether we shall not, rather use the surplus for the general extension of the rural mail service; or whether a combination of the two can be effected, and thus favor both city and country? The answer to the above will, of course, have to come from congress.

Intemperate Utterance.

After the election last Fall, the New Voice, a rampant prohibition organ, published in Chicago, contained the following communication:

CLOSE IN AND KILL!

Again I say, rejoice! The country has gone republican, it is true; the gin-mill re-enters the Capitol in triumph; the voting "church" belches the stench of leeks and onions in God's face and calls it prayer. . . . William of Jolo, with his cane and slaves and wines and concubines, is—defeated to a second term. For when, doubtless, he would have listened to the voice of Christian motherhood, saying, "Avenge me of mine enemy," he had to pull his forelock, limp with the sweat of a coward, and say, "One is my master, even the saloons, and all ye are fools." Now for the campaign of 1904; we have the liquor traffic cornered in the White House. FOR THE HONOR OF THE CHURCH CLOSE IN AND KILL.

John G. Woolley. This Woolley is the same man who was the prohibition candidate for president, and who made an address in Portland some months ago. Is there any temperance in such an outbreak as this? When Woolley, traveling in foreign lands, hears of the assassination and death of President McKinley, will he not exceedingly rejoice? For has not his advice to "close in and kill" been literally followed? He did not mean to advise the assassination of the President, but thus any fanatic might have construed his words. And having used such violent language, is not Woolley worse than an anarchist? For he poses as a gentleman and law-abiding citizen. But a man of influence over others who uses such violent language proves himself unfit for citizenship, much less for public honor.—Evening Telegram.

Now that Astoria has obtained "common point" rates on lumber, she will have to find some other bone of contention to squeal about not getting a square deal from Portland.

So many country editors have their lightning rods out for the chief seat at the political pie counter at the state print shop, we think it only right and proper that all the republican pencil pushers should have the same advantage, so, to avoid unfairness, we suggest that the next republican state convention make the selection for state printer by lottery. That will save the aspirants a lot of anxiety and the expense of having their picture appear in the Portland newspapers.

Our prohibition friends in Tillamook have started out to "do up" the saloons in this county at the next election. No doubt these crusaders are actuated by lofty and commendable motives, but it is a repetition of the movement previous to the last county election of trying to whip all church members into the prohibition party. The effort failed, and it is safe to predict that when the votes are counted next June there will be very little difference, not that we wish to discourage those who have started out to make an honorable fight. The saloon is in our midst because there is an appetite for spirituous and malt liquors, and greater the appetite becomes more business will the saloons do. So, it should not be so much a fight upon the saloons as upon people's appetites, and especially upon those who have not the will power to resist a growing desire to take strong drink. As there appears to be those who think a licensing law is iniquitous, it would be interesting to see whether the free manufacture and free sale of drink would have a tendency to check drunkenness and the crave for strong drink. One thing it would do, it would take away the power of the saloon, for with every general store handling drink there would

be no necessity for saloons. The drink habit is not the only evil to be contended with, for there is intemperance in eating, speaking profanely, fast living, etc.

By the manner in which a number of newspapers have been criticising the recommendation of ex-Senator Maxwell as a candidate for governor, surely someone ought to be feeling a little cheap by this time, for hear what the Salem Sentinel has to say:

"Incredible as it may seem, the Tillamook Herald is really in earnest in presenting J. W. Maxwell as a candidate for governor. The press, with the lone exception of the Tillamook paper, looks upon Maxwell's imaginary or supposed candidacy as a huge joke."

And we may add that the Herald has unwittingly done home a nail in Maxwell's political coffin to stay there, for when the state press takes to ridiculing a recommendation like this it will also do the same thing when he bobs up for something else, as he surely will, for it is one of Mr. Maxwell's strong characteristics to want something from the republican party every time an election rolls round, and he deserves it, if being a tool in the hands of the political bosses in Portland, to which the Tillamook Herald has shown a decided antipathy in the past. No wonder the whole thing is looked upon as a huge joke, and Maxwell has reason to exclaim: "Save me from my friends who have succeeded in making me appear so ridiculous."

It is creditable to the high patriotism and the pious spirit of the people of the United States that it has not been deemed necessary heretofore to put on the statute books enactments in restraint of unbridled license and speech inciting to high treason. But it is in the most vital degree essential that there shall be an awakening in every commonwealth of the nation to the realization that a new and most dangerous class has obtained a foothold. Such legislation as will effectually check, even if it shall not eradicate, the wretched doctrine is imperative. Laws to hold to rigid responsibility all who teach the vile tenets of anarchy, not only for their own words, but for the effects of their words on weak-minded miscreants, are demanded and must be enacted. The nation, therefore, should be provided with such laws as will insure to it the lamentable satisfaction of knowing that all who may take, or even attempt to take, his life shall be punished as they most richly deserve—with death, or at least life imprisonment—while the miserable miscreants who incite, by their mad ravings, the worst of passions, shall be treated with no more leniency than the principals. Supplementing such federal statutes should be the strictest of state enactments against all anarchists, all foes of the established order of things. It should be made a high crime to teach anarchy and a felony to utter publicly anarchistic sentiments. This is certainly not a restriction on American free speech for free speech is not license to preach subversion of the government.

Personal Notes

Secretary Hay has been associated with two administrations whose heads have been assassinated.

Never before did Uncle Sam see his portrait in so many papers as he has this week.

This is the second time an Ohio president has died by the assassin's hand and a New York vice president has succeeded him.

Dr. Roswell Park, one of the physicians attending President McKinley, is the son of Rev. Dr. Roswell Park, who founded and was first president of Racine college, Wisconsin.

General Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States Marine corps, holds the oldest commission in either arm of the regular fighting force. Next to him comes Admiral Dewey.

Judge Ell Sorrence, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was one of those who guarded the bier of the martyred President Lincoln when it lay in state at Baltimore.

Emperor William of Germany has never until lately manifested any interest in racing, but he has now, it seems, fallen in love with the sport, and this is attributed to the influence of King Edward.

Captain Oscar W. Farenholt, who having reached the age limit, was retired from the navy last week, entered the service as a seaman in 1861 and won promotion though continued gallantry in the war of the rebellion.

Among the speakers at the celebration by Dartmouth college of the 100th anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster will be President Tucker and Prof. Richardson and Lord, of the college; Samuel W. McCall, ex-Governor Black and Edwin W. Sanborn of New York; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Senator Hoar, the governor of New Hampshire, and Chief Justice Fuller.

General Adelbert Ames of Lowell, who was the republican reconstruction governor of Mississippi after the civil war, has presented to the Mississippi Historical society his papers and documents relating to his administration as executive of the state. General Ames has changed his opinions as to the political status of the negro and today holds that the whole reconstruction policy of the republican party was a terrible mistake.

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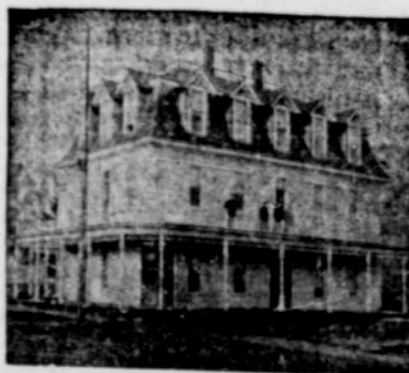
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