

PROHIBITION.

Tillamook Ministerial Association.

take charge of all and crime which... church, of which to be the minister, charge of all the... of Boston."—Dr. Hale.—Prohibition 1910.

German Logic.

how it was. I put... Then I put mine... I put mine hand... and there was not... mit der demper... vas no more fain... fains in my body... I put mine... and there was... So I shall stay... —From Petou... for 1910.

Vote at an Election.

November 8, 1910, a... citizen of the United... have declared his... come one, at least... the date of elec... be twenty-one years... He must have re... of Oregon for the... immediately preceding... Unless he is regis... considered challenged... to vote, must make... his qualifications to... idavit must be signed... lders of the county... said affidavit must be... re the judge of elec... Worker's Hand Book

For Which we Stand.

for the home, God's... for the cradle, the hope... for our boys, that they... better chance than their

for our girls, that the... Traffic" may be des... and for manhood and... that it may not be... avarice and lust.

for "A Stainless Flag,"... pence may always mean... and safety; and... for righteousness, that... can may be exalted and... The Worker's Hand

Lawyers' Endless Chain.

ness chain of the liquor de... bureau is seen in the fol... from Kansas. There... liquor piggers, bootleg... liquor law-breakers left... "but," notes Our Mes... fichta, in its issue for... "they are financed by the... liquor houses and the... the identical people who... thousands of dollars in news... and magazines to educate... of other states that the... prohibitory law is a fail-

an ideal plan to manufac... argument against Prohibi... which may be desired. Hire... law-breaker and pay him... public sentiment a day... and then hire your editorial... write it up in all the col... rainbow for the paid liq... advertisement in any one or... ten thousand prohibition... throughout the country.—... tion Year Book for 1910.

Gersoll's One Temperance Lecture.

recent letter to an Indiana... Colonel Robert G. I gersoll... that the only temperance... he ever made was in what... as the Munn trial in Chi... when he made a few remarks... alcohol:

believe, gentlemen, that alco... to a certain degree, demoralizes... who make it, those who sell... those who drink it. I believe... from the time it issues from... killed and poisoned worm of the... 'til it empties into the hell... me, dishonor and death, it de... lizes everybody that touches it... its source to its end. I do not... that anybody can contem... the subject without becoming... ed against that liquid crime... we have to do, gentlemen, is to... of the wrecks upon the either... of this stream of death—of the... des—of the insanity—of the... tion—of the little children... ing at the faded dress of weep... and despairing wives asking for... of the men of genius it has... of the millions struggling... imaginary serpents produced... this devilish thing; and when... think of the jails, of the alm... of the asylums, of the pris... of scaffolds upon either bank... not wonder that every thou... man is prejudiced against the... ned stuff, called alcohol.

WHY NOT WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE?

(An address given recently at the Y. M. C. A. hall in Portland by Clarence True Wilson, D. D.)

When two armies face each other in battle the army of aggression, before it can engage the main body, must drive in the skirmish lines of the enemy. The woman's suffrage propaganda has thrown out certain skirmish lines in the public thought and these must be driven in before we can come to the main argument. First, then, those who claim that the ballot is women's right quote from the declaration of independence that, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." But the quotation is not in point, for that sentiment was uttered with no possible reference to individual voters, male or female. It was a declaration of the representatives of the 13 colonies that unless these colonies could have a representative in the parliament and in the cabinet to protect their interests King George should not ask us to pay duty. It had no reference to the casting of ballots, for men voted in every colony, but it was a declaration that one government ought not to tax another without due representation.

Protection for Women. In order to make it refer to woman's suffrage it would have to be proven that women are not now properly represented by their husbands, fathers or brothers; that the government does not protect them in their property interests, and that they do not get value received for their money.

The question of voting has no reference to the paying of taxes. We pay our taxes in return for the protection to life and property, by the laws of a civilized nation. Some men who have no property vote and many who have no vote pay large taxes. Numerous young men and women, heirs to large estates, pay immense sums to the government, but have no vote. Corporations pay immense sums in taxes, but have no vote. Persons residing in foreign lands or who have lived in this country only a few years pay taxes, but have no vote. In fact voting has reference whatever to taxes. (Pd. adv.)

A Plea for Majority Rule.

E. E. Fisher, ex-mayor of Beaverton; T. E. Hills, ex-state commander G. A. R.; Hon. J. A. C. Thompson, of Tualatin, Theo. Pointer, George Stitt and 500 other legal voters and residents of the portion of Washington county proposed to be annexed to Multnomah have signed a remonstrance and ask that the boundary lines be not changed. Less than 300 voters within the strip signed the petition and the remainder of the county is practically a unit against it. Let the majority rule. All county divisions should be decided by the wishes of the people affected. By not voting at all you give half a vote for the measure. Multnomah, all powerful, does not need one-fourth of Washington county to further increase her power in the state. The loss of the territory will practically ruin Washington, which is already small in area. We ask you to vote 339 X No.—W. D. Wood, Chairman Anti-Annexation Committee, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Capt. Bogardus Again Hits the Bull's Eye.

This world famous rifle shot who holds championship of 100 pigeons in 100 consecutive shots is living at Lincoln, Ill. Recently interviewed, he says: "I suffered a long time with kidney and bladder trouble and used several well known kidney medicines, all of which gave me no relief until I started taking Foley Kidney Pills. Before I used Foley Kidney Pills I had severe backaches and pains in my kidneys with suppression and a cloudy voiding. On arising in the morning I would get dull headaches. Now I have taken three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and feel 100 per cent better. I am never bothered with my kidneys or bladder and again feel like my own self." C. I. Clough.

Good results always follow the use of Foley Kidney Pills. They contain just the ingredients necessary to tone, strengthen and regulate the kidneys and bladder, and to cure backache. Chas. I. Clough.

You are not experimenting on yourself when you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold as that preparation has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. It is equally valuable for adults and children and may be given to young children with implicit confidence as it contains no harmful drug. Sold by Lamar's Drug Store.

"It Beats All." This is noted from a letter of M. Stockwell, Hannibal, Mo. "I recently used Foley's Honey and Tar for the first time. To say I am pleased does not half express my feelings. It beats all the remedies I ever used. I contracted a bad cold and was threatened with pneumonia. The first doses gave great relief and one bottle completely cured me." Contains no opiates. Chas. I. Clough.

BOWERMAN MAKES REPLY TO BOURNE

Nominee Says Senator Urged Harmony When Seeking Votes Four Years Ago.

To Jonathan Bourne, Jr.: In the Portland evening papers of September 30 there appeared an interview, credited to you, in which you indulged in a great many generalities and meaningless platitudes. In this phraseology you presume to issue a command to the people of Oregon to vote against many candidates in the coming election nominated by the recent primary.

Since your election to the United States senate you have not taken sufficient interest in the State of Oregon to spend any considerable part of your time here. You have devoted your time and such enterprise and energy as you possess to pastimes and associations more agreeable to you while you were able to find in other parts of this and foreign countries. You have visited this state but twice during the last four years, and then devoted very little time to ascertaining the wishes of the people of Oregon, or their needs or requirements; but you have devoted your time to issuing mandates to the people of this state directing them how they should vote. You claim to be a friend of the people of Oregon. I presume you imagine that by repeatedly telling the people you are their friend, someone will believe you. Fortunately, however, some of your sins of commission and omission are matters of public record, which you are obliged to face and cannot avoid, excuse or deny.

Bourne Works With Aldrich.

It is a matter of public record that you, at the special session of congress in 1909, in a harrangue, by courtesy called a speech, delivered by you, when the tariff bill was under consideration, referred to that other "friend" of the people, Senator Aldrich, as an authority upon tariff legislation. It is a well known fact that during your term in the senate you have labored in complete harmony with Senator Aldrich. In this so-called speech you stated that you knew nothing of the tariff, but that your particular friend, familiar and boon companion, Senator Aldrich, was a master of rates and that you would be content to abide by his decisions.

You voted against Senator Bristow's proposed amendment, which would have taken the "joker" out of the sugar schedule. By this vote \$60,000,000 a year is wrung from the people of this country and given to the sugar trust. You further outraged the people of Oregon and of this country on this occasion by assisting in placing a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on iron ore. Of course you knew the steel trust owned the iron ore in the United States and that by your vote you were taking this money from the people of this country and from your own constituents and giving it to the many millionaires who control this, the greatest trust in the world. No doubt you expect the householder, when he purchases a cook stove and pays this unnecessary tribute to your colleagues to be blinded to your neglect of duty by the platitudes you indulge in concerning myself and the other candidates who are not favored with your support, or with the acquaintances and associations of your millionaire chums and friends who are the beneficiaries of your misrepresentation of this state in the senate.

Duty on Woolens; Silk Free.

You voted to admit to this country raw silk free and to place a duty of 53 per cent upon the manufactured article. At the same time you voted to place a duty of 135 per cent (average) on woolen and worsted cloth, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound. Was this act on your part induced by your friendship for the people? Was it in the interest of the common people? Did you vote to place this exorbitant duty upon goods used by "us, of common people," for the benefit of anyone except your coupon-clipping chums and associates?

Your chief legitimate income is said to be from a large cotton print mill, owned by yourself and relatives, in New England. You voted to place a duty of 12 1/2 cents a square yard (see paragraph 213, schedule I) on the class of goods manufactured by your mill. When the mechanic, farmer or other citizen is compelled to purchase this class of goods and pay tribute to you and your plutocratic intimates and associates, on account of the official position given to you by the people of Oregon, they can claim their

outraged feelings by the happy thought that you secured this position and opportunity to plunder them and hope to continue in your present office by the use of resounding platitudes and windy commonplaces and the assertion that you are a friend of the people. How does 12 1/2 cents a square yard tariff on goods manufactured in your cotton print mill, which are used chiefly by poor people, compare with a duty of 25 per cent to 50 per cent on champagne? Did you make this great difference in order to encourage the use of champagne by your constituents and to induce them to dispense with the clothing customarily worn in this country? Probably you assume they will believe in your pretended friendship; pay you this exorbitant duty and then sing a sweet refrain in honor of their alleged friend.

Aristocratic Friends Favored.

Instances almost without end can be cited in which you voted to place low duty on articles which are worn by men of your aristocratic class or placed upon your tables, and in which you voted to place a high duty on similar articles used by people in moderate or straitened circumstances. It would be a matter of more practical interest to the people of the state to receive from you a communication stating how much money this tariff bill places in your pocket each year and in what other way you have been benefited by your term in the senate of the United States than to receive your dictatorial instructions as to whom they should cast their vote for.

How many citizens of Oregon who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow" honor you with their acquaintance? What effort have you ever made to acquaint yourself with the desires, hopes or requirements of the people who make Oregon great, namely, the producers?

During the four years since you were elected Portland and the state of Oregon have suffered immense loss in commercial ways on account of your neglect of official duties. Within the last few months you stood by and without protest permitted the reclamation acts to be so amended that this state lost over \$5,000,000 which was due it, and should have been invested in irrigation projects in Oregon. This loss is only a small percent of the actual damage we have incurred by reason of your dereliction in duty. By reason of your carelessness in this particular our desert lands will continue to be inhabited by the coyotes, jackrabbits and other creatures of the desert, when by the exercise of any reasonable diligence on your part these deserts would have been reclaimed and happy families would be inhabiting these lands, producing large crops which would have supplied the needs of other portions of the state. Even when the Board of Army Engineers was here last month to examine the Umatilla project with a view of correcting some of your errors and omissions, you did not have sufficient interest in the welfare and development of this state to accompany the party or to urge upon the members the merits of our only eligible reclamation project. You have devoted your time to tennis, golf and other pastimes, while our merchants have been denied their reasonable portion of contracts for government supplies. Yet you presume to dictate to the people of Oregon as to whether or not they shall support me.

Man of Many Parties.

In this interview you say: "All admire the courage of the man who goes down to defeat fighting for the principles in which he believes, but spurn with contempt the man who changes political creeds for the sake of victory," and "Chameleons and trucklers change their colors, but men of conviction fight for their principles to the death." Concerning some of these statements, there is no better authority in the state than yourself, for within the memory of young men you have been a Democrat, a Republican, a Populist, a non-partisan and all the time a demagogue. It is manifestly apparent to all that you are no more a republican today than you were in 1896, when you undertook by treachery to use the office of secretary of the Republican State Central Committee to assist in electing Mr. Bryan president of the United States. It is also manifestly true that you are in league, and for some time have been working in complete harmony, politically and otherwise, with your Democratic colleague, Senator Chamberlain, and his proteges and legatees, the Democratic nominees for governor of this state. While you prate about reform and the good of the people, you expect to use the office of governor of this state, if it can be placed in the hands of Mr. West, for the purpose of returning you to the senate of the United States and to perpetrate a further outrage upon the people of the country, and

of course the other partner in this political compact expects at the end of his term to be rewarded by re-election. You desire to convey to the people of this state the false impression that I have sought to return to the old system of electing United States Senators, and by the old system I refer to that method made damnable by your own practices, which are well known to our citizens; which practices were instigated and contributed to by yourself, and your associates, and yet you know, and the record of this state will prove conclusively, that I have never at any time favored or undertaken such a course. You know that I voted for you in 1907, because the people of the district I represented gave you their votes, and that I did this notwithstanding the fact that I held you in the utmost contempt, both as a man and as a public official. I told you when you asked me whether I would support you, that I expected to do so solely upon the ground that my constituents had expressed a desire to have you represent them, and when I cast the vote for you I wanted you distinctly to understand it was the vote of the people of Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman counties, and not my personal choice. In 1904, when I was first a candidate for the office of State Senator, I promised the people of my district that I would vote for that man for United States Senator whom I believed they would wish me to. This was before the direct primary law was adopted or even drawn. Statement No. 1 was at that time unheard of, and your own unsavory reputation was so apparent and notorious that I did not expect that I would be compelled to vote for you; nevertheless, when by the use of money and artifice you did carry the district I represented, I cast the vote entrusted to me for you. In 1908 I was again a candidate for the office of senator, and I again promised the people of those counties that I would cast their vote for United States Senator for the man chosen by them. Mr. Calk carried each of the three counties I represent, and in fulfillment of that promise, in 1909, I voted for Mr. H. M. Calk.

I wish to call your attention to the further fact that in the recent primary I did not only receive more votes than you did when you were a candidate for United States Senator, but that the plurality given to me was nearly four times as large as yours. As soon as you were nominated in 1906 you cried for party harmony and the support of the united party. I not only gave you my vote in 1907, but bowed to the will of the people as to your election and successfully supported the man for president of the senate whom you desired; you claimed that unless your candidate for president of the senate was elected, the will of the people would be thwarted and you would be defeated. Since your election I have asked you for nothing and do not ever expect to ask or receive at your hand any favor or courtesy, official or otherwise. Even the courtesy of a letter thanking me for the assistance rendered in bringing about your election was not forthcoming.

I entered the contest under the primary law in good faith. I publicly announced that I would support the successful candidate and expected my friends and supporters to do likewise. In the primary campaign you used all of your influence, official and personal, to defeat me. After a fair, open contest in which no improper methods were resorted to by any candidate, to my knowledge, I was successful, and I submit that any man who has any element of fairness in his makeup, or any desire to do that which is right, will, if he has been defeated in an open political contest, support the successful candidate. A man who has no regard for the obligations he owes his party, who is not acquainted with the rudiments of fair play and transgresses all the elements known as manliness by bolting a ticket solely for selfish reasons, is a traitor to the interests of the people, an enemy of the direct primary law and is devoid of any characteristics of real leadership. The difference between the venality of yourself and the conduct of the honorable gentlemen who opposed me in the primary election, is most marked. This contest between myself and the other opponents was devoid of acrimony, personalities or other unpleasant features, and these gentlemen are to-day loyally supporting the entire ticket.

I believe you are not sincere in your alleged devotion to the primary law. If you are I ask you to announce publicly whether or not you will by every means within your power oppose the amendment, change or repeal of the primary law and other laws that have been heretofore or at any time hereafter may be written on the statute books by the people. Yours truly,

JAY BOWERMAN. Portland, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1910.

Elizabethan Slang.

According to the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary, one meaning of "lobster" is "a gullible, awkward, bungling or undesirable fellow." This meaning is supposed by most persons to be a modern development of slang. However, "lobster" was a favorite term of abuse among Englishmen of Queen Elizabeth's day, and Shakespeare may have denominated his callboy as a "lobster" when the boy failed to attend to his duties. Some students of the word think it probably was applied first to men with red faces. As signifying a soldier the term "lobster" is as old as Cromwell's day. Lord Clarendon, historian of the civil war in England, explains that it was applied to the Roundhead shellfishers "because of the bright iron shells with which they were covered. Afterward British soldiers in their red uniforms were called "lobsters." Then came another development. The soldier in the red coat became a "boiled lobster," while the policeman in blue was, of course, an "unboiled" or "raw lobster." Again, "to boil a lobster" was for a man to enlist in the army and put on a red coat.—Chicago News.

An Eye on the Future.

A man with a swollen finger that had a deep abrasion under the ring called at a jewelry store to get the ring cut off. Before the operation was begun he said: "Can this ring be mended so a pawnbroker will give me the usual amount on it?" "It can be mended," said the jeweler, "but I doubt if you can ever persuade a pawnbroker to accept it afterward." "Then I guess I'll take chances on my finger getting well with the ring on," said the young man and left the store. "Incidents like that," said the jeweler, "show what a surprisingly large number of Philadelphians live with the pawnshop looming up just ahead of them as an unavoidable evil. Of all the people who need their rings cut off two-thirds of them ask that very question, and a large percentage of them take chances on blood poisoning rather than destroy the ring's value as a pawnable asset."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Little Word "Yes."

"Yes" is a simple word spelled with three letters. It has caused more happiness and more unhappiness than any other word in the language. It has lost more money for easy lenders than all the holes in all the pockets in the world. It has started more dipomanics on their careers than all the strong liquor on earth. It has caused more fights than all the "you're hars" that ever were spoken. It has procured kisses and provoked blows. It has defented candidates and elected scoundrels. It has been used in more lies than any other expression. It is not meant half the time it is said. Will it continue to make such a record? Yes.—Life.

Wouldn't Deliver.

He was born in Dublin and lived in Ireland until about two months ago, when he came to Cleveland. Then he began to look around for a job. The manager of a furniture house promised to give him a trial. "Come around in the morning and go to work," he said, "and if you can deliver the goods we'll probably keep you permanently." The Dublin native went over to tell his cousin about it. He confided to him that he didn't believe he'd go back to take the job after all. "They want me to deliver the goods," he said, "think of going around delivering big, heavy furniture. That's what horses and wagons are for in my country."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Harvard University.

Harvard university derives its name from Rev. John Harvard, its earliest benefactor, who in 1638 bequeathed one-half of his estate, amounting to \$800, for the endowment of the college. Harvard hall was built in 1765, Hollis hall, also of brick, in 1794. Stoughton hall, being of the same dimensions and material as Hollis, was built in 1804, and a writer of 1817 states that "its appearance is somewhat in the modern style."

What He Admired.

"What did father say when you asked him for my hand?" "Oh," replied Augustus, "he—he did his best to be pleasant. He said there was something about me that he really admired." "Did he say what?" "Yes; my impudence."

A Pointer to Others.

He—Going to marry the rich Jack Hammond? Why, I thought he had thrown all his money to the dogs. She—So he did, but they turned out to be retrievers.—London M. A. P.

His Sun.

Mrs. Buggins—Before we were married you used to say I was the sunshine of your life. Mr. Buggins—Well, I admit that you still do your best to make things hot for me.

The Convenient Excuse.

Hard luck is generally the name people give to the thing that happens when they have been acting foolishly.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.