

STATE GOOD ROADS MEETING NEXT MONTH

President Scott Is Sending Out Letters to Every County in the State

President John H. Scott, of the Oregon Good Roads association, is sending out letters to all members in regard to the coming annual convention to be held in this city in December. Judge Scott says that the convention this year will be far superior to anything of the kind ever held in the state before. From 150 to 200 delegates are expected from this county alone and as many or nearly so will be in attendance from the surrounding counties, and every county in the state will be fully represented, while a large number of delegates from Washington will also come. The letter is as follows:

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the second annual convention will be held at Salem, on the 13, 14 and 15th of December. We are endeavoring to make this meeting of special interest; among those expected to deliver addresses are:

Governor Chamberlain.
 Ex-Governor T. T. Geer.
 Samuel Hill, president Washington Good Roads association.
 James P. Meikle, secretary Washington Good Roads association.
 P. L. Campbell, president University of Oregon.
 J. H. Coleman, president Willamette university.
 J. M. Hyde, professor of geology and mining, University of Oregon.
 Dr. Jas. Withycombe, vice director of the government experimental station at Corvallis.
 M. A. Miller, state senator from Linn county.
 C. J. Smith, state senator from Umatilla county.
 Lionel Webster, county judge of Multnomah county.
 W. E. Coman, G. P. At, Southern Pacific Co.
 A. L. Craig, G. P. A., O. R. & Co., and many others.

The delegates will receive a hearty welcome from the citizens of Salem, who will endeavor to make the occasion one to be remembered; not the least objectionable of the functions will be a "smoker" to be held upon the evening of Wednesday, December 14, at which time the program for the evening will include music to be furnished by Salem's famous Stalwart quartet.

It is especially desired by every member of the county court that you attend this convention, take part in the general discussions and learn what you can from these addresses of the road problem. The supervisor who has not enough interest in this matter to attend the state convention that is being held in his own county is not worthy of the office of road supervisor, unless he has a good excuse for not doing so. This is a grand opportunity for our supervisors throughout the county, and our citizens in general, to learn something about public highway improvement that they do not often have an opportunity to do.

I also wish to call your attention to the importance of draining your roads, and to look after your bridges carefully and see that all holes in them are quickly repaired. Watch your hills and see that the water does not run down the wagon tracks; they should be so drained that the water will run off at the sides. If you have not already housed your machinery, do so at once and write me immediately that you have done so.

We have dispensed with the services of a road overseer, and all communications should be addressed to me. Please make a special effort to get a good delegation from your road district to attend the convention; you can do so by talking up this matter among your most enthusiastic good roads men. We should have at least two hundred citizens and taxpayers from our own county in attendance at this convention, and thereby embrace the opportunity of hearing some good addresses that will be delivered by men who have given the subject of highway improvement more or less study.

There will be some rivalry in the various road districts as to who will have the largest delegation in attendance. There will be a register kept of attendance from the various districts and due credit will be given the supervisor who has the greatest number in attendance according to the number of voters in the respective districts.

Yours for good roads,
 JOHN H. SCOTT.

on the winter and summer habits of the people. Leaving the hot surface, we also leave its accompanying thirst for cool drinks. Reaching the delightfully moderate subway, we no longer want a cooling refreshment, therefore the sodawater stand must remain on top. In the winter time, the earth being warm below the surface, we will not need to be going after "hot drinks." We can sit in the subway without overcoats to protect us from the cold. And all this time, it never rains in the subway. Of course, Oregonians couldn't stand that, but the Chicago folks, who don't know how nice rain is, will not know there is anything better than a rainless subway. The subway will settle all necessity for meteorological reports. Accommodations will certainly be priceless as soon as the people find that the subway offers them escape from the terrible extremes of the winter and summer on the exposed surface.

Temperance organizations, the Prohibition party, local option efforts, and in fact all moral organizations are receiving pretty strong evidence of a damaging nature from a crusade opened up by Editor Edward Bok, of the Ladies' Home Journal, wherein the question of the liquor traffic is under consideration.

Mr. Bok has opened his campaign on entirely new lines, and has not only attracted much attention from the reading public, but a few lawsuits along with it.

The discussion, which has now assumed large proportions and some degree of bitterness and outspoken speech, was brought about over some comment of Editor Bok relative to the methods and practices of the W. C. T. U. The meanness thing he said was when he called the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the Woman's Continuous Talking Union. His strictures on their practice did not hurt half so bad.

However, we can cull from the war now on, wherein Mr. Bok is standing alone and against all the temperance and otherwise moral organizations, enough of the character of the fight to see that it is of vital importance to every man, woman and child in the land. Mr. Bok's first argument was against the W. C. T. U. members allowing whisky signs on their barns, fences, etc. Thus they derived revenue, in some cases, from the whisky traffic.

As this argument, and its accompanying advice, did not seem to take well with the union, he attacked the subject on another point. He opened up the patent medicine "curse." In a long list of patent medicines he showed they all contained from 12 per cent (per volume) to 47.5 per cent alcohol. Thus he had a strong argument against not only the W. C. T. U., but every man or woman on the face of the earth who was, or is, fighting the whisky demon. He not only showed that temperance people all over our land were drinking medicines every day which contained all the way from 12 per cent to nearly 50 per cent, but they were dosing babies, growing girls and young boys with alcohol in their own homes. Yet these same people who are making their children drink alcohol under some other name, without a thought of whisky, would throw up their hands in horror, would sincerely weep for and decry the practice of a young man buying 5 cents worth of beer over a saloon bar and drinking it, a concoction which contains but from 2 to 5 per cent of alcohol.

Under Mr. Bok's argument our whole country is a whisky drinking race. The bad people drink it over a bar under its proper name, while the good people buy it under some other name and drink it at home, feed it to the children and recommend it everywhere they go. Of course, it is not to be presumed that the W. C. T. U. and other church and temperance organizations are aware that they are, through their members, engaged in the whisky business, both drinking it themselves and offering it to others. It is only the subtle methods of evil to creep in where it finds the least apathy. Nevertheless, the whisky is in the medicine, and the question none the less pertinent. It appears from the developments that there is more whisky drunk outside of the saloon than in it. Without realizing it many temperance and moral advocates have as much whisky in the medicine chest as some saloons carry in stock. The poet says that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, so whisky by any other name tastes as bad, creates a drunkard and does everything the moralist desires should be done. Changing the name does not mend matters. It is still whisky.

Another interesting phase arises in this discussion. Why, if so much whiskies used through the patent medicine, as it appears from analysis, are not all of these people drunk more or less of the time? Many a good man drinks large doses every few hours—enough to make him drunk if he had



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Nothing goes with GOLDEN GATE COFFEE but satisfaction. No prices—no coupons—no crockery. 1 and 2 lb. aroma-tight tins. Never sold in bulk.

J. A. Folger & Co. Established half a Century San Francisco

any idea that he was drinking whisky instead of Jones, Extracto Tonic. If the same quantity of whisky would make him drunk by drinking it over a mahogany bar, why would it not do so drinking it home in the kitchen? Is it the thinking that does it? One thinks he is drinking an intoxicant, while the other does not think so. One gets drunk either from the whisky or his thought, while the other stays sober because of his thought, in spite of the whisky.

The question of whisky and alcohol is a question of fermentation. All bread which we eat depends upon the per cent of alcohol to make it fit to eat. All cooking produces more or less quantity of alcohol. The element which we so greatly fear when we see it spelled w-h-i-s-k-y we take no thought of when we are putting it into everything we eat, when we drink it copiously in medicines and are ignorant of its presence.

It remains for the prohibitionists to "square" themselves. What will they say to this argument? What will those who were so energetic during the last campaign say when faced with this charge? Do they say that it is all right to drink from 12 to 50 per cent whisky in drugs at home, pour it down the innocent babies and growing children, and that it is all wrong to drink it in smaller quantities over a bar, and in the beer habit to drink but from 2 to 5 per cent? That they are ignorantly inconsistent cannot be denied in many cases. What are local optionists to do with this question? It is no argument in favor of the saloon to allege that large quantities of liquor is drunk all over the country, but it isn't any credit to the local optionists to be charging the saloon with what they are doing themselves, only doing in a really worse way, because they are using liquor without any license at all, when the law plainly says there must be a license. The fact that the alcohol makes the medicine remedial, and the medicine valueless without it, does not cover the question. Whisky is whisky, no matter for what purpose it is used. If it is good for you at home in the kitchen with a different label on it probably it will do the other fellow the same good in a saloon, providing you both use it moderately. The use of morphine, cocaine, laudanum, etc., in medical practice has produced more "fiends" than the stuff has probably ever cured, so who knows to what extent the patent medicine whisky, instilled into our children from the mo-

ment they are born, up to manhood and womanhood has entered into and controlled in so many cases of "drunkenness? Where did all these "soaks" get their start? Can you prove it didn't come from patent medicine with a quantity of alcohol in it?

These are the questions Mr. Bok has asked for the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations to answer. Can they do it? The inference that every home is a dramshop will not be allowed to remain if it is possible for an answer to be forthcoming, and it may reasonably be expected that either a satisfactory reply will soon be in evidence or else there will be a mighty renovation in the medicine chest and in the public assaults against the liquor traffic. Developments along the line under consideration are promised to be yet more interesting by Editor Bok. The temperance cause has certainly struck a snag through the patent medicine revelation.

FRED W. WATERS.
 November 23, 1904.

Caution to Women

It has been discovered by Salem housekeepers that in the use of baking powder it is necessary to use a trifle less of EPPLEY'S PERFECTION than for other high-grade brands, in order to get the best results. Besides this is a saving HENCE USE

Eppley's Perfection

ADVANTAGES OF THE MODERN SUBWAY

(Written for the Thanksgiving Number.)

The completion and opening up for general traffic of the New York subway has affected the greatest of western cities. Chicago is following suit in the experiment of building a city underneath itself.

It was recently estimated by a conservative publication that there had been some hundreds of thousands of acres added to New York and Chicago by taking off the roofs of many of the buildings and adding more stories to them. Since the limit for all practical purposes appears to have been about reached in building up, the next and only step was, naturally to build down.

The idea is new and somewhat novel in this country, yet it has many advantages and will prove a great blessing in more ways than one ere we are fully acquainted with its unlimited possibilities. One of the most important features in connection with opening up subway traffic is the escape it will offer from the extreme climatic conditions on the surface. It is the intention to have stores, hotels, residences, and all surface conveniences in these tunnels. The tracks of the transporting lines will take the center and walks and business houses will line the sides. The finish of these great underground chambers and courses is of the highest kind and the effect is entirely different from an expected dark, gloomy and damp hole in the ground, for the entire course is lined with polished wood ceiling and cement walls, brilliantly lighted and the effect is rather of an entertaining and inviting nature. Something of the enormous character and extent of the heating and lighting plants and

transportation facilities of these subways may be imagined from the fact that one of these plants has a normal capacity of over 132,000 horsepower. It is only a step from business to pleasure. Therefore the business house, the freight offices, will be the forerunner of the amusement hall. The theatre will lead to other resorts and finally residences will begin to appear. Once the public can get beneath the surface what they can get on top, they will begin to use its convenient advantages. As a retreat from the extreme climatic conditions it will be a genuine boon to the people. When the blizzard, the snow heaps, the bitter cold and freezing temperature come, then you will see the rush to get in out of the cold. All will take to the perfectly heated underground. When, in the summer, heat is beyond endurance, people will again have relief in the tunnels where they may sip lemonade and mosey in the cool, subterranean vaults. The habit of "going below" when the surface gets too cold or too hot, will gradually grow on the people and will work into the building of permanent business establishments underground. The great army of workers employed "below" will naturally patronize underground restaurants, lodging houses and places of amusements. Like all innovations into the commonplace it will become popular to attend the subway theatre, Subway balls, parties and excursions will become fashionable and may eventually result in Chicago and New York moving "down stairs," and getting off the earth.

The unimportant question as to the havoc it will play upon the sodawater stand does not eliminate the important question as to the effects produced

Do you know "The Song of 60 Years?" There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair.

HAIR TELLS CHARACTER.

Color of Hair Said to Indicate a Person's Temperament.

Many people believe that blonde, light hair denotes affection and delicate constancy. A person without hair is not devoid of character; far from it. The disposition of the average blonde-headed man is to show such solicitude for the welfare of others, that he neglects himself. A germ causes baldness, Prof. Sabouraud, of Paris, France, is causing it to become totally bald in two weeks' time. To rid the scalp of these dangerous germs it is necessary to apply Newbro's Herpicide.

"Destroy the cause—you remove the effect."

Sold by leading druggists. Send the stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Daniel J. Fry, Special Agent.

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Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills Insure Against Pain.

They are an insurance policy against pain and its distressing effects. They guarantee that you will not be compelled to suffer from pain of any nature.

They are a sure preventative if taken when you first discover a tendency to headache, sick stomach, backache, dizziness, indigestion, periodic pains, etc. They relieve the pain and tone up the exhausted and weakened condition of the nervous system.

Should you neglect this precaution and allow a deep seated pain to possess you, no matter where located, they make good by removing the pain.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have a wonderful reputation for doing all that is claimed for them, and this reputation is backed by a guarantee, that if first package fails to give relief, they cost you nothing, because your druggist will return your money.

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FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to fight it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR

On Thanksgiving Day, besides a good dinner and plenty of "cheer," is an exquisite laundered shirt, collar and cuffs that has that fine domestic or gloss finish and immaculate color that the Salem Steam Laundry put on it at all times. Our linen always gives perfect satisfaction when it is done up by our improved methods.

The Salem Steam Laundry