The Oregonian

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(By Carrier.)

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1900

THESE FREQUENT TRAGEDIES.

On the one hand it is not necessary, nor is it well, that any man should be "devoted in his attentions" to another man's wife. Not only just as well, but immensely better, to leave the other man's wife alone. But a lot of people haven't much sense or judgment.

One Paris, also named Alexander "fooled with" Helen, wife of Menelaus, and carried her off. This gave rise to the Trojan War-the war to recover Helen-and then, after Troy had been taken, the story of the return of the heroes, and of one hero in particular, which is the source of the Odyssey of Homer-in its turn the source of all the imaginative literature of the

Yesterday's tragedy in Portland was 'woman story"-like that of the Homeric story, and so many only there is not a war over this incident involving a whole people. A man lacking dignity, killed another, who "fooling with his wife," was a weak creature. He had found reason before to divorce her. Then he married her again. Again her be havior roused him to jealousy. Then he shot and killed the man who, as he declares, had broken up his home for the second time.

The story of the woman in the ca resembles the story of her who became the cause of the Trojan War with its Iliad of woes, and all the other consequences. Only there will be no stories about the ravishing beauty of this woman. Nor will any poet give her fame. She will never pass into history as a "taeterrima And yet this case is like all the rest-whether less or more notorious. Human history begins with the fight among men for possession of women. Probably the fight never will for all men and all women probably never will lift themselves above it, or be able to act with dignity when infidelity appears on one side or on the other. The jealous woman will scratch at the eyes of her rival, and shrick, and carry her man off in triumph, if she can. The jealous or injured man-unless a man of judgment and dignity-will make as great expect the jury to acquit him. Prob-

It is little worth while to talk about the dignity of human nature. Of course, there is such quality, it does exist; or there would be no reason to talk about it. But it is not so widely eveloped that there is much reason to brag about it. It little becomes man to express disgust over the behavior of males of other animals which fight over their females, and fight to the We creatures of earth-aren't we a cheap lot, altogether?

LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

he Oregonian has awaited with a mild degree of curiosity some expression from our Puget Sound friends regarding the coming commercial changes made necessary by the building of the North Bank road. Like the small boy with a pair of new redtopped boots, we are proud of our latacquisition, but have modestly waited for our neighbors to introduce the subject. Our natural embarrassment over the matter has been relieved by the Tacoma Tribune, which, under the heading "Seattle Taking Notice," announces that "the gradual recognition in Seattle of the serious disadvantage under which that city has fallen in relation to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways, known as the North Bank line, has finally led to results." These results, if the Tribune is ap-

proximately correct in its diagnosis of the case, include "withdrawal (by Seattle) of its function as a shipper of grain and other commedities and as an entrepot of foreign commerce; portends scattering of the multitude of idle transients that have given a false metropolitan seeming to her thoroughfares; decline of the jobbing trade and harrowing slump in real estate values, with other resultant mis-fortunes." The Oregonian has not previously been apprised of this "harrowing slump." "apprehension," feeling" and "angry expression" which the Tribune asserts is prevalent in Seattle, and is of opinion that the Tapaper must be misinformed.

We note with interest the Tribune's statement that Mr. Hill was "traveling the line of least resistance, impelled by the natural law of demand and sup ply, and dealing not with provincial, out with momentous national and inconcerns of commerce, when he "built the North Bank road the water-level line along the north shore, on which a locomotive can pull 100 loaded cars against but ten loaded cars in climbing the old mountain

Nothing is said by the Tribune as to any interest Portland might have in the North Bank line; in fact, the word Portland does not appear in the entire article devoted to this gloomy forecast of Seattle's coming decay. It seems to be the Tribune's intention to have the North Bank trains run right through to Tacoma, "where every known facility exists for economical exchange between land and water carriers." explanation of this decision to bar Se attle out of North Bank traffic, the lifts or free trade,

South ask the questions: Why should we haul the freight this extra 40 miles to Seattle when we can load the vessels right where we are here at Tacoma? Who will pay us for that extra haul? And these questions nobody answers, not even Seattle.

That should hold Seattle for a while, but how about Tacoma? Supposing, for example, "Messrs. Harriman, Hill and all railroad comers" who can roll 00 loaded cars into Portland with a single engine should ask the question, Why should we put on four engines to buck these 100 cars up the steep grades of the Cowlitz and haul them 145 miles farther to Tacoma when we can load the vessels "right where are," at Portland, and use the three extra engines for bringing down more 100-car trains? This question is un-answerable in either Tacoma or Seattle, and will remain unanswerable so long as ocean freights are exactly the same from Portland as they are from Puget Sound ports 145 miles farther away from the nearest point at which reaches tidewater. The Oregonian has waited many years for this Puget Sound acknowledgment of the advantages of the line of least re-

MORE MISGUIDED EFFORT. Yesterday the Baptist Ministerial Conference of Portland was ruffled, apparently, in mind and temper by an editorial in The Oregonian, in which the effort to "Christianize" the Chinese and other Oriental races was called 'missuided effort." The following resolution was adopted by the conference Baptist Ministers Conference of Portland hereby expresses its en disapproval of the editorial in this ing's Oregonian condemning in wholesale manner the efforts of the denominations which are engaged in giving the gospel of Jesus Christ to heathen and pagan peoples We regard the editorial as an insult to the We regard the editorial as an insult to the nteiligence of all Christian denominations and a sad reflection upon the intelligence f the writer.

The compliments of The Oregonian to these brethren. We are all free with our opinions about the "intelligence" of each other. Hence, no Some of the supporters of this resolution say they have devoted their ives to the "missionary work" whos efficacy The Oregonian doubts, This. lowever, is not convincing; but though The Oregonian hasn't questioned the sincerity and zeal of the "missionaries to the heathen," it has not expected them to admit the futility and failure of their undertaking. That wouldn't be human nature

'missionary to the heathen" eve did tell or ever could tell why he or she should leave better opportunity for good work at home, and better material among our own people to work on, and go off among distant peoples of other races, who can't understand them, are on a wholly different plane hear with incredulity the mysteries and miracles unfolded to them and the tale of the fall and redemption of mankind, through an inconceivable system-a system about which even the Christian world itself is in ever lasting dispute. But then we may reflect that most human lives are wasted in one way or another, and this method may not be the most irrational. But it is not easy to concelve one more so

WHY DID HE DO IT? Probably Governor Hay knows why

ne called together the Washington a fool of himself. He will kill-and Legislature in special session; but to all not in his confidence the reasons appear to be obscure. If the Governor thinks that the Legislature will take seriously his fanciful scheme of reorganizing the state government by mak ng appointive all state officers except the Governor and Lieutenant-Gover-nor, he has not much knowledge of the ways of Legislatures; nor is it likely that there is the smallest demand from the people for such an extraordinary change. If the Governor is inspired by an altogether laudable desire to impeach Insurance Commissioner Schively, he has set for himself a difficult task which, in the circumstances, probot be accomplished It take a two-thirds vote in each house of the Washington Legislature to impeach a public official, and it is well-known that Schively has powerful friends in the Senate, who will balk all efforts of this kind. Why did not the Governor leave Schively to the tender mer-cies of the courts at Spokane, which have already indicted the thrifty Insurance Commissioner, and which will doubtless convict him if they have a proper regard for the facts and their own good repute?

Special legislative sessions are risky things. They should never be called except to perform some important and pressing public service, or to meet an emergency. From all appearances the Washington Legislature will take up legislation of every sort, and will determine the merits of every measure by the political or personal alliance of its sponsors or friends. The only thing, then, that the Washington Legislature is likely to do is to engage in a series of beautiful rows.

Why did Governor Hay do it? He seems disposed to rush in where angels

PROTECTION'S NEW STRENGTH,

If the country expects the tariff to a revised downward, it must be admitted that Congress is not making progress that way. Yet it is doubtful whether, on the whole, reduction is desired by the country. Change of the attitude of the Southern States towards the tariff-accounts, mainly, for the failure to reduce the schedules. fast as Northern Senators and Repreentatives withdraw from support of high protection, Southern Senators and Representatives supply their places. It is a sign, say rather proof, of change

industrial conditions in the South. The North is passing the stage of industrial development-to an extent -that made protection advantageous But the South is moving toward the status that seems to render it profit able, and even necessary. In the North many industries are so well established as to be able to do without protection, to accept a policy of lower duties In the South the change that is going on, from the old conditions of agricultural industry carried on by slave labor, to the new conditions of a diversified manufacturing industry, under free labor, manifests itself in the demands of Southern men in Congress for protective duties in states and distriets formerly clamorous for low tar-

Now Scattle, though by water only 28 miles further down stream on the way to the ocean, it, by reason of the hills, 40 miles further by present railroad or by any practical line for construction that would be economical to operate in transporting freight.

Facing this situation and courteously attentive to the wishes of our neighbor who has ever insistently demanded all the things in sight worth having. Mesers Harriman, Hill and all rail comers from the This change of attitude follows

the upbuilding of the larger variety of local industries, is one of the re-markable phenomena of our political life. It is difficult to see how in politcal effort-for a long time to con parties can be divided on the tariff question, by any distinct lines, sinc men who are sent to Congress, by whatever party, will vote for tection" of the interests of their states or districts, undeterred by party plat-The interests, or supposed interests of a people, always form the asis of their political action. In our Southern States rapid change is going on from one industrial condition to another, carrying with it purposes that will be reflected in the next Congress even more strongly than in the present The South, during the twenty years, will be a chief stronghold of the policy of protection. help to maintain many a monopoly in the North that otherwise would be shorn of much of its privilege and Dower.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD MINING CAMP. Pierce City, a mining camp in Idaho, which was the center of great excite ment in the Spring of 1861, is again after the silence of a generation, coming prominently into notice as a gold The camp was "worked out" as far as the primitive appliances of the mining industry of the time-pans and sluice-boxes held sway. Then the district-swarming for a time with restless life, was practically abandoned. The mining excitement of which

Pierce City was the center, poured a stream of gold for many months into the coffers of the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and in that time many fortunes were founded that yet endure-notably those of the W. Ladd, J. C. Ainsworth, S. G. Reed and R. R. Thompson estates. Railroads were unknown in the Pacific Northwest then, and for many years thereafter. Miners by thousands, with their equipment, were taken into the Pierce City and Florence camps, first steamboat, as far as boats could run on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and thence by pack trains, into the new The mines, as far as it was Eldorado. possible to develop then by the means then at hand, were soon worked out and back to their homes in the Willamette Valley trooped the disappoint. ed gold seekers in the Fall, many of them thankful if they had earned enough outside of their expenses, which were heavy, to reach, in October, the sheltering roofs that they had abandoned in the Spring and early

The story is an old one, and is re called at this time by the announcement that another rush to the Pierce City district is on-a rush not surpassed since the paimy days of placer mining there. Quartz mining has succeeded placer mining in the old camp, and it is now announced that free gold ore at the depth of 557 feet has been reached, which promises rich returns to the mining and milling company that has uncovered the long-sought lead. The mines are easily accessible now as compared with the task required to reach them forty-eight years ago. Gold fever is still a contagious disease. The old mining camp, many years abandoned, will once more hum with life. History repeats itself in this as along other lines; the old, by rehabilitation, becomes the newthe past is merged into the present.

SLOW GRINDING.

The disagreement of the Calhoun jury after a trial lasting a week more than five months, will be hailed by many persons as at least a partial vindication of a man who has been relentlessly persecuted. Others will see in it another of those failures of justice which are unhappily frequent in all our courts and particularly common when the prisoner at the bar is rich and powerful. The disagreement of the jury has at any rate saved the Appellate Court the trouble of setting alhoun free which, according to much weighty opinion, it would have felt in duty bound to do had he been con victed. The wrath of the magnate at his prosecutors, or persecutors, if you please, need not surprise one Such emotions are common in the breasts of accused persons of high and low de gree. To all of them the prosecuting attorney is a demon, the Judge a vin dictive monster and the jurymen who vote for acquittal are angels of light. If Mr. Calhoun were an old crimina with a record of many trials he could not play the part of injured innocence better than he does.

Doubtless, the nerves of Calhour Heney and everybody else who had a hand in the trial are exacerbated. It would be a wonder if they were not, considering how long it has dragged out its scandalous length. It has overrun even the notorious Shea trial by couple of weeks. That farcial affair lasted 141 days. The Thaw vaudeville excited alternate amusement and contempt for 78 days. There is no need of recalling other instances of the delay and mockery of justice which have made American criminal procedure a laughing stock throughout Christendom. It is admitted on all hands that the problem of trying and convicting lawbreakers is one that the American people have thus far been unable to

Judge Lawlor, commenting on the shameful delays in the Calhoun and other trials, says the courts cannot help them. He throws the duty of correcting the mischief back upon the people Very likely there is where it belongs and yet if an effective remedy is ever devised the lawyers must tell us how to do it. None knows so well as they the true secret of the languorous dalcunning sinuosities, the heart-breaking procrastination of the courts, for all those tricks to thwart justice have been invented by lawyers and nobody but lawyers puts them in practice.

Delay, inertia, evasion, contempt for the value of time are characteristic of all our American courts. No man who has sat on a jury or been a witness could have failed to feel acutely complete indifference to punctuality and notice the air of infinite leisure which reigns in the courtroom. "Yet a little more slumber, a little more folding the hands to sleep," is the universal watchword. In our tribunals of justice, as in the country of the lotuseaters, it seemeth always afternoon. A perpetual siesta is enjoyed by every body except the poor suitors. Samue

when we compare their inactivity with the strenouos diligence of English Judges of similar dignity, we are not guite so badly shocked.

The Supreme Court of the United States works nineteen weeks out of the year and rests thirty-three weeks. This fact by itself goes far to account for a goodly fraction of the delay which nearly every suitor suffers before that tribunal. The calendars of state and city courts are in arrears for a like The simple truth is that all the dilly-dallying and time-killing maneuversof the Supreme Court in Wash-ington are copied and exaggerated in the lower courts. In London twenty three judges settle the high-class lawsuits for all England and Wales. They do it promptly, completely and with very few reverses on appeal. It takes forty-three judges to do the same grade of work for New York City alone, and we know to our sorrow h promptly they try cases and how their Judgments stand on appeal. In the years 1900, 1901, for example, only 10 per cent of the London cases were appealed to 33 per cent of the New York Of the small number appealed from the London courts, but 29 per cent were reversed, while 40 per cent of those taken up from the New York courts were reversed. There are only half as many of the London as there are of the New York judges, but they do twice as much work, and since they do it three times as well, we are con strained to admit, however reluctantly that they are just twelve times as efficient. To put it somewhat brutally one British judge is equivalent to

twelve Yankee judges. Can the secret of the trouble lie in the fact that our courts have been a little too much exempt from that calling to account which is moderately some for every human being English judges have to render a stric statement to the public of their time and their work. Why should not ours do the same? This atmosphere of infinite leisure in the precincts of the law is doubtless extremely elegant, but does it pay? How long can we afford to keep turning the mills of justice with no grist in the hopper and no meal in the bag?

The American visible supply wheat is down to 13,000,000 bushels, not quite ten days' supplies at the average daily rate of consumption in this country. As a result of these diminishing supplies, cash wheat is more than 25 cents per bushel higher than it was when Secretary Wilson placed in circulation his ridiculous March report showing 143,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands. Meanwhile short sellers and speculators who still have faith in the Agricultural Department are selling wheat which they do not own at prices from 15 cents to 35 cents under the cash price, in the belief that an early harvest will provide plenty of wheat to be delivered on these "short" contracts. The situation is nearing an acute stage, and, unless there are heavy arrivals of new wheat early next month, there will be a market for the July option that will make the figures prevalent during Patten's alleged "corner" seem mild in comparison.

Down in Salem this week a man was hanged, and on the gallows he sald it was due to booze. A great many men who do an immense sight of damage in the world through the booze habit are never hanged, but they come close to the gallows frequently. It is a curse so plain it can be seen with the eyes shut. It can be stepped only by stopping the booze.—Albany Democrat.

This is one of the most philosophical disquisitions we have ever seen. of all abuses in the world the consequences of abuse of the sexual relation are incomparably the greatest. Let us have prohibition. Let us abolish woman and get the temptation out of the way.

While the Gould family is filling space in the news columns it might be the late Jay ould made the mistake of many millionaire fathers in training but one son to take care of the business. That has been a Vanderbilt trait, too. With little or no responsibility and more money than they can use in the ord nary walks of life, perhaps the younger sons are not wholly to blame for their seeming foolishness.

For twenty-two years the best train petween San Francisco and Portland and the one carrying the largest number of passengers passed through the Willamette Valley at night, arriving here at breakfast time. Hereafter travelers from San Francisco on the new twenty-seven-hour train will see the finest agricultural section of the world by daylight. They will help to spread its fame.

There was a slump in the stock martet yesterday on a report that E. H. Harriman was seriously ill. There may be plenty of men who are mentally equipped for taking up the Har-riman burden when the wizard goes hence, but the action of the stock market would indicate that a great many investors and speculators do not be lieve that such is the case,

Chicago women are unanimous in the testimony that they are able to dress on less than \$40,000 a year Good. All women should follow their modest example. We wonder if is reading the newspapers nowadays?

Appointment of Dr. C. H. Wheeler as City Physician, as announced by Mayor-elect Simon, will meet with general approval. Dr. Wheeler is en ergetic, level-headed and competent in every way for the duties of the office

If Calhoun's lawyers had known that there were ten jurors for acquittal they might not so readily have consented to a mistrial. Were they surprised when they learned about it?

scandal in his family, which he strove to end by the "unwritten law," has just begun to attract attention. Radium is now quoted at \$8,000,000 a pound. Howard Gould ought to be thankful that his wife needed none for

Mr. Dickerson will learn that the

Binger Hermann, after hearing about the Calhoun jury, probably hung out the flag on the front porch.

her wardrobe.

Of course Brother Brougher was merely given the deep-water degree by the Shriners. Without ice.

Should not those discharged detectives, still drawing pay, quit their "snaps" with Mayor Lane?

POLLINATION OF THE APPLE. Results of Experiments Set Forth

Agricultural College Bulletin. That cross-pollination of apples nature's rule, and improves not only productivity of orchards, but also size and color of fruit, are results of experiments conducted by the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station A bulletin on the experiments, written by C. I. Lewis and C. C. Vincent, who had them in charge, has been recently issued. It contains much information that should be of value to apple culturists.

The subject is not a new one; indeed, cross-pollination has been upheld for some time both theoretically and practically by many orchardists. it has been attacked by a considerable number of other persons, who insist that the claims made for it have not been justified by the results. Every well-informed orchardist, however, sets out his trees nowadays with varieties arranged for pollination according to the best information he possesses. Agricultural College Bulletin supports the claims for cross-pollination by a series of convincing tests that applegrowers should be prompt to read. Further experiments will be needed determine the best varieties for

pollenizers. This matter is little known in Oregon. Efficiency of cross-pollin ation depends on "knowledge of the relative blooming periods of the different varieties." This relation is not the same in all localities. Climate, site, soil, exposure and health of trees all have important influence. A variety of apple that is a good pollenizer of the almost self-sterile Spitzenberg Hood River may not serve so well in Grand Ronde or Rogue River. Lack of this knowledge no doubt has done much to discredit cross-pollination. "In every locality where fruit-growing has become a specialty," says the Bulletin, "the blooming periods of the different kinds of fruits should be known."

This knowledge will be acquired in time for all localities of the Pacific Northwest; in some places, such as Hood River, Rogue River, Yakima and some parts of the Willamette Valley much has been gained already. It will not do to condemn a demonstrated natural fact on insufficient evidence-that is, on lack of information and occasional fallures resulting therefrom.

A self-sterile variety is defined as one that will not fertilize its ovule with its own pollen" and a self-fertile variety as "one that will perform this function." Between the two extremes are varieties designated "partially selffertile," which fertilizes themselves to limited degree. "In every case when variety appeared to be self-fertile an improvement could be made in cross ing with some other variety." ties that are abundantly self-fertile yielded better results when crossed with other kinds of apples. Out of 87 varieties experimented with, 59 were found self-sterile, 15 self-fertile and 13 partially self-fertile. Of the two most famous Oregon varieties - Newtown and Spitzenberg-the former is classed among the self-fertile, but "in every case where a cross was made a much larger and finer apple was obtained; while the Spitzenberg, though partially self-fertile, "can almost be classed among the self-sterile varieties and for commercial purposes should be crosspollinated." This characteristic may explain the variant crops of the Spit senberg apples. In barren years, weather conditions may interfere with the carrying of pollen from other trees or with sing variety. or with simultaneus blooming of a

These pollination experiments at the College covered the years 1907 and 1908. They are not complete and further in vestigations will be made this year, to determine chiefly color effects of crosspollination and the relative effective ness of varied cross-pollinations on the

the Spitzenberg College Bulletin remarks, how ever, that the information gathered at Corvallis, may not be invariable for other parts of the state, since there are differences in blooming periods in different localities. Good pollenizers are listed as follows:

For Spitzenberg—Yellow Newton, Ortley, Arkansas Black, Jonathan and Red Cheek Pippin; also Gravenstein, Stark, Mammoth Black Twig, Hanwell Souring, Washington, Bottle Greening, Hydes Keeper, Wagener King of Tompkina County, York Imperial and Delicious.

For Yellow Newton—Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Ben Davis, White Beilflower, White Pippin; also Hovers Red, Arkansas Black, Tolman Sweet, Maiden's Blueh, Hanwell Souring, Pewaukee, York Imperial, Bailey's Sweet, Purpolicie. Blush, Hanwell Souring, Pewaukee, York Imperial, Bailey's Sweet, Pumpkin Russet Hyde's Keeper, Twenty Ounce.

Among the best known varieties the following are classed as self-sterile or partially self-fertile:

Self-sterile—Arkansas Black, Yellow Bell-ower, Gravenstein, Hyde's Keeper, Jona-han, King of Tempkin's County, Maiden's slush, Ortley, Red Cheek Pippin, Rome seauty, Winesan, Seauty, Winesap. Self-fertile—Baldwin, Grimes Gold, Yellow Newtown.
Partially self-fertile—Ben Davis, Rambo, Spitzenberg, Wagner.

Insects must be depended upon to distribute pollen. "Wind cannot be relied upon as an agency to transfer pollen from tree to tree throughout the orchard." This is a fact, says the the orchard." This is a fact, says the Bulletin, established by the experiments. It is necessary that apiaries be established in the fruit sec tions. . . From the observations made in the past two years, it is evident that bees play an important part in the fertilization of the blossoms." Results of these experiments will be valuable aids to the apple industry. The tests further extended will assist all branches of fruit culture. It is the logical use of scientific principles

Tausch Makes Explanation WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, Salem Or., June 20.—(To the Editor.)—The writeup in last Saturday's Oregonian writeup in last Saturday's Oregonian concerning my dismissal from William-ette University does not state those reasons which the committee on teachers gave me last April. First, they said they had to readjust their teaching staff. Second, I was not able to speak English sufficient for the work I had to do. Third, I had not taken as deep interest in the revival meetings at the college as the president demanded of his professors. Fourth, I had confused the theology of

my students.

It is not for me to decide whether I was a "misfit" in Willamette University or not. But it is a serious matter for my reputation as a spiritual character. acter and an able educator to be charged with "lack of tact in dealing with the other members of the faculty," or even with having caused "friction." If I am too short-sighted to be aware of the former, I ought to have noticed at least the latter. On the contrary, I wish here publicly to express my high eateem of the men and women con-cerned, and to thank them for the pleasant fellowship and co-operation I was able to enjoy for so short a time

PROFESSOR EDWIN TAUSCH.

ORGANIZATION FOR EX-REGULARS Veteran Suggests Old Soldiers Have

Military Order of Their Own. PORTLAND, June 21 .- (To the Editor.) Many must have noticed on Decoration day, when the heroes of two wars are gathered on the streets to honor the memory of former comrades who have answered "Here" to the last roil call, that here and there among the people are men who cannot keep their feet still when the roll of the drum begins and Old Glory is unfurled. With head erect ulders thrown back, their eyes

and shoulders thrown back, their eyes shine with military excitement when the assembly is sounded, and they feel like "falling in" along with other ex-soldlers. Who are these men? "Oh, only regulars," as a woman was heard to exclaim when her attention was directed to a squad of such men recently. True, they wear no badges upon their breasts, neither have they membership in any G. A. R. or Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, and they have no erans' Association, and they have no standing or recognition anywhere among civilians, even if they have braved the heat and sand storms of Idaho, the flerce Winters of Montana, and bravely fought an ambushed foe in Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

an ambushed foe in Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

These are the men who served under Crooks, Gibbon, Reno and Howard; men who endured great hardships, long marches over dreary wastes of uninhabited country, and suffered from wounds and ill health as a consequence. These are the men who subdued the savage tribes of the West, who cleared the way for civilization, and made it pessible for the thrifty husbandman to erect his dwelling and cultivate the soil where once the camplies of flerce tribes burned and the war trall led.

Why have these ex-soldiers no organ-

Why have these ex-soldiers no ization similar to the G. A. R.? Are unworthy of recognition, these men who fought the Modocs, the Sloux and the Nez Perces? Do not the Big Hole, the Rosebud and the lava beds fights entitle them to something better than to be spoken of in a contemptuous manner?

All hall to President Taft for giving the regulars, ex- and otherwise the med the resulars. the regulars, ex- and otherwise, the meed of praise due them, and hall to The Oregonian for voicing his sentiments in a recent editorial.

Why cannot the ex-regulars have their organization.

organization, and why not lay the found-ation of it in Oregon? Let Portland be its birthplace, and from here its ramifi-cations will spread to the Atlantic. Comrades, even if we are but "ex-reg-ulars," let us join in this movement, and a year home all these a year hence all those who have not answered to the last "taps" fall in line on Memorial day, in the rear ranks, if necessary, but let us be there, one and all, led by the flag we followed in years A. B. COE. 237 Migner street.

IS IT "MISGUIDED EFFORT"!

A Word About the Chinese and Chinese Missions. PORTLAND, June 21 .- (To the Edir.)-As touching your editorial, "Misguided Effort," in this morning's issue, I am bound to acknowledge, after five years' connection with a Chinese mission, that a great deal of it is true, while some again is not. It is simply waste of time to fire the Bible and the waste of time to fire the Bible and the prayer book at men who are not sufficiently versed in our language to understand the phraseology or the meaning of the words, but many can be reached by other means. If the secular teachers are kind, gentle, consistent, truthful and dependable as to attendance, the Chinese, "seeing their good works," may be led to "glorify their Father who is in heaven." The Chinese are a literal people, and with them no excuse justifies a broken engagement. One breach will cause a greater loss of faith in Christianity than 20 subsequent attendances will than 20 subsequent attendances rectify

But the Chinese can be reached. have in mind one here in Portland who is, I think, the most consistent Chris tian, white or Oriental, of my acquain doing constantly personal sionary work among his compatriots, into the hands of such Chinamen as he should be given the work of teaching the tenets of Christianity, since such men can do more, using their own tongue and idioms, than all the minis ters and Sunday-school teachers in can do in a language with which

sions in general. A few years ago a flend in human form, Theodore Durant, a Sunday-school teacher and not an a Sunday-school teacher and not an Oriental, foully murdered two young girls whose acquaintance, if my memory serves me, he made in the Sunday-school room. Yet it has never been proposed to drop the Sunday schools nor to prevent young ladies from attending them; and while the Chinese missions may not be a decided success, so far as the inculcation of Christianso far as the inculcation of Christian ity is concerned, they at least make in-telligent, law-abiding. Americanized citizens, among whom the young ladies who do most of the teaching are as safe as anywhere else, so long as they at-tend strictly to the business for which they are engaged they are engaged.

W. E. TYRRELL.

"KEEP - OFF - THE - GRASS " SIGNS Call for Reform on the Grounds Surrounding the Postoffice.

PORTLAND, June 16.—(To the Editor.)—It is the privilege of a great organ like The Oregonian to rouse the real spirit of the people. The Portland spirit is growing, for which give praise, but not all have yet learned how to spell Progress with a capital.

If the editor has never observed before let him take the trapple to see

fore, let him take the trouble to the "keep-off-the-grass" signs on the Yamhill-street side of the Postoffice building, and then let him point out to the public that some new signs would be a good investment for the post-master, the custodian of the building and grounds. There is something lack-ing somewhere, or those signs would ot have been there for over two years We are to have many visitors here this Summer, and most of them come through these grounds at one time or another, and we do not want to ashamed of anything that belongs to Portland. Too bad they were there last week. Yours for progress, ELIZABETH REDDE.

Says Tebacco Is "Nasty," VANCOUVER, Wash., June 21.—(To the VANCOUVER, Wash, June 21.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent issue of The Oregonian W. V. Lance takes an opportunity to defend tobacco, using over 1200 useless words. It has long been known that tobacco is a useless drug, and that to very many individuals it is not only parmful, but in some cases exceedingly poisonous. There is no direct good in it, and no benefit to be derived from its use.

From an aethetic point of view a hog From an aethetic point of view a hog could not defend the use of tobacco. Here is a familiar dialogue: He—"Is it offensive for a gentleman to smoke in your presence?" She—"I do not know. No gentleman ever did." All men of good breeding and gentlemanly habits refrain from smoking in the presence of women. They do not smoke in a parior, church or theater. And if society cannot tolerate tobacco in the home or in the public gathering, why should it be tolerated in the street? Why is the glue factory moved out of town? It is not offensive to the eyes. But It is not offensive to the eyes. But tobacco chewing is offensive to both

nose and eyes.

I have never looked into the dictionary for the word "nasty," but I have been told many times by tobacco-users that chewing tobacco is nasty. Don't tell your friend, Mr. Lance, to write again.

H. S. GODDARD.

RELIGIOUS PRIVATE JUDGMENT. namer to Dr. Brougher's Remarks on

Catholics by a Portland Priest. PORTLAND, June 21 .- (To the Editor.) - Sunday evening Dr. Brougher undertook to preach from the text, undertook to preach from the text,
"You shall know the truth and the
truth shall make you free." The
speaker contended that the Masons,
Baptists and many other denominations
are one in their fundamental doctrines. He carnestly pleaded for "cooperation in the great work of bringing about that reisn of truth, when
the world shall be free from sin and
its consequences and the kingdom of
God shall be suprerue."

The doctor's sermon would have been

God shall be supreme."

The doctor's sermon would have been more interesting and none the less instructive had he taken pains to indicate just what doctrines are fundamental, and which truth he wished to reign. It is eminently desirable indeed that the kingdom of God should prevail, but it is also important to understand just what responsibilities offizenship in such a kingdom involves. understand just what responsibilities citizenship in such a kingdom involves. The doctor's pronouncements are too vague. The proposition that "our Heavenly Father has a right to be sovereign" is simply worded, to be sure; but it bristles with a thousand practical difficulties. We have read the New Testament off and on and have found therein very little enthusiastic praise of private judgment.

We don't know just what texts one could quote in support of the conten-

We don't know just what texts one could quote in support of the contention that every man has a right to think as he sees fit. That may be good Baptist teaching, but it is hardly in accord with the notions of St. Paul. "If an angel from heaven preach to you a doctrine different from that which you have received from us, let him be anathema." Possibly St. Paul was narrow, but he is generally credited with anathema. Possibly St. Paul was nar-row, but he is generally credited with having a good hold of Christian peinci-ples. Christ himself, the author and finisher of our faith, spoke frequently to the same purpose. The admirable text about "knowing the truth," which the doctor selected, but does not em-brace, sets forth clearly.

the doctor selected, but does not embrace, sets forth clearly enough the mind of the divine teacher on "fundamentals" and "private judgment."

When Christ speke of believing as a condition of salvation, he had in mind the definite, coherent body or truth which he had come to reveal. His whole inlession was to do away with private judgment and private error and private judgment and private error, and put in their place authoritative teach-ing and infallible truth. "Going thereing and infallible truth. "Going therefore, teach ye all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." . "He who hears you, hears me; he who despiseth you, despiseth me." Dr. Brougher reads his Bible to little purpose if he thinks he finds therein any justification of the absurd notions which he propounds in his sermon of last Sunpropounds in his sermon of last Sunday. "Private judgment," and "fundamentals" did not come in with Christ and the Apostles; no. they came with the so-called reformation, and they have since been steadily grinding Protestantism into so fine a powder, Protestantism into so fine a powder away.

away. Perhaps the doctor was only joking the Masons when he gave them the text, "You shall know the truth, and text. You shall make you free." But the truth shall make you free." But he should not impose on the Baptists. But what concerns us more than his travesty of real Bible teaching, is his gentle tribute to Roman Catholics. He gentie tribute to Roman Catholics. He says: "The Roman Catholic Church has always regarded the soul as incompetent to deal alone with God." Before delivering himself of this the doctor said he did not with to be unkind. Well, sugar-coating does not make a lie more palatable even to a Catholic. Catholics do not believe that they are robbed of their soul freedom. robbed of their sous freedom by the priests, but they are glad to be saved from the perpetual flood of White Temple buncombe. And, as to the Temple buncombe. And, as to the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, they have the idea universally that they are enjoying that privilege to the full. They come to mass on Sunday precise-ly because their conscience dictates that course of action, and for no other reason. When they get down on their reason. When they get down on their knees at divine service and raise their knees at divine service to God to praise him minds and hearts to God to praise him. and thank him, and ask his help and beg his forgiveness, they do not feel that any priest is clogging the activi-ties of their souls.

As to the functions of the hierarchy,

they are but little acquainted.

So far as the case is. New York is concerned. I fail to see why it should not try to deal with it here. The point is that the church of the Bible is a large question, and we shall not try to deal with it here. The point is that the church of the Bible is a large question. is that the church of the Bible is a church with a hierarchy. God had his priests and prophets in the old dispensation, and Christ adopted the plan of human instrumentality in the new. He selected his apostles and sent them He selected his apostles and sent them out to be his ambassadors. He might have done differently, it is true, but we are concerned with facts, not with possible plans. And he established a hierarchy not as a hindrance but as a help to mankind in its search for truth and guidance. If I were to furnish all the scriptural evidence for them. these propositions, I would have to embody the whole New Testament in this brief article, and the result would be that I would not get even this much

printed. If we look around us for a minute, and compare the hierarchical system of the Catholic Church with the merry-go-round organization of sectarian bodies, it will not be hard to discover where the higher efficiency lies. A Catholic bishep gets something done because he is a real power and not a weather-vane to indicate which way see clerical winds are blowing. Priests have some degree of efficiency and some real hold upon the affections of their people, because they have some practical knowledge of obedience, selfpractical knowledge of obedience, self-sacrifice, chastity and prayer. "I am with you all days even to the end of time," that is Christ's compact with his priesthood. The priest knows that if he leads a truly priestly life, and does not go wrong like the sons of Heil, God will bless his endeavors and make him a power for good. "I have chosen you, that you may go forth and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit may remain."

fruit, and that your fruit may remain."
And the Catholic priesthood is bringing forth fruit. Go where you will throughout the United States, and you will find multitudes of devout Catholic people, whose hearts are near and dear to God, willing to testify that their attachment to faith and the charitable enterprises of their religion is due in no small measure to the labors and virtues of a zealous, devoted priest-hood.

The essence of religious freedom is the possession of truth, and the means to fulfill its obligation. When Christ speaks of truth making one free, he ontemplates that Ilberation frees from blindness, from error, from evil passions, from the tyranny of in-dividualistic guidance. He was not thinking of the Masons, of private judgment, or of fundamentals, when he uttered those words, except as so many oppositions to the evident purport of his revelation.

A little honest inquiry will convince Dr. Brougher that he does the Catholic Church an injustice when he judges the priesthood and the hierarchy a stumbling block in the way of the spiritual advancement of the people. The obvi-ous fact that there is an abundance of piety and devotion and healthy moral life among Catholic people and very little of it elsewhere, is sufficient evidence to contravert his unpardon-able calumny. GEORGE THOMPSON. Assistant Pastor Cathedral of the Im-

maculate Conception. Maybe the Name Tempted Him

Pittsburg Dispatch.
At the primary election in Chester
County, Pa., one voter cast his ballot for
Miss Isabel Darlington, a West Chester
attorney, for judge.