The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

It is proposed by Republicans of Idaho to hold assembly meetings for suggestion of candidates for state and county offices, to be submitted to the direct primary for nomination. But it is objected that such action would "nullify the law." Of course it would not; since all the assembly candidates would be submitted to the direct primary for nomination, and any others would also be submitted, whose supporters might wish to offer their names to be voted on at the primary This method does not set aside primary law. It accepts and uses the primary law. It provides, however, method for its rational and effective application.

It is further objected in Idaho that presentation of assembly candidates would make "independent selection" impossible, since "the prestige power of the machine would be pitted against unorganized forces." But what is wanted is deliberation and organization, if there is to be any chance of winning elections; and every strong organization will be called "a machine," by an opposition. Observe, however, that no party ever will win with "unorganized forces." Party requires organization. The consequence moreover, of the movement of "unerganized forces," in a primary, is a multitude of voluntary and self-seek-ing candidates; and "the scrap" results in nominations by small pluralities, or mere fractions of the party's The candidates usually will be men little known to the body of the electors-men who do not inspire con fidence, and who, therefore, can't be This is the history of direc primary nominations, when not guided by preceding representative selection. the other hand, the assembly method gives opportunity to consider the merits of the candidates and to compare and debate in a representative body the fitness and eligibility of those offered for official positions as representatives of their party. The method, however, doesn't preclude in-dependent candidates, or "independent selection." It still leaves the field free for all. They who may not approve the assembly plan or its can didates may name candidates for themselves, and nominate them in the primary, if they will, or can. Perhans will be said that such effort will have no chance to win against "ma-chine organization." But what is there in this phrase that should alarm, or give offense? Any organization will be called "a machine," by those who want a machine of their own, but can't make one strong enough to win. Yet just what is necessary, and must be had by any party that desires or machine organization. Every party

machine of the other. The loose and irregular manner of the direct primary, not guided by any effort of representative selection, will never bring forth candidates strong enough to obtain their party voteespecially of the majority party. If the Republicans of Idaho wish to win they will hold assemblies or conventions-no matter what they call them -weigh the qualities of the various candidates and recommend for nomination and election such of these candidates as careful and deliberate judgment may think it fit to select or unite upon. In the first place it is the only way to get fittest candidates; in the next place, the only way to get candidates who can hold their party together and be elected.

strives to make as strong an organiza

tion as it can; and when the defeated

organization hears the result, it often

seeks consolation in railing against the

The Republican party of Oregon, having gained now a sufficient amount of disastrous experience with the helter-skelter plan, will employ the assembly method; and The Ore gonian would advise the Republicans of Idaho to do the same, if they expect or desire to win.

The primary lawsin itself is remedial and reformatory. But the only way to get the best out of it is through ra-tional guidance of the members of parties by the advisory assembly. The ose-end method is merely a scramble of individuals for office, without regard for their qualifications or for any political or party principles whatever. Yet regard must be had for the principles of representative government, and, therefore, for selection of representative and administrative of ficers; which can be done only through the representative system. Hence, the direct primary must be guided by advisory assemblies, chosen by the authority that represents each party and speaks for it. Else there is dissolution of parties and abandonment of purpose which can be promoted and sustained only through party or-

The Oregonian notes with regret that the report of the retirement of Secretary Wilson from the Cabinet is without confirmation. Not only has the distinguished disseminator of misleading and worthless crop reports falled to hand in his resignation, but indignant that such a report should have ever been circulated. He recolls with horror from the possibility of being obliged to seek a place out in Iowa, where I will be known as former Secretary." The tenacity with which an incompetent person hangs on to a position where he has falled "make good" is in nearly every case due to the knowledge of his inability to secure another one. It is, of course, a matter of regret that Secretary Wilson is too old to chase potato bugs or trap the wild and wooly aphis.

to lay up a competence, and, if he is in need, the Wall street sharks who have made millions through his unreliable cotton and wheat reports should be willing to chip in

BRITISH INCOME TAX.

From a compilation at the Depart-ment of State (Washington), we have very full information about the British income tax. For the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1909, the total revenues of the United Kingdom were 151,578,295 pounds sterling, of which the income tax supplied £33,930,000, or \$165,103,000. It was the greatest single source of revenue—the excise furnishing £33,650,000, the customs £29,200,000 and the inheritance £18,370,000. The postoffice yielded f17,770,000, but its expenses ran to

nearly as great a sum.
All incomes under £160 (\$800) are exempt. Distinction is made between earned and unearned incomes—that is, between incomes derived from personal exertions and those derived from fixed nvestments. Abatements are allowed that favor the former class. 1,300,000 persons in the United Kingdom pay the tax, of whom 900,000 pay on less than \$3000. The catalogue shows that there are 949 whose income exceeds \$250,000 each and 4188 whose income exceeds \$50,000, and not \$250,000. On smaller incomes the tax is about one shilling in the pound, and on incomes exceeding \$25,000 there is a supertax of 6 pence in the pound.

LITTLE SERMON ON TOBACCO. For a neat little sermon, which nakes a number of good points without any fuss or feathers, the reader i mmended to the letter signed "Antitobacco," in today's paper. In a diswhere common sense abounds it is finicky to find fault with inything in particular, but it may perhaps be suggested that the writer errs in placing alcoholic drinks and morphine in the same category with tobacco. The "filthy weed" is bad enough, but there are some things which are worse, and rum is one of them, while opium, in all its forms, is another. It would be a serious blunder to class these most pernicious drugs with tobacco, which is known to be comparatively harmless in many cases, while the former are unquesionably injurious to everybody who equires the habit of using them. In our zeal for reform, let us not forget distinctions which are essential truthfulness. This is said, not to upold the use of tobacco, but to emphasize the harmfulness of opium

The talk we hear now and ther about the value of tobacco as an antieptic is mostly nonsense. It is, perhaps, just about as deadly to certain ow forms of life as mothballs are, but the fact that moth balls partially pro-tect our furs is no valid reason for eating or smoking them. Tobacco will kill the green aphids on the apple tree, if its juice is duly applied to them out so will kerosene. If the fact that it will kill aphids is an argument for chewing tobacco, it is just as good an argument for drinking kerosene. to not want to eat, drink or smoke everything that will kill bugs.

MANY TEXTS IN ONE COLUMN To try to ascertain what man in the United States is doing the most good just at the present point of time, were a futile and thankless task. Doubtless there are many who are all bene fiting us equally, each in his own pe culiar way. Thus Mr. Aldrich deftly turns our hopes to a better world by proving that the tariff can never be reformed in this one, while Mr. Taft teaches us the beauty of resignation under disappointment. Following his high example, we may all learn the eful lesson of diligently making new plans as often as we find we cannot carry out our old ones. Among our genuine benefactors we must also include Dr. Edward T. Devine, secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society and editor of The Survey. He does not soar in the exalted realms where one habitually expects to find Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Taft. His sphere of activity is humble, but it is not less useful for that. He is engaged in the modest and sometimes dangerous occupation of telling the American people unpleasant truths. He would grow rich faster if he turned his energies to the invention and dissemination of pleasant falsehoods, but ap-

parently great wealth does not attract

him so powerfully as the warfare

which he is waging against rooted

To enlist the wan and wavering interest of the country in this warfare. Dr. Devine sends out what he calls a Weekly Story," which he hopes some of the more enlightened newspapers will copy or comment upon. The Oregonian is flattered to find itself included among the elect publications upon which Dr. Devine fixes his hopes, but his current story is somewhat too long to copy entire, while it is too full of exciting topics to be adequately commented upon. Who could treat of hospitals, schools, prisons, charity, the police and the errors of our captains of industry all in one short column? And yet, it contains a point or two it would be a shame to pass over in silence. Take, for example, the remark which he cites from Florепсе Nightingale, that "hospitals, whatever else they do, should not make people sick." Who in all the world ever said they ought to make people sick? Nobody, probably, but this is a case where actions are more emphatic than words. The disagreeable truth is that before Florence Nightingale began her epoch-making labors, and long afterwards, for that matter, hospitals were hotbeds of disease and very likely they killed as many people as they cured. There was a well-marked disease called hospital fever which slew its thousands, while erysipelas slew its tens of thousands Walt Whitman, while nursing the wounded soldiers in the hospital Washington, during the Civil War, contracted from the loathsome filth which prevailed, a disorder which lasted all his life. The amazing fact to which Miss Nightingale's aphorist calls attention is that while hospitals were originally invented as a means of mercy, they became perverted to a source of misery, and, because she re-called them to the beneficent purpose they were intended for, she ranks

among the world's heroines. Dr. Devine, pursuing his mission of telling unpleasant truths, discovers that hospitals are not the only institutions with an original good purpose which have suffered an evil transformation so that they work mischief in finding a watchman for the Chen Instead of benefits. "Is it any worse for

most men were given the choice be-tween being thieves and having typhold fever, they would choose the fever; and yet we should all shudder with horror at the thought of inoculating a well person with disease germs while it does not disturb us at all to send a morally sound individual to prison, where he is inevitably made a thief or worse. The provision in the constitution of Oregon that punishment ought to be reformatory, and not vindictive, has not remained a mere smug precept. Some decided efforts have been made to apply it in practice, but much remains to do. and penitentlaries are not ideal. Dr. Devine raises the question whether the modern prison can justify its ex-istence. It is not, upon the whole, a place where persons are made better citizens. The chances are that in any given instance it will make worse one. It educates men in the ways of crime, and if it does not do that, it fills their hearts with that biterness which is the preliminary to lifelong warfare upon society.

If a person is not fit to live in the

world, the right of society to eliminate him, once and for all, can hardly be On the other hand, if he cannot justly be put to death, what excuse is there for subjecting him to indignities and tortures for a series If the process enlightened and educated him, strengthened his will and ameliorated his passions, it would be well enough, but it does none of these things. It has the opposite effect, so that the ordinary prisoner comes out of confinement a worse man nentally, physically and morally than he was the day he was sentenced. there not a fearful waste here? How can a society which claims to be pracing with derelicts? Dr. Devine pushes his text further still. If hospitals ought not to make men sick, then urely industry ought not to destroy their earning power. The person who produces wealth is entitled to the gratltude of the world. He is a humble enefactor, perhaps, but a real one And how does the world treat him? It works him into early decrepitude and then casts him out upon the scrap heap to make way for some younger man who will, in his turn, suffer the same fate. Dr. Devine says this is vrong, and since he is one of the little band who have control of Mrs. Russel Sage's ten millions for shedding light upon social questions, he can, perhaps in the course of time, make some of the rest of us agree with him

ANOTHER WATER-LEVEL ROAD. The Lemhi & Salmon Valley Rail-coad, for which articles of incorporation were filed at Pocatello, Idaho, during the week, is another "line of least resistance" which follows the great system of water courses that with tidewater at Portland. With this proposed road in operation be possible to run trains for nearly 900 miles out of Portland without getting away from the banks of the Columbia River and its tributaries The Oregon Short Line, which stands sponsor for the newly incorporated road, already operates a branch line from Blackfoot, Idaho, well up into the Lost River Mountains, but cannot extend that line into the Salmon River country on account of the line as proposed is to eave the Mackay branch at Cerro Grande, about 30 miles north of Blackfoot, and swinging to the south of the Lost River Mountains is to felow the Lost River, Birch Creek and the Lemhi River to Salmon City from this point it will continue along he Salmon River and the Snake

The line will open up an immense territory rich in mineral and timber resources and with great poss for agriculture in many of the numerous valleys that lead down to the principal streams followed by the It is a wild, remote region, practically inaccessible except by folowing the water courses. The extent to which the forces of nature have leared the way for railroad construction are in striking evidence all alons the route. Between Salmon City and the junction of the Salmon River and the Little Salmon River the river flows through two box canyons, one 5000 feet deep and the other 4000 feet Here we have in prospect a scenic route which will make all other "grand" canyons on the American railroads seem tame and commonplace by comparison. But scenic railroads are never so attractive for capital as those which hold out as an inducement aving in the cost per-ton-per-mile, and the new road is projected through this mile-deep canyon, because it offers an economic advantage that more pleasing to capitalists than scen-

ery will ever be By this water-level route it will be ssible for the Harriman interests to haul all eastbound traffic originating in the Clearwater country at a heavy saving in grades and mileage expenses. A great saving will also be effected hauling eastbound freight from Portland territory by the proposed route. The distance of the new line. as given in the incorporation papers about 508 miles from Blackfoot, Idaho, to Lewiston, which would make the distance from Blackfoot to Portland 864 miles, compared with 755 miles by the present route over the Blue Mountains and through Huntington and Pocatello. The Salmon River route, as now proposed, would have a distinct advantage over the Huntington-Lewiston project, both in the matter of distance and in escaping the heavy grades between Huntington and Pocatello, notably at Glenns Ferry. Viewed as a local road, the value of the new line to the Idaho people can hardly be over-estimated as it would establish transportation facilities between the northern and

southern portions of the state. It would also give the Harriman system a tremendous advantage over the Hill lines in the handling of the Coeur d'Alene ores, which alreads comprise a very important portion of the railroad tonnage out of northern The Northern Pacific, which now divides this traffic with the O. & N., is obliged to buck this ore over a 4 per cent grade to Missoula, per cent grade between Missoula and Butte, and a 2 1/2 per cent grade between Butte and Pocatello. are so many reasons why this pro-posed road would be a valuable link in the Harriman water-level system that it is highly probable that it will be pushed to completion in the near

Uncle Sam is experiencing difficulty awa Indian School at Salem. The sal-

Still, he has been in office long enough hospitals to make men sick than it is ary is \$500 per year, and the applifor prisons to make them criminals?" cant must be proficient in spelling he inquires. As a matter of fact, if and arithmetic, must be an accomcant must be proficient in spelling plished letter-writer and write a good hand. · Other requirements are he be a good copylst, he must have had experience as a watchman and must be physically sound and of good muscular strength. man answering this description who is looking for the job, but out here in the growing West, where there is plenty of work for all men who can fill even a portion of the requirements which the Government insists on for the Chemawa watchman, the \$42 per month will not prove alluring

Literally, the steamer Bailey Gatzert has been "going some." other river boats probably have diviews as to their relative speed. Differences of opinion makes orse races; also contests on water. The owner of a crack craft who is unwilling to bet that she can beat all comers lacks red blood, according to the ideals of the "sporty" contingent in a community. Therefore there is danger of bantering which may result in a steamboat race. To this there is no objection, provided life is not put in If a race is imminent, let it be run with only the skippers and the crew; never with a passenger.

The first carload of wheat that came ato Chicago was received November 30, 1848, over a bit of road that now is part of "the Milwaukee" system. This s mentioned in Chicago newspapers, in connection with the announcemen that the Milkaukee is now prepared to do business through to the Pacifi This is from the Chicago Evening Post:

They may that in Milwaukee the people call the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway "the Milwaukee," and that in St. Paul they call it "the St. Paul," in Chicago we give it its full name, but we have in it a local pride every bit as keen as that of our northern neighbors.

The rumor that Dr. Woodrow Wilson is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey follows hard upon his stern announcement couldn't teach something that if worth while he didn't care to teach at If he goes into politics, Princeton will lose a good president and New Jersey may get a good Governor. But think of a man of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's education and native sense calling himself a Democrat. Habit is still stronger than reason in the best

It's a bad case in San Francisco with ten men of the jury standing out for acquittal, in circumstances that bring forth the charge that the other were "improperly influenced"the judge on the side declaring in substance that Calhoun is guilty, and the attorneys for Calhoun accusing the prosecution of having taken bribes to push the case against their client, How much longer it will last no one knows: but there must be an end of it some time, as there is an end of all things.

A masked man held up the Pullman car porter on a train at Seattle Tuesday morning and relieved him of \$200. The train had just arrived and the comparatively small amount in the possession of the porter was due to the fact that he had only made the trip from Spokane. The porter may not feel the loss of the money, but must be keenly hurt by the lack of professional courtesy shown.

What if the hoodlums do make a few streetcars untenable now and then ate at night? Boys will be boys. On July 4 they make the whole country untenable, but it would be cruel to spoil their fun merely to save a few lives and prevent accidents. Let the hoodlums have a good time, whatever it costs other people.

A green hand broke the onnections of Morrison bridge last Tuesday by failing to lift them out of the way before swinging the draw. The green hand, we suppose, is seeking another job. However, his name the same as that of one of the County Commissioners.

Contract for erection of the Madison street bridge has at last been per fected. The bridge by this time would be well nigh finished, and it is much needed-had it not been grievously obstructed for buncombe purposes by Mayor Lane.

The Sigel girl, it appears, was in ove with several Chinese at the same time, and one of them in a fit of jealousy slew her. The Chinese are not peculiar, it would seem, in their ideas that one man ought to be enough for a woman

Dr. Holzknecht, of Vienna, may popularize himself if he turns his X-ray apparatus on Mr. Harriman's brain and finds out the magnate's intention toward Coos Bay

People are dying with heat in the big cities of the East, although July is still a week in the future. Blankets are still comfortable in the glorious climate of Oregon.

One more lawyer gets into the Gould case with an advance fee of \$10,000. Katherine Clemmons has no monopoly of the idea that young Howard is a good thing.

Farmer Secretary Wilson denies that he will quit. He means that he not leave office while his crop figures are so far awry.

It looks as if Mayor Lane missed

making political capital out of his deays in the Madison bridge and light contracts. Only ten Democrats in the Senate voted for a lower tariff on lumber.

There are days when doubt overcomes the hope that either of Mc-Credie's teams will bring home a pennant.

Our own George apparently stood pat,

Harriman says he will outlive most of his enemies. This will not be welome news to certain inhabitants of Oregon.

The Fourth of July will afford as much opportunity for enthusiasm as did the rose carnival.

Walter Wellman has set out for the Pole. Don't be startled. He's not in the airship.

What's in a name? Our poor farm has just sold for \$765 per acre.

GERMAN-BRITISH CONFLICT. Kaiser's Subjects Expect to Vie With

England for Sea Supremacy. During the Napoleonic wars, Pitt is to have declared that whenever any European power of the line, England ought at once to destroy them, lest they might at some future time be used against her. classic illustration of this kind of preventive action was the destruction in time of peace, without declaration of by England, of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen. The British government believed that the Danes, willingly or unwillingly, would be certain to place their fleet at the disposal of the French. Therefore, without cerem they swooped down like pirates to Copenhagen and carried off all the ethics of the hard-pressed swimme in deep water, an ethic constantly act ed upon by Prussian statesmen, Frederick the Great to Bismarck. it is this ethic of Copenhagen and of Sliesia which explains all the hubbub which seems so unreasonable to Ameri-

remarked to a friend of mine that there was a strong party in England that wished to take this course. When my friend disclaimed this as a monstrous imputation upon British good faith, the Kaiser remarked that he did not regard it in that light. On the con-trary, he said, he could very well sym-pathize with these men, because it was natural that, having the power to ward off a possible danger, they thought it their duty to use it. That was a frank, characteristic avowal from the occupant of the throne of Frederick the Great. But it explains the present ten-sion between the two countries. When I was in Germany four years ago, one of the most eminent German profes-sors and publicists told me that he never opened his paper at breakfast without first looking to see whether Kiel was in flames and the German fleet at the bottom of the sea. When I protested that we were not pirates, he replied, "what you did at Copenhager you may repeat at Mile!"

gen you may repeat at Kiel."

This deep, instinctive distrust of the English was strengthened by the attack upon the Boer republics and the fatuous folly of Austin Lee, at one time well known in Washington, but then Civil Lord of the Admiralty. An after-dinner speech of his in which he com-forted his hearers by the assurance that the German fleet, in case of war, would be sunk before breakfast, irri-tated the Kaiser and his subjects to madness. But it was madness which had much method in it. They deliberately set about building a navy which could not be sunk before breakfast, They are doing it now and they have been doing it ever since.

It may appear a paradox to the un-reflecting that the more warships Ger-many launches the more nervous she becomes as to a possible English at-tack. But it is obvious that this is natural and inevitable. The power that has a two to one—to say nothing of a hree or four to one—supremacy over mother holds all the ships of the weaker power in the hollow of its hand. They are but hostages in the hand of the more powerful fleet. When Ger-many had no battle fleet to speak of she was practically invulnerable against England. Every new man-of-war she outs on the high sease until she is in position of naval equality to England the addition of a new hostage for er good behavior and as the addition of every new battleship is naturally regarded as a provoccation and a chal-lenge by the other power, the Germans feel very ill at ease. They are in the position of a llon-tamer who has for the time put his head into the jaws of the llon, and they never know when the brute may bite it off. Hence they are assiduous in giving assurances that their fleet-building has no hostile intent, but they are still more assiduous in pushing on their ship-building until they are in a position to contest with some chance of success the sovereignty of the seas which has been held long by England.

Prepared to Receive Him.

expense:

One Summer, some years ago, he spent a vacation of several weeks at a farmhouse in a Maine town. The next season he received a letter from his former landlady, inquiring if he would like to return.

In reply he stated that he would be very glad to pass another Summer va-

ation with her, provided some needed hanges were made about the place. "First," wrote the college president, 'your maid, Mary, is persona non grata, being anything but neat and orderly in her ways, and if she is still with you I trust you will at least not allow her to wait on the table.

condly, I would suggest that the sanitary conditions of your place would be greatly improved if the pigsty were moved back a few rods farther from the house or done away with altogether. "I will wait until I hear from you

Twill wait until I hear from you before deciding about coming."
The somewhat particular college president was reassured by the receipt of the following reply:
"Mary has went. We hain't had no hogs on the place since you were here last.

The Old Story Anticipated. Eugene Register.

The customary crop of Republican candidates for Governor is being sown throughout the state that promises, as usual, to ripen into a harvest of a Democratic crop to be housed at the State Capital. But Oregon Republic-anism is never wise to its own inter-There are too many ambitious and self'sh office seekers in the ranks to insure party success. There will probably be a dozen candidates, more or less, up before the primaries for Governor, one will be nominated and the rest, with few exceptions, will get revenge at the polls in the Novem ber election, when the old story of a Democrat walking up and taking the ple away from the whole Republican bunch will again be repeated. If the party leadership could centralize and agree on one man for Governor, then go to the polls and support him, there would be a different story to tell.

Orange-Enting Dislocates Man's Jaw. Newark (N. J.) Dispatch.

Newark (N. J.) Dispatcy.

A man with his mouth wide open rushed into a restaurant in New Brunswick, N. J., unable to say a word. It was discovered that he had dislocated his jaw

A Husband of Expedients

Baltimore News.

In a recent divorce suit the wife testified that her husband drank whisky when he could get it, and when that ran out he mixed a cocktail out of extract of lemon and red pepper.

Seventh Stroke of Apoplexy Fatal. Camden, N. J., Dispatch. .. Gottfried Kunz, of West Orange, N. J., ust dead of apoplexy, had seven strokes in six years.

How to be Happy. Louise Liddell in the Nautilus.
"Never trouble trouble,
Till trouble troubles you"—
Injunction optimistic
Tis well to keep in view.
There's only one thing better,
Oh! mortal man, to de:
To never trouble trouble
Whan trouble troubles you! A WIDE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION Chiengo Baptists and Portland's-A

Vital Religious Question ASTORIA, Or., June 22.—(To the Edi-ir.)—Did Brother Brougher fall into a ambush, or did the tropical heat of the desert cause the leader in Israel to quaff too copiously of the "Shriner lemonade" a la mode, in his strenuous march across the sands a week ago? when the Brother struck one the high places before reaching an oasis in the heated solitude, and then in the heated solitude, and then the deep water plunge to which editorial today refers—did the sudden reaction cause a confusion of ideas, in the noggin of the new-born son of Allah? Or, in an unguarded moment, did the ardent worshipper at the Shrine lie down beside his trusty dromedary and draw in the insinuating gusts of the Ofiental plant that causes piquant, elusive dreams?

In any case, whatever many the

piquant, elusive dreams?

In any case, whatever may have been the fate of Brother Brougher in his journey through the mysteries, a week has elapsed and he should have recomposed himself by this time, flattened out the wrinkle in his neckgear, smoothed the ruffles at his wrists and readjusted his train of thoughts.

Alas: alack-a-day! When I read the sermon of Bushist Brother Brougher in

ermon of Baptist Brother Bro resterday's Oregonian and when I read the experience of Baptist Brother Fosthe experience of Baptist Brother Fos-ter in Chicago, "bumping the bumps" in his efforts to get to Jesus, as Brother Brougher says the Baptists (?) understand it, I scratch and ask who is the true Baptist—Brother Brougher in Portland, or the Brethren in Chi-cago who are evidently making the passage of Foster over the arid wastes of life wore trooped. of life more tropical than even Brother Brougher's journey over the sands on

Is Brother Brougher a bona fide Bap tist, or was he merely "jollying" the Masonic fraternity and the public in general with some airy persiflage, as an aftermath of his deliverance from the anxious hours spent on the pil-grimage to the Shrine?

Brother Brougher says in his ser-non: "The fundamental position of the Saptists, and the Masons also, is that the individual has the right of access to God direct, without the interference of priest or pope, preacher or church. We believe in the right of the indi-vidual to worship God according to the vidual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without the interference of the state or the ecclesiastical authority." Bravel Boldly said! Brother Brougher. Did you really mean what you uttered? To an unsophisticated observer, it has always appeared that the Masons have succeeded in carrying out this pleasing theory much more consistently than the Baptist brethren ever dramped of unreallist brethren ever dramped of unreallist brethren ever dramped of unreallist. list brethren ever dreamed of approxi-

Why tax the community with the su-erflous burden of erecting vectories perflous burden of erecting sectarian temples and supporting a large staff of preachers, when the direct access to God is sufficient and when the lodges can supply all the exhilarating experiences requisite to make this course picturesque?

If Brother Foster, through the dic ates of his conscience, wishes to exer-ise his "right of direct access to God." by believing that Jesus Christ was merely the greatest and best of men, why do the Baptist brethren raise such a storm in the East, if you, Brother Brougher, are ladling out Simon-pure Baptist doctrine when you say that Baptist doctrine when you say that "the individual has the right of access to God direct, without interference of priest or pope, preacher or church?" Somebody is twisted; either the Baptist of Chiral China. ists in Chicago, or the Baptist preacher n Portland.

Moreover, if I have not read the newspapers amiss since the arrival of Brother Brougher in Portland, it seems to me that the one person who stands forth pre-eminently in the role of at-tempted interferer with he right of the individual to worship God according to the dictates of his con-I refer to the views and efforts of the reverend gentleman on the manner of observing Sunday and proscribing what people may drink, etc., etc. The Brother has some copper-riveted ideas on some topics, which others feel that they may disregard and still be worshiping God and Joing their duty. But stop! Possibly, the Shriners have made a new people may drink, etc., etc. The Brother man of Dr. Brougher. He says: "The right of every individual soul to direct access to God calls for unlimited and unfettered liberty." This is interest-The dignified president of a well-known and flourishing New England college, in his moments of relaxation, tells the following story at his own before you. Farewell, on your new de-parture! Whither will it lead? There

is hope in Israel. ANDREW JOHNSON.

TOO LARGE A SUBJECT.

Even an Index of the Literature of It Would Be Impossible. HOOD RIVER, Or., June 23.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to your editorials and a number of letters that have some approval in your columns, regarding the "Myth of Jesus" and the reliability of the Biblical accounts of him, let me

An article as full as your space would allow, by yourself, or some other allow, by yourself, or some other equally well-informed person, of the early history of the New Testament, or rather, upon the 'Making of the Bible,' would be intensely interesting. Probably not one person in one thousand—not excluding the clergy—can give a correct version of its orderly, and The correct version of its origin; and The Oregonian could not do more in our educational line in religious matters than to publish what is known of the early history of the New Testament.

The subject is too vast, the literature is enormous, not even a summary could be given in a thousand columns of The Oregonian. Any proper presentation of the whole subject would require a lifetime; and the materials of illustration would cover the whole range of literature and the entire history of exegesis and interpretation.

Portland Contributed Cheerfully. PORTLAND, June 23. — (To the Editor.)—The Oregonian in an editorial today on a deeper channel to the sea,) speaking of days gone by, refers to "the great difficulty of raising the few dol-lars necessary to 'sluke' St. Helens bar." Evidently the word "difficulty" was a slip of the pen. Portland was always ready, willing and able to put up enough money for an open river, and to do it promptly. On this vital subject, Portland has ever been man. True, in early days, the burden fell on a few public spirited citizens, but means were always forthcoming to do what little could be done. and a sense of equity gave birth to the Port of Portland whereby the burden was equally distributed. No tax is more cheerfully paid than the tax for creating and maintaining an adequate

A Summer Garden

He bought a hoe, a rake, a spade. Some little seeds to sow. At last he got the garden made and saw the green things grow.

channel to the ocean.

He work'd the rows and beds each day; Each little plant he knew, And as he smiled and sweat away Oh, joy! how fast they grew. No floods came down to wash things out, No froats to kill or blight: No neighbor's chickens scratched about; No kine strayed in at night.

Each seed he planted did its best And not a one did rot— No other garden, east or west, Such vegetables begot. But still this man did not enjoy These vegetables so new.

For every night a neighbor's boy Stole what the garden grew.

ALL NARCOTICS ARE DANGEROUS Poison in Tobacco Will Kill the User

if He Persists Long Enough.
ALBANY, Or., June 23.—(To the Editor.)-Your correspondent, W. V. Lance, who undertakes to defend the use of tobacco on the ground that it is a great germ destroyer, proves too much: While it may be, and probably is, a germ destroyer, that very fact may be a reason why it should not be used the way now almost universally adopted. Mr. Lance admits that it is a poison. He says: "In the presence of the poisonous nicotine microbes foldead at the first whiff." It is claimed by Mr. Lance that the use of tobacco will prevent or cure consumption. I have known a number of persons who were inveterate users of the weed who died with consumption. But even ad-mitting that it is an antiseptic, it does not follow that it should be used as it now is. There are many anti-septics, such as carbolic acid, alcohol, tions. Does it follow that because of their antiseptic qualities they should be used by ignorant persons indiscrim-

inately?

The very poison in tobacco that kills the microbe will kill the individual if he persists in using it long enough. That very poison upsets the digestive apparatus of the individual in such a way that he passes away like the apparatus of the individual in such a way that he passes away like the microbes. But Mr. Lance might point to old persons who use tobacco. Yes, and I could point to old persons that use alcohol and morphine and other narcotics, but they are simply exceptions to the rule. All users of narcotics, from tea and coffee down, are liable to be injured by such use, although the substance used might be harmless and even beneficial if used as a medicine under the direction of a skillful ine under the direction of a skillful hysician.

The indiscriminate use of any nar-The indiscriminate use of any narcotic is liable to injure the person using
it. It depends largely on the kind of
narcotic used, and the physical condition of the user as to the amount of
injury that will ensue. Tea, coffee,
alcohol, morphine, oplum and tobacco
are some of the principal narcotics
used by mankind, and are all more or
less injurious, depending largely on the
amount used. Tea and coffee did not
come into general use in civilized counome into general use in civilized cotries until about the year 1640, and even then attempts were made to pre-vent their introduction by the governments on the ground that the use of them was detrimental

ANTI-TOBACCO.

IT IS ABSURD AND UNTRUE.

A Foolish Superstition, the Result of Pure Ignorance.

PORTLAND, June 23.—(To the Editor.)—Are you able to explain when and where the charge that the Hebrews

put or ever did put blood of a Christlan or any kind of blood into their unleavened bread, which they eat durng their celebration of the Passover originated? If you are, please do so through the columns of The Oregonian for the benefit of the vast number of superstitious, half-fanatical and ignorant persons who call themselves

The accusation has absolutely no foundation, and I don't know myself where and when it originated. My ancestors were—and those yet living are—highly educated in Hebrew and strict observance of the Massoric laws, and I myself have received a fair education in Hebrew; but I do not be-lieve in Judaism, nor do I believe in Christianity and if we don't know the

ruth, then Moses himself didn't. The cause of writing this to you is a srgument between a friend of mine with whom I work, who told me that in his home city, in the land of "och der Kaiser," the Jews killed a man for the sake of his blood, and he earnestly believes that. Of course, he is unre-liable, as were those who told him the

The American people are too en-lightened and far from believing in what is handed down to them from the pulpit, but with the majority of the inhabitants of the country of my birth, Russia, and of all other countries where the greater portion of the popu-

lation is illiterate, it is the reverse I wish that all those who have I such superstitious ideas would head this and use their own reasoning power and try to get to the bottom of things. I also wish them to remember that this was written by a man who makes no distinction between race, color or creed, and who wants to be fair to all. M. ALBERT.

Whisky in a Telephone Booth,

Chicago Inter Ocean. What is believed to have been a clever cheme for violating the Rose law in a dry town in Ohio came to light in a raid

a building formerly a saloon reported to the police and a squad was detailed to search the place. Finding the barrel of whisky, as expected, the police became urlous about a screen, and discovered that it hid what appeared to be a

bone booth. Further scrutiny disclosed that it was a "wireless" telephone that hung on the wall, and when a policeman lifted the receiver the box on the bottom of the instrument flew open, disclosing a receptacle of convenient size for a glass or

Biting Dog, a Mule and a Man.

Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch.
This is a sample of some of the
knotty questions that are being put
up to the Attorney-General's Department to solve: A dog bit a mule, and in turn the mule kicked a man's hand. That night the mule died, and the man was advised to the Pasteur treatment. He subsequently presented a bill to County Commissioners under law to be gelmbursed. Prosecuting At-torney Gilmore, of Eaton, asks if the Commissioners ought to pay the bill. The Attorney-General cites the law in an opinion, and holds that it is up to the Commissioners to decide whether the man was "bitten or injured" by the

Christianity, the White Man's Religion. NEWBERG, Or., June 22—(To the Editor.)—Though a devout Christian, your editorial on Orientals and missions greatly interested me, for you are right. The Christian religion is the white man's religion. Whatever benefit the heathen receives from his acquaintance with the missionary is because the missionary is a representative of modern Western civilization, and the heathen profits by learning to do things as we do, but he derives as much benefit from the commercial traveler as from the church missionary.

Golf Shortens Law Arguments.

St. Paul, Minn. Dispatch.

Orren T. Williams, Circuit Judge of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, has forced the lawyers who practice in his court to observe earlier hours. He plays a game

Paris Letter in Pali Mali Gazette.
"Doctor Ox." of the Matin, tells us how to get thin. His advice reads like a budget speech. "Cut down you income and increase your expenditure," he save.

Pushenrt for Stolen Safe. Baltimore News.

Burglars, in robbing a manufacturing company in Norfolk, Va., took away the steel safe in a push cart.