# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1911

#### BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR "DIRECT SENATORS.

There should be "direct" election of United States Senators and the method hould be as direct as possible. be reade so by amendment of the Naional Constitution so as to take away the indirect agency of the State Legis-lature and to bestow election upon tate voters, same as in choice of Repesentatives.

The public opinion that demands "direct" system is a product of ang discussion and deliberation. It is ne of the most mature decisions that American people have reached in r politics. It is not the whim of heir polities. n hour nor the fad of a day. The ople may err temporarily, with whim or fad, but never with ripe de-

sion such as this. The judiciary committee has preented this question to Congress in unrecedented way by recommending deptoin of a "direct" amendment to a Constitution. The outlook for sucas is brighter than ever before.

amendment nly simplify election of Senators, but and this is highly important—it ord, such as we have seen here at home in the States of Oregon and Washington. It would also enable oters to pick fitter men for their sory ants in the United States Senate.

There are many reasons for direct ection of Senators. Each of these est cited is strong enough alone to stify the change. Taken all together, they make a cause that is ununewersle and a demand that cannot continue to be denied.

LIGHT ON THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Through the agency of the Interstate Commerce Commission the pe ple of the United States now enjoy their first opportunity to obtain accurate knowledge of the organization nd business of the express companies. Statistics have been published which go into the subject quite thoroughly. No doubt the facts which have the been brought to public notice will rease the pressure of the demand for

parcels post, In many particulars the expres mpanies are exclusively an Ameriean institution. In other countries the mainess which they transact is done partly by the banks but largely by the railroads themselves. There is no good reason why the railread corpora-tions should not transport all varions should not transport all varisties of parcels and receive the revenue for the service. If they did so it To many observers the division of function appears very much like a derice to deprive stockholders in the railroads of a considerable portion of the income which properly belongs to them while at the same time the exnse of transportation is heavily in-

reased to the shipper. The truth is that the distinction beween railroad and express companies more a matter of form than sub-The same individuals really ewn and control both. This fact has ague way. The report of the Interinte Commerce Commission confirms as the reader may see from the

llowing quotation: Perhaps the most characteristic feature in the organization of transpariation agencies in the United States is the state! is which the securities of one class of agencies are held by agencies of another

This means nothing less than that he men who control the express busteas also control the railroad busiess. The difference of corporate ames allows them to absorb a vastly arger share of the corporate earnings inn they could without the aid of

How comfortable the profits of the

opress business appear to those on io inside we may now learn. otal operating investment is a little ver \$22,600,000. This includes the alne of the real estate and equip-ent used by the thirteen companies andled in the report in transacting heir business. It is instructive to empare with this meager investment net corporate income of \$15,382, 63.58 which was extract from it. The Certainly the expres westment. empanies need not complain of dininished returns from their capital nd industry. Whatever has been the ate of others, fortune has dealt with em very pleasantly indeed. aps some of their patrons might have different story to tell. The divicar ending June 30, 1909, amounted more than \$6,900,000, which is what less than one-third of their perating investment. Still it is only ilr to say that over \$2,000,000 of dividends came from the surtus which represents the accumulated arnings of previous years.

This valuable report conthins a good al of matter which bears directly on the subject of the parcels post. or instance, it is stated that about per cent of the total revenue of the xpress companies was derived from ansporting small parcels, in many ises exactly similar to those which postoffice carries as second-class The average revenue per pound hich the companies received for this rvice was 1.54 cents. The postoffice targes one cent a pound for the same rvice and complains constantly of a eavy loss. The difference of .54 of a ent a pound is sufficient to change e hig less of the Government into this remarkable result moves one to inquire whether the Government could not learn something from the express companies in the direction of business

management and economy. The principal political lesson to be learned by the public from the report is that the express companies are forming a service which properly belongs to the banks and railroad companies on the one hand and the Government on the other and that they are receiving for the service much more than it is honestly worth. The monopoly which they enjoy arises from failure of the Federal Government to do its plain duty in the matter of perfecting the postal facilities

## THE LEGISLATIVE REVOLT.

On the face of things the people of Oregon have declared that the Legisature is not to be trusted in the untrammeled naming of United States Senators. On the face of things the people of Oregon have declared that the acts of the Legislature so lean to the shady side of public opinion that a court of public appeal is necessary. On the face of things the people of Oregon have declared that a legislator does not actually earn more than \$3 ; On the face of things the people of Oregon have said that even with the check provided by a court of public appeal the Legislature cannot be trusted to enact laws pertaining to axation.

This condemned branch of the Goyrnment was saked, on the face of things, to admit that it was a cheap. downtrodden, untrustworthy aggregation, was glad it had been put in its rightful place, and that all other Leg-Islatures were in the same class.

It was a good deal for a chief benefictary of the Oregon plan to ask. No wonder he was called harsh names.

## DEMOCRATS DISHING UP TARIFF.

Democrats thought it easier to "revise" the tariff when they didn't have the lawmaking power than now, when they are to have one branch of Congress and are hoping to get hold of the But the job looks more difficult now.

At the Baltimore conference the only solution of the pestiferous trouble that they could propose was that of glittering generalities. The politicians there assembled were too "foxy" to the themselves up to anything definite; General Hancock's definition of the tariff as a local question was like the handwriting on the wall at Belshazsar's feast and every brother was a Daniel unto himself.

So that the politicians quitted the feast no nearer the end than when last Summer they were promising what no party and no politicians have ever been able to dish up for the people of this country—a protective tariff that goes to the spot and makes them content.

It's a big job the Democrats have got on their hands, for a fact. And they can't see the bright light out of it, either. Only, they think, with glittering generalities, to put the Republi can Senata and the Republican President "in a hole" by shunting off on them responsibility for the next tariff failure.

There is no new thing under the sun. There is no new cure for the discontent that comes from effort to take from one class of the people and bestow upon another through the beautiful theories of protective turiff.

## CALIFORNIA AND OREGON ROAD.

Road building is attracting more atention at the present time than ever before. The increasing use of the automobile is responsible for some of this good roads sentiment, but there is also in evidence a better under-standing of the economic advantages Miss Gray's logic is that if a given less about the paucity of their profits. of good roads. The entire Northern As a matter of fact the ownership of California delegation to the State Leg-California delegation to the State Legthe express companies is extensively islature, now in session at Sacramento in the hands of railroad managers. is completing plans for a great high islature, now in session at Sacramento, way leading north from Sausalito. The proposed road will go from Sausilito through Corte Madera, Larkspur, Kentfield, Ross, San Anselmo, San Rafael, Petaluma and Santa Rosa, at the latter point connecting with the road already built to Eureka. This proposed great highway through scenic California is of considerable interest to Oregon good roads enthusiasts, as it suggests possibilities of a through road from California to Oregon that would not fail to attract

ourists from all parts of the country. The interest displayed by the Californians in the proposed road is so great that it seems certain that it will be put through to Eureka in the near future. From Eureka, north to the Oregon line, the difficulties of construction are not serious. It is a rough country but good roads enthusiasts who have examined it say that a water level grade could be found for nearly the entire distance by following the Klamath River. Coming north from Klamath Falls, which would be the first important point touched in argument. Oregon, the cost of road building would be much less, and for the greater part of the year it would be omible to use two roads north of Klamath Falls, one running over the mountains and through the Willamette Valley and the other continuing

north through Central Oregon. Nearly all of the country from Eureka north will some day support an immense population, and a great north and south highway through the two states would not only attract imwould also supply a trunk line from which hundreds of roads would branch out and cheapen transportation for the people.

DECLINING DOMESTIC EXPORTS. The preliminary statement of the Bureau of Statistics showing the value of domestic exports for the year 1910 again calls attention to the rapid decline in our exports of breadstuffs. In 1908, the value of breadstuffs experted fell below \$200,000,000 for the first time in many years, the figures for that year being \$196,262,583. was thought to be the result of the light crop and high prices, but in 1909 the exports still further shrunk, the total being a fraction under \$140, 000,000. Last year a new low record for twenty years was established with total exports at \$95,704,078.

Similar decreases are noticeable in cattle, sheep, hogs and meat and dairy products. In 1907 the value of meat and dairy products experted was \$137, 634,350. There was a decrease of \$16, 000,000 in 1908. In 1909 the total was but \$131,392,000, wihle last year it was \$107,933,000.

Fortunately for that "balance of trade" which we regard so highly, the abnormally high price for cetten made hange up most of the less in food products, into the total value of domestic exports.

The being but \$5,500,000 less than for 1862.

ausea While corn may be king at home.

cotton is undisputably at the head of affairs when the foreign export trade is considered, for out of a total of more than \$831,000,000 in domestic exports more than \$530,000,000 was contributed by this great stuple. steady dwindling in our experts of wheat, flour, livestock and meat products offers an interesting field speculation as to what the ultimate result will be. When the movement first began, we consoled ourselves with the belief that our manufacturing industries were increasing so rapidly that we were using a greater propor-tion of our bread and meat at home. This pleasant theory has hardly been substantiated by the returns on ex-

ports of manufactured articles. Eventually there must be a read-justment, for the returns for the past four years show such steady and phenomenal decreases that the time is rapidly approaching when we have no surplus to export. Meanwhile we must discover means by which we can better meet the manufacturing competition of the world, or we shall have nothing to send abroad in pay-ment for the obligations which our tourists and promoters incur across the Atlantic.

## WHY AND WHY NOT?

Why not continue to call the Sandy road the Sandy road? Why "boule-What levely visions of an old highway leading out into the deepgreen country are called up by the familiar appellation sought to be discriminated against in

favor of a French name? Wagons creaking along the "Sandy road" in the early June mornings of past years, laden with luscious strawberries grown on "Gravelly Hill" other wagons jogging along from on the Sandy" with loads of fragrant hay, red-cheeked apples, yellow pumpkins and succulent garden vegetables ountry damaels and swains on horse back and later on bicycles and troops of merry children going and returning from school-these are some of the pictures called up by the mention of

the "Sandy Road."

Let the read be paved and made suitable for the use of automobiles as well as of wheeled vehicles from city and country, but let it continue to be known as the "Sandy Road," a name that means something distinctive to the early settlers and that will mean to later citizens as "Sandy Boulevard."

## AS TO THE GERM THEORY.

The letter from Helen Sayr Gray which The Oregonian prints today is presented to the reader more for its psychological interest than for any other reason. It is a curious example of that tendency to draw sweeping eonclusions from insufficient premises. Since Miss Gray's conclusions have been adopted more or less completely by a great many people we have thought it worth while to try to show how her reasoning might be improved

Perhaps it is just as well to begin with her first sentences. "Diphtheria germs are sometimes found in the throats of persons who have not diphtheria. What then becomes of the germ theory of disease?" This is as pretty an example as we have ever een of the fallacy of the "negative instance." Since a gun sometimes misses fire therefore it always misses and it is perfectly safe to point a retrigger. Since some people can eat pickled lobster at midnight and not have the nightmare therefore everybedy can do the same. Since some persons can visit a case of smallpox without contracting the disease therefore everybody can and it-is useless to take cause seems to fall once to produce its effect it will always fail and may

be disregarded forever. The germ theory of disease is singularly offensive to medical cranks and fakers because it has been so perfectly demonstrated. They regard it with the same aversion as the negro preacher dld the proposition that the earth is round. It looked flat to him, hence it was flat, and no evidence to the contrary had the slightest weight Herbert Spencer once had a bout with a crank of the flat earth variety. They even made a bet on the subject and set up poles at sultable distances to the matter with a level. crank, true to his species, held pre-cisely the same opinion after he was beaten as he did before. The opponents of the germ theory of disease may be classed scientifically with the queer sect which believes that we dwell inside a hollow globe with the sun at the center. Circle squarers and perpetual motion flends belong in the same category. They are all people with whom it is out of the question to try to reason because facts make no impression upon them and they cannot understand the force of an

The germ theory does not assert that the presence of a given germ invariably causes the corresponding disease, as Miss Gray seems to think. Far from it. What the theory does assert is that the disease never occurs without the germ, which is something entirely different. The germ does not always produce the disease, but if we could be rid of the germ there never would be a case of the discase. This has been demonstrated beyond all pos-

sibility of rational doubt. Our correspondent wonders that "a man who is as familiar with the teachings of science as the writer of this ings of science as the writer of this editorial" is not more careful in his use of the words "proved" and "demonstrated." The reply is that these words have been used with the utmost care. The Oregonian speaks with a full sense of the meaning of language when it says that the germ theory of

disease has been demonstrated.

The fact that medical science has rejected divers theories after they had been proved false does not weaken our position. If the theories had been taught and acted upon after they were discredited then the doctors might have been blamed. But surely no sensible person will revile them for devotion to the truth. It is this devotion, in fact, this absolute willingness to acknewledge mistakes and abandon unsound hypotheses, which is one of the best reasons we have for trusting the

Miss Gray should not forget that the falsity of one theory does not by any means imply the falsity of all theories. Truth has been built up by slow stages Its structure has been attained by a process of selection, by rejecting the bad and holding fast to the good. Al-though many opinions held in the past have been abandoned as the light of knowledge grew brighter, some have stood all tests. They become more stable with every advance in knowlits salve

heavens is one example of this. Pasteur's germ theory of disease is an-If Miss Gray had the industry to read the accounts of the patient experiments, the infinitely careful investigations, upon which the great master laid the foundations of his hypothesis, and then to read how one scientist after another has confirmed it, she might change her mind. And again she might

As we said to begin with, evidence has no effect upon certain minds. proof that yellow fever is caused by a germ and can be prevented by extir-pating the germ has saved thousands of lives during the building of the Pan-ama Canal. We fully admit all that Miss Gray has to say about the value of correct habits of life, but no matter how hygienically a person tries to live, he is not safe from smallpox, from yellow fever, from malaria, from ty-phold fever. The bite of a mosquite may inoculate the healthlest man in the world with enough malaria germs wreck his constitution. It all de pends.

One word more. The opinions of Herbert Spencer and Alfred Russell Wallace on the subject of vaccination are worthless. Neither of these men knew anything about vaccination. Wallace is fully as great an authority on ghosts as he is on medicine truth is that he is a blind leader of the blind whenever he departs from his biological specialty.

It will be very difficult for the peaple of Tillamook or for anyone else familiar with the situation to understand why the Engineers' Board of Reviews at Washington has disapproved the recommendation of the special board on the Tillamook proj-The special board visited Tillamook and found an immense agriculture and timber traffic locked up and valueless until the entrance to the harbor was improved. So anxious were the Tillamook and Bay City people to secure this improvement that they agreed to tax themselves for a sum aggregating more than \$600,000 a sum that would have been highly creditable to communities of ten times the wealth and population. If ever there was a meritorious proposition in which the people of a community expressed their faith in good hard cash was the Tillamook improvement project, and it is a narrow, shortsighted policy that has robbed them of the appropriation and retarded the growth of the region.

The Washington Legislature is considering a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for an intoxicated person to drive an automobile. A measure of this kind ought to have the support of every respectable owner iriver of a machine. The automobile has secured a fixed and definite posi-In our economic system and it will never be dislodged. With a steady increase in the number of machines used for both pleasure and business the liability of accidents on crowded streets will increase. Many possible accidents will be avoided, if the automobiles are handled by sober, careful drivers. Already in Portland we have had a number of serious accidents caused by drunken chauffeurs. some cases the drunkard has been killed or hurt, but as a rule the pedestrian or other automobilist in the way has been the injured one

The ancient steamer Lakme has paid oll to the sterm that swept over the coast this week and, waterlogged and abandoned, is seeking her last port on the Oregon coast near Cape Blanco. Fortunately this latest ocean disaster had a better termination than was forecasted by early reports, or was thought possible in such a severe gale, for fifteen of the erew were taken off abandoned. The present Winter has that he had no reason to resign. been a very expensive one for underof the gale have been new, staunch vessels, others like the Lakme have been old and tender and were merely tempting fate by venturing out in the January storms.

Why should a member of the Legslature always be called a solon? That immortal Greek never belonged to a Legislature. He did the same as Justinian, Napoleon and Lycurgus. That is he gave his country a code emanating from his individual brain or from brains in his service. Why not call our wise men at Salem after Moses? He made laws, too, and they lasted a good deal longer than Solon's.

Mr. Neuner's bill to abolish school holidays should not be dismissed without candid examination. Perhaps it would be better not to have quite so many. Swiss children go to school at 6 in the merning. German boys are far ahead of ours in their studies at the same age. Holidays, bad ventilation and poorly-trained teachers may help to account for the difference.

Of course it is pleasant to think of the Government, state or National. getting back even a small part of what has been stolen from it. The two or three millions recovered from the vast loot of the sugar trust is something. The million and a half which Pennsylvania has forced her capitol thieves to disgorge is well worth while. But why not get the whole?

The Dick bill provides for 612 more Army officers. More than that number are on detached service. The cost will be \$1,800,000 a year. in time make an extensive addition to the class A pension roll, better known as the retired list, unless the Japs gravitate from frolic to fight or there s reorganization along Mr. Carnegie's

Men of retentive political memories that carry them back to the '60s, will take with several grains of salt the promise of Indiana's new Democratic Senator to subordinate party to the people. Grover Cleveland did it, but ne wasn't born and brought up in the Hoosier state.

What will paragraphers and funny picture men do now with New Jersey? Its mosquito industry is put into eclipse by politics of the rough and ready every day brand. At this time of year the meek and

lowly but industrious and profitable Oregon hen comes in for a generous share of between-season publicity, This legislative session may develop some of the old-time warmth and wrath, although stage settings are

The old reliable West Side line, the outt of the Harriman system, is also its salvation in times of Noachian

Philadelphia Observer Notes Three Ineldents in One Day.

Philadelphia Press. That the world moves and grows better can easily be proved by any observing person. Such a one records what he observed in his daily walk in the streets of this city. In several cases the good manners were of a spontan-eous sincerity that makes one's heart

A hurried man was observed to brush against an old woman selling knicks knacks, knocking one or two small enwhacks, knocking one of two shall en-velopes to the pavement. A few steps, and he halted, turned, and saw the trivial damage inflicted. He hastened back, gathered up the envelopes and placed them on the old woman's tray, "Pardon me, madam. It was an ac-

cident. I was in a hurry, and think-As he lifted his hat, his eye caught he sign announcing contents of en-elopes. "Wait," he said, handing out quarter, "my boy can use some of

At Tenth and Chestnut strets the paint, and a sign to that effect. Another man, this time a young one, in deep thought, would have brushed off a good share of the paint with his leeve had not a stranger reached out 'Wake up. Bill!" "Bill" looked at the ke up. Bill!" "Bill" looked at the grinned sheepishly, and said:

Perhaps the most beautiful incident noticed was that of an old lady, a dainty little woman who might have dainty little woman who might have floated through the pages of "Cranford." Her old-fashioned bonnet, with black strings, covered snow white hair, her cloak a frame that was too weak to swing the big door she tugged at. Twice she tried and twice its weight thrust her back. Then from the crowd stepped a sturdy young fellow. With one hand he pulled the door open, with the other he lifted his hat. The old lady fluttered by with a bow and smile. Quickly the crowd swallowed them up. Surely "And they passed by on the other side" could not have been written of this generation. ten of this generation.

#### MOTORISTS WARNED BY LANTERNS. Kentish Villagers Make Use of Old-Time Practice for Protection,

Claveland Plain Dealer. RAMSGATE. England. Motorists passing through little villages in this part of Kent at night time have noticed during the past few weeks queer, bebbing lights on the highroad, unlike any vehicular traffic they have ever

On approaching the lights they have found that the supposed vehicles are just ordinary human beings, villagers, in fact, going home or visiting friends, but—carrying lanterns in their hands. The reason for the revival of this century-old custom is the prevalence of motor cars on these country roads. Kent villagers have at length adopted a simple device for their personal years. a simple device for their personal pro-

tection from motor cars on dark nights and the carrying of a lantern-in some cases one previously carried by grand father—has proved most efficacious.
In quiet villages, such as Hoath, near Herne Bay, or Hobstreet, near Canterbury, the lads of the village can be seen abroad any night with lanterns. It is even claimed that one young man went abroad with a motor horn,

which he blow furiously when he turned corners.

"It be a good way to guard against they motors," an old countryman said, "and semetimes when the drivers slow down and find it's not a cart, but only a man—it do make 'em wild. Most them likes it though it aves of them likes it, though-it saves

#### As Senators Would See It. Kansas City Times.

\*D. W. Holstlaw, an Illinois State Sen-ator who confessed to receiving a bribe in the Lorimer election, sent his resignation to Governor Dineen Saturday At least, this is what the public sup-poses has happened.

If the matter should come before the Senate's committee on privileges and elections it would give the country to

understand: ht possible in such a severe gale.

[1. That Senator Holstiaw never received a bribe; that when he said he coulng vessels before the ship was did he was mistaken, and therefore

while some of the victims signed. The letter of resignation didn't really mean what it said, and anyway, really mean what it said, and anyway, there was no bribery in Lorimer's election, so that Holstiaw is still a member in good and regular standing, with no intention of severing his connection with the State Senate.

And then Senator Burrows, of Michigan; Senator Balley, of Texas, and the

others would express a pained surprise that the country should be a bit skep-

## Spenking of Slang.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. While engaged in reforming personal walknesses, why not cut down the output of slang?

Do you know that conversational English is becoming a thing of hysteri-

cal extravagance?

A little slang, it has been contended,

adds virility to the mother tongue, but there is no excuse for overdosing. It may be graphic and amusing to declare that "Pittsburg is all to the smudge," but you don't care to hear a moment later that Chicago is all to the mustard," or "Milwaukee all to the suds,"

If you must use slang use it sparingchoosing it wisely and making it And when you are in doubt as to its wisdom or its adaptability don't use it

Allens and Public Lands. MARSHLAND, Jan. 17.—(To the Editor.)—Is an allen eligible to file on Gov. ernment land as a homestoad? If not, please state what are the qualifications required. What are the homestoad regulations and area available in the dryfarming or desert regions in the United States?

T. O'CONNELL.

An alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, is 21 years of age or more, and whe ewns not to exceed 160 acres of land, may make homestead entry. Regulations and other data concerning desert land entries may be obtained by addressing Louis L. Sharp, Chief of Field Division, General Land Office, Custom-House, Portland.

## Carnegie Hero Fund.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 19.—(To the ditor.)—Please state through the columns of The Oregonian, who I shall write to and where I shall write con-cerning the Carnegie medal for fire heroes, and oblige.
MRS. P. H. POWERS, 547 Borthwick St., City.

Address F. M. Wilmot, secretary Car-negle Hero Fund Commission, Pittsburg, Pa.

## An Optical Illusion,

Washington Evening Star.
"I 'spacks Mistah 'Rastus Pinkley is
in trouble," said Miss Mismi Brown.
"Las' evenin' I saw de tandom. "Las' evenin' I saw de teardrops streamin' down bis face." "Dem warn't teardrops," repiled Miss Cleopatra Jackson. "He des got hisse'f a little splattered up fillin' his Christ mas gif' fountain pen."

#### A Human Tendency. Washington Evening Star.

"You approve of economy, don't you?"
"Yes." replied Senator Sorghum;
"only toe many of us are apt to economize on the clears we hand our friends instead of those we smoke ourselves."

ERA OF BETTER MANNERS IS HERE GERMS AND HOW TO LIVE LONG

Correspondent Scouts Value of Scrum in Prevention of Diseases. PORTLAND, Jan. 18 - (To the Editor. -In The Sunday Oregonian is an edi torial on "How to Live Long."

writer of it declares that;

writer of it declares that;

There are remedies, discovered of late by scientists, whose effect can be predicted with strict accuracy. Be far as they are concerned the science of medicine has at almost to almost mathematical certainty. As examples of these drugs, or remedies, or whatever the reader likes to call them, we may instance the anti-toxin virus for diphtheria, the yacche virus for the prevention of smallpox and the new chemical cure for syphilis. To deny the efficacy of these medicines is to fly in the face of thoroughly accertained facts. That diphtheria, for instance, is infectious, that it is caused by the activity of a specific gorm and that in most cases it can be combated funccessfully with anti-toxin has been proved just as conclusively as that the earth is ust as conclusively as that the earth

It is generally admitted that diphtheria germs are sometimes found in the throats of persons who, notwithstanding, have not diphtheria. that is the case, what then becomes of the germ theory of disease and why seek serums to combat germs? Is that getting at the root of the matter? Seed cannot grow without soil, nor can germs ied by nature against the disease. It seems to me that the st-tempt to eradicate disease with anti-toxins, etc., is approaching the problem from the wrong end, that the quest of the doctors for scrums to combat disease is like seeking for an clixir of life. Germs of themselves cannot cause disease. If germs cause diphtheria, why don't all the members of a family have it when one has it and all have been exposed to the miasm?

A scriptural injunction is, resist evil, but overcome evil with good. plying this precent to the subject of d'sease, the obvious thing for people de would be to correct their bad hal of living and get their bedies into a clean and wholesome condition, instead of fighting germs. Then diphtheria or any other kind of germs will not harm them. "Health is the only immunity against disease."

One would expect that a man who is as familiar with the teachings of science as is the writer of this editorial would be careful how he uses the words "proved" and "the demonstrated teachings, of science." I have heard allopaths themselves admit that many of the things that were regarded by the medical profession as established facts 25 or 30 years ago the profession now rejects as untrue and worthless. Since that is so, why seek to make compul-sory in the community vaccination, the of anti-toxin, and similar procedure that at present doctors regard as in dis-

In answer to the charge that those who deny the claims of the regular school of medicine regarding vaccination and anti-toxin "only prove their own ignorance or their stiff-necked reliance upon superstition," the words of distinguished physician and surgeon who for 15 years prescribed drugs in his practice but who for the last 20 years has used drugless methods and who herefore speaks from experience in ooth fields, may be quoted: "Some day accination will be classed with such vaccination will be classed with superstitions as wearing a baked round the neck to ward off evils. claims of the profession regarding and -vaccination are either bigotry or knavery; the advocates may take hold of either horn of that dilemma best suited to their individual In surgery anesthetics must be

At least, I know of no substitute for them in general use at the present time. But what the leading physicians in the drugless healing movement protest against is the use of drugs as medi-cines. "What is a cure?" asks one of these leaders. "Is relieving pain, palliating suffering, making symptoms with drugs, or removing an organ, curing disease? Morphine stops pain, but does it remove the cause? Doesn't a cure it remove the cause? Doesn't a cure mean the correcting of the errors and habits of life that bring about disease?" Sickness is not an inscrutable visita-tion of Providencer if people die young, it is not because the gods love them.

As to "the demonstrated teachings of science," should not the conclusions of the distinguished biologists, Herbert Spencer and Alfred Henry Wallace, on the subject of vaccination have more weight than the academic opinion for instance of Profeesor Pligarlic, Ph. D., of Harvard, et al.? Both Spencer and Wallace condemned vaccination. In his book "The Wonderful Century" Wallace wrote at length on the subject. He regarded vaccination as idiotic.

"I cannot help that," answered Thatcher. "I do not believe in smoking. Therefore, we shall have none of it in my house." Let us compromise," suggested an Army officer. "I suppose we can bluft the thing through without liquor of any kind, although we ought to have a mild sort of punch. But, man alive, these

"Sound judgment teaches us that there is no single device by which all the-ills of the human body can be cured. A judicious diet will do much to help," says the editorial in The Oregonian. A unlisteral triangle is a geometrical ab-surdity. Some of the ablest expo-nents of drugless healing constantly emphasize that there is no such thing as a unilateral system of cure. For instance, if a man overeats, eats a hodge-pedge of incompatible foods, slopply cooked, has only "key-hole ventilation." takes little or no exercise, and harbon all kinds of destructive emotions, such as all kinds of destructive amotions, such as worry, anger, spite and revenge, taking a daily cold bath or adopting the no-breakfast plan will not restore him to health. "There can be no independent organic action either in health or disease." No organ gets diseased by health. "There can be no independent organic action either in health or disease." No organ gets diseased by itself. As to the charge that those physicians who use drugless methods are usually densely ignorant, the same charge can with truth be made against many of the doctors of the regular school and against the rest of them that they know so much that is not true. I know a physician who is regarded as one of the most eminent in Chicago who teaches in a medical college there. This institution ranks as one of the best allopathic schools in the country. Many of the students are allopathic doctors from small towns who have been practicing for a long time and who have gene back to school to get up-to-date. A favorite discourse with this professor when talking with his friends is what ignoranuses these country physicians are. He marvels how they ever had the nerve to veig how they ever had the nerve to practice their profession with so slight an equipment of education and training

as they passess.

The Oregonian editorial says further:
"Dr. Welch, the head of the Johns
Hopkins Medical School, was once heard
to say in a lecture that the most important forward step taken by modern
medicing was the althodorment of faith portant forward step taken by modern medicine was the abandonment of faith in drugs." Every no.. and then some prominent allopath breaks loose with some such declaration as this. If the allopaths have abandoned their faith in drugs, evidently the majority have not abandoned the use of them, for the drugstores still de a flourishing business, and the shelves of family medicine clostes are filled with quinine, dypepsia tablets, liver pills, etc. It should be borne in mind that it was the despised irregulars who first broke away from prescribing drugs. They blazed the trail in drugless healing. The allopaths are following stowly in their path but denouncing them and bellowing at every step.

HELEN SAYR GRAY,
The Nortenia Hotel, Portland, Or.

Postal Savings Banks, PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 17 .- (To the Editor.)-Can you tell me why the postal banks are first being established in the small towns of the United

States? Why were they not opened in the large cities first, where a greater number of people might be benefited?

The explanation given is that the postal savings bank is an experimental institution in this country and that it

## Life's Sunny Side

Richard Croker, during his last visit o this country, and a few days before f honor at a dinner at the St. Regis.

Mr. Croker, praising Judge Gaynor's
ratory, said: "His oratory is so cone. He packs so much meaning into few words. He is like the old clerk lose master said to him, 'John, that's very shabby office coat you're wear

'Yes, sir,' said the old clerk, meaningly. 'I got this coat with the last raise you gave me.' "-Washington Port.

The Rev. Henry R. Rese tells the story of a young minister who had only re-cently taken charge of a small parish in Vermont. He aspired to greater n Vermont. He aspired to greater hings and a larger field, and in the hope that his reputation would travel beyond the limits of the village to which had been sent, he threw into his sermons all the force and eloquence at

He was, however, totally unprepared for what was intended for a compliment, but which was put to him in such a way that it left him in doubt as to the real impression he had made.

One Sunday morning, after an espe-cially brilliant effort, he was greeted by an old lady, who was one of the most faithful attendants at all services. Approaching the young minister, she said:
"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons so much, they are so instructive. Do you believe it, we never knew what sir

Campanini, the great operatic conducor, praised mince pie at a dinner in hicago, "I don't wonder," he said, "that our mince pie is praised as the best

"But indigestible! I hear on all sides tales about the indigestibility of mines ple. Nevertheless, I keep on eating it, though the last tale I heard was very

harrowing. "It was a tale about a dyspeptic bishop who spent Christmas week with a Chiesgo family. There was, of course, mince pie for the Christmas dinner, and at first the bishop, on account of his dyspepsia, refused to take any; but his hostess as-sured him that her mince pie was as digestible as stale bread, and so he succumbed.

"He succumbed. He ate a whole mince pie. And the next morning he was so ill that he could not conduct an early service for which he had pledged him-

"The bishop was very ill, indeed. He groaned and he tossed about the bed, and the family brought him ho: water bottles, mustard plasters, and all manner of remedies. But nothing seemed to do any good

and his host, when he gave vent to an unusually loud series of groans, burried into the room and said somewhat sar-Why, bishop, you are not afraid to die, are you?"
"The bishop, thinking of his mince pie and his missed service, answered;
"No, I'm not afraid to die, but I'm ashamed to.""—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Natives of Panama are being taught that American citizens are abstemious, according to atories brought back to this country by members of Congress who recently visited the lathmus. Maurice H. Thatcher, Civil Engineer of the Canal

Zone, is the teacher, When Mr. Thatcher went to Panama When Mr. Thatcher went to Panama seven or eight months ago American officials and the Panama officials waited patiently for him to give a reception. After a reasonable length of time had elapsed without a sign of a reception some of Thatcher's friends went to him and suggested the propriety of throwing his house open some evening and entertaining his friends.

taining his friends. "All right." said Mr. Thatcher, "but I want it understood that no liquor shall be served on my premises and there shall

be no smoking."
"But, my dear fellow," protested the Americans, "you misunderstand. This is a tropical country. These people down here think no more of drinking and smok-ing than you think of going to Sundayschool in Kentucky.

eat."
"Well," said Governor Thatcher, reluctantly, "if there is going to be any hard feeling about it I'll let them smoke out on the back porch." And they did.— Washington Times.

As a Favor. California Christian Advocate.
A tramp called at the house of gentleman and said:

"I've walked many miles to see you, sir, because people told me that you was very kind to poor chaps like me."

"Oh, they said so, did they?"

"Yes, sir; that's why I came."

"And you are going back the same

# "Then, in that case, will you be good enough to contradict this rumor?"

Tusks Beyond Surgery. Detroit Free Press.
"Surgery," said Simcon Ford at a din-ner in New York, "accomplishes wonders newadays. Hearts are sewed up; the ap-pendix is removed; the large intestine is

done away with. But—"
The noted humorist smiled.
"But wil the time ever come when surgery will be able to remove the cheek of a young man or the jaw of an old

## FEATURES IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

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