

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1911.

GUGGENHEIM OBSESSION.

It is probable that the readers of Colliers' Weekly and of the league of yellow journals that have followed its lead hold the opinion that in the cancellation of the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska a great victory has been won over a voracious and unprincipled trust.

It is not to be of interest to those obsessed by the "bogy of Guggenheim" to know just how much the Guggenheims are holding in common with the Cunningham claims.

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trapped into unguarded and unintended statements. It mattered not to the claimants thereafter sworn positively that there had never been an agreement or conspiracy.

RECALLING THE SUPREME BENCH.

There is a son of James A. Garfield who is president of Williams College, the alma mater of his father.

If a Legislature moves too slowly, it ought to be prodded with something; if it disappoints public expectation, the people have a right to make themselves heard.

Yet not even the most ardent sponsor of the initiative has proposed that the people take in their own hands the initiative of a bill for Canadian reciprocity.

A National initiative and a National referendum is the logical and necessary sequel of a state initiative and a state referendum.

The lumber trust and the paper trust have engaged in a work of pure philanthropy. Love of the American farmer has moved them to take up his cause and fight reciprocity on his behalf at their own expense.

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Idaho, which seemed to the great company of emigrants a vast and perhaps unendurable desert. Now we are standing on this spot, once so busy and so thronged.

The place was well known to those who passed over the Oregon trail in the years between 1846 and 1854. Though still far from the Mecca of their dreams, the coming upon of close to a place in the vast sage brush wilderness that had a name, and, indeed, a location upon the indistinct map of the "Great American Desert."

Successful freshets in the Snake River have practically obliterated the site of the main part of the old fort, but the past, as a dream, hovers over the entire locality.

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ment is wise and promises the best results. In conclusion it may be said that every man in this state who can afford to own an automobile can well afford to take, as suggested, an annual membership of \$10 in the federated organizations of the state for the promotion of good roads.

OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTIGATE.

If Mr. Kitching, whose letter is given space in The Oregonian today, would reply more on plain facts and plain statements, and less on inferences, he might in time change his views on the subject of vaccination.

The Philippines will soon be ahead of the United States in postal service. Within six months the islands will have complete parcel-post and money-order arrangements with all countries and colonies in the Far East.

The number of vessels passing the Suez Canal in 1910 was 4533, with a tonnage of 23,654,901, as compared with 4239 vessels, with a tonnage of 21,509,847, in 1909.

Motors for liquid fuel are coming into general use in Germany, not only for automobiles, motorcycles and auto trucks but for factory engines, mines and for all purposes on the farm.

New Zealand's preferential tariff of 20 per cent against countries other than Great Britain and her colonies has taken practically the whole paper trade away from the United States and given it to Canada.

American plows won the first prize at the Siamese Exhibition of Agriculture and Commerce and large orders for them are expected to be given.

Until recently neither the principal city on the Atlantic nor the principal city on the Pacific Coast had direct communication with main lines of railroads.

Senator Works, of California, has introduced a bill to limit the number of saloons in the District of Columbia, which is described by the Army and Navy Magazine as "a mean, slimy, slipshod way of bringing about prohibition."

Theodore P. Shonts has ascended to the pinnacle of fame. He first attracted notice as a successful railroad builder, then as a railroad president.

La Follette's fight on reciprocity has checked the inflation of his Presidential boom. It is inflating rapidly when he was fighting for a lower tariff against Aldrich.

Let us hope that, with her last earthquake, California is finally shaken down into place and will "stay put."

By pleading guilty, the teller of a Cleveland National bank, who embezzled \$96,000, received sentence of seven years in the Leavenworth prison.

The old boys who had to be content with a few bunches of firecrackers half a century ago can contribute to the sanity of the day tomorrow by artistic preparation.

In naming the delegation from Oregon to the meeting of the American Prison Association, Governor West was altogether too modest.

Mrs. McGreevy, the amazon of the baseball ground, has the ranks of General Sherman, who reveals in eccentricity. At a recent meeting, Shaw proclaimed his objection to washing all over, though he takes cold baths as a stimulant.

The Wisconsin Senate has hurt the tender sensibilities of United States Senator Stephen A. Hays by refusing a subscription of \$25,000 for state parks, and by refusing to name a park after him.

The features in the portrait of the father of the Merrill quadruplets show resignation to the inevitable.

The train robber is as hard to catch in the wilds of Pennsylvania as in the valleys of Oregon.

Who will first explode a lawless bomb tomorrow morning?

Perhaps, in time, the ground hog may be trained to foretell earthquakes.

The rains cracked a few cherries, but filled thousands of granaries.

Gleanings of the Day

Hawaiian sugar planters will invest about \$1,000,000 in a sugar mill at San Carlos, Occidental Negros, Philippine Islands, with 20 miles of railroad and an ocean wharf.

Free trade between the United States and the Philippines has caused an immense increase in the imports of American cement into the islands and has caused the Hong Kong cement plant, which has hitherto controlled the trade in the Orient, to pass a dividend.

American logging engines cannot compete with the elephant in the forests of Burma. The cutting of a large number of trees in any one place is not permitted and the moving heavy logging engines through the heavy, swampy jungle would be expensive.

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VACCINATION AND USE OF DRUGS.

Portland, July 1.—(To the Editor.)—I want to make a few remarks on the editorial entitled "Efficiency of Vaccinations." I realize that the weight of so-called "authority" is with The Oregonian, since he quotes Government statistics and few people have the temerity to doubt these, especially since the majority of the readers of The Oregonian are as good as dead as it is and haven't the least bit of use for "cranks" and "visionaries."

However, I must take exception to the inference of all those who are opposed to vaccination are fools. If The Oregonian doesn't know it, I would like to inform it that there is a very considerable number of people who have evolved away from drug superstitions, of which vaccination, inoculations, etc., are but logical sequences. Do drugs cure disease? If so, why should any die from any of the so-called "common" diseases? Does vaccination really prevent smallpox? Or does the cleaning up of the filth that are the public nuisances prevent it? If a person's vital resistance is strong will he not throw off the germs not only of smallpox, but of tuberculosis or any other so-called "term disease?"

The Oregonian has so long enunciated its beliefs with so much assurance that one must assume that especially in regard to the questions of necessity and of its dictum must of necessity be correct. I beg to submit the following quotation from the June issue of the American Journal of Clinical Medicine:

"Many a physician is thoroughly disgusted with drug medication, and one often finds it necessary to expatriate. Stripped of their mystery, judged by the standards of modern times, the old drugs are trash."

And I can let me quote from the same authority: "Diphtheria is a disease of houses. It clings to those where the hygienic conditions are not maintained, and precautions will avail to prevent it in such localities. It demands that the premises be put in an absolutely hygienic condition, and if come extinct."

Very good. I submit that smallpox is also a filth disease, fine and gross, in localities where sanitary conditions are bad and the general level of intelligence is only to outside conditions. I mean internal filth as well as external. Individuals whose intestinal canal is a mass of decaying filth are one step away from smallpox but fever as well. Now I contend that it is better to clean up, inside and out, stop the manufacture of the filth, and to improve the condition, and if it is not kind, but no less deadly, filth.

Just a word in regard to the Government statistics. These are always taken from some distant point where it would be almost impossible to question them. Figures do not lie, but they can be falsified. The Oregonian quotes the quarantine of the whole State of California some 10 years ago by this same agency:

"Old superstitions die hard, and the old line M. D.s. don't propose to let their craft get away from them if possible. If the people are to have any foot with a National Health Bureau, that word bureau reminds me of Russia." CHARLES E. FOSTER, Portland, July 1, 1901.

CRIMINAL ENERGIES NEED VENT. Writer Would Give Murderers Life of Hard Labor in Lieu of Noose.

Portland, June 30.—(To the Editor.)—It has not been many years since old England had the death penalty for several or more crimes, even theft among these. But since science strides toward popular enlightenment and the upsetting of old, established notions of "fire and brimstone" punishment and placing in its stead the fact that both heaven and hell must be here and now, and of our own making, we have awakened from a long, slumbering state of ignorance and superstition to a realization that man has a spark of divinity, and that the murderer must have a motive for his crime, and that the juror cannot sit in judgment upon an erring man, knowing it means an innocent man guilty when there is the slightest shade of innocence in his behalf.

No, the time is near at hand when we will take all that crime, which is only "misguided energy," and through compassion and severe discipline guide it into channels of usefulness.

General Wood is right in motive and he will be the pivotal point of a great reform of our penal institutions, which today are bent upon punishing the criminal, and not upon giving him an outlet for his great pent-up energies and at the day of "freedom" (?) branding him with the scarlet letter.

Let the public mind demands is less crime, and we will not sit in judgment of one to send him to death. The murderer must have a motive for his crime, and that the juror cannot sit in judgment upon an erring man, knowing it means an innocent man guilty when there is the slightest shade of innocence in his behalf.

California's progress in 1910 is reviewed in the annual report of the California Development Board, which has a tasteful cover bearing a colored map of the state. This shows the President as the "Exposition City, 1915." Population, products of all kinds, banking business, exports and imports, real estate transactions, taxation are discussed in the greatest statistical detail with illustrations. The appendix includes articles on the climate, irrigation, educational facilities, and "The Call to the Immigrant," and a large map of the state.

Those who are alarmed over the prospective exhaustion of the fuel supply in the coal mines, forest and oil wells of the United States can comfort themselves with the thought that there are 2,588,000,000 tons of peat in reserve in the bogs.

Sir Almoth Wright, an Irish physician, has begun a campaign against every modern idea of hygienic cleanliness. He has found a follower in General Bernard Shaw, who reveals in eccentricity. At a recent meeting, Shaw proclaimed his objection to washing all over, though he takes cold baths as a stimulant.

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Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

E. P. Jones of Bristol, Tenn., at a recent annual meeting of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, held in Philadelphia, said:

"Trademark Goods which are advertised are selling well, while those manufactured and sold through general trade are not."

"It looks," he continued, "as if manufacturers who hoped to establish and retain trade would have to specialize, brand their product and advertise it." Mr. Jones is right.

This is the age of specialization. People want to know what they are buying. They want what they buy to be stamped O. K. by an O. K. manufacturer who is willing to back up what he manufactures.

The people want fixed prices, too—reasonable prices, of course, but they want to feel that they can bank on both the article and the stability of its price.

The only way a manufacturer will be able to build and hold a business is to produce a reliable article, advertise it as such, and do the advertising in the community where dealers are either handling or can be induced to handle his product.

The consumer is naturally the one to appeal to with advertising, and the shortest route to satisfactory results is advertising in the cities and small towns and villages where the home newspapers are carefully read by the people—namely the dealer in the advertisement so that people will know where to buy the article advertised.

Why the circulation counts. Why not get right down to business in the first place? Advertise to the consumer through the newspaper—and get his or her trade without much fuss about it.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.)

You no doubt have tried many "remedies." Ever find one that was a remedy?

I longed for a certain thing 20 years. Finally I got it; as good as I had dreamed of, and I believe I was right. No! I at once began looking for something else.

If I knew a man who loves his enemy, I should despise him. That's asking too much.

You hear of such things, but I don't believe there ever was a girl who married a man she disliked, to please her parents.

Any man who believes that in a few years people will travel everywhere in airships, is generally regarded a Progressive.

A rebel can always justify rebellion. There are two classes of people everywhere who are compelled to deal with people who have really interesting items, and have a stubborn ambition to keep them out of the paper, and people who have interesting items, and who are determined to have them printed.

A country town man who is at the seashore refuses to go bathing in the ocean, saying it looks too much like a lot of people using the public tub.

Every man who does political work, does it with the hope of securing a job for which the people will pay extravagant wages.

Ever remark how cash customers are admired? You can save money, and at the same time be popular by being a cash customer. No man's credit is as good as his money.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian July 3, 1861.

A comet, of whose name we are at present ignorant, made its appearance on the Northwestern horizon on Sunday night. From the appearance of its rays its course is evidently northwest.

The committee of Clackamas County have selected the grounds for the state fair. They are about a mile north of Oregon City, and are owned by the Clackamas. They are said to be beautiful grounds, possessing all the advantages of shade, water and convenience to the city desired.

Yesterday Messrs. King and Knott, with the aid of some convicts, by means of a large steam launch, removed several tons of gravel from the river which had been for a long time a great annoyance to vessels and steamers.

A Walla Walla correspondent of the Christian Advocate states that a party of California miners from Washoe had arrived at that place. They came by the way of Rock, Fort Hall and the emigrant road down the Snake River. When near the place of massacre last year they had a fight with Indians, killing four, which they say they "stacked up dry."

The Fasting Cure.

Portland, July 1.—(To the Editor.)—Of the many good things that one reads on the editorial page of The Oregonian, the article on the "Fasting Cure" that appeared on Friday, June 30, was the most interesting.

There are many people in this 19th century who believe that Nature's law should be respected when it comes to the care of the human body, as well as the matters of less importance, and who fully realize that fasting and scientific feeding are as valuable to a man as they are to his high-bred horse, and know that these are some of the most potent agencies employed in cure and prevention of disease. In fact, it is one of God's implied commands that Dr. Cassler and who foresee that the same principles advocated by Upton Sinclair and others along this line will govern the health of this Nation. Then it will indeed be a "happy day."

There are several organizations in Portland that have been talking for some time to disseminate just such principles. Their flourishing growth shows that people are outgrowing medical superstitions and looking to the source of help.

Dr. Cassler foresees that "happy day" when the medical profession will forfeit that which has been following. This statement expresses the sentiment not only of the lay mind but also of many of our noted physicians, whose visions are perhaps a little clearer than Dr. Cassler's and who foresee that the same principles advocated by Upton Sinclair and others along this line will govern the health of this Nation. Then it will indeed be a "happy day."

IDA B. HUMPHREY.

Paris to Have Duellists' Banquet.

London Echo.