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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1911

GEGGENHEIM 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. The ominous word "Guggenheim" has been megaphoned at the public so often in the attacks on ex-Secretary Ballinger and on the men who have sought to develop Alaska that belief undoubtedly has gained a strong foothold that the thirty-three reputable and enterprising citizens who had fillings in the Cunningham group were in secret league with the Guggenheim moneypower from the very date of their original entries; that these men, who are of prominence and recognized integrity in their own community, were the dummies of Guggenheim, supplied with the funds of Guggenheim and were ready to retire from the field and leave all to Guggenheim at the bidding of Guggenheim, whenever it came.

At ought now to be of interest to those obsessed by the bogy of Guggenheim to know just how much the Guggenheims had to do with the cancellation of the Cunningham claims. The statement that the Gdggenheim operations in Alaska or the attempt of the Guggenheim syndicate in 1997 to gain an Interest in the Cunningham claims had no direct legal bearing on the final outcome of the investigation, we venture to say is irrefutable. In the text of the decision in the Cunningham case, which is now at hand, the Guggenheim factor receives but casual mention. The Cunningham group of claims were first entered upon in 1903, yet in Commissioner Dennett's review of the evidence we find no reference to Guggenheim ne-gotiations until 1907. It is the Commissioner's assumption, and it is one of the charges against the claimants, that "prior to location" they entered into an agreement to combine the claims for the joint use and benefit of all. In the decision the Guggenheim negotiations, which took place after final certificates were issued to the claimants, and what was said and done in the attempt to deal with Guggenheim are used only for building up the construction that a previous agree ment had been entered into from which the Guggenhelm proposition was a departure. Says the decision with reference to the first Guggenhelm conference in May, 1907;

So decided was the opposition to a de-parture from the original plan and giving control of the property to the Guggenheims that the proposition was withdrawn and the Guggenheims were notified that the memrould not deal with them at that the Referring to a later conference held by a committee of claimants with Guggenheim representatives in Salt Lake,

The proposition made to the Guggenhas at utter variance from the terms of agreement under which there men associated hemselves and no wonder that many of ham protested against II.

On another page of the decision it stated that "the contract entered into between the committee representing the members of the association was not satisfactory to a large majority of the members and many of them upon learning the terms of the contract withdrew their deeds viously been deposited with W. J. C. Wakefield, an attorney for Finch & Campbell of Spokane.)

Aside from simply forming a basis for the assumption that an association of claimants had been organized for mutual benefit prior to location, the Guggenhelm transaction was used by Agents Glavis and Love to obsess the minds of the claimants, as it has been used to obsess the mind of the mublic. By raising the Guggenheim bogy Glavis and Love were enabled to uce numerous claimants to sign affidavits dictated by Glavis so adroitly that they could be construed, not as an admission that the Guggenheims had anything to do with the locations, but as an acknowledgment that an association or agreement existed for another purpose

It was the Guggenhelm bogy that caused Cunningham to submit his journal to Glavis and Love. From this fournal terms have been extracted which to the lay mind have meaning different from the strictly legal interpretation, and these terms or expressions have been given a strictly legal construction in arriving at the final decision. And yet Cunningham was not a lawyer.

This is testimony given on cross-examination by Mr. Love and taken from the record in the case:

Q. And your purpose there was to obses a (Cunningham's) mind with the idea tha enhelm transaction was the bugs a had to be explained and stood a cle in the way of their passage?

Special Agent Glavis in testifying why reference to the Guggenheim matter was left out of some of the affidavits he prepared for claimants to

sign, testified: We did not ourselves, lay any stress—we were satisfied that when that agreement was entered into they had a perfect right to do it, and that information would not in any way tend to cancel the claims as we figured it out.

While, as Mr. Glavis admits, the Guggenhelm negotiations had no legal bearing in themselves on the case. they offered the one effective means Bishop Funsten: that could be used to accomplish the of those who seized itwhether that purpose was primarily to discredit the President, hound Sec-Ballinger out of office, or tize Alaska. It was used to Pinchotize Alaska. inflame public sentiment. It was em-"obsessing" the mind of the claimants so that they could be

trapped into unguarded and unintended statements. It mattered not that the claimants thereafter swore positively that there had never been an agreement or conspiracy. Public and the sound of the waters rolling on towards the great sea. an agreement or conspiracy. Public sentiment, particularly in the East, was "obsessed" with the Guggenheim bugaboo, so any ambiguous turn that could be given the Glavis affidavits was employed in preference to positive sworn statements to the contrar; in order that the public wrath might be appeased. In the interest of a great and criminally neglected country and in behalf of the progress and prosperity of the Pacific Coast, it is to be hoped the Guggenheim bogy man thus slain is now very dead.

RECALLING THE SUPREME BENCH.

There is a son of James A. Garfield who is president of Williams College, the alma mater of his father. He has views on public questions that he is able to express clearly and forcefully Addressing the graduating class of College, President Harry Garfield sald:

If our Legislature moves too slowly, we prod it with the initative: If it pursues a course contrary to expectation we curb it with the referendum. In our impatience we recall executives and even propose to violate the sanctuary of justice and drag judges from the bench because, daring to consider and to know, they remove decisions contrary to popular feeing.

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 spon sor of the initiative has proposed that the people take in their own hands the initiative of a bill for Canadian reciprocity, or the wool tariff, or a general tariff bill, about which Congress moves too slowly; nor for a referendum on anything Congress has done, for Congress has never been ac cused of moving too fast.

A National initiative and a Na tional referendum is the logical and necessary sequel of a state initiative and a state referendum. A recall for a judge of the United States Supreme Court-or for the entire bench-would be a dignified and impressive spectacle for all the nations.

TRUSTS BECOME PHILANTHROPIC.

The lumber trust and the paper trust have engaged in a work of pure phlianthropy. Love of the American farmer has moved them to take up use and fight reciprocity on his behalf at their own expense. Their literary bureau, built up at great expense through years of war on tariff revision and tried in many a hardfought battle with the Ways and Means Committee, has been placed at the farmers' service in a war on President Taft, reciprocity and the plain truth.

It matters not to these trusts that the facts, if all told, are against them. They select the half of the facts which, with the right twist, will help their cause and ignore the other half. They select their statistics with great care and suppress all which are not suited to their purpose. They are experts with statistics, made so by long years of practice in making figures lie, though their knowledge of farming is negligible. What they have is defrom N. J. Bachelder, whose plowing is done in congressional committee rooms and whose harvesting is at bank tellers' windows.

The trusts wish the farmer to believe that reciprocity will reduce the price of grain. To prove this they say that since reciprocity agitation began, the price of wheat has fallen. They wish the reader to infer that reciprocity was the cause; the cause really was the large surplus of last year's crop carried over. The price of barley, which is subject to the same deleterious effects from reciprocity agitation as wheat and is put on the free list by the Canadian ago the purpose of the trusts and they cast

aside as immaterial and irrelevant. They have worked themselves into indignation over the wrongs of the American cow and American hen. These industrious animals are to be put entirely out of business by the devastating competition of their Ca-The truth is that in the whole of County Court. 1910 Canada produced 44,000,600 pounds, or less than half a pound aplece for the whole population of the United States. The latest figures for the United States available are those for 1990, when the total was 1,491, 952,602 pounds, or thirty-three times as much. The great American cow is warned to be afraid of the Canadian pigmy. The disproportion in the pro-

duction of eggs is equally great. A large part of the money derived by the manufacturers from protec tion is spent in circulating this of fiction, which is now being circulated, in order to deceive the people into continuing the protection they have and accepting more of it.

AN EARLY OUTPUT OF CIVILIZATION. The Sunday edition of the Boise Statesman of June 25 prints a picture of Old Fort Beise, Idaho, a rambling adobe structure with a central watch tower and low, heavily stanchloned windows and doors, that was made by the Governor in 1849, and was re produced and enlarged by the States-

In a sketch accompanying the ture, written by Rev. James Bowen Funsten, Bishop of Idaho, it is noted that this historic fort was built in 1832 for a trading post by the Hudson Bay Company, but more for storage of furs and as a rendezvous for their trappers in Winter than for protection from the Indians or for a military post as it might, in case of need,

The very name Fort Boise cause the memory bells of the dim years of past century to ring faintly out with ncreasing volume and pathos, as the history of this old trading post, that was set in a solemn wilderness, is recalled and the fact that its exact site is not now easy to locate is brought This much, however, is noted Fort Boise was located just north of the junction of the Boise River with the Snake and almost opposite the mouth of the Owyhee River in Ore-The Boise River has in recent years cut out a channel making the spot where the old abutments rose an

Bishop Funsten:

A beautiful and picturesque spot was this ancient and memorable sits of Old Fort Bolse. What strange scenes occurred here, trappers coming in from their long and weary journeys, indians gathering in great numbers with their pelts and horses for traide, emigrants on the old Oregon trail emerging tired of the dust and weariness of their long trip finding a few days of rest and recreation before they passed on to make their home on the Western Coast. No one thought in those days of settling in

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 o close to a place in the vast sage brush wilderness that had a name, and, in deed, a location upon the indistinct map of the "Great American Desert," gave cheer to the weary, dust-be grimed travelers who had for months toiled slowly and painfully across the, great wastes. Fort Bolse was a veritaoutpost of civilization, and to pass without even seeing it, on the south side of the Snake River, presaged the end of the journey-if all went wellbefore the snows of Winter blotted out the trail and made further travel by

the primitive means at hand possible. Successive 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. As a spur to flagging memory and as a contribution to history, Bishop Funsten's narration of his recent visit to the old fort is worthy of note, while his suggestion that others make a pilgrimage to this spot, and that an effort be at once made to erect a simple but per manent monument to mark the general locality of "Old Fort Boise" is worthy of consideration. The great State of Idaho in which this outpost of civilization lies would do well to make suitable provision for this purpose.

WHERE DISCIPLINE IS NEEDED.

Incompetence and cowardice marked the conduct of the crew of the steamer Spokane. The only people on board the vessel who kept their heads when she struck the rock appear to have been the passengers. Sallors and stokers, crazy with fear, jumped into a boat already loaded with women and almost swamped it and it was the passengers who righted it. No effort was made by the crew to awaken the sleeping passengers and volunteers performed this duty and insisted that all wear life-belts. The lives of all except two were saved in spite of, not ecause of, the conduct of the officers and crew. With discipline and coo courage, all could have been landed safely, for the ship was affoat for forty minutes after she struck. A captain who knew his business and had control of his crew could have had all his passengers awakened, dressed, provided with lifebelts and assembled on deck. He could have had men as signed to each boat to see that women and children had precedence in landing. All could have been away before the ship sank.

As it was, only the coolness of the passengers averted a catastrophe rivaling those which befell the Valencia, the Chehalis, and many other steamers on the Puget Sound and Alaska routes, which the memory would be taxed to recall. There must be a lack of care by the inspectors on Puget Sound, or such officers would not be licensed. There must be a lack of discipline among the crews, or the officers could

control them. There may occasionally be some exuse for a steamer striking a rock and going to pieces, but there is no excuse for the captain and crew going to pieces when they most need to keep their heads. It is time somebody was severely punished for one of these shameful incidents, just as a warning to the others. Officials who have to dispense justice to men to whose care hundreds of lives are consigned should be very sparing with mercy.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The Oregon Association for Highperversely advanced, while that of join the Oregon Development League wheat fell, but this fact did not suit and the State Grange in the good roads movement. Scattering effort in road building is largely wasted energy. It savors too much of the old familiar and practically useless method working the roads by "warning taxpayers out" to work for a stated time, according to the tax paid by each upon the proeprty abutting under the direcnadian sisters when reciprocity enters. Ition of men chosen at random by the

According to this method there was one day's work levied for poll-tax and one for each thousand dollar's worth of assessable property owned by each taxpayer of the district, as directed by the supervisor who called the men out to work the roads. By this means of working the roads some mudholes were filled with earth or gravel if the latter was handy, some ditching was done with a plow either side of a swampy piece of road, some brush laid across the deepest mudholes and topped with loose earth and in the very worst places new corduroy replaced that which had been worn to splinters or buried beyond ressurection during the Winter. Needless to say the worst roads possible

followed this system of road building. A number of the older settlers or residents of Portland may recall havng passed over the road between Forest Grove and Portland in the stage that carried passengers and mail be tween those two points in the '70s This road was the main thoroughfare by which the epople of Tualatin Plains and beyond reached Portland. It was 'worked" sedulously every Summer according to the old system, but so clumsily and with such utter lack of comprehension of the first principles of road building that the same old mudholes were encountered year after year; the muddy, denuded fir branches that had been freshly buried therein during the road-working season of the past Summer, bent and threw mud and water under the pressure of the wheels of the lurching, swaying stage or farmer's wagon over passengers driver and pitifully tolling team and it was only after from six to eight and even ten hours of this truly primitive "joyriding" that the journey of twen-

ty-five miles was completed. Of course, all of this is of the past The stretch of public road between Forest Grove and this city was not worse in the Winter and early Spring months than were the roads of man other sections of the state over which traffic was as heavy. Reference is here made to it to show the folly and waste fulness of unintelligent road building. Concentrated effort intelligentisland of some sixty-five acres. Says | ly planned; consecutive effort energetically carried to the completion of

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

ment is wise and promises the best re-

space in The Oregonian today, would ely more on plain facts and plain statements, and less on inferences, he might in time change his views on the subject of vaccination. The Oregonian did not imply that all those who are opposed to vaccination are fools. If it believes anybody is a fool and desires to say so, it will not say it by inference.

Nor does The Oregonian indorse ab solute reliance on drugs for the cure of all ills. Fasting, dieting, fresh air, sunshine, exercise, cleanliness will often cure or prevent ailments against which drugs are little more than powerless. Nor does it assert that vaccination is an absolute preventive against virulent smallpox, or that a person who has once had smallpox is forever immune from attacks by the disease. Yet reports of unquestion able authenticity proclaim beyond cavil that successful vaccination in a great majority of cases either renders a person immune or minimizes the erity of the attack.

If Mr. Kitching or other anti-vaccinationists desire evidence so near home that they can investigate its verity, they are recommended to peruse the Bulletin of the Oregon State Board of Health, Volume 4, No.

4. page 1. This bulletin recounts an outbreak of virulent smallpox which was carried to Silverton by a family that had been touring Mexico. There were nine cases and four deaths. None of the four who died had been vaccinated. All who recovered, except one, had been vaccinated.

In 1903 there was an outbreak of a virulent type in Crook County. Of the persons who contracted the disease seventeen had been vaccinated, and these seventeen recovered. Of the twelve who had never been vaccinated

If everybody lived a life of perfect habits, very likely germ diseases would ultimately disappear from the face of the earth. But so long as everybody does not, or will not, it is necessary to fortify people against epidemics that may, as in the Silverton case, be traceable to the "unsanitary condition" and "low level of intelligence" of the peo-

ple of another nation.

Will the day ever come when a Seattle Mayor will not have the voice of the recall dinning in his ears? Nobody seems willing to admit nowadays that a decision decides. Elective officials are recalled, lawyers appeal, ask rehearings and new trials, convicts ask pardons and governors parole them, baseball umpires are "roasted" and nobbed. It is about time we got back to the good old days when a criminal convicted took his medicine, a litigant beaten paid like a man, and a ballplayer called out stayed out. It used to be considered unmanly to "squeal" on a decision.

A naval coal land reserve is the latst scheme for dealing with the "agitation over the inroads of private enterprise on the big coal fields of Alaska." "Inroads of private enterprise" is a new name for the development of the resources of the country was a time when men who opened up a new country were called argonauts, pioneers, pathfinders, conerors of the West, the vanguard of civilization. Now their deeds are described disparagingly as "the inroads of private enterprise.

La Follette's fight on reciprocity has checked the inflation of his Presidential boom. It was inflating rapidly when he was fighting for a lower tariff against Aldrich. The inflation has ceased and the deflation has begun singe he has been fighting against a lower tariff and against Taft. It is true that the people have short memories, but La Follette has overestimated their shortness.

Let us hope that, with her last earthquake. California is shaken down into place and will "stay In view of the fact that every put." now and then, when they get up in the morning, the Californians they must buy new crockery before they can have breakfast, the Californians have been wonderfully patient.

By pleading guilty, the teller of a Cleveland National bank, who embezzled \$960,000, received sentence of seven years in the Leavenworth prison. A common horsethief would get more The old hove 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 prevarication.

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, enters the ranks of heroines with Queen Boadicea, Joan of Arc and Barbara Frietchie.

Another Columbia River log raft has gone to pieces, to make fuel for the beachcombers and trouble for the mariner. When the Governor of Missouri

visits the Governor of Oregon, he will

be shown how to temper justice with A Hood River hog eats money and chews tobacco, but he positively will not endanger his digestive organs with

Marrying a centenarian is the latest amusement among the women of Everett, with divorce as a variation.

a pipe.

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

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

The rains cracked a few cherries.

Gleanings of the Day

Hawalian suger planters will invest about \$1,000,000 in a sugar mill at San Carlos, Occidental Negros, Philippine Islands, with 20 miles of rathroad 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 of logging engines through the heavy, swampy jungle would be expensive.

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

The number of vessels passing the Suez Canal in 1910 was 4533, with a tennage of 23,054,901, as compared with 4239 vessels, with a tonnage of 21,500,847, in 1909. The earnings of the canal in 1910 were \$25,174,254, as compared with \$23,284,037 in 1909 and \$20,-926,070 in 1908.

into general use in Germany, not only for automobiles, motorcycles and auto trucks but for factory engines, nines and for all purposes on the farm. New Zealand's preferential tariff of

Motors for liquid fuel are coming

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. Vice - Consul - General Hansen says women and children were able to plow with therp. He does not say whether men looked on and applauded.

Until recently neither the principal city on the Atlantic nor the principal city on the Pacific Coast had direct communication with main lines of rail-Both were reached by ferry. road. New York has changed this since the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels and terminals. To a new city such an obstacle would be a hopeless handicap.

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, slippery way of bringing about prohibition." He would reduce the number from 500 to 100, allow saloons only on business streets and not within three blocks of an alley used for residence purposes.

Theodore P. Shonts has ascended to the pinnacle of fame. He first attracted notice as a successful railroadbuilder, then as a railroad president As head of the Panama Canal Commission he came before the eyes of the Nation and of the financiers, who gave him a better railroad presidency and induced him to desert the canal. The talents of his daughters won the admiration of the late King Edward, which brought him before the eyes of Europe and secured one of his daughters a French Duke for a husband. The climax to all this fame is his wife's suit for separation after he has been accused of allenating the affections of a distiller's wife.

The secret of Governor Deneen's success is out. He has a voice so attractive that Hines' telephone girl remembered the honeyed words he spoke over the wire, though she forgot all other phone conversations heard in 10 years.

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 San Francisco 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 cli mate 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 oll wells of the United States can comfort themselves with the thought that there are 12,888,000,000 tons of peat in reserve in the bogs.

Sir Almroth Wright, an Irish physician, has begun a campaign against every modern idea of hygienic cleanliness and he has found a follower in George Bernard Shaw, who revels in eccentricity. At a recent meeting, Shaw proclaimed his objection to washing all over, though he takes cold baths as a stimulant. As an argument for abatement of the smoke nuisance, is won by escape from necessity of bathing. If it were possible that Shaw's ideas could win, the bathtub trust would break, but the doctors and druggists would win what it lost.

The Wisconsin Senate has hurt the tender sensibilities of United States Senator Stephenson by refusing a sub scription of \$25,000 for state parks, and by refusing to name a park after him. It is coming to a pretty pass when : rich man cannot use his money to per petuate his name. What is the poor man to do with his money? This reform wave is destroying the main inducements to get rich.

Vice-President Sherman will go down in history as the presiding officer of the Senate who has decided more tied questions than any official in his line. He broke the record last session, when on three successive roll calls his vote was the deciding factor, the principal measure being the mail subsidy bill-Students of statesmanship then racked their memories to recall when a Vice President previously had been called upon to exercise his particular votecasting prerogative on an important

VACCINATION AND USE OF DRUGS. Writer Classifies Them Together and

Condemns Both PORTLAND, July 1 .- (To the Edi or.)-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 Govern-

men statistics and few people have the temerity to doubt these, especially since the majority of the readers of The Oregonian are as rock-ribbed as it is and baven't the least bit of use for "cranks" and "visionaries." However, I must take exception to the inference that all those who are The Oregonian doesn't know it, I would like to inform it that there is a very considerable number of people who stitions, of which vaccination, inocula tion, etc., are but logical sequences. Do drugs cure disease? If so why should any one die from any of the so-called "common" diseases? Does vaccination really prevent smallpox? Or does the cleaning up of the filth that caused it

creaning up of the filth that caused it stop the spread of it? If a person's vital resistance is strong will be not throw off the germs not only of smallpox, but of tuberculosis or any other so-called germ disease?

The Oregonian has so long enunciated its beliefs with so much assurance that one must assume that it has investigated all of the questions it disoses of and its dictum must of neces sity be correct. I beg to submit the following quotation from the June issue of the American Journal of Clinical

"Many a physician is thoroughly disgusted with drug medication. public. It is not necessary to expati-ate. Stripped of their mystery, judged by the standards of modern times, the

old drugs are trash. And again let me quote from the same authority: "Diphtheria is a dis-ease of houses. It clings to those where the hygenic conditions are especially bad, and no precautions will avail to prevent it in such localities. It demands that the premises be put in an absolutely hygeinic condition, and if this were done the disease would become extinct."

very good. I submit that smallpox is also a filth disease, finding its origin and doing its greatest damage in localities where sanitary conditions are bad and the general level of intelligence low. The term filth does not apply simply to outside conditions. I apply simply to outside conditions. I mean internal filth as well as external. Individuals whose intestinal canal is

a mass of decaying filth are the ones who contract not only smallpox but fevers as well. Now I contend that it is better to clean up, inside and out, stop the manufacture of the bugs, than to inoculate the people with a different kind, but no less deadly, flith.

Just a word in regard to the Gov-ernment statistics. It is quite signifi-cant that these are always taken from some distant point where it would be almost impossible to question them. Figures do not lie, but liars are always figuring. The Oregonian quotes the Government Marine Hospital service with the same unction that the Christian uotes his Bible. Let me ask if Oregonian recalls the matter of the quarantine of the whole State of Caliornia some 10 years ago by this same

Old superstitions die hard, and the old line M. D.s don't propose to let their graft get away from them if possible. If the people don't wake up they will find themselves bound hand and foot with a National Health Bu-Russia. CHARLES E. KITCHING,
7111 E. Foster, Portland. Russia.

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 old England had the death penalty for a score or more crimes, even theft among these. But since science's strides toward popular enlightenment and the upsetting of old, dogmatic re-ligious notions of "fire and brimstone" ent 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. lethargic sleep of ignorance and super-stition to a realization that man has a spark of Divinity, and that even in the murderer there lies dormant the brotherly love motive. Therefore, we as jurors cannot sit in judgment upon an erring man, knowing it means another crime-legal taking of life-and ce that man guilty when there s the slightest shade of innocence in

his behalf. No, the time is near at hand when 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. Governor Oswald West is right in motive and he will be the pivotal point of a great reform of our penal instituwhich today are bent upon keep, ing the erring one on the "torture rack" of no outlet for his great pent-

up energies and at the day of "free-dom" (?) branding him with the scarlet letter What the public mind demands is less crime, and we will not sit in judgment of one to send him to death. murderer must have a vent for his passionate energy. A "life of hard labor" under proper surveillance would make him a better man, a producer, and help the general mental atmosphere of the Nation and hasten broth-

Crime engenders and begets crime Compassion and wise guidance make of us all useful men and women

Judge, Not Criminal.

M'MINNVILLE, Or. July 1.—(To the Editor.)—On page 3 of The Oregonian of July 1, a news item dated at Sheridan says that the Circuit Court at Mc-Minnville had imposed a fine of \$20 William D. Easter and L. D. Hopfield am not a criminal nor has anyone by ny name ever been convicted crime, so I therefore kindly ask that the error in the Item be corrected. The conviction referred to was in the Justice Court over which I preside and I imposed a fine of \$200 and a jali sentence on one William D. Easter and also on John D. Belt, of Willamina, which is quite another matter from being convicted of being a bootlegger my-

The initials given in the name are my brother's, but they were evidently meant for me, as I am the only Hopfield who had any part in the case. This appears to be a huge joke to some of my friends, but I fall L. S. HOPFIELD.

Salesman Sticks Up for "Lovely." Cherryvale (Kan.) Journal.

A young woman in Cherryvale asked polite salesman if he had good was the smiling answer. "You should not say lovely cheese," she corrected. "Why not? It is," he declared. "Because"-with a boarding-school dignity "lovely should be used to qualify only omething that is alive." "Well," he

Paris to Have Duellists' Banquet.

"Well," he

A banquet is being arranged in Paris in honor of the 250 duels in which M. Rouzier Dorcieres has had a share. either as principal or as second. who is a Paris journalist, Dorcieres, who is a Paris journalist, has made dueling a speciality. No one will be admitted to the banquet who has not crossed swords with him, who has not crossed swords with him, as a

said, "I'll stick to lovely."

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman,

E. P. Jones, of Bristol, Tenn., at a ecent 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 manefacturers 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, tooreasonable 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 products.

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-naming the dealer in the advertisement so that people will know where to buy the article advertised.

Why the circultous route? 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

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.) You no doubt have tried many "rem-Ever find one that was a rem-

I longed for a certain thing 20 years Finally I got it; as good as I had dreamed of, and better. Was I satisfied? 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

elieve there over was a girl who mar-

rled a man she disliked, to please her Any man who believes that in a few years people will travel everywhere in airships, is generally regarded a Pro-

A rebel can always justify rebellion.

There are two classes of people newspaper reporters are compelled to deal with: people who have really in-teresting items, and have a stubbern mbition to keep them out of the paper, and people who have uninteresting 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 same tub.

Every man who does political work does it with the hope of for which the people will pay extrava-

Ever remark how cash customers You can save money, admired? and at the same time be popular by be-ing 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 resent 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 lave selected the grounds for the state fair. They are about a mile north of Oregon City and on the north bank of the Cinckamas. They are said to be beautiful grounds, possessing all the advantages of shade, water and convenience to the city desired.

Vesterday Messrs. King and Knott. with the aid of some convicts, by means of a large capstan, removed several large snags 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 f California miners from Washoe had arrived at that place. They came by the way of the City of Rocks, Fort Hall and the emigrant road down the Snake River. When near the place of massaere last year they had a fight with Inlians, killing four, which they say they

The Fasting Cure.

PORTLAND, July 1.—(To the Edi-or.)—Of the many good things that one reads on the editorial page of The Oregonian, the article on "The Fasting Cure" that appeared Friday, June 30, was one that many readers were glad to see. We feel sure the publishing of this will call forth the profound thanks of hundreds of its readers, if they will but express them-

There are many people in this 19th century who believe that Nature's laws should be respected when it comes to the care of the human body, as well as in matters of less importance, and who fully realize that fasting and scientific feeding are as valuable to a nan 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. Gassler and many others who wish to claim his promises seem to have

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

Dr. Gassler foresees that "happy ay" when the medical profession will The answer following dictate, etc. 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. Gassler's and who foresee that the sane principles advocated by Upton Sinclair and others along this line will govern the health of this Nation. Then

383 East Forty-fifth street, North.