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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1913.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE. ico is in many respects a remarkable and tranquillity is emphasized. are earnest in their desire for an early and peaceful settlements of Mexico's internal differences. The American peo-ple would avoid intervention or war The American peowith Mexico as they would avoid pesti-

But as applying a remedy to an exfriendship, will it prove a positive or tegative agency? Does it consist of irthe Mexican reply?

President prove our sincere and disinterested a most desirable consummation.

Mr. Low desires Mr. Whitman's tion. The latter might well represented the consummation of the consummation of the consummation.

Wilson's message and the Gamboa re-Impartially viewed, it is not more logical than the Mexican note, and while the message may have a sobering efbelligerent factions, yet it fails to offer any adequate solution of the problem.

ice we are to recognize no govern ment that we regard as unconstitu-tional, what is going to happen in the interval? Should Huerta place Gen eral Trevino in the Presidential chair while he takes the field against the rebels, there still remains the Huerta refusal to bind himself to elimination refusal to bind himself to elimination of his candidacy. Inasmuch as Huerta, lacking recognition, cannot secure the funds with which to prosecute a vig-orous campaign, there is little likelihood that he will subdue the country.

If he does not and the rebel elements fail to develop strength, then a dead-lock must ensue until bankruptcy of the present government brings mutiny to an already restless federal army. What then but another coup d'etat? Or, barring that, actual anarchy and

As to the matter of withdrawing all Americans, that is not practicable. we give them protection except by in-Wilson does not hint at that stern measure, but he insists that the wel-Americans will be rigorously looked after. Does he intend keeping a record of outrages and taking up the esecution of offenders when the orderly processes of constitutional govnt have eventually been in-

It is given to no man to foresee accurately what will now happen in Mex-The feeling must persist that up to this point Mexico is the worse for our meddling. Nor does President Wilson's message clarify the international tmosphere. To be sure, had the mediation plan included an expressed al-ternative of drastic action, then our course would be clear and a stern settlement of the Mexican problem might be at hand. But the only pressure we brought to bear was that barring acceptance of the Administration views ideas, the United States would leave Mexico severely alone. Had the American attitude been more exacting, more uncompromising, results might expected. Why should Huerta greatly fear our leaving him done since we would not recognize

Nor can there be any certainty that better light before the world. For while we have made it clear that the United States has no ulterior motives, yet in the event of final intervention may we not be accused of having blundered our way into the mess? archy and chaos follow Huerta's possible bankruptcy and downfall, it may be held that we could have avoided of men to those of another set. that calamity by lending moral sup-

ernment headed by General Huerta, If the Mexican situation is any If the Mexican Students it is be-nearer a solution than before, it is be-lish and German money, have gradu-cause President Wilson's message will ally passed into American hands, cause President Wilson's message will ally passed into American hands, so bring to an earlier issue the existing are the great enterprises of the West, difficulties rather than because of any

In claiming as a victory the amendment of the currency bill which permits Federal reserve banks to discount agricultural as well as commercial paper, the McHenry faction Democrats again shows its ignorance to lend to others. of sound finance. Their original propsition was to base issues of Treasury notes on warehouse receipts for farm roduce at certain maximum valuations. This would have based currency on inactive stocks of perishable commodities and would have stimulated speculation in food products. ceptance by bankers of such agricul tural security as commends it to bank-ers. Loans will be regulated by the

value is specifically recognized as jus-tifying rediscount of notes based on so greatly excelled Europe in wealth such security. The bill has been and rapidity of development as to astained by converting sinners no seristrengthened and a point has been tonish the world, so will the West far
gained for the farmers without departure from the sound principles of water-power, coal, oil and soil fertility are plucked from the burning, to be finance.

WHY SHOULD WHITMAN DECLINE? District Attorney Whitman is in the unique position of having been nominated for re-election by all parties in New York City. That is the reward of the able, unswerving fight he has made against graft in the police department. Tammany, which has been held responsible for graft, disowns the grafters and ranges Itself on the side of their prosecutor by nominating Mr. Whitman after he has already re-ceived and accepted the nominations Republicans, Progressives, Independence League and Independent

Yet Seth Low, a leader in the fusion of the last-named parties, tells Mr. Whitman he should not accept the Tammany nomination, that he "may keep the anti-Tammany issue clear unmistakable.

On what ground he should do so is difficult to conceive. He was nominated primarily as a Republican and as such will enter the campaign. He PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE. was nominated on his record, and on President Wilson's address on Mex-that he will stand. His indorsement by the other fusion parties is due to As voicing the attitude of that record and to the belief that he the American people towards our bat-tie-torn neighbor, it is of unerring ac-curacy in so far as the desire for peace after he is committed to the course With advocated by the fusionists, cannot be President Wilson the American people regarded otherwise than as an indorsement of his past acts and a pledge of support in his announced future Mr. Whitman can consistently accept the unasked nomination of Tammany without implied or express obligation to turn aside from the path he has marked out. He will be free to isting and deep-rooted evil, how far prosecute Tammany, should occasion does President Wilson's policy go? As require. Tammany has simply coinstrengthening the slender bonds of cided with the practically unanimous wish of the community.

By accepting the Tammany pomina. when contrasted with tion, which is really a simple indorsement of a nomination already made by Wilson bases his argu- the Republicans and other parties, Mr. ments on the assumption that Huerta's Whitman would not impair his stand-government is not constitutional or lawful. The Mexican reply asserts thereby become a Tammany Demothat the matter of constitutionality is crat, any more than he became a Pronot to be passed upon arbitrarily. Pres-ident Wilson takes the view that by non-recognition of Huerta's govern-ing the nominations of the several ment may we best show our friend- other parties. By nominating him ship and honest desire to help Mexico. Tammany has joined all other parties The reply is that by recognition of the in lifting his office above party and de facto government only might we making it non-partisan. Surely this is

Mr. Low desires Mr. Whitman's elec-ion. The latter might well reply to him that the Tammany nomination ply is one of viewpoint. Obviously insures his election, while Mr. Whit-President Wilson has imposed an man's declination and Tammany's American viewpoint upon a Mexican nomination of another candidate would situation and Mexican temperament. place his election in doubt and might onceivably cause his defeat.

The attitude of Mr. Low is typical of the impractical, altrustic reformer, who is so careful about the means that he seldom attains the end. Such men as he have filled the political bone-yard with the wrecks of highly prom-

FASTING AND STARVING.

Hereward Carrington is known to Europe and America as the champion of risky causes. It was he who came to the front when the lamented Eu-sapia Palladino stood in danger of losing her hard-earned reputation for miracles and nobly proved that all the scientists in the United States were He only was right, he and Eusapia.

But with all his proclivity for getting on the shady side, Mr. Carrington has at last taken up a cause that will bear defending. It is that of hygienic fasting. He makes a clear distinction between fasting and starvation, Starvation begins, says Mr. Carrington, when the body craves food and can not get Americans, that is not practicable.

Thousands will refuse to abandon homes and interests which they have devoted years to acquiring. How will and the distinction is rational and acquired to the distinction is rational and acquired to the distinction is rational. and requires no great medical knowlterposition of armed force? President edge to be understood. When a person begins to fast there is a short time when he suffers acutely, not from hunger, but from the breakup of old bod-ily habits. This miserable feeling presently passes away and, if one's health really demands abstinence, a period ensues during which there is no appetite for food. While this period lasts one can go about his busi-ness and pleasure with undiminbusiished energy and in the meantime the organs rest, the waste matter that has been accumulating through indulgent years is eliminated and health is established on a firm basis. Then, and not till then, the craving for food returns. Such a fast may last for one day or forty, but until it ends the

physical frame steadily recuperates, Starvation, on the other hand, weakons its victim from the outset. difference is so obvious that it seems as if every person ought to be able to fast when he needs and never starve himself. But our judgment is fallible. especially when it is applied to our We cannot rely upon it wn health. safely. There is an ever-present peril that a person who fancies he is only fasting may actually be committing uicide. Such cases have occurred too frequently to be passed over. In this as in most other healing experiments, the President's message puts us in a as in most other nearing experiments the President's message puts us in a las in most other nearing experiments. reputable physician.

EMANCIPATION OF THE WEST.

Purchase of the United Railways of San Francisco by the Fleischhacker syndicate means more than the transfer of stock from the hands of one set an example of the West buying back port to the organized, if irregular, gov- its property from the East with its own accumulated wealth. As the great railroads, which were built with Engwhich were constructed with Eastern way out of the trouble provided by the money, passing into Western hands years ago the farmers of the prairie states were working on capiill furnished on mortgage East. Thousands of them lost their arms in the panic and depression of 1893 to 1897. They have since bought back their farms and now have money

> As years pass the financial emancipation of the West will go on and beome complete. Demand for capital for development of mines, power, irrigation enterprises, railroads and troiev lines will grow less as opportunities for such investments are taken up, and the home supply of capital will increase as these enterprises en-rich the communities in which they ere carried on, Finally the West wil have surplus capital to invest in other

of the East have been squandered or have passed into private hands which levy a perpetual tribute on the people,

The West has stopped short in imi-tating this prodigal career. It is conserving its forests to become a perpetual source of supply and to maintain and regulate the flow of its streams. Under the wise direction of a Western head of the Interior Department, a premium is put on the maximum use and minimum cost of electric power from our streams. Modern engineerprices to the consumer. Scientific agriculture will preserve the fertility of the soil, which has been wasted in states further east. We shall profit of us and to borrow both money and skill from us.

STRIKE PREVENTIVE IS FOUND. How effective in settling the great majority of labor disputes is an impartial inquiry by judicial-minded men, who endeavor to bring about agreement and, in case of failure, make an unbiased statement of the trouble and of the best means of preventing a strike, is shown by the success of the Canadian trades disputes act. That act requires workmen who contemplate a strike or employers who con-template a lockout to notify the Minster of Labor that, unless a board of mediation is appointed, a strike or lockout will result. The Minister of Labor then calls on each party to name member of the board and these two name a third. If either party fails to name its man, the Minister names one to represent it. If the two cannot agree on a third, the Minister appoints

The board may compel production of documents, may subpena witnesses and may take evidence under oath, but has no power to order acceptance of its conclusions. If it effects a settlement, it simply reports the fact to the government. If it fails to do so, it publishes broadcast its report, with its opinion of what should be done to prerent a strike or lockout. Mediation is tried first. If that fall, no pressure is brought upon either party, except that of public opinion based on the board's findings. There is no provision for arbitration, compulsory or other-But the mere interposition of cool, conciliatory, disinterested persons who have the confidence of the parties to the dispute, smooths over differences, calms passion and restores reason and justice, so that in the grea majority of cases the dispute is amicably adjusted.

During the six years of the law's peration ending March 31, 1913, there were 145 applications for boards, which prevented or ended strikes in all except eighteen cases. Whenever men have struck in ignorance of the law, the differences have been settled under it almost immediately after its provisions became known.

The provisions for mediation contained in the Newlands law follow the lines of the Canadian law, but the former also contains provision for agree nents to arbitrate. Such agreements secome binding contracts. Our law applies only to interstate railroads, but may easily be amended to apply to all labor disputes. Canada may prove to have supplied us with the means of almost entirely preventing strikes, which are the most wasteful means of settling simple questions of busi-ness between employer and workman.

situation have been made familiar to it, and there is little difference of opinion about what ought to be done to threatening rebellion. nake matters better. Everett T. Tom. linson hardly gives any new informaion in his World's Work article, but he reiterates the well-known facts emphasis force. Some of the statistics he quotes will bear repetition.

For example, the worst paid minis ers in the United States are those of the Southern Baptists. They receive but \$334 a year. Next to them come he Disciples with \$526. To the latter facts we shall return in a moment. But it is worth while to notice first that the best paid Protestant ministers are hose of the Unitarian, Episcopal and Universalist Churches. The average Unitarian salary is \$1221; that of the Universalist pastor \$983. The Episcopal clergyman receives, upon the average, \$994. These facts are significant comparatively large salaries paid the Episcopal ministers may be explained by the high level of intelligence and comfort among the members of that church. Their social pride is exemplary and they refuse to permit their clergy to live in disgraceful pov-They know what is becoming to the profession and they make a c mendable effort to live up to their

deals: With the Unitarians and Universalists another reason for liberal salaries nust be taken into account. These denominations are, in a sense, perse cuted. They are not usually admitted o full fellowship with the churches alled "evangelical," and their members cherish a feeling of injustice. This moves them to uncommon zeal. As a rule, they are among the most intelligent citizens of their communities. They are great readers and their devo tion to their pastors is fired by confi-dence that they are nearer to the gennine practices of primitive Christianity than their neighbors, who try to outlaw them. It must be remembered that these observations apply only to rural churches. Of course, such relica of barbarism have long since disap eared from the cities. Both zeal and ntellectual pride contribute to make Unitarians and Universalists lib eral to their ministers, and the result apparent in the exceptional quality of the sermons they are privileged to hear. An illiterate Unitarian or Uni-versalist preacher is almost unheard Would that the same might be said

of all the denominations. Turning now to the low salaries which the Southern Baptists and the Disciples pay, we find not much diffi-culty in accounting for them. Both these denominations are still inspired by a primitive missionary zeal. Praisevalue and marketable quality of the commodity at the time the leans are surplus capital, to invest in other by a primitive missionary zeal. Praise-commodity at the time the leans are we may see the East coming West, made. Naturally, stored farm produce has a lean value, but much lower than that which has entered into consumption through sale. The only profited by the application of the ac-

change in the bill is that this loan cumulated experience of centuries to tain recklesaness of consequences in little villages which are already over-churched. If their members were obsure, but the majority of their adher ents are drawn from churches already established. Occasionally in the excite ment of proselytism an old congregation is broken up. Some of the frag-ments flock to the new preacher Some of them wander away and are

> The novelty of the sacred invasion naturally attracts the villagers, whose lives are usually as dull as a frogpond. The minister emphasizes sensationally some rite of the church, commonly ing science is making our deserts baptism, which may be made more sources of fertility far surpassing the spectacular than any other ceremony richest land of the East. Ere long of the Protestant denominations. There we shall have laws under which coal, is ground for exciting wrangles over is ground for exciting wrangles over oil, gas and phosphate must be pro-duced on terms ensuring reasonable ple who consent to be immersed become for the moment the central fig-ures in a little melodrama, and of course they feel their importance, Fame is as dear to the rural heart as by the mistakes of the East until the to the poet in his Grub-street garret. people of that region will come to Modern proselytizers have fortified their drawing power by a good many theatrical arts like moving pictures, ragtime songs and deft advertising When the little flurry which they excite is over, the wretched village which they have visited has one more dying church than it had previously and the adversary resumes his reflections on

Congregations built up in this way are necessarily weak financially. The roving spirit which the members exhibit in their religion pervades their business also, and they suffer the fate of the rolling stone. Hence they could not pay their preacher a comfortable salary if they wished, usually they do not wish it. In their opinion, if he has enough to keep him from starvation and rags, he ought to be satisfied. And either because of his be satisfied. And either because of his Christian devotion or for some other reason it must be said for him that he almost always is satisfied. He probably feels that his pay measures well up to his ability, like the old Siwash divine who got \$10 a year. "That is poor pay," observed a sympathetic traveler. "Me poor preacher," replied the stoical Indian.

The spirit of modern Christianity percolates but slowly into the rural ections. The ordinary country churchgoer still hopes to be saved by belief in traditional dogmas. He is inclined to argue over fine points of theology to the neglect of character and daily conduct. He has not yet learned the magic secret that Christianity is a life instead of a set of mathematical the-

What the country churches need bove everything else is a series of institutes for their ministers like those which have been provided for schoolteachers. In these brief schools com-petent instructors would impart to them the meaning of the religion they profess, a subject of which many are totally ignorant. Methods of dealing with rural church problems would be taught. As matters stand, the ordi-nary village minister only vaguely knows, very often, that there are such problems. The stress of Christian effort could thus be diverted from arid life and the country church might gradually reconquer its rightful place in the community

nore antly than the Emperor of Germany. In his ripe maturity he has become a tectotaler because he appreends the evils that strong drink has wrought upon the German people. They are too bibulous to be completely efficient. William foresees the struggles they must go through and neglects no means of assuring victory.

Alexander Sullivan, who died recent. ly in Chicago, was one of the last of those Irish-Americans who proposed Public discussion refuses to drop physical force as a means of securing the discouraging subject of the coun-try church. The important facts of the adoption of a dynamiters' platform at convention in this country in 1883 all readers by the numerous articles and lived to see the Irish cause on the which have been published concerning point of triumph by constitutional means and to see its enemies in Ulster

Enlightened opinion will commend President Foster's courageous address on social hygiene at the Buffalo Con-His position is that safety lie in light. The obscurantists find almost their last stronghold in the beclouded and falsified realm of sex relations, but even here truth will be too strong for them. There is no salvation in mendacity.

What chance will members of the have of elevation to any elective office if they insist that women employes of the city tell their ages? men must be utterly indifferent to their political future.

Bob Morgan, sentenced to die next month for murdering a young girl at Condon, says he was actuated by "crazy jealousy." That is a bad disease that needs checking by precept and example.

Lawyer Hitchings, convicted of being a "peeping Tom," says he was merely out nights for his rheumatism. That rockpile sentence ought to cure it,

A man and weman who marry after quarrel that separated them for forty years, during which both married, will hardly have time for another

When the Big Four passes a quar terly dividend, it means loss to stock-holders only. Expenses, which include

That little Salem girl who ran away ecause she hated to carry in wood is excusable. She is too young to contemplate matrimony.

Why this objection to hiding of their

ages by women employes of the city? Isn't that one of woman's recognized prerogatives? Scattle need not be troubled by moth-infested potatoes from Califor-nia. Send to Oregon for the best that

After having been separated forty rears, a Douglas County couple mar-ied. Just couldn't hold out any ried. onger.

Whitman is being urged not to accept the Tammany indorsement. But perhaps he wants to be elected. Let the fans make medicine to put

the pennant winners above .600. Thaw may yet be glad to get back to

HOW KENNEWICK GOT ITS NAME. With Many Other Names It Was Takes From Indian Tongue.

CORNELIUS, Or., Aug. 25,-(To the Editor.)-I always read with much interest the articles of Mr. Addison Ben-nett on his trips about the country showing the growth of commu where 25 years ago barren plains or sagebrush gave little promise of future occupancy for man. I was considerably amused in one of his recent articles at his attempt to trace the name of "Kennewick."

"Kennewick."

As I am to blame for the name I think it not amiss through The Oregonian to give some of the circumstances which led to the name and location of the place.

In the Summer of 1883 I was sent out by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to make a survey of the Columbia River near to and above its confluence with the Snake and to determine the most feasible crossing for the branch that was to be constructed

termine the most feasible crossing for the branch that was to be constructed to Puget Sound, the Yakima Valley being fixed as the route.

Accordingly, with a party of engineers, I sometime arrived at Ainsworth, which was then the largest place in those parts and which I am glad to say has since passed away with other things vile, useless and unlovely. The next day, having chartered a steamboat for our party, we passed down the Snake to the Columbia and proceeded up stream for about four miles to where from the deck of the steamer I directed the captain to land us in a cove at the foot of what was an island in flood season, where was perhaps in flood season, where was perhaps half an acre of coarse grass, the only green visible as far as the naked eye could reach, saving the blueish green of the inviting water. There we camped and proceeded to carefully survey and sound the river channel from White Bluffs to the mouth of the Snake.

A short distance below our camp we found a ledge of rock and boulder ex-tending across the river bottom shal-lowing the channel and making excel-lent foundation. The Snake River bridge though but little over 1700 feet

bridge though but little over 1700 feet in length cost the railroad company \$1,225,000, the Columbia River bridge a little over 2600 feet in length cost only one-quarter of this amount, due mostly to foundations.

That Fall 25 miles of the Cascade branch was graded and track laid. In the Spring following, 1884, I located the bridge and extended the bridge tangent to an intersection with the main line. Hence Pasco. Mr. V. G. Bogue brought the name from South America, as is generally known. It

America, as is generally known. It then became necessary to find a name for the crossing of the Columbia.

The grassy slope where I first landed had long been used by the Indians as a camp ground on their fishing trips as a camp ground on heir haning trips up and down the river. They called it "Kone Wack," meaning a grassy place or glade. I wrote it down and then mindful of the click of the telegraph instrument and the swing of the pen n the hands of those who would write the name millions of times I wrote un-derneath, "Kennewick." It became an important point during the construc-tion of the branch. Later on some town lots were located and a postoffice

member at one time talking the matter over with Mr. Hannaford, who was then general freight agent and who has just now been made president of the two factors of heredity and the road. He suggested the advisability of finding names which had no duplicates, though the towns might be in other states. Not wishing to use the names of individuals or employes who might afterward prove to be no credit to the towns named for them appropriate Indian names were used where obtainable, and where not the next most appropriate name was selected. In passing over the line today what strikes one who was familiar with the country and its resources in the raw is the fine towns and communities where he did not look for them and the absence of any special development where it could reasonably have been expectd. No doubt the enterprise or lack of enterprise of the cliticans could explain this. I refuse to believe that the names that were inflicted upon them had snything to do with the case.

WEEPING CHICKENS A FINE ART.

KEEPING CHICKENS A FINE ART. Every One Can't Be Expected to Have

Success With a Flock PORTLAND, Aug. 26.—(To the Editor.)—By way of answering the query of J. M., asking why I do not "grow my own eggs," I will state that the sole excuse I have to offer is that I am not in the chicken business.

By the same sign J. M. will know why I do not make my trousers, wash my linen, remove spots from my top

hat, and act as my own banker. I am a firm believer in keeping to my knitting. Had I any surplus time and an extra stock of energy. I might possibly tackle the chicken ranch game, but as matters now stand I am kept pretty have earlier my salary may pretty busy earning my salary, mow-ing the lawn, cultivating the flowers, saving the country, writing to the press, eating, sleeping, resting and hooking my wife up the back.

hooking my wife up the back.

And again I believe in giving the other fellow a chance. The chickenraiser buys my coffee and spices, he tickles me and I, in turn, take a chance with his hen fruit and tickle him. This is reciprocity, and it is also the dynamics that makes the world go round. Furthermore, it is the economical plan of life and life's intricacles. Every man to his business. I have never manicured a live chicken's feet. I wouldn't know whither to give paregoric or catnin whither to give paregoric or cathip tea in case of cholera among my chick-

ens.

This thing of getting other people to do your work is no easy job, I beg you to believe. Getting me to do some other fellow's work is an utter impossibility. I work people and they work me, and it is all work.

It is all work. If I planted chickens and "grew" my

own eggs, it would be only a question of time when the subject of pork chops came up and some well-meaning reader of and writer for The Oregonian would rise and ask, "Why don't you keep a

There is no end to this "raise it at home" system. It may be all right, too, for those who have the time and the inclination, but as for my single self time is pretty well taken up with the little duties I have mentioned above, and my idle hours are spent in propagating beautiful flowers, sweeping the walks, cutting weeds from other people's vacant lots, splitting kindling for the kitchen stove, shaving myself. the kitchen stove, shaving myself, reading the papers, talking politics and writing checks for household supplies. These little odd jobs keep me from the dangers of too much leisure and ward off ennul, and I believe they will suffice for my needs.

R. G. DUNCAN.

Overheard at Seashore Resort,

Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Buggins—Do you darn your husband's socks? Mrs. Dashaway—No, I speak of them a little more profunely than that Darning Her Husband's Socks.

The X-Ray Skirt

When Albee hung his solemn ban On X-ray skirts and maids who dare

And ordered every copper mar To pinch each person who might wear 'em,
In curiosity I sought
Full long and hard, but all for naught,
For in the sidewalk's passing whirl
I could not find an X-ray girl.

Devoutly as a Persian priest
I turned each evining toward the sun.
Thinking, "There must be one at
least!"

But I could never spot that one.
Upon the highways I could note
No'er a translucent petticoat;
I looked until my poor eyes hurtBut never saw an X-ray skirt.

But Mother Eve ne'er cared to bite The apple till she was forbid it. Then, just to show she had the right She very promptly went and did it.
And modern woman, I believe.
Is very like her mother, Eve.
And 'tis a rash man who will dare
To tell her what she may not weat. L'ENVOI

Though strolling on the busy way. No X-ray girl has met my gaze, fear at some near future day That style of dress will be the craze And universal favor find, Now that we've put it in their mind. Oh, Mr. Mayor, how rash thou wert To ban the lucid X-ray skirt!

ON HOW TO SAVE US FROM DECAY We Must Keep Human Good Always in Mind, Urges Writer.

PORTLAND, Aug. 25 .- (To the Edi tor.)-President Emeritus Eliot of Har-vard would save civilization from decay and dissolution which threatens it by putting "Into execution all the measmedical arts and sciences recommend.

medical arts and sciences recommend."
Such is part of his address delivered
at the International Congress of School
Hygiene at Buffalo.

This advice seems of doubtful value.
In my opinion it is of no value at all.
First, there is no fixed, accepted, consistent system of, morality known as
"Christian ethica." Those who profess
themselves its promulgators and sustainers are worlds apart, not only on
theoretical grounds, as in the controtainers are worlds apart, not only on theoretical grounds, as in the contro-versy between free will and predestina-tion, but also on many of the most vital social problems of today, as marriage, divorce, industrial justice, war, prop-erty rights, etc. Any work on evolu-tionary morals, as that of Wester-marck, Hobbouse or W. G. Sumner (particularly the latter's discussion of the relation between religion and the the relation between religion and the mores), provides abundant proof of the lack of definiteness and stability in what the university president broadly

refers to as "Christian ethics." In the second place President Ellot assumes an invariable agreement between what he calls "Christian ethics" and the state of medical art and science at any particular time. Dr. Ellot town lots were located and a postoffice established under another name, but the railroad company stuck to the name of Kennewick and the people, tiring of having their mail come under one address and their freight under another, got the postoffice changed to Kennewick. For the convenience of the railroad company stations were located about every six miles along the line, and it became my duty to name them.

At that time there were only two settlements between the Columbia and South Prairie, Yakima City and Ellensburg, and the question of names was sometimes quite serious. I remember at one time talking the matter over with Mr. Hannaford, who was environment as immediately causative to correction, modification and growth as the bound-modification and growth as the bound-modification and growth as the bound-ics is the same today as 300 years ago, it certainly cannot be in harmony with the medical art and science of the 20th century. Since that time medical science has developed to a point where it has adopted the deterministic attitude toward life of modern physiology and be to convenience as a subject to correction, modification and growth as the bound-modification and growth as the bound-modification and growth as the bound-we have been convenience of the unknown are pushed back. Hence it follows that if Christian ethics is the same today as 300 years ago, it certainly cannot be in harmony with the medical art and science of the unknown are pushed back. Hence it follows that if Christian ethics is the same today as 300 years ago, it certainly cannot be in harmony with the medical art and science has developed to a point where it has adopted the deterministic attitude toward life of modern physiology and believed to the convenience of the article attallation and the provided the deterministic attitude toward life of modern physiology and believed to a point where it has adopted the deterministic attitude toward life of modern physiology and believed to a point where it has adopted the deterministic attitude towar

to offer for the advancement of hu-manity. But let us keep human good itself rather than outgrown systems in mind as the measure of all things. H. C. UTHOFF.

ANIMALS ARE ALL AMBIDEXTROUS With Decline of Militarism, Two-Hand edness for Men Is Urged.

Chicago Tribune. Right-handedness and right-eyedness came with genus home. Dr. George M. Gould has watched for them in squirrels that use their front paws to hold nuts, cats that strike at insects in the air or play with wounded mice and in many other animals, but he is certain no preference is given to the right side

over the left.

But in the lowest human savage all over the world choice in greater expertness of one hand is clearly present One cause for its development is in primitive military customs. In all tribes and countries since man used implements of offense and defense the left side, where the heart lies, has been protected by the shield, and the left land was called the chief and while hand was called the shield hand, while the right hand was called the spear

Next to fighting came commerc The fundamental conditions of barter-ing was counting with the low num-bers, one to ten. The fingers of the free or right hand were naturally first used, and all fingers today are called digits, as are the figures themselves, while the basis of our numberings is the decimal or ten-fingered system. Every drill and action of the soldier from ancient Greece to modern America is right-sided in every detail. Fit ing from the right shoulder and sight-ing with the right eye bring the right eye into prominence.

eye into prominence.

It is significant that with the decline of militarism comes the sugges-tion of schools for ambidesterity and the establishment of a movement for promulgating the gospel of two-han-dedness and its obvious advantages.

A Poor Sort of Father

The other day the Duke of Westmin-ster lent Grosvenbr House for a meet-ing of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and during the meeting one very good story was told.

A speaker mentioned that one child who had been helped by the society was asked for her father's name. she said.

"Smith," she said.

"And what is his Christian name?"
was the next question.

"E ain't got one." answered the
child, obviously not having a ghost of
an idea what sort of a thing a Chris-Puck.

Miss Summerboard — Have you noticed what delightful air this is? Why, it absolutely intoxicates one. Cleverton—H'm! It ought to. They charge champagne prices.

an idea what sort of a thing a Christian name might be.

"Oh, he must have one!" persisted the questioner. "Let me see; what does your mother call him?"

"Hlock'ead!" was the staggering reply.

A Perfectly Natural Query.

Said the friendly city boarder To his country host, 'I see You have honey on the table, Tell me, do you keep a bee?"

Half a Century Ago

Leavenworth, Aug. 21.—Last night the guerilla Chief Quantrell with 800 men crossed from Missouri into Kansas, mear Gardener, 60 miles below here, and near Gardener, 60 miles below here, and started for Lawrence, arriving there at 6 o'clock this morning, posted guards around the city so no citizen could escape, and then the remainder of his command sacked the city, pillaging stores, shooting citizens and firing houses. The loss by fire is about \$2,-00,000. General James H. Lane was in the city and it is feared he has fallen into the hands of the guerillas.

In Wednesday morning's issue we mentioned the fact that a military company was being formed called the Washington Guards. We have now the names of a number of the citizens of Portland, who are forming another company. They are: George T. Myers, John McCraken, H. Saxer, W. W. Spalding, James W. Going, Jacob Stitzel, Ben L. Norden, J. W. J. Pierson, Mark A. King, A. B. Richardson, J. W. Jordan, A. B. Stuart, Mareus, Freeman, L. M. Starr, A. J. Butler, E. G. Randall, Joseph Buchtel, H. H. Biack, Richard B. Knapp, Charles E. Hodgkins, T. A. Davis, R. J. Ladd, A. J. Knott, G. F. Greene, Levi Estes, W. S. Caldwell, H. H. Johnston, L. F. Grover, H. A. Gehr, P. C. Schuyler, F. C. Pomeroy, Theodore F. Miner, S. J. McCormick, Charles Binder, H. L. Herman, John Everest, G. Campbell, H. Jones, W. F. Cornell, T. W. Rhoases, L. C. Millard, James McKinney, Joseph Wertz, F. N. O. Plummer.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 28, 1888. Salem, Or., Aug. 27.—Rev. Clark Braden, the noted Christian contropracen, the noted Christian controversialist, now delivering a series of lectures at Silverton, has accepted a challenge issued by the Silverton Secular Union on behalf of B. F. Underwood, of Boston, for a series of theological debates to take place in

Ellensbury, W. T., Aug. 37.-W. R. Smith, C. Smith and Messrs. Alisky, Woodard and Day arrived this afteroon from the Conconully trict on their way to Portland. They report a rich strike in the face of the report a rich stril Arlington tunnel.

Dr. W. W. Royal has just returned rom a fishing excursion on Gordon Creek, east of this city.

An attempt will be made to gravel Russell street, A bina, before the bad weather sets in.

C. E. DuBois, of the Board of Immigration, left yesterday for Columbus, O. with a display of cereals. He also took specimens of Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite pears, Silver and Hungarian prunes, Columbia and Bremmer plume, The only apples obtain of the Red Bathinger,

Prof. Wetzell received a letter yesterday from J. D. Letcher, Secretary of the State Agricultural College, asking him to call attention to the free scholhe number falling to Multnomah County.

A plat of Highland was filed in the County Recorder's office yesterday by Theodore Wygant and wife, and J. W. Going and wife.

The special board of engineers appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate the matter of a steamboat railway around The Dailes of the Co-lumbia met at the office of Maj. Hand-

in a t'ousand years.

From the Bleachers—Right on the nose. Chimmie, right on the nose. A nose, Chimmie, right on the nose. A nice clean single, bo, a nice clean sin-"Han' 'im one of them fadeaways."

"Move the fielders back 'bout a mile.
"A home run, Chimmie, a home run.
"Bat 'er down to shortstop—he can'
never stop it."
"Wait fer a base on balls, ol' man—

the pitcher's wild. "Knock the cover off'n it." "Kill It! Kill it!" "Here's five dollars, me boy, for a home run.

"Make 'em be good, ol' scout, make 'em be good."

Then from the umpire, as the pitcher is about ready: "Hey, Hold on a minute. Say, there, somebody dust off the plate a little."

And then it all begins again.

PORTLAND, Aug. 26,-(To the Editor.)-I read with much interest every-thing from the facile pen of Addison Bennett, and have done so from the days of the Oregon Irrigator, of Irrigon, Or .. I have read the letter in this morning's paper about "Tekoah." Mr. Bennett is right when he surmises that the word can be found in the Bible. Here are the texts: the Bible. Here are the texts:

Il Samuel kiv, 2d and 4th verses:
"And Joab sent to Tekoah and fetched

thence a wise woman," etc.

"And when the woman of Tekoah spake to the King, she fell on her

So wise people, at least wise women, lived in Tekoah long ago.

Amos, I, 1: "The words of Amos, who was among the herdmen of Te-Tekosh or Tekon is or was located

W. S. HOLT.

These Daily Talks On Advertising

about 10 miles south of Jerusale

By publishing each day some thought upon the subject of advertising, it is our purpose to encourage among our readers a lively interest in the highly profitable habit of ad. reading.

Advertising news is now considered to be as interesting and important as the news of current events and the reader who slights his adreading really does himself a great injustice.

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If you must slight some part of your newspaper, let it not be the advertising section. It holds much valuable information for you and you really can't afford to neglect it.