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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO HUGHES.

As one state after another holds its primaries and elects its delegates to the Republican National convention, it becomes more obvious that the undercurrent of Republican sentiment leads to the nomination of Justice Hughes. The election by several states of delegates pledged to their favorite sons means nothing. None of those candidates has sufficient strength in the country at large to give him any hope of being accepted as a compromise. While their supporters are talking of these favorite sons, they are thinking of whom they shall support after following their instructions on the first one or two ballots. The statement is undeniable that, with a vast majority, their thoughts turn to Hughes.

The one serious alternative to Hughes is Roosevelt. His nomination is urged by a small but vociferous number of his thick-and-thin admirers and by a considerable number of those who opposed him in 1912 but who now recognize him as the spokesman of aggressive Americanism. But none recognizes more clearly than Colonel Roosevelt himself that a large element of the Republican party is antagonistic to him. He sees that his nomination after a fight for the honor in the convention might be the prelude to defeat. He has said that, if the Republican party wants him it can have him, provided it is in a heroic mood. Those words imply that, if the nomination is to go to him, it must go without exercise of any pressure from himself or his personal adherents.

Colonel Roosevelt's position in the party is such that his nomination could be followed by his election only if it was spontaneously given by those who opposed him four years ago. Were it to be forced on the convention by his own adherents, it would be preceded by a contest which would cause division inimical to success. All real causes of division have disappeared. The issues on which the party divided in 1912 are dead, and new issues have arisen on which the party is united. Division can arise only from an unreasoning determination to gratify the Roosevelt ambition. The Colonel knows that the forcing of his nomination would thwart that purpose and would show him and his followers to be in a most unheroic mood.

The party is in so heroic a mood that its mind is set upon election of a President who will carry out the policy which Roosevelt champions, but it looks elsewhere than to Oyster Bay for the man. The reason is that, while approving his policy and with few exceptions believing that he could be trusted to carry it out, it doubts whether the Nation would give him the opportunity. It has such faith in his patriotism that it believes he will loyally support the man on whom its choice will fall. In its search for that man it has already tacitly decided to disregard precedent by naming a judge of the Supreme Court, a man who is not a candidate either actively or passively, a man who has repeatedly asked that no votes be cast for him at the primaries and that no delegates be pledged for him. That is the way all the straws of the primaries and conventions point. The party indorses the new Roosevelt policies and turns to Hughes as the best man to nominate, because he can be elected and he would carry them out.

Only one man can prevent Hughes' nomination, and that is Hughes himself. Were he to announce beforehand that he would not accept the nomination, if tendered, the party would turn to some other man, but under no other circumstances would it do so. The fact that, in spite of the persistent mention of his name, he has not made that announcement, warrants belief that he will not make it. The Oregonian believes that, when a spontaneous call comes to him from the Republican party to lead it, he will recognize in the form and method of the call an entire freedom from interjection of politics into the Supreme Court and will respond.

The strength of Mr. Hughes as a Presidential candidate is shown by the manner in which Democrats discuss his prospective nomination. They are suddenly alarmed for the sanctity of the Supreme Court, to which they would elevate Brandeis. They try to heckle him into a declination in advance by demanding a declaration of opinion which he could not give without resigning his judgeship and openly becoming a candidate. Those who would force Roosevelt's nomination against the Colonel's wish that it come spontaneously or not at all join in this cry. The Democratic motive is fear of that Republican unity which the choice of Hughes would signify and of that strength which he derives from public confidence in him.

No fear need be entertained that Hughes would not fulfill the desires of his party and of that vast, patriotic body of citizens which yearns for firm National leadership, for he is a Republican with all the attributes which that word implies. No Republican President has ever failed to uphold the rights of his country and its citizens abroad or to champion the policy of protection at home. As Governor of New York, Hughes was fearless, wise and faithful to the people, swerving neither to subservience to wealth on the one side nor to demagogy on the other. As President he would be no different.

One of the most senseless provisions of the Government shipping bill is that which gives the proposed shipping board power to fix ocean freight rates. That power could be exercised only over American ships, which carry only a small fraction of ocean commerce. Foreign competitors would be free to make any rates they pleased. Under such a law American ships would be driven from the sea in a week. That piece of asininity, however, is offset by another—the veto on sale of American ships to foreigners without consent of the shipping board. Being deprived of the open market for his craft, the American investor would not put his money in the shipping business and there would be few, if any, ships of which the rates could be regulated. Though these effects should be obvious to the commonest understanding, the men who make them have the nerve to call themselves statesmen.

MORE PROCRASTINATION.

The constant wonder of the observer of affairs Mexican is as to what First Chief Carranza will do next. That supreme egotist and mighty pretender now orders the American troops out of Mexico, after consenting to their entry into Mexico; and we are confronted with the dilemma of abandoning the Villa hunt in confusion and humiliation or of adding a new foe in the person of Carranza and his faction.

It may be conceded that the new dilemma of President Wilson is perplexing and exasperating. But there has never been any reason to think that the extraordinary consideration given by the President to Carranza would be either appreciated or requited by him.

Let us suppose that President Wilson withdraws the American troops. What then? Mexico resumes its deplorable condition of outlawry and anarchy, Villa repeats his lawless and murderous exploits, and Carranza remains—if he can—at the head of his paper government. The Villa chase will have resulted in another Vera Cruz, without laurels for the American arms, and without respect in Mexico for American valor, honor, or determination.

We may defer again and again the task of pacifying Mexico, but sooner or later it must be done. For three years we have sought to persuade ourselves that our duty to Mexico was comprised in a mere phrase—watchful waiting. But what a sad mock and miserable jest it is, in view of its tragic consequences.

REPUDIATING JEFFERSON.

There is a Jackson Club in Portland but there is not, alas! a Jefferson Club. It is curious, since Jackson stood for deeds, not words, and achieved his greatest glory in the field of battle; while Jefferson is known chiefly for his authorship of the Declaration of Independence and for his performances in the pursuits of peace. The Democracy of Oregon wants peace, and is determined to have it, if it must forever remain on its knees and sue for it. It shrinks in horror from the Jacksonism of the earlier days, and finds refuge in the calm philosophies and statesmanlike utterances of Jefferson.

The birthday of the immortal Jefferson was yesterday. He was born April 13, 1743. It is a time when the life of that great man will be thoroughly reviewed, and his place among the Nation's patriots will be indicated. But some things he said, it may be feared, will be overlooked by the Democratic press of Oregon. For example, Thomas Jefferson advocated compulsory military service. In his fifth annual message to Congress he urged the organization of an Army of 300,000 able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 26, "for offense or defense at any time or at any place where they may be wanted." In a letter to James Monroe he said:

> We must train and classify the whole of our male citizens, and make military instructions a part of collegiate education. We can never be safe until this is done.

From his eighth annual message he urged preparedness:

> If war be forced upon us in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movement at the outset will go far toward securing us in its course and issue, and toward throwing its burdens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.
>
> Considering the conditions of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free and who intend to remain so, a well-organised and armed militia is their best security.

But the Bryanized Democracy of Oregon will have nothing to do with the teachings either of Jackson or Jefferson in any matter pertinent to the times.

GETTING HONEST JURORS.

Mr. J. Sanger Fox opines that if the County Commissioners were party Prohibitionists the jury list would be made up of men who would convict bootleggers and blind-piggers when the evidence justified.

The constitution and statutes require that the most competent and permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen as jurors. The list is made up from the taxrolls under the exercise of discretion conferred on the Commissioners. From the large number so selected the term jurors are drawn by lot.

How would Prohibition officeholders go about selecting 2000 men certain not to listen to lawyers' plausibilities, or certain not to be befuddled by technicalities, or certain not to let sympathies override common sense? Take them from the registered list of Prohibition party voters?

One would think that a solemn oath to decide a case on the law and the evidence, and that sworn answers denying prejudice would be reliance enough. How much more weight could be given to a juror's acceptability by his political affiliations or the opinion of three county officers that he was "square"?

CHINS AND MEN.

What does your male hero look like? Square chin, finely chiseled features, soulful eyes, nobly molded head and Apollo-like physique? Leastwise that is a conventional hero, the one that may be encountered in the maiden's dreams or in the story books. The idea that the strong-featured man is the man of destiny has become so prevalent, in fact, that employers are influenced by personal appearance in making their initial selections.

But what is a strong-featured man, when one comes to looking for real values? May not a firm, square chin ornament the face of a roque or a weakling? Physiologists insist that a square, prominent chin indicates a sound heart, but assumption that it likewise denotes a firm will, a sound character or a strong mind is lacking in qualified sponsors. Such a notion, in fact, has been vigorously challenged by Margaret Lynn, associate professor of literature at the University of Kansas, who has recorded in the Topeka Capital the result of concrete, rather than abstract, observations.

Two brothers came to the school. One had the face that authors—particularly female authors—rave about. His chin was square, his features regular, his jaws well set. But he had the will of a floating feather and the mental stability of a clown. After floundering around in the schoolroom for a time, he had to give up. "Had to give up" is used in the sense that he would not have given up except for limitations of mind and character. The other brother had a receding chin and a limpid stare and from a casual inspection would have been picked out promptly for the duncecap. But he proved an apt and determined student.

Who has not known of similar cases? Who has not seen a hopeless incompetent with the facial attributes of a Greek god, or a wife-beater with great, soulful, brown eyes and tender mien, or the most brilliant of successes with weak chin and receding brows, or devout, God-fearing men of model habits who had thick lips and a dissipated air? Even as one may not accurately determine the hurdling capacities of an amphibian by its superficial aspects, neither can it be said by the cut of his chin how far a man will go in the world.

THE DEADLY BICHLORIDE TABLET.

If figures were compiled of those who have died from swallowing bichloride of mercury tablets by mistake man would stand impeached of a strange carelessness of life. Surely the totals must be high, for hardly a month passes without one or more of these tragedies being recorded.

So threatening has this curse of carelessness become that chemists, druggists, doctors and laymen have been applying their wits to find a dependable safeguard. Bichloride has so many utilities that its abandonment is not practicable. Yet it may be that these little tablets have destroyed more lives than they have saved. Who can say as to that? The matter has even been made a subject of legislation in Congress, Senator Ashurst having introduced a bill requiring that the tablets be made a bright green.

But this safeguard is not sufficient. The careless man who gropes in the medicine chest for a headache tablet at night cannot detect color in the dark. In Germany the practical expediency was adopted of wrapping the tablets in paper. But this failed, for three children were led to believe they were eating wrapped candy and so perished, since no infallible antidote has ever been devised against the destructive bichloride tablet.

A New York doctor, Dr. Harry J. Novack, has hit upon a solution which may dispose of the dangers. The ingredients are dissolved in sixteen drops of water and enclosed in a glass vial, both ends of which must be broken before the liquid will run out. If broken by a child the poison would be spilled before it could be carried to the mouth. In Oregon druggists are required to register the names of all purchasers of these tablets, and this impressive performance must serve as a warning to purchasers. Still, its mistaken use is not unknown here, and it is only by some device to overcome all the delinquencies of absent-mindedness and carelessness that home use of this powerful antiseptic can be rendered safe.

PRINTING, PAST AND PRESENT.

Not even the story of the evolution of man as told by natural objects in the American Museum of Natural History is of more absorbing interest than the story of the evolution of printing told with mute eloquence by an exhibition of the Institute of Graphic Arts, New York. After extended research and preparation and large expense there has been assembled the visible record of advancement in means of preserving human experience and human knowledge. Catalogues of the new exhibition indicate that there are no missing chapters. There are crude archaic writings in stone said to have been made 5000 years before Christ. The first printing by impression is traced back nearly 5000 years, when the name and title of an ancient king were impressed on a species of stamp. The cuneiform characters of ancient times are shown in clay, the collection of tablets crudely tracing the course of civilization from the Sumerians to the Assyrians and down through the Babylonians and Persians. Discovery of papyrus in Egypt is shown to have been a landmark in the progress of civilization, providing the vehicle which was later to carry Roman and Grecian literature to unprecedented heights.

On through the weary ages the almost imperceptible growth of man's mind and ingenuity is followed through his instruments for recording his experiences and thoughts; and the deduction that must be drawn is that civilization is based upon printing rather than that printing is based upon civilization. After contemplating the plodding methods of the musty past a visit to a modern printing office should prove enlightening to those who would boast the contribution to progress of our own age.

A story has been told of a man who fell from the twentieth story of a New York building and upon landing was handed a special edition of a newspaper bearing a full account of his accident. It is barely possible that this anecdote is not altogether true, but it is a graphic illustration of the facility with which man records his impressions and experiences in the twentieth century.

A GOOD TARIFF COMMISSION BILL.

There could be no stronger testimony to the overwhelming demand for a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission and for the removal of the tariff from politics than the fact that the House ways and means committee has modified the Rainey tariff commission bill to accord with the views of the Tariff Commission League and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Both of these organizations include in their membership men of both the leading parties and have carefully kept any tinge of partisanship out of their action. They have been rewarded by equal freedom from party bias in public indorsements of the policy they advocate. There has been so little dissent from this policy that Congress could not avoid paying heed to the representatives of the league and the Chamber.

The league insists on certain points as essential to the efficiency of a tariff commission in performing its work and in inducing the President and Congress to heed its findings and recommendations. One is that no party control the body. To this end it proposed an even number of members, divided equally between the two parties. The committee accedes by providing six members, no more than three to belong to the same political party. The high character of the membership is provided for by fixing the term at twelve years and the salary at $10,000 and by excluding present and former members of Congress. The Board is thus protected from becoming a refuge for political lame ducks.

Permanency is provided by requiring that one member retire each two years, the Commission thus becoming a continuing body, and by a fixed annual appropriation, which can be discontinued only by express act of Congress.

The Commission is given full power to conduct inquiries on its own initiative as well as upon request of the President, either branch of Congress or either of the tariff-making committees. It has full power to compel production of any information it may desire, but severe penalties are imposed on any member or employe who divulges business secrets. All employes except the secretary, one personal clerk to each member and special experts, are to be selected under the Civil Service law, spoilsmen being thus prevented from marring the work.

The bill is approved by the league in all respects except as to salary of members, which it would rather see raised to $12,000 a year. That is the salary paid to members of the Federal Reserve Board, and certainly the proper performance of the Tariff Commission's work will require men of as high character and ability. If the bill should pass substantially as drawn, the only doubt as to its good results will attach to the composition of the Board. We hope that, should the duty fall to him, President Wilson will rise above party prejudice and personal favoritism.

No American industry has profited more than agriculture by the stimulation of exports and the check on imports which are due to the war. The Underwood tariff threw down the bars and admitted a flood of foreign products which depressed domestic prices until the war obstructed the normal working of economic law. This is shown by the increase in imports of the most important farm products from $72,694,351 in the ten months ending July, 1913, when the Payne tariff was in operation, to $174,622,355 in the corresponding period ending July, 1914, when the Underwood tariff was in force and before the war began. Even the war only partially offset the effect of the Underwood free list, for in the ten months ending July, 1915, imports were $148,927,859, or more than double the total for the ten months ending July, 1913, under the Payne tariff. When the war ends, the surplus of Russian wheat is let loose and the armies return to the farms and factories, we may expect the 1914 figures of imports to be far exceeded unless the protective tariff is restored in the meantime. It would be well to bear this in mind next November.

All men are created free and equal—

Surmounting a picture of Thomas Jefferson, this resounding slogan appears on the first page of an enthusiastic, but inaccurate, contemporary. Thomas Jefferson made no such declaration; nor is it to be found in any of his works, not even the immortal Declaration of Independence, commonly credited to his superior powers of authorship.

The next thing for the Government to do is to prevent interned German ships from being used as bomb factories by preventing any person from going on board them and by placing them under strict guard. It is the height of impudence to use American ports as places of refuge for belligerent ships and then to use those ships in destroying American commerce.

If French assurances are to be credited; the recent war alarm in Holland must have been a device of the enemy. But the best assurance Holland can have for its own safety is a strong, well-prepared army. That will cause all the belligerents to keep promises which might otherwise be scraps of paper.

The ship famine has become so acute that Portland's best means of relief is to build them. Why not? We have the timber and the men to build them, and, since war is almost monopolizing steel to make guns and shells, wooden vessels are coming into fashion again.

French assurances are worth something. War prices on foods are becoming so high in France that the government will fix prices. Otherwise, prices might eventually become as high in France as they are in America.

Daniels is willing to approve the Astoria naval base if Congress will authorize it and put up the money. In other words, he is willing to accede if the matter is carried over his head. How magnanimous!

Of course, the situation might be composed by merely court-martialing the American commanders at Parral, ordering American troops out of Mexico and paying indemnity to Carranza.

Newberg is arranging for a Corn Show next Fall. There is no question of success, for Yamhill farmers last year found that corn would mature and bring a high price for feeding.

Ambassador Morgenthau may not return to Turkey. What's the use for the few remaining months of the Wilson Administration?

If it were twenty millions of any other race than Chinese who join a revolution, the world would sit up.

Cash is declared contraband. But who would not risk being caught with a supply of it in his possession?

High-priced sugar withstood the rhubarb season, but strawberries are on the way. That's different.

They do it better at Woodburn, although it took a jury sixteen hours to find the law was violated.

Berlin says the rules of warfare were followed in the submarine attacks. The special German rules, yes.

British soldiers are to be fed on Oregon onions. Now let the Germans dig new and deeper trenches.

So far, the American expedition is proceeding on the exact lines forecast by The Oregonian.

The primary election will be full of surprises with so many women registering.

If everybody would pluck a few yellow dandelions, the work would count.

Very soon a pound of sugar may equal a pound of live hog in price.

Troubles are down to two worries—rain on Easter and the June rise.

Four days more in which to register. Speed up, Mr. and Mrs. Laggard!

Read the list of men who have filed for nominations, and register.

Scratch any kind of greaser and get the same result.

Have you given the lawn its Spring shave?

It's a long time until Tuesday afternoon.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letter will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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Anthrax and Furs.

A short time ago a girl in New York died from anthrax. The carbuncles in this case were on the neck and the girl had recently worn a new fur collar. Since it was not possible to find any other way in which the girl could have contracted the disease the suggestion was made that the fur collar carried anthrax to the girl. The health authorities investigated the case as well as they could. They came to the conclusion that the fur collar was not responsible. They found that furs are so carefully cleaned that any anthrax bacilli there would be cleaned out. Furthermore, they found that there was no record in medical literature of a case of anthrax in workers in fur.

Anthrax is due to a very large spore-bearing bacillus. The spore-bearing bacilli are hard to kill. When anthrax once infects a pasture or a barn it is exceedingly hard to get rid of it.

A certain dairy district in Northern Illinois had a small amount of anthrax infection which hung on for nearly ten years. About once in two years a few cows would be found infected. The cows would be killed and their bodies burned, whereupon the disease would disappear and no evidence of it could be found for a year or two. The bacilli either lay dormant as nonactive spores, probably in the soil of the pastures, or else they lived an active life in some unknown host.

Anthrax bacilli have been known to keep alive in hides which have been thrown about, beaten, shipped long distances over land and sea, and subjected to all sorts of climatic influences.

The authorities found no account of fur-borne anthrax in medical literature. How much is that point worth? Anthrax in the human subject is a rare disease. The number of cases on record is small. When a case was recorded in the health department recently the newspapers said it was the first case on record in Chicago. While this statement was incorrect, it indicates that the disease is very rare. Few physicians know anthrax. If the average physician were to see a case the probability is that he would fail to diagnose it.

Anthrax carbuncle looks like ordinary carbuncle. A suspicious carbuncle in a tanner or wool sorter might cause a bacteriologic examination for anthrax. A carbuncle in a person who wore furs would not occasion suspicion. All in all the fact that there are no cases of anthrax in fur workers on record does not prove that there were no cases.

Considering these several points, the negative finding of the authorities does not convince us that fur might not have been the means of infection. But there is no reason for women to discontinue wearing furs. Even if this case was so infected the fact is that the danger is so slight as to be negligible.

Needs Examination.

P. F. F. writes: "For several years my health has been poor; the doctors fear incipient tuberculosis. My temperature now runs about a degree below normal in the morning, generally reaches normal in the afternoon.

"1. Is this as bad as 'hay fever'?

"2. Is there any way to encourage the appetite besides fresh air and moderate exercise?

"3. Does the constant drinking of thin cream create biliousness? If so, is there any way to overcome this, as my chief diet is sweet milk and raw eggs?

"4. Do you think it advisable to sleep on a protected porch at this season in preference to a well-ventilated room?"

REPLY.

1. No. You should have a careful examination and diagnosis. Incipient tuberculosis does not persist for several years. You get well or worse.

2. Fresh air, sunshine, and exercise are the best appetizers. Bitter tonics have some merit.

3. It is apt to result in constipation, and that causes the feeling called biliousness. Eat bran bread. Eat bran as a cereal. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.

4. Yes.

Right Living Important.

C. J. S. writes: "1. Please advise whether diabetes is a permanent trouble. My urine is now declared clear or free from slightest trace of sugar. Would there be danger of the trouble returning? If so, how soon? 2. Would a change of occupation to outdoor hard physical work be beneficial after having done office work the last 20 years? 3. Will continued business worries cause its return? Am 40 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weigh 230 pounds."

REPLY.

1. Yes. You must continue living right. Your height, weight, and age, as well as your diabetes, indicate that you eat too much bread, potatoes, sugar, and desserts.

2. I doubt it. You have forgotten how.

3. Possible.

Tuberculosis Disinfectant.

J. R. writes: "Through your column will you please state what disinfectant should be used in a home or office where there are tubercular people? In one case a man uses a spittoon in an office. Is there anything that will kill the germs in the spittoon?"

REPLY.

A 5 per cent solution of cresol compound, carbolic acid, or any one of the carbolic preparations should be kept in the spittoons. This will kill tubercle bacilli in sputum. People with tuberculosis should not use common towels, common drinking cups, common knives, forks, spoons, cups, and dishes, nor common spittoons. They should use a pocket sputum flask or paper napkins.

Why Fat?

Mrs. A. S. writes: "Kindly advise me through your column what to feed my baby, 7 months. I am nursing her, but she does not seem to get fat. Is olive oil good for her?"

REPLY.

Keep her at the breast. Give her orange juice. She can take some oatmeal gruel, and after a short while she can have meat juice. Do not give her olive oil. Be thankful that she does not get fat.

Value of Old Coins.

PORTLAND, April 13.—(To the Editor.)—Is there any special value to an American half dollar dated 1831?

JAMES F. OGLESBY.

There is not.

PORTLAND, April 11.—(To the Editor.)—Has a $5 gold piece of 1852, coined in Denver, any special value?

MRS. L.

Portland residents interested in the prices paid for rare coins should consult the catalogue available at the Public Library.

COQUILLE, Or., April 11.—(To the Editor.)—Is there any special value to any of the following coins: 25-cent piece, 1888; dime of 1845; 3-cent piece of 1866 (silver), and half dime of 1872?

L. SMITH.

The silver 3-cent piece of 1866 is worth from 30 to 50 cents.

PROHIBITION PARTY'S PURPOSE

J. Sanger Fox, Citing Schultz Verdict, Explains Its Political Intent.

PORTLAND, April 13.—(To the Editor.)—I am glad to see the stand which you take with reference to the verdict of the Schultz jury. I have no doubt that this incident will do much to wake up the people of Oregon to the need of continued agitation for National prohibition.

I am sorry that, in your editorial of April 10 you take an unmerited slap at the Prohibition party. You state: "One of the excuses offered for maintaining a Prohibition party in a prohibition state is that only through party control of the courts and enforcing officers can prohibition be enforced. Yet here was a flagrant failure of justice, through no fault, so far as we can discern, of anybody but a non-elective body of men—the jury."

The Prohibition party does not make excuses for continuing its activity in a so-called prohibition state; its political philosophy is not founded upon excuses, but upon sound reason. It would be interesting to know what excuse the Republican party could give for its existence in any place since it has departed so long from the straddlonal principles upon which it was founded. The Prohibition party always will exist until not only laws with reference to prohibition, but also carrying out the many other reforms advocated by the party, shall be "intrusted to and administered by its own undoubted friends, whose hands are clean and who do care for results," to quote Abraham Lincoln. We see no indication of even the principle of prohibition having been accepted by this state. In your editorial of March 17 you say: "Still the law is not prohibition in the specific use of the word. It is an act to regulate the use of intoxicants." Even the prohibitory law that we have has not been trusted to its "own undoubted friends," but for the most part is being administered either by those who actively opposed its passage, or who were very careful not to commit themselves upon the issue, as they depended upon the votes of its opponents to secure their election.

I stoutly maintain that such a disgraceful affair as the Schultz verdict would be impossible under a Prohibition administration. I find that the County Commissioners have a free hand to choose any twenty-five hundred names from the list of taxpayers. From these a jury panel is chosen under the auspices of a County Judge and a County Clerk, compiled by a deputy, turned over to a Sheriff and a final jury drawn, every action being done under the auspices of those who are elected with the aid of wet votes. While I do not claim that any crooked work was done in the choosing of this jury, the circumstances seem to warrant a suspicion that somewhere along the line pressure, possibly financial, was brought to bear. I believe I can say, without danger of successful contradiction, that only a Prohibition administration would be beyond reach of the liquor men, and until a National administration is elected that has thrown off their yoke we can never expect anything but half-hearted law enforcement of half-way measures.

The remedy is, to quote again the founder of the Republican party, "What we want, and all that we want, is for those who believe slavery (the liquor traffic) to be wrong, to quit voting with those who believe it right." All dry voters should register as Prohibitionists and uphold that organization and hasten the day when we shall have in control of our Government an administration that is free from the financial support of any man who is in any way interested in the liquor traffic. J. SANGER FOX.

HUMAN DESPITE MILLENNIAL IDEAS

Socialists Have Discords Just Like Others Says Mr. Barzee.

PORTLAND, April 13.—(To the Editor.)—"And there arose a new king that knew not Joseph." Please allow me to say that the state executive committee of the Socialist party are eminently within the province of authority in giving notice that what I write for the public press is not authorized by the party.

Since I have hitherto written, over my own signature, things they did not approve and since they proceeded to say that I am going to write other things they must further repudiate, what I hereafter write will be understood doubly to emphasize my personal opinion.

It ought not to be necessary to have to note petty jealousies of Socialist party members, but Socialists are! or they are supposed to be, human. That licenses them to discord as much as other political parties.

The Oregonian has my gratitude for not denying me the privilege of expressing my views on current matters occasionally. I am not foreign born, nor have I recently been imported from another state, but I am an Oregonian for 54 years past and have written letters to The Oregonian for 30 years, most of which I clipped and have in my scrapbook that my great-great-great-grandchildren may be permitted to study at first hand the political ideas of their fore-parent.

That I have been a bone of contention in the Socialist movement is well known ever since the party management was wrested from the impossibilists some years ago. Now I do wish to continue in the good graces of the committee as it is by their grace that I hold my party membership, which has been continuous for 16 years past. Nevertheless I shall stand by the National party platform and constitution of the Socialist party, using such tactics as has been prescribed by that party for advancing socialism in this state, both in public and private, regardless of whether it pleases this particular committee or not.

I have lived on a farm long enough to know that, if we want good jersey cream we must go to the right side of the cow or get kicked higher than Gilderoy's kite. I also know that it is useless to try to water a farm with a garden hose. So, between these two experiences, I leave off foul vituperation, try to write facts, as I see them, make my appeals through the public forum—the proper channel for reaching the people with information—and work to the best of my ability for the betterment of humanity. C. W. BARZEE.

THE GOLDEN WEST.

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger;
Out where the smile dwells a little longer—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun's a little brighter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
Out where everything is newer—
That's where the West begins.

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the West is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,
Where there's more of giving and less of taking—
That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

—Leah Rottler.

In Other Days.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian of April 14, 1866.

Washington, Feb. 28.—One of the most unfortunate things connected with the present troubles is the fact that the President rarely hears the truth. Everybody around him praises him and does not remind him of the fact that he has made mistakes as well as other people.

The Sierra Nevada, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco brought up two companies of the First United States Cavalry, 190 strong. They were landed at Fort Vancouver. We understand they will go immediately east of the mountains.

Today is the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln. Will the Democracy celebrate?

Orders have been issued for the abandonment of Fort Steilacoom on Puget Sound. The force and material now there will be distributed to other points where they are more needed.

Washington, April 12.—President Johnson has ordered the suspension of Mayor Monroe and Alderman Nixon of New Orleans until they are pardoned. Acting Mayor Clark continues in office.

Washington, April 12.—General Grant was arrested last Saturday by a policeman, for fast driving. He was tried today before a Justice of the Peace and paid the fine.

Washington, April 12.—The President has signed the bill giving to the Cascade Railroad right of way through the military reservation in Washington Territory.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of April 14, 1891.

Yesterday was the first day this Spring that people were inclined to seek the shady side of the streets. Vegetation of all kinds, which has been in check by the cool weather, was bursting forth into flowers and foliage.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Alpine Club in the office of W. G. Steel on First street, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the club. The building of the proposed clubhouse will also be discussed.

Kansas City, April 13.—A number of delegates arrived here today to attend the first Western States Commercial Congress in this city tomorrow.

The Bostonians will appear next week at the Marquam Grand in their new opera, "Robin Hood." This is their first visit to Portland, but many other cities have seen this popular company.

Washington, April 13.—President and Mrs. Harrison, with the party who will accompany them on their trip to the Far West, left here at midnight on the special train prepared for their use.

Blackfoot, Idaho, April 13.—Great excitement was caused this afternoon over the killing, by Indians, of two unknown white emigrants who were camped a mile below this place. Nothing could be learned as to the cause of the tragedy. Business is suspended and the citizens are up in arms.

Though the salmon fishing season began last Friday, no definite advices regarding the run and the catch have been received from the Lower Columbia River. It was reported that the first day's catch was light, but since then nothing has been heard.

TALK CONTROL IS FAVORED

Suggestion Made That It Is Felt Might Nullify Thought Control.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 12.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian recently a contributor requested that "thought control" be discussed. It is not surprising that, thus far, the request has not been complied with.

The subject lies within the domain of the psychologist and is exceedingly complex.

We may assume, however, that thought can alone be controlled by thought; thus thought must act in opposition to thought.

The learned tell us of a conscious mind and a subconscious mind, but if thought control be possible then we must admit the existence of a third form of mind which possesses power to control and direct the trend of the aforementioned conscious mind. We can only imagine this mind No. 3 as being coconscious with mind No. 1.

This subject from any viewpoint is particularly abstract and can be discussed intelligently only by those who have made a special study of it.

I feel, however, the object which is the aim of thought control may be reached by a path less devious and winding. I feel that our great need is talk control. Let us imagine a child being reared in an atmosphere where it can hear nothing other than local gossip, occasionally relieved by vilification of the general public; where, if it hears reading, it is matter of a sensational and demoralizing character.

Naturally, when such child reaches mature age it reads, thinks and talks along these same lines.

The mind thus formed is barren, empty and hungry; it has been fed on contaminating husks. It may be truly said that an empty mind is the devil's workshop.

Were the mind during its early period, while plastic and susceptible to impression, stored and fed with nature's truths rather than the scandals of high society "thought control" in after years would not be necessary.

AMOS.

Calling for the Joker.

PORTLAND, April 12.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly give the a decision on the following play, "500," three-handed: A makes it no trump, B takes the lead with the ace, has the balance of the suit except the king; also holds the joker. He plays the joker, calling for the king. A says that the bidder alone has the right to call for any suit when leading joker. B says any player holding the joker has a right to lead it in no trump and call for the suit required. E. WM. DENT.

Joker rates as highest trump and when led calls for trumps, but in no trump hand holder of joker may lead it—whether bidder or not—and call for any suit he requires. B is right.

Typewritten Manuscript.

PORTLAND, April 11.—(To the Editor.)—Is there any publishing firm that accepts manuscripts of books or stories without them being typewritten? INQUIRER.

Almost any publication house accepts manuscripts not typewritten if the material is in demand. But in this age doubtless the average manuscript would receive consideration much sooner if it were typewritten.

To Manufacturers

A new era in advertising and selling has arrived—the co-operative era.

It means a pulling together between you manufacturers and the retailers who sell your goods.

It means a wider, better and more economical distribution for your goods.

It means also the use of the newspaper as the basis of your advertising campaigns.