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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 190

# COURTS AND THE PRESS.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of Colorado, proprietor of The Times and The Rocky Mountain News, daily newspapers which are published in Denver. They are ostensibly conducted in the interest of the people and against the corporations, which, it has been charged, control the Legislature and courts of the state. The election of 1264, bitterly contested between the Patterson and the opposing interests, started controversies which the State Supreme Court undertook to decide The court was at that time more or less dominated by the notorious Judge Gebbert, who has been openly de-nounced by respectable Colorado papers as a servile tool of the corpora tions. While the cases were pending Senator Patterson stated in his dailles that the court's deliberations were deflected from the strict course of justice by corporate influence. For this he was charged with contempt and fined a thousand dollars. Upon a writ of error he carried his case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

First, he contended that the alleged contemptuous matter was true. Second, being true, its publication was protected by the constitutional guarance of freedom to the press. The decision of the Supreme Court, which was rendered by Justice Holmes, is against the Senator, although it is not unani-The second clause is disposed of By one of those deft wriggles which lawyers know so well how to manage, Justice Holmes puts the Constitution out of court. That venerable document is exceedingly convenient it happens to coincide with a judge's preconceived opinions; when it does not he is seldom at a loss for a way to get rid of it. Its sanctity as a judicial guide is strictly limited by its applicability. In this case the Patterson plea was that the first amendment guarantees freedom of speech and of press, forbidding Congress to abridge them by law; while the four teenth amendment declares that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or deprive them of life, liberty or property without due process of law. nator Patterson contended that the Colorado court had deprived him of the amendment without due process of law. Justice Holmes indicated that this

might or might not be so; but in either tution could not interfere with the priva court to punish contempt, And if the Senator had told the trutl when he charged that the state court was subservient to the corporations, so recurred to the archalc and barbarous "The greater the truth the greater the libel," remarking that, since this had not been changed by statute so far as contempt proceedings are concerned, it is still applicable to them. The law newspaper comm nding cases is thus clear, and it is some satisfaction to have at least on clear rule of law, even if it is grossly irrational and tyrannous. Comment or pending case is always contempt whenever the presiding judge says it is, and he may punish it accordingly. Of course the judge who is plaintiff such a case is also the jury, and he can impose any penalty which his indignation suggests. This is a comfortable

situation for the judge. This decision virtually forbids all comment upon judicial action or charactor. Pending cases almost always pend so long that by the time they are decided the public has forgotten about them, the litigants are often dead, and anything that a newspaper might say would be pointless. If cases were de-cided promptly the rule would not be but comment on a subject which has lain in oblivion for years generous, disinterested man, and rewould be futile. Thus the courts have from accountability to the public for their decisions. It is a step entirely in harmony with their tendency to set themselves apart from the other de-partments of the Government and

ment on bills pending in Congress; they may criticise proposed acts of the President. But of the courts nothing in the into her home at any time. way of blame must be said until the has passed when it can be fective.

The decision-smacks of the antiquated superstition of divine right. It is argued that the courts will gather about themselves a more awe-inspiring dig nity if they shroud their proceedings in mystery and darkness. The same feeling inspires doctors to write their pre scriptions in an unintelligible jargon with occult symbols. It leads astrolo gers and palmists to resort to mystiincantations. Justice Holmes reasons .75 that comment on pending cases might embarrass the deliberations of a judge. Some kinds of comment undoubtedly would. But if a judge were seeking nothing but justice and truth it must help, not hinder, him, for a newspaper to state the truth and point out the direction of justice. The truth could embarrass him only if he were trying to find some way to evade it. Indica tions of justice could not harass him unless he wished to discover some plausible pretext for injustice. But the decision lumps all kinds of comment ogether and explicitly asserts truth is even more contemptuous than falsehood. Under cover of it the courts may retire into a darkness more pro-found than ever and spin their webs of vexatious abstraction without hindrance from the common sense of the practical world. Secreey is the ally of corruption and the dearest friend of in-Kansas City. Mc.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Kinth and Walnut. Minneapolis M. J. Kavanaugh. 50 South Third; Eagle News Co., corner Tenth and Elevanth: Yoma News Co. Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw, 207 Su-perfor street. would obstruct the administration justice. The only thing it could ob-struct would be that administration of injustice toward which the intricacles of the law invariably tend when left to themselves.

STUDENTS AND PLUG HATS. After reading of the student riot at the University of Washington, during which canes and chairs were used as weapons and seats in the assembly room were torn up, the people of Ore gon will reflect with no small degre of satisfaction that the students in th State University at Eugene have abandoned that sort of amusement, amusement it may be called. Class rushes and other forms of violence have been known in the University of Oregon, but more than a year ago the student-body voted to eschew all such proceedings and to devote their energies to the more manly and more laudable enterprise of cleaning up the cam-pus on class day. It is fortunate that hey did so, for a riot such as that which took place at the University of Washington on Monday would place the friends of the University of Oregon in a difficult position in their effort to stay the referendum movement on the appropriation bill.

The incident at Seattle serves to call attention to the more orderly disposition of the students at the University of Oregon, for which the management of the institution deserves credit. That students are so deeply interested in their studies that they have no time they regard race conflict as a bane to the human race and endeavor to preshows that they have a proper under standing of the purposes of an educathe opportunities the people have given them in a university maintained at public expense. Those students at the University of Washington who went to assembly wearing plug hats committed no serious offense. They merely dis played a boyish inclination to indulge in pranks. They had more money than in pranks. they could spend in books and board bills, and could think of nothing better than plug hats in which to invest The ground of his appeal, as we understand it, may be stated in two to school was no reason why other stu Because they chose to wear those hats dents should lose their self-control and engage in a free-for-all fight. Ignor-ing them would have been far more effective as a rebuke and much more dig-

> The affair at Seattle also reminds us that Washington appropriated some-thing like a million dollars for its State University at the recent session of the Legislature, and half a million for its State College at Pullman, Beside that appropriation, the authorized expenditures for the University of Oregon see insignificant. Yet there are a few per ple in Oregon (not many, we are proud to say) who would hold up the appropriation for the Oregon school by filing a referendum petition.

THE MOTHER OF EVELYN NESBIT.

The woman who has been stigmatized as the "most unnatural mother in modern history"—the mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw—has spoken for the first time in her own behalf since the crime was committed that made the name of her young daughter a synonym shame. Smarting under the caustic arraignment of Attorney Delmas, quivering under an injustice which, if w may believe her detailed statement of the case, was most bitter and grievou wounded at the most vulnerable point of a woman's nature-her maternal love -this woman, known only to the world as "the mother of Evelyn Nesbit, comes before the public with her side of

Following, according to her state ment, the injunction of her daughter mmediately after the killing of Stanord White to "say absolutely nothing this woman has remained silent under the goad of press and bar and pulpit for many months. One or two conclusions from her statement is inevitable The mother of Evelyn Thaw is a most onspicuous example of mendacity or she is a martyr to the vile conditions in which her daughter was for so many years surrounded.

All through the cross-examination of Evelyn the merciless Jerome consulted notes which the public and the jury were given to understand were fur-nished by Evelyn's mother for the puroose of covering her daughter with confusion. This mother now for the first time declares most positively that she did not thus supply the District Attorney with the data upon which his ques-tions were based. Of the disgraceful European trip she says that it was a nightmare to her and wholly without pleasure; the things that appealed to Thaw and Evelyn did not appeal to her; the quarrels said to have taken place were on account of her protests at visits they made to various re taurants. She has for Stanford White no censure; she believed him to be a a crisis. posed implicit confidence in him, and asserts that if Evelyn underwent the experience with him to which she tes-

her confidence.

undying love for her wayward daugh-ter and a willingness to receive Evelyn

It is but just to give this womanalbeit there are many things she canordinarily decent, prudent people-the full benefit of her protest and denial. ernable child to deal with; that she was a woman without decision of character inched by poverty and flattered by the in her daughter. Her sins of mothe defense, were many, may have been those of folly rather than of shame; of weakness rather than wickedness; of ignorance rather than knowledge.

### WORLD PEACE FAR OFF.

Men at peace with each other usually re willing to promise to settle their future unseen troubles amicably. Boys at play enter such agreements. Men and Kings and nations have done this

rom the earliest records of history. But when trouble comes there is but one arbiter, in the case of nationshat of soldiers, ships and economic re ources. In the case of individuals within a nation, the supreme welfare within the political unit causes the sovreign power of the people, represente government, to step in and arbi trate and force both parties to peace For the harmony of a school the mas-ter intervenes with his birch and com-pels belligerents to accept his media-

It is said that the welfare of all peo or of the most enlightened group of them, requires the use of their united power to quell war between individuals of the world's society of nations. This supposes the existence of a social organization spreading beyond the polit cal and territorial boundaries of Amercans, British, French, Germans, Italian and other powerful peoples—a union that shall have a judiclary with authority to intervene in any dispute beween nations and with power to enorce its decrees.

This means the obliteration of na ional sovereignties. It means the wipng out of the political lines between distinct peoples. While this in the mil be accomplished, its reali zation is too far remote to be considered seriously now. Conflict of race with race has given the world its energies for progress, put races of power and intelligence in the lead and made their ideas foremost in culture, indus-try and art. In this conflict a court annot award to an intelligent, pushing people what its energy demands. would stop expansion, since it always impinges on a neighbor's do-main. But expansion is necessary to progress. Nations have been greatest during the period of their growth and have retrograded when growth stopped. Growth brings new forces and ideas to every people, and without growth there

s decline and stagnation. This has seen the rule from Egypt to America, It hurts nobody, however, to talk about universal peace, in the present sessions of the National Peace Congress in New York. It may tend to in ternational harmonies in various direc tions. Its aims are worthy, so far as vent it. War is the most cruel of all nan's sufferings, and the most unjust for the vanquished. But conflict is the rule in all organic nature. An ambi tious people will not stop to arbitrate its trouble with another race. espective notions and standards of right are different. They look at mat ers from different sides. Americans did not arbitrate with the Indians when taking their lands. They would not have arbitrated with the Spanish after the destruction of the Maine. will not surrender their national sover ignty to treat with foreign nations as they choose, or to fight if they feel they must. Nor will Great Britain. These two nations have the power to keep up great armaments. If others have not the resources to compete, that is their own affair. The American people will never be concerned by heavy burden of armaments on others. The others can quit arming.

Talk of international peace springs from humane instincts. opportunity to speak the brotherly feelngs of mankind and to abhor carnage of the battlefield. Occasionally vege arians get together in a congress to abhor the carnage of other animals All carnage is horrible. In the millen nium men may rise above it. But not In the millennium there will be no striving nor strife. One people will not want the land of another people, nor need it. They will not be made to fight by clash of ideas for what is honest or just or fair. Right now their ideas on those matters are widely divergent. That's why they disagree.

GERMAN RECIPROCITY

The Emperor William of Germany has always professed himself a friend to peace. His consistent desire for tariff reciprocity with America seems to indicate that his professions are sincere. When the matter was under discussion in Congress more than a year ago there were not lacking members who were ready to hurl defiance at Germany and plunge into a tariff war Mr. McCleary was one of them, and his onstituents have rewarded his eagerness by retiring him from Congress, He argued that in such a war we could Germany more harm than she could do us; therefore let it begin forthwith.

The Emperor took a view more civilzed and more rational. He avoided tariff reprisals, though a strong party n his own country urged them upon his government; and he granted to this concessions which Germany gives to other countries only under reciprocity treaties. This he did in the hope that Congress would have the decency to return the favor in kind. He was disappointed, however, for it had

The concessions, which were limited to year, have now been renewed, probably with the expectation that son nite understanding may be reached next Winter. This is not altogether unreasonable, for sentiment in favor of reciprocity and tariff reform has growing steadily in this country and it may have made some impression upor Congressmen, slow as they are to learn. Unless some reciprocity agreement is negotiated within another year we may look for a tariff war, since Germany is not afraid of us, though her government is sensible enough to seek to avert

Our National interests are all on the side of reciprocity. Our trade with Germany amounts to \$2,000,000 a day, and we cannot reasonably expect to hold ified, she did not take her mother into all the profit of it for ourselves. Some share must be conceded to the other The statement, of which we have a party. Commerce can thrive only when brief synopsis, is six columns in length both sides find advantage in it, and unabove them. Newspapers may com- and concludes with an expression of less Germany receives fair concessions

from us, the business which she now gives to America will, of course, ultimately go elsewhere

At a recent first-voters' banquet it Faneuil Hall, Boston, one of the speak-ers submitted ten commandments which every citizen should obey in his relations to the state and nation. The com-mandments were as follows:

I-Love thy country, which has reage.

Thou shalt not worship any political

idols, nor bow down to them, her serve them, for their iniquity will be visited upon thee and thy children unto the third and fourth generations.

Thou shalt not take the name of patriotism in vain, nor use it to hide thy selfish motives.

Remember the day of election to keep it holy.

or the sanctity of the ballot, that the days of the republic may be pro

longed.

Thou shair not kill the spirit of freedom by neglecting to exercise the prerogative of a freeman.

Thou shait not adulterate the purity of civic life by entering politics for

will.—Thou shall not encourage public servants to steal by thy indifference.

IX—Thou shall not let greed for political rewards bear false witness against thy

patriotism.

N—Thou shalt not covet a public offic which thou art not fit to fill. The author of these commandments overlooked the fact that an eleventh commandment has been added to those handed down on Mount Sinai: "If you violate any of these, do not get caught

Mayor Lane, having called the attention of the City Attorney to the refusal or neglect of certain public-service cor-porations in this city to file quarterly reports of their receipts, disbursement. and financial standing as required by charter, it now remains to be seen whether these alleged servants but real owners of the Portland public are or are not above municipal law. The question in this connection is not whether the charter provision that requires these reports to be submitted is or is not a fair and proper requirement; it is simply whether or not we have class of people doing business in the city who may with impunity violate a specific provision of the city charter. Mayor Lane, it is said, discovered, or was carly informed of this delinquency n the part of a number of public-serv ice corporations, and at once requested the City Auditor to call the attention of these corporations to the fact that they were not complying with the law. This Mr. Devlin did, and there the matter has rested, though but six of the twenty-two corporations responded with their quarterly reports.

The Middle West from Missouri to Wisconsin is suffering from an April blizzard, which promises to destroy all fruits and early vegetables in its path. While Oregon farmers and fruitgrowers do not desire a market for their products at such grievous expense to their neighbors of the Mississippi Valley, they will no doubt close with the oppor tunity to their profit. The prospects for a good fruit crop in Oregon were never better at this season of the year and, as for potatoes, everybody is going to plant a few extra rows in order t be sure that an increased demand will not catch them without a full supply,

A young white woman twenty-two years of age was married in Scattle. February 1, to a Japanese waiter. Less than two months later she became tired, possibly disgusted, and left him, and he has appealed to the police to help him locate and recapture husband in this case is entitled to more sympathy than the wife. Her plight is in a sense pitiful, since it is the plight of a fool; his is pitiful because it is the plight of a well-meaning simpleton.

The firmest believers in practical autocracy for this country are those who most strongly oppose it in theory The New York Times, which clamors for "state rights" as an abstraction, de tests it as a reality applied to railroad rates and insurance. Nobody, it says, as fast as two-score Legislatures can Johnny cried for the redenact them." hot poker, but when he got hold of it-

There are disadvantages in having persons or things named after one Thus, says the Baltimore News when one reads that Thomas W. Lawson is adrift and leaking it might be taken for a metaphorical allusion to recent events until reading further it is found that the statement referred to a tank barge bearing that name. The relief that follows this explanation is great and en-ables one to look forward to the May magazines without apprehension,

Texas millers have been calling their third-grade flour "bakers' flour." As a consequence the impression became general that all bakers use an inferior grade of flour and the sale of bakers' bread suffered. The bakers have adopt ed resolutions demanding a discontinuance of the brand, but it will be difficult to overcome the effect of the use of the term.

Texas has enacted a law requiring that every locomotive be equipped with an electric headlight of 1500 candlepower. This will require an expendi ture of \$150,000 by the Southern Pacific but, as it is generally acknowl edged that the electric lights give by far the best service, there is no dispo-sition to try to avoid fulfillment of the

Milwaukee, Wis., has forty-six Alder nen, and the Evening Wisconsin has ascertained that they pay a total annual tax of \$486. Eighteen of them pay no tax at all. Ten of them pay less than \$3 taxes. It is to be hoped that this matter of investigating the taxpaying records of Aldermen won't be adopted in many cities.

In nine years' operation, during which time 41,000,000 passengers have been carried, not an accident has happened on the line of the Waterloo & City Railway Company, known as the "London Tube." That is a record for which both the company and the passengers may well be thankful. The Wisconsin Legislature is consid

ering a bill which requires the tights of actresses to extend not less than four inches below the knees. It has been amended by changing the word "below" to "above." We didn't expect Hood River scores again. The first

ning-bird of the season was inves-ng the peach buds Thursday It's up to Mr. Lownsdale. Foraker fired the first gun of his campaign, but thus far there is nothing to indicate that it was loaded.

tigating

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S DAY DONE. HAVE WE TOO MUCH PROSPERITY! ness Is Gone.

Salt Lake Inter-Mountain. In Portland The Oregonian asks why

the city vote when a strictly party issue And the question need not be confined

to Portland. The same condition exists all over the country. The Democratic all over the country. The Democratic party has lived its life. No fair man can lestion the value of its ancient service the usefulness of its men, to the nation. No reader of the history of the United States can ignore the good that party has wrought in the past-vastly overbalancing whatever mistakes its leaders have made But the time has come, and any one with even the slightest perception is abl to see it. when the Democratic party should end. Its usefulness is gone. leaders are discredited, its fundamental policies are of a past age and an ancient ondition, and its promises can not be

The final test of its coherence may be een in the lack of loyalty evidenced by the men who direct its counsels, and pro-vide the sinews of war. They are for their party when they can make most by that relation, and against it with a per diabolic frankness when it is to their advantage to "throw" the masses of their partisan followers. This was nown in 1904, when they named a can-idate for the Presidency with the plain intention of defeating him, and made that defeat certain by the manner of naming Parker could no more have been elected than could Herr Most, or Ber Tillman. There was no reason why he should be elected. He had no issue, no leadership, no following, no management, no sincerity. And a party without, a mission, without a leader, without principles and without the confidence of the voters, has little excuse for continued existence.

# TOBACCO IN THE COLLEGES. The Much-Maligned Freshman Is Not a Cigarette Smoker.

New York Times. Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, has collected data which he presents in the Yale Alumni Weekly, relative to the prevalence of moking among the first-year men in the university. His researches were among the class of 1909, of which 385 members were enrolled, and 148 admitted that they smoked. Interviews with men disclosed an "unexpected modesty" in their statements regarding their use of tobacco, so that Dr. Anderson thinks the returns were not exaggerated. Contrary to general be-lief, freshmen are not as a rule cigarette smokers. But seven of the whnumber smoked cigarettes only, while thirty-five used the pipe exclusively, and the rest smoked cigarettes only on the streets, where the use of pipes are forbidden under the curious rules enforced by the upper classmen.

The 1909 man was a pipe and not a cigarette smoker. He smoked cigar-ettes on the streets because the use of pipe by him is tabooed. gives him the reputation of being a igarette smoker.

Of the 148 freshmen smokers, 120

were personally interviewed, and 110 said they were smokers in their pre-paratory schools. Physical examination showed that more than one-half of them were above the class average in strength and height; considerably more than half, however, were below the average weight and lung capacity, had reaped the benefits of special ath-letic training, and were football playrs and gymnasts. Strangely enough, the non-smokers were more subject to heart weakness than the smokers, only 12.83 per cent of the latter showing heart irregularities, while 27.38 per cent of the former betrayed irritable, bregular, weak and regurgitative

Superficially it would seem that much study affects the heart more ser-lously than the calm indulgence of the pipe. It is doubtful whether tobacco pipe. It is doubtful whether topacco is directly responsible for the inferior scholarship of its users. As Dr. Ander-sen takes pains to remark, the young smoker "suffers much from associate

Jonquin Miller's Arrow Story, PORTLAND, April 16 .- (To the Editor.)

-Alluding to the article in last Sunday' Oregonian, on "Reminiscences of the Poet of the Sierras," I was witness to a reof the Sierras." I was witness to a re-markable confirmation of one incident therein related. While conversing with the poet in a Tacoma hotel in 1889, I think, a man approached and introducing him-self as Mr. Kelly, of Hoods Canal, stated that he had once performed a surgical operation on the poet. He then related the story of the arrow through the neck, and said that he was the one who had cut off the barb and drawn the shaft out of the wound. This incident was chronicled the wound. This incident was chronicled at the time in the local newspapers and widely copied. Afterwards it was dewidely copied. Afterwards it was de-nounced as apocryphal, and Mr. Miller nounced as apocryphal, and Mr. Miller wrote me to hunt up Kelly and obtain a confirmation of the story. I started to do this, but found that Kelly had seen the juestioning article in some paper had already been interviewed by Lamont, who was then city editor of the Scattle Post-Intelligencer, but is now a professor in Harvard University. EUGENE SEMPLE.

"Skowhegan," With an Oregon Tinge.

Boston Herald.
"Skowhegan" is a word of significance n Maine today, more soothing to many han was "Mesopotamia" to the good woman comforted whenever it fell from

the lips of the eloquent preacher.

But Skowhegan has long been dear to sons of Maine. Artenus Ward was once in a country barroom in Oregon where several persons in a state of strong drink were boasting respectively of their birth-places. One was born in Mississippi, where the sun ever shines and the magnolias bloom the year round; another was from Kentucky, the home of Clay, the state of splendld women and gallant men; a third was born in Virginia, the birth. place of statesmen, the state of chivalric

"And L" said a yellow-haired and sallow-faced man, who was not of the party, and who had been quietly smoking a short black pipe by the fire—"and I was born in the garden spot of America." "Where is that?" they said. "Skeoubegan, Maine!" he replied; "kin I sell you a rayor-stron?"

sell you a razor-strop?"

John D.'s Hair Oll and Pepsin

North American.

John D. Rockefeller's one predominat. ig pessimism in these days is represented y a bottle of hair oil and a box of pepsin ges, which are to be sold at auction

lozenges, which are to be sold at auction in the Government's public stores.

They were sent to the "wealthlest man in the world" by kind-hearted friends from across the seas. The hair oil came from Berlin, the lozenges from Edinburgh. Mr. Rockefeller viewed them through the cold, scientific eye of a secretary and turned them down.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to use the oil, because he is persuaded that nothing can make his hair grow: he denied himself. make his hair grow; he denied bimself he lozenges, which are for digestion, be-ause golf has given him a power of assimilating food which is the delight of

Without a Mission or Leader Its Useful- Are Too Many Men at Work and To

Many Children in School? New York World. Confiding his inspiration to Mr. Carthe Democratic party is so weak that it negle's Civic Federation guests, Mr. could muster no more than one-fourth of August Belmont feels "greatly impressed that the unparalleled develop ment of our country and its prosperity have been so extraordinary that it is

undoubtedly time to call a halt, and it s not wholly undestrable. That has a familiar sound, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Hill, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Harrinan-indeed, all Wall street-have been humming the same tune for weeks The country is "too prosperous." Is it?

Do any of these gentlemen honestly believe that-

There are too many men at work? That there are too few men idle? That too few families are in want and

iestitution? That too many children are in school? That too few are sent out to work by fathers out of a job?

That too many mothers are comfortable and happy? That too few mothers are worrying

where the children's supper is to come from? That too many people are saving

money and buying homes?

That too many are indulging in the little luxuries that make life

more worth living? That more anxiety, suffering, hunger and disease would be good for the c

This is what "calling a halt" means.

Does Mr. Belmont or any other man in his senses honestly think that the country is too prosperous? We do not believe it. The country is not half prosperous enough. The "unparalleled development" is not unparalleled, and the National resources ought to be developed immeasurably further than These are mere commonplaces which even Mr. Belmont and bla

kind would hesitate in private to deny. These gentlemen do not really mean that the country is too prosperous. Is not their actual meaning something like this: "While as a general principle we prefer prosperity to adversity, still we should be very glad to see a period of financial and industrial depression if it ment, which is rapidly being over-turned?"

What Vivisection Has Done.

Professor James Rowland Angell in the World Today Owing to the difficulty of making state Owing to the difficulty of making statements about biological adience readily intelligible to the general public, we may forego any effort to indicate the gain to these sciences from knowledge obtained by vivisection. But a brief and wholly incomplete catalogue of certain important medical results may be given. These results could not have been attained otherwise, unless human beings had been the subect of experiment. This catalogue overlooks many important contributions overlooks many important contribution to veterinary medicine with their untold lessening of animal disease and suffering. The writer need not comment upon the commercial aspect of this part of the case, involving as it dies the annual saving to owners of livestock of enormous amounts of money.

the following diseases and in certain in stances a remedy has thus been already discovered: Tuberculosis, diphtheria, lockjaw, anthrax or splenic fever, glanders, Malta fever, bubonic plague, various blood-poisoning diseases, sleeping sickness, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc.

It is to be hoped that the prevention of possible abuses in this vivisectional field possible abuses in this vivisectional field will be attempted through the education er than through legislation such as that which in England has resulted in the continent to work. Legislation, unless it be essentially prohibitive of much which is most essential, can accomplish very little. Moreover, when it falls short of prohibition, it is likely to be unintelligent and merely exasperating, like the oft-proposed requirement that animals used for producing serum for diphtheria and vaccine for smallpox shall be anesthetized.

The troubles of Job pale into insignifi-ance besides those of Christopher Voll-ner, a financial prosperous merchant of his place. The death of his ten-year-bits place. ld son is one of the latest of his

Vollmer and his wife were parents of en children, ten children.

Three years ago their daughter Una fell while at play and sustained an injury which made her a cripple for life. The mother has lost both eyes, and the father one, and a daughter is nearly

blind. Three years ago the latter shot her sweetheart because she surprised him in company with another girl. During the flood of three years ago Vollmer lost his business, which was wept away by high water. Their eldest ion, Thomas Vollmer, is in the Indiana Reformatory, and their second son

TOURISTS' AND HOMESEEKERS' EDITION

Reliable information concerning the City of Portland and the State of Oregon will be the feature of the special number to be issued by The Oregonian Monday, April 29.

Following are some of the topics that will be dealt with in articles written by the best authorities:

Oregon and its government. Oregon as a leader in legislative reform. Pioneer days in the Oregon

Country. The homes, churches, schools and clubs of Portland,

With rod and gun in Oregon. Beach and mountain resorts of Oregon,

The climate of the Pacific Northwest. Industries in which Oregon

A chemist's investigation of the soils of Oregon,

Land and land prices, Fruits, flowers and vegetables. The Portland cottage home.

Wages in Oregon. Oregon the M seeker for health, Mecca of the

The dairy farm in Oregon, Two pages or more will be de-voted to new photographs of

Oregon scenery. This edition, profusely illustrated and replete with statistical information for the settler, will be widely circulated in the Central West and throughout the East, and will be found a most desirable medium for the advertiser desirous of reaching non-residents of the state.

## SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION

A portion of the edition will be circulated among delegates and others who will attend the Christian Endeavor and Baptist Union Conventions, at Seattle and Spokane, during the coming Summer.

George Vollmer, is in the reform school or boys. Still another son is in the nome for the feeble-minded. A few weeks ago Vollmer filed suit against his wife divorce, wice within the last five years Voll-

mer made the race for sheriff of B tholomew County, but was defeated

Eats 42 Raw Eggs at One Sitting. Uniontown dispatch to the Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

The champion egg eater of Payette County is W. K. Knuckles, a miner, who ate 42 raw eggs at one sitting. In the store of W. E. Gans, at Gans Station, Knuckles was commenting on his capacity for eggs, and the merchant offered to pro-vide the eggs. Knuckles had lined his interior with 42 of them when Gans pulled the basket away, declaring Knuckles would kill himself.

Knuckles indignantly asserted he could cat two dozen more without hesitating. He has offered to bet that he can eat 100 eggs without stopping.

Trenton dispatch to the New York Times. Assemblyman Cornish, of Essex, has inroduced in the House a bill which pro vides a tax for wearing the hair o face as follows, to be paid to the Tax

Columbus (Ind.) Dispatch in New York Van Dyke beard, \$10; mutton chops, \$15; 'hillygoat." \$50; red whiskers, 20 per cent xtra. The Tax Collector is to receive

> The Allenist. The Alicenst.
>
> Cleveland Plain Dealer.
>
> His talk is of insanity.
> Of the control bruin manity.
> Of shades of meantal vanity.
> And things you see in dream
> He comments on stability
> And crantum vicility.
> As well as thought sterility,
> And lots of kindred themes.

At questions hypothetical He cometimes get spienetic His manner grows acetical Whenever he explains: O'er ills that wex humanity, Especially insaulty.

With skill that shows his vanity
He juggles words and brains. WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE HOPING FOR



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SOME TIME IN 1908: "Gentlemen of the con on, the Republican party has now passed into the hands of the Harrimans and the Rockefellers. With the five-million-dollar corruption fund they have absolutely captured the party. The hope of the nation lies in the election of an honest, fearless man, free from the control of Wall street, and it gives me great pleasure at this time to put before you the name of William Jennings Bryan.