The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.)

mastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-with Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1909.

THE GLASS REVERSAL Laurels bud rapidly on the classic

ordering a new trial for Louis Glass, who was convicted of bribing Loner- port of Mockley's complaint: who was convicted of bribing Lonergan, they have not only sustained to the full the reputation which they acquired in their dealings with Ruef and Schmitz, but they have actually enhanced it, an achievement which one would have deemed impossible. Men who can intensify the odor of a rotten egg certainly deserve credit for their genius. The grounds which the Callfornia Judges have selected as the formal basis for their predetermined decision are of no consequence. If decision are of no consequence. If these had not been discoverable, they would doubtless have found others which would have served the purpose quite as well. The time has passed when the infamous series of decrees from the superior courts of California ought to be handled delicately. The conduct of these unworthy Judges has. brought so much reproach upon the administration of the law everywhere. it has so saturated the public mind with suspicion of all legal procedure, that a clear distinction should be drawn between their willful perversion of justice and the venial folly

which sometimes leads other courts

logic over plain right. The reversal of the conviction of Louis Glass is worse than a mere miscarriage of justice such as the people of Oregon seem likery to witness in the Ross case. However indefensible the delay may be in visiting merited punishment upon the head of that tried and convicted swindler, it would e wrong to suspect our local Judges of taking orders from anybody in the premises. The procrastination arises simply from the bad habits which belong to all courts apparently, even when they are purest. But with the California tribunals there is a very different state of things. Every sign points to the conclusion that in their systemetic reversal of the convictions of the San Francisco bribers and boodlers the Judges are obeying orders which they have received from a superior power and to which they humbly bow their dishonored heads. To make the distinction clearer between the abortion of justice which has hap. pened in the Glass case and the ordihary miscarriages which irritate the public, let us recall the way our local courts dealt with a controversy between a real estate broker and his principal recently. At the principal's request, the broker borrowed a sum of money for his use, sending to Europe to obtain it. This, of course, caused a few days' delay. In that interval the had managed to make other arrangements, and when the money arrived he refused to accept it. The broker sued for his commission. There was no dispute about the facts; but principal offered the astounding defense that the broker had no license. The court decided in favor of the defendant. This may have been good law, but it was manifestly an outrage upon justice. The broker had rendered the service to his principal, and had earned his fee. The question of his license lay between him and the city, and properly should have played no part in the suit. This was what may be called merely a miscarriage of justice, because there was no possible suspicion of evil influence from any quarter upon the court. If the Judge acted foolishly, it was be cause precedent and the great multiude of examples set for him by other Judges urged him to put aside his

common sense and be foolish. Corruption was out of the question, Not so with the California courts. In their handling of the bribery cases there is every indication of a prearranged plan to set the criminals free at all hazards as fast as they are convicted. In the Glass case for example, the reasons assigned for granting him another trial are almost impudently silly. We may believe if we like that the Judges were too stupid to think of better ones, or we may believe that they have become so indurated to shame that they do not care what is said about them. Persons who have evidence that punctures the famous deliberately adopted vicious courses sometimes lose their sense of shame entirely after a while.

There is no claim that Glass did not bribe Lonergan. Virtually he admits his guilt. His whole defense consists of technicalities which any respecta- for the Richelieu & Ontario Navigable court would brush aside just as ton Company, of Canada. The vessel Judge Lawlor did. Out of the multitude of these idle quibbles the appellate Judges of California have selected two or three, apparently at random, and announced them to the public as their reason for reversing the jury's verdict and giving Glass another trial. They have done this with the full knowledge that he was convicted upon abundant evidence, that his trial was fair in every essential, and that he deserved his punishment. To such a pass has California justice come. The rest of the country has no right to inonly look on and wonder. But in the depths of our grief over California's shame we can draw from her dllemma the lesson never to permit our courts to become the tools of a political machine. If we ever do, we may expect

a repetition of her disgrace to visit us. Mr. Patten, the Chicago wheat king, who began buying May wheat under \$1 per bushel and has been buying and selling almost continuously for the explanation of his success in the statement that "no individual living can ural level and exist. Those who have

country has increased. The supply deep-water trade, and we are still at has not kept pace with it." Any man the mercy of the over-protected shipstocks are suddenly increased from a ample of the British and other pro- which is as appealing as it is inspiring. source not now in evidence anywhere gressive maritime nations, which buy in the world, Mr. Patten's prophecy that the cereal will go still higher will be verified, in spite of occasional periods of liquidation, like that of yesterday.

WHAT ARE THEY THERE FOR? It is shocking to find our patient Daily, Sunday included, one year 3.00
Baily, Sunday included, one month ... 75
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Eastern Business Office. in view of the approaching exposition. The Times of Tuesday has an article about the advance of rental rates in a building known as The Yale, wherein the rent of one Mockley was raised by a heartless landlord from \$10 to \$20 per month. The details of this unspeakable outrage are painful, and will not be repeated; but they are given in brows of the California Judges. By full by the Times, which is justly indignant. Suffice it to make partial re-

The Times also quotes the owner of a

building as saying: If you will make an investigation you will find that in nine cases out of ten it is not owners who are to blame for these radical rent increases, but men and women who obtain leases on buildings used as roomingrestaurants and places of this char-and then juggle with sub-rentals in der to show enormous profits for selling trading purposes. These are the real per-ns who are giving Seattle a bad name.

Truly, these greedy fellows are giving Seattle a bad name. But is the Times not in danger of running counter to the famous Seattle spirit when it exposes the rapacity of its landlords, sub-landlords and other professional gougers, who are preparing to into a senseless preference of abstract reap their harvest during the exposition? What are they there for?

WILLAMETTE'S PURE WATER,

Heads of the Water Department were stupid enough, when Bull Run was turned on and they didn't know it; but what are we to say about the doctors who utter scare talk about pure Willamette? Even the fool Chinook salmon know better than the learned medical men; that's why the salmon are swimming up the Willamette, past Portland. Little later no salmon will come up this river; they will know the Willamette is not pure as now. The train of the finny tribe will then be up the Columbia River.

Anybody with an ounce of gumption ought to know that the water flowing past Portland at this season comes from the mountains, just like Bull Run. That's what gives the Willamette River its strong current and clearness. Put Willamette and Bull Run together at this season, and the one is as clear as the other. Snows are melting in the Coast Range, the Calapoolas and the Cascades, to supply the springs that give Willamette River its Spring freshet.

Short while ago most of the Willamette volume was wash of farms and barnyards. Then the water was muddy and laden with germs. That is the condition in Autumn, after post-Summer rains has made its clean-up. There has been little or no rain-wash for a month. Undefiled mountains springs are supplying the Willamette. nook salmon are wise. At Oregon City they are as the sands of the sea for multitude, sporting in the typhoidless water. Shortly they will cease going there. They know why, but not the doctors. The latter have yet to learn

what humbler folk already know. At any season, however, Willamette water would be welcomed by many a city as a boon. Yet it should be rightly filtered by every town that uses it. Salem water would not make so much discomfort for strangers if it were so treated. The filtered water in the Statehouse last Winter was good and safe as Bull Run. That was because the Statehouse keeps a filter for drinking water. Right now, however, no filter could catch typhoid germs, because typhoid water isn't flowing. Contents of the Willamette have been freshened a thousand times by mountain spring and cataract.

Bull Run is better than Willamette of course, and all are glad it is back. But when doctors try to work up a scare about Willamette, the victim is tempted to use the "cuss" words with which Willamette rhymes.

BUILDING SHIPS FOR FOREIGNERS. Consul Van Sant, who represents the United States at Kingston, Ontario, is the latest American citizen to present theory that we are unable to compete with the foreigners in shipbuilding. He advises the Department of Commerce and Labor that an American firm has secured the contract to build a twin-screw river and lake steamer is to ply between Toronto, Kingston and Thousand Island ports, and is to be one of the finest lake craft afloat. The vessel will fly the British flag and will enter the service of a company which is already operating a number of American-built vessels, which were bought in this country because they were cheaper and better than the craft

that could be obtained in either Canadian or British yards. Steel, iron and wood, the three great staples necessary in construction of a terfere in the dismal drama. It can States at less cost than in any other country, and the skill of American workmen is so far superior to that of lists for the last six celebrations (1903 the foreigners that it is possible to compete with the latter on almost any contract where quality and speed of construction are factors. Not only have the American yards turned out large numbers of vessels to sail unde the British flag on the lakes, but many of the craft from these yards have found their way out to the ocean and around the Horn to the Pacific ports, past four months, offers a very lucid where they are handling freight on the coastwise routes at rates as low a could be met by foreign-built craft. keep the price of wheat above the nat- Unfortunately for our foreign shipping trade, these lake-built craft of a size something which is beautiful and ra-

where they can secure the best vessels for the least money.

AN IDLE EVASION.

Instead of concentrating their energies in a straight fight for tariff reductions, the Democratic Senators have made up their minds to push the irrelevant and hopeless proposition of of the policy of that headless party. It is quite expected of the Dem to shun every opportunity for real usefulness which confronts them and waste their efforts on projects which offer no prospect of success. The only rational conclusion one can draw from their resurrection of the incometax idea is that they wish to avoid honest discussion of the tariff. So many Democrats are at heart protec tionists and standpatters, while they profess to be in favor of a lower tariff, that it is irksome to them to debate the question. Continually keeping up a hollow show of zeal requires more effort than they like to expend. Hence, if they can shunt the debate away from the tariff to the vain and empty discussion of an income tax,

they will be very well pleased indeed. The pranks of the Democrats in both houses of Congress emphasize the fact that their party is in the last stages of decay. It has reached the point of declining vigor, when garrulity passes for rational conversation and childish tricks are imagined to be manly deeds. No doubt the last Democratic President who will ever be elected was Grover Cleveland. It would not be surprising if the party, put the climax to its fatuity, should nominate Mr. Bryan again in 1912, and continue to nominate him thereafter until death removes him to a world where he may some time be elected. Meanwhile it is entirely probable that a third party will replace the Democrats in the country as an active power for opposition and criticism. Such a party is particularly needed on occasions like the tariff debate, when it is important that all sides of the subject be sincerely discussed. From the Democrats no such discussion can be looked for. Besides trivial party advantages, they are on the watch for personal pickings. To these ends, all that they have to say will be directed.

HOODLUMISM IN HOLIDAY OBSERV-

ANCE. In an article under this head in the current number of the Forum, Mrs. Isaac L. Rice deals with the spirit that runs riot in noise, in confusion, in crowding and in every sort of excess that can be construed into demonstrations of joy on each of the several yearly holidays in the United States. There are three occasions, at least, as pointed out by this writer, when license reigns in this country-Fourth of July, New Year's eve and election day. In the South the bolsterous observance of Christmas is equal to that of any one of the three first named. The birth of the new year, 1909, was made the occasion of a burst of "strident hoodlumism" never before approached, even in New York, the center and circumference of noisy demonstration, showing that the boisterous spirit upon holiday occasions is a growing one, indicative of further excess in noisemaking, unless checked by formidable means.

Words but feebly convey an idea of the pandemonium let loose about the City Hall in New York City on that occasion, yet reading a description of this modest riot, fitly designated by a minister in that city as a "pagan orgy of the twentieth century," one feels as if he were subject to bombardment. Hear it:

Above the steady din of booming bells and shrilling steam whistles rost the staccato clatter of the mob; drums were beaten, rattles and cowbells were shaken; the cans were filled with bricks, or, worse still, with dynamite; whistles and fish-horns, some of them four feet long, were blown; flendish new contrivances called musical dishpans or four-cylinder squawkers, produced high-pitched torturing sounds; while, most alarming of all, sharp reports of pistols or cannon crackers occasionally rang out above the shricks and shouts of the dense crowds. Confetti was thrown in clouds upon the heads of passers-by, while Chinese snuff and ticklers menaced their eyes.

Equally senseless are the methods pursued in celebrating the Fourth of July-methods so demonstrative of license that the hospitals in all the large cities are crowded for days thereafter with patients suffering from wounds caused by pistol shots, glant firecrackers and the trampling of unruly crowds. In New Orleans last year the birth of Christ was honored so riotously that 100 persons were injured more or less seriously and a week later the New Year was rung in with a vehemence that sent seventy victims to

the hospital. Yet this saturnalia is a thing of relatively recent years, since all who have reached middle life can remember when the chief charm and sole dissipation of New Year's eve consisted in bell-ringing, with perhaps a little hornblowing thrown in. Good resolutions were in order, and cheery, social pleasures and decorous feasting abounded. A far cry, indeed, it is from these simple observances to the "National New Year's debauch which is a National disgrace."

But bolsterous as is the celebration that attends the annual turning over of a leaf in the book of time, it is as a zephyr compared with a gale beside the disorder that reigns between the night of the 3d and the dawn of the 5th of July of each year-a period wherein almost all laws regarding safety or sanity are inoperative. "A safe and sane Fourth of July" has been urged in recent years by the press, for weeks before the celebration, with what futility the records of disaster on that day 1988 show.

According to the American Medical Journal, 163 persons were killed and 5460 injured on that day, while the to 1908 inclusive) show that more than 1300 persons were killed and about 28,000 injured. Many of these were children who were permitted and en-

couraged to play with danger. All of this and much more is as a tale that is told. Its telling seems to have been wholly without effect, though what the results would have been without the warning that has been given it is impossible to tell. "Let us," says the writer quoted, "do away with this wretched sham and travesty of patriotism and substitute for it tried it failed. But these are natural that can work through the canals to tional and worthy of those who saved the price of flour; they reduce the conditions. The population of the deep water are not adapted to the our country." In the meantime, since size of the loaves.

with such a perfect understanding of yards which force Americans to pay tant future with some hope of emulathe business as is reflected in the lan- exorbitant prices for American-built tion of Switzerland, which celebrates guage quoted will hardly get very far | craft, secure in the knowledge that we | its day of patriotism, August 1, with a wrong on the market. Unless wheat are prohibited from following the ex- fervor deep and silent, almost stern,

> Before the courts in Scattle appears a young woman, "refined and pretty," it is said, asking a divorce from S. Shimo, a subject of the Emperor of Japan, whom she married four months ago. The application for divorce in this instance should be denied. This girl, who may be "pretty," but who can hardly, in view of her marriage to a Japanese servant, be said to be "rean income tax. This need surprise | fined," knew, if she knew anything. nobody. It is entirely characteristic that her marriage to this man was revolting to an unerring racial instinct and was without reasonable or legitimate promise of happiness for herself, for the man she married and for the children that might be born to them. Dull indeed must her womanly instincts and sensibilities have been if she did not see and feel the incongruity and subtle indecency of the marriage relation into which she entered.

> > The death at the age of 78 years of Miss Josephine Wolfe, a wealthy woman long a resident of Walla Walla, is announced. A resident of that city for full half a century, without special human attachments or interests, and with no known relatives, this woman lived her long day and passed on into the shadow. The first impulse is to pity her for the joys of life that she had missed, the companionships of kindred and the loves of home. since she never knew these she could not miss them in the sense of those who are bereft. And as, according to report, she provided in her will a home for cats and dogs otherwise homeless, she uncovered in her nature a womtenderness for helpless, lonely creatures and gave evidence of the possession of the true feminine instinct of love and service.

Judge Bean's appointment to the new Federal judgeship will be satisfactory both to the bar and to the pub-It was brought about, no doubt, by the general indorsement of the judge for the place by the lawyers of Portland and elsewhere, and by the necessarily favorable result of whatever inquiries the President may have made about him. Judge Bean has had a long and honorable record on the bench in Oregon. He is intelligent, studious and conscientious. There will be no disposition in Oregon to criticise the President's choice-certainly not among those who think that long service on the bench is entitled to continued recognition and reward.

Today, in a New York court, a young woman little more than a girl will stand before the Judge with her six-months-old child in her arms and receive sentence for manslaughter, to which she pleaded guilty, for killing the doctor in whose office she was employed as nurse. Her crime, if it was a crime, left her unborn child fatherless, but she did good work in removing the pervert responsible for her condition, thereby saving many girls, possibly, from like trouble. must be others, too, upon whom the avenging hand should fall, for this is a wicked world.

A Bellingham church is in much distress because its pastor is accused of being a Socialist. Incidentally, his opponents allege him to be an opium fiend and incorrigible flirt. He is also young and good looking, and has a purely platonic affection for some of the members of his choir. To crown It all, somebody says he stole a dog. This is enough. He should answer a hurried "call" elsewhere, where they are not so particular.

If the Pittsburg bakers succeed in proving that Patten is responsible for the high price of wheat in the East they might be able to inform us who is responsible for the high prices in Portland. An advance in wheat and flour in Portland cannot possibly have any connection with an advance in Pittsburg, unless it is a legitimate market based on the supply and demand in foreign markets.

The annual Spring massacre of Armenians is in progress over in Asia Minor: In the interest of humanity in general, it would seem proper for world's peacemakers to get together and declare a more protracted close season in which Armenians could not be killed. It might also be in the line of justice to prolong the season in which their murderers could be killed.

A celebration commemorative of the establishment of the first provisional government in Oregon Territory will be held, as for several years past, at Champoeg on the second day of May. The event is worthy of the attention of new as well as of older citizens of Oregon, and should be largely at-

Fulton refuses the post of Minister to China. Oregon is good enough place. But a lot of Fulton's political enemies, who want him out of the country, think he ought to accept and be "honored."

Bull Run water flowed the wrong way and wasted into the river. Water employes evidently need another pay increase, to make it worth their while to attend to business.

Tom McCusker is said to be trying to drum up somebody else for Mayor. He ought to improve the quality over that of the gentlemen he chose last year for the Legislature. In Chicago a fireman hid himself

after saving a banker's wife from a runaway. That fellow couldn't get ten votes in Portland for Mayor. What is a ten-dollar fine to a man who owns a five-thousand-dollar auto-

mobile! Judge Van Zante's rates are too low altogether. A Cottage Grove man has just paid \$10 for enough eggs to go under one hen. It is no wonder that town has

Nearly seven inches rain shortage council offered him the janitorship at thus far. Who said the weather is thus far. Who said the weather is and took the job.

fine poultry.

Cheer up, you candidates for Fed. eral Judge. There may soon be place for a third Judge.

RODE 110 MILES IN ONE DAY

Oregon Indian Fighter Who Beat Roosevelt's Record on Horseback. TURNER, Or., April 12.—(To the Editor.)-President Roosevelt set the pace for an Army officer on horseback at 30 miles per day for three tlays in succession; and to demonstrate that it was not a difficult task, he rode 98 miles with a relay of three or four

horses in one day.

Along in the '60s there were some 'Rough Riders" among the First Oregon Cavalry and Infantry Volunteers. and an officer or even a private soldier who could not average 50 miles per day on horseback for a week in succession was not counted for much. Lieutenant John F. Noble, First Oregon Cavalry, was in command at Fort Walla Walla in July, 1866. And by his order John T. Smith, Company F. First Oregon Infantry, on July 9, 1866, early in the morning left Walla Walla with dispatches on horseback and rode through to Fort Lapwai, Idaho, and delivered the dispatches to Captain A. W. Waters, Company F, who was in command at that place at 11 o'clock P. M. Only one forse was used on this trip. After resting 24 hours Mr. Smith started on the same horse on his return and arrived at Fort Walla Walla at sunset on July 12, 1866. And the man and horse did not appear to be any the worse on account of the trip. The distance is esti-mated to be 110 miles from Walla

Walla to Lapwai.

Mr. Smith is living at Scattle, Wash. and we hope to hear him tell about this ride at the reunion of the First Oregon Cavalry and Infantry Volun-teers to be held at Corvallis, Or., on June 9, 1909. Other living witnesses of this ride are J. F. McCoy, of Spokane; John W. Weger, of Kennewick, and the writer, who were at Walla Walla at the time, and W. C. Cusick, of Union. O. H. Bylance of Rainler, and D. E. Junkin, of Shedds, who were at Fort Lapwai, when John T. Smith arrived there.

WILLIAM M. HILLBARY, Adjt. Veterans First Oregon Volunteers.

EASTER EGGS FULLY 25,000,000. New York Consumed This Great Quantity in Two Days.

New York Herald, April 10. This is the greatest egg day of all the year, and the consumption will be not less than 25,000,000 in the next 48 hours in New York city. The egg, emblem of the season, of the Easter time, of the new life of Spring, will be the great feature in the feasts of today and tomorrow, and to meet this demand about 65,000,000 have come to the me-

about \$5,000,000 have come to the metropolis this week.

The large supply has brought the price down a little, and the great shipment on the way and busy hens in all of the egg-producing sections give profiles of a much greater reduction within the next fortnight. This is the month of eggs, and the cold storage houses are gathering in large quantities. houses are gathering in large quantities, to be held for the highest prices, that will come when the snow files again. All of the retail shops will have a large supply of eggs this morning, that will be of the 14 varieties known to the trade, that cost the dealers from 17 to 23 cents a dozon yesterday.

Consumers will be asked from 28 to 30 cents a dozen for the best eggs that the market has to offer today, but the usual prices in nearly all of the shops will be between 22 and 28 cents, and in most cases, good eggs will be sold for 25 cents a dozen.

Need for Religious Optimism. PORTLAND, April 15 .- (To the Editor.)—Your editorial, regarding the new church, in Thursday morning's issue was thoroughly appreciated by the writer and I wish writer and I wish to thank you most eartily for it.

When one stops to think that the children of eight or more Sunday hools in this city will be taught the following question and answer for their catachism May 2:

Q. 19. What is the misery of that estate whereinto man fell?

A. All mankind, by their fall, lost communion with God, are under his wrath and curse, and so made liable to all the miseries of this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell forever. One realizes the need of salist Church with its optimistic mess age. This covers only one group of the orthodox churches but the quarterlies of the other Sunday schools do not re-

veal much greater progress. Do par-ents want their children to learn such ectrines that later their intelligence will revolt from, or don't they care? E. M. CORRY.

Wine at White House Dinners.

Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Apropos of the efforts of the temperace women to persuade Mrs. Taft not serve wine at the official dinners at the White House, the following story concerning the late William M. Evarts is resurrected. It will be remembered that Mr. Evarts was a sort of a master of ceremonies in President Hayes' ad-ministration, and when Mrs. Hayes was about to give her first dinner to the diplomatic corps, Mr. Evarts pleaded earnestly with her. earnestly with her to serve wine, but

earnessly with ner to serve wine, out Mrs. Hayes was immovable. "I think," she said. "the ministers will have to make up their minds to be sociable with water." Whereupon Mr. Evarts replied: "Mrs. Hayes, I have never known people to sociable with water-except in a

Whether Mrs. Hayes was shocked or not is not written; but she carried her point, and, according to Mr. Evarts, at that historic dinner "water flowed like champagne."

English Dictation for Immigrants.

Washington (D. C.) Post.

"Whenever an undesirable immigrant tries to land in Australia, the immigration officials require him to pass a dictation test in English, and if he falls he is turned back," said Donald Macintyre, of Sydney, a young man who has come to America to take a course in mechanical engineering. course in mechanical engineering at Cornell University. Mr. Macintyre, who is at the Shoreham, came to Washing-ton, accompanied by his mother, "just to see the Capital."

"This requirement, of course, is in line with the policy of Australia to keep it a white man's country," said Mr. Macintyre. "The dictation test consists of writing 50 or more words in English, and if it is not written correctly the parson is deported. Dereetly, the person is deported. De-sirable persons from Europe, of course Deand those from America. quired to pass the dictation test.

Descends From Mayor to Janitor. Pittsburg Dispatch to New York World, Edward Means is no longer Mayor of the fashionable suburb of Bellevue, but is city janitor. He sweeps out the city building and cleans the cuspidors in the council chamber. It is all of his own doing, too, and he admits that his action was taken been been. his action was taken because he needed

the money.
As Mayor of the little suburb Means As Mayor of the little suburb Means received a salary of \$150 a year. It wasn't enough to keep the wolf from the door, and although he liked the honor, he needed cash. Wednesday, council offered him the janitorship at

Let Dr. Morrison Answer. PORTLAND, April 15 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you kindly inform an anxlous inquirer whether the followers of Mary Eddy and Alexander Morrison boiled their drinking water during the recent triumph of the "Beautifu lamette"? and oblige. JAMES JONES.

DRUNKENNESS AND POLICE COURTS WILL HOLD CHURCH IN BALLROOM York Trying to Reform Laws That Deal With Intexication.

Brooklyn Eagle.
The State Charities Aid Association. through its standing committee on hospitals, has issued a pamphlet dealing with the treatment of public intoxication and inebriety, as an aid to a better understanding of the situation that it is proposed to relieve by the passage of the bills introduced by Senator Agnew on March 29, and by Assemblyman Bates on March 30, which provide a plan for more adequate treatment of persons who are addicted to the improper use of stimu-

It is generally conceded that the present method of dealing with offenders is unsatisfactory and expensive, and that it tends rather to degrade than reform the

victims of the drink habit. Habitual drunkenness is one of the Habitual drunkenness is one of the largest problems with which the district committees of the Charity Organization Society have to deal, as it reduces familles to destitution, and they thus become a burden on the society and similar institutions. The present law is sufficient to secure the convection of habitual to secure the convection of the district ratio in Boston, and finally Mrs. Eddy's consent was obtained. Then the matter was taken up with the management of the Hotel Plaza. For a while there was some doubt as to whether the grand hallroom would be a proper place for holding the services on account of criticisms that to secure the conviction of habitual drunkenness, but as every commitment must be made to a penal institution, it is of little value, as few families will take steps to have relatives committed to an institution of this kind.

A committee was appointed to consider the question of securing legislation to se-cure the establishment of a state or county sanitarium for the treatment of habitus described. habitual drunkenness, and to empower magistrates to commit persons to such a sanitarium, instead of to a penal insti-

A committee in Boston that investigated the matter found that one-eighth of the expense of the Police Department in Boston was caused by the arresting and caring for cases of intoxication. This estimate, applied to New mean that \$1,750,000 is expended annually for this purpose.

Among the defects of the present sysding to the committee's report, are the following:

 A short sentence accomplishes nothing, either in reforming the individual or in proecting society. 2. A fine, if paid, at all, is usually paid by relatives to save themselves and the per-son arrested from further disgrace. These, in most instances, can ill afford to pay it. 3. An ordinarily self-respecting citizen who becomes intoxicated, loses, not only his self-respect, but frequently his employment by being publicly exposed and brought before the court, and perhaps sentenced to prison, to associate with the most vicious type of criminal classes. criminal classes.

4. There is no differentiation in the treat-nent of the occasional and the habitual drunkard.

There is no institution to which an inebriate can be committed for treatment, and there is no provision for commitment.

6. The "rounders" in the hospitals, the police stations, the courts, the prisons and workhouses are an inevitable consequence of short-term commitments and petry fines.

7. Punitive rather than remedial measures are emphasized. ures are emphasized.

s. The courts are crowded with many cases that ought never to appear before them, and cases that require careful attention are hurriedly disposed of. The cases that properly come before them should not ome repeatedly,

It is proposed to establish a board that

shall have general control of the prob-lem of dealing with public intoxication and inebriety, and to provide a graded series of remedies dealing appropriately with the first offender, the occasional offender, the helpiess inebriate and the confirmed inebriate. To release first offenders after their case has been investi-gated, without bringing them to court. provide a central bureau of records persons arrested for public tion, in order that the first offender may be separated from the "rounder." To provide a hospital and industrial colony in which persons may be treated by med-ical authorities, and to provide work for able-bodied patients.

Many other reforms are proposed that it is expected will revolutionize the present methods of caring for the unfortu-nates who are addicted to a too free use of alcohol, and the State Charities Ald Association is bending every effort to in-terest the public as well as the legislators in this most important matter.

EDWARD FITZGERALD. On What Foundation Stands His Vogue and Fame?

New York Sun.

The only criticism we have to make of Edward Fitzgerald is that he was born in 1809, year of an epidemic of immortal in 1809, year of an epidemic of immortality. Yet, even in this mob of centenaries we must stick to Old Fitz, the friend of Thackeray and Tennyson, the fastidious and solitary student of Greek and Spanish, nourished on the best or what he liked, the whimsical and amiable recluse, philosopher and gentleman, thinker and poet, a character more original, crotchety and engaging than each be crotchety and engaging than can be found in most books.

Some superior persons assure us that his "translation" from Omar Khayyam has been so parodled and quoted that they cannot abide it. It is still good enough for us, who remember it before the parodists and worshipers assem-bled. That magnificent metre, made famous long before the original was by Mr. Swinburne's "Laus Veneris;" that new version of the ancient text of mortal-ity; that brother of the author of "Ec-clesiastes," of Horace, of Anacreon, will stand perhaps for some time yet, with-out any aid of fashion and in spite of imitators. Happy he who can recall the hour when its solemn splendor-for its call to enjoyment is but a memento mori was fresh to him.

But Old Fitz is no mere maker of books. He is the singular good friend of many. People like him because he of many. People like him because he was so likable, somewhat as they do Lamb. Think of Old Fitz stumbling overboard with his tall hat on his head and his pipe in his mouth and coming up, hat on, pipe in mouth, unperturbed. It may take a pretty big wave of oblivion to cover the old fellow up.

America Sells Milk Over the World. Washington, D. C., Dispatch

Washington, D. C., Dispatch.
During the last 10 years, the United
States exported \$16,000,000 worth of
condensed milk, according to reports
made by customs officers to the Bureau
of Statistics. Year by year these exportations have witnessed a remarkable increase, the high-water mark being reached in 1908, when \$2,500,000
worth of milk was exported to all parts
of the world. Oriental and tropical
countries are the chief sections in
which the products of this industry which the products of this industry In the last fiscal year Cuba was the

In the last fiscal year Cuba was the largest purchaser, consuming nearly \$1,009,000 worth of milk.
Other countries to which it is distributed in large quantities are Japan, Canada, Philippine Islands, China, Mexico, British South Africa, Asiatic Russiand Portugues Africa. sia and Portugese Africa.

A Lady Killer,

Philander Weems to women seems
A truly fascinating person.
He wears good clothes, as you'd suppose,
Yet in my case none could be worse on.
His manners, now, as you'll allow,
Should show some charm distinctly fetching;
Still, should I say they'd seem that way
To you, the truth I should be stretching.

You'd say his smile at least should while Away a pleasant moment for you. But the grimace that splits his face. I must admit, might even hore you. 'Tis only fair to say his air is quite appealing—poor Philander! With mild abuse some call him 'goose!" Though very likely meaning gander.

So why should he, Philander, he
A source of burning admiration?
The women stare and then declare
He is the pick of all creation.
They pass me by, forgetting I
Still aim to be attractive, rather,
And lay some claim to public fame
As this same wee Philander's fath

Christian Scientists Lease Grand Quarters in a New York Hotel.

New York Times. Through a contract signed with Fred Sterry, Jr., yesterday afternoon, the Christian Science Church has arranged to carry on a campaign for recruits in upper Fifth avenue. For some months the members of the Christian Science Church have been in conference with Mr. Sterry about holding Sunday services in the Hotel Plaza,

The greatest secrecy has been thrown around this proposal for several reaaround this proposal for several rea-sons. In the first place, it was not known whether Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the head of the church, would approve of having the services in a hotel or in a room heretofore used almost wholly for sectarian purposes. Nu-merous letters were exchanged between the officers of the church in this city and those at the head of the organi-zation in Boston, and finally Mrs.

vices on account of criticisms that might arise or be made by the reli-gious bodies, but the conclusion was reached yesterday and announcement will be made today, that the ballroom had been leased for Sundays for a year to the Scientists, and that commencing tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clack, ser-vices will be held in the ballroom, which

vices will be held in the ballroom, which seats 800, each Sunday thereafter.

Those services, it was learned yesterday, will be made as attractive as possible, and a section of the Plaza Hotel orchestra will furnish the music to accompany the hymns.

It has also been arranged to have a number of well-known soloisis, both yocal and instrumental, furnish music for the services from time to time, and an attractive campaign of education will be commenced. This campaign has in view the adding to the ranks of the Scientists a number of people well. in view the adding to the range of the Scientists a number of people well known in society, and the ultimate building of a Christian Science Church in the neighborhood of the Plaza when the term of the lease of the ballroom

iome of the best-known exponents of the Christian Science creed will come to assist in the teachings, and everything possible will be done to add recruits to he church.

There are now already six Christian Science churches in the city, and the officials feel that they can establish another one among the more influential geople in the Fifth avenue neighborhood if the doctrines of the church are properly researched. are properly presented to them and are made attractive, as are Sunday after-noon entertainments in the large hotels of the city.

Further announcement of the plans of the Scientists will be made at the meeting tomorrow afternoon.

BIRDS AS SCOUTS BEFORE BATTLE An Incident in the Prussin-Austria War, Fought in 1866.

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, in London Saturday Gazette. During the night, July 2-3, before the battle of Sadowa, a division commanded by the Archduke, retreating before the Prussian army, had hivquacked near a town in Bohemia fac-

At midnight, the Archduke, when resting in a peasant's cottage, was awakened by the atrival of a gypsy, who insisted on seeing him personally, having come to report the advance of The Archduke, who spoke Romany fluently, asked: "How do you know? Our outposts have not reported any

"That, Your Highness, is because the enemy is still some way off."

Then how do you know?"
The gypsy, pointing to the dark sky lighted by the moon, observed: "You see those birds flying over the woods from north to south? "Yes; what of them?" Those birds do not fly by night un-

less disturbed, and the direction of their flight indicates that the enemy is coming this way." The Archduke put his divisi arms and reinforced the which in two hours' time were heavily

nttacked: A. Mouse, Real Man, Is Arrested.

New York Dispatch "I have just caught A. Mouse, your honor," said Policeman Van Cleave, when he arraigned a husky prisoner before Magistrate Dooley in a Brooklyn Police Court.
"What are you bringing it here for?"

asked the busy judge without looking up from his papers. "Why don't you "But this ain't that kind of a mouse," said Van Cleave, "This is a human Mouse. I arrested him for blocking Mouse. I arrested him traffic on Myrtle avenue. "A mouse blocking traffic?" mused the magistrate glancing at the pris-oner for the first time. "That's a new one on me. He's a well-fed Mouse, too.

What's your name, young man?"
"Albert Mouse." "Where's your nest?"

"No 219 Central avenue." "Any little mice? "Three," laughed the big Mouse.
"Half a hundred angry drivers were
cursing him," said the policeman, "and
when I arrived he was the most frightened Mouse you ever saw."
"You may go this time, Mouse," said

Magistrate Dooley, "but avoid such traps in the future." Goats Find Substitute for Whisky

Indianapolis News.

Julio Medonado, owner of a big haenda near Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexconda hear Ceinya, Guanajuato, Mexico, recently acquired a field in which
the owner had grown the marihunana
plant, from which is distilled a beverage which is said to beat America's
cheapest whisky. The owner says his
goats first nibbled at the plants and
later became so fond of the leaves
that now they will eat nothing else-They show evidence of intoxication frolicking on the field, have a peculia ook in the eyes and refuse to lie down at night.

Sparrows Fight Telephone Linemen.

Baltimore News.

William Duffie, a telephone lineman working near Chester, Pa., found the sparrows had built a nest in a switch box, and when he attempted to opeit the birds attacked him so vigorously that he found it necessary to cover his face with his arm, while he forced the sparrows from the box with a pair of pliers, killing several birds.

Lancaster, Pa., Dispatch.
A \$1000 bill was found in the colle tion plate of the Roscoe Methodist Episcopal Church, near Washington. Pa., last Sunday night, supposed to have been placed there by mistake.

Some Weston Thoughts,

Some Weston Thoughts.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

He walks and sorever;

He lives to walk and loves to walk and seems to tire never;

He lives to walk and loves to walk and seems to tire never;

He spies a town upon the route—next moment he is in ht;

Ho's death on records, death on shoes, and death on records, death on shoes, and wand try to pace him.

He overtakes and passes soon those who would try to pace him.

He serves for comment in the club, for constant admiration;

The townstolk flock to see him pass as flock they to the station.

To see the daily flyer as upon its way it thunders,

And all recount what they have heard of other walking wonders.

And each one in his turn explains the benefits of walking—

Yet sits about in dead content and takes it out in talking: