The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Recond-Class Matte	and, Oregon, Postoffice as
Bubscription Rates	-Invariably in Advance.
Daily, Sunday includ Daily, Sunday includ Daily, Sunday includ Daily, Sunday includ Daily, Without Sund Daily, Without Sund Daily, Without Sund Daily, Without Sund Weekly, one year Sunday, one year	ded, six months

(By Carrier). Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month..... 75
How to Remit—Send Postoffice money
order, express order or personal check on
your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency
are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.
Postage Bates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16
to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents;
40 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage
double rate.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-ith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-9 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-12 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1910.

RESPECT FOR THE COURTS.

Respect for the courts is a fine

thing. One may go farther than that and say that it is a necessary thing, for without the respect of the public our courts will in the long run los their power and without their power to decide controversies the country would lapse into barbarism. All this is admitted by every sensible person; and yet it is as certain as anything can be that the courts are losing the respect of the public and that it is by their own fault. The follies, vexations and endless delays which attend the administration of justice have become so serious that the people of the United States are at times and in places beginning to revert to those primitive conditions where every man takes his cause into his own hand and seeks justice by violence. This tendency excites universal apprehensio everywhere. Lawyers and judges. however, securely hidden in their offices and courtrooms, seem unaware of the feeling of the public or indifferent to it. In either case the consequence will be the same.

To show that it is not mere value

talk to say that the condition of affairs excites universal apprehension, let us recall a few facts of current knowledge. One of the magazines for June publishes an article headed "The Cruelties of the Courts," in which are recounted the fortunes of a long list Their causes were tried, appealed and retried, and then the whole process was repeated over and over again. Instances are cited where the same suit was tried seven times in succession, the various proceedings covering from five to twenty years Some the jury would decide for the plaintiff and the higher court would favor the defendant. In the next trial probably the jury would find for the defendant and then the Supreme Court would be disposed to decide for the plaintiff. Thus the interminable and senseless proceedings were strung out year after year until everybody connected with them was sick and dis-Not quite everybody, how couraged. ever. In almost all these suits a corporation appeared either as plaintiff or defendant. Now a corporation does not die. It does not fall sick and it never gets discouraged. The ordinary suitor has to hire a lawyer for the special occasion of his trial and pay him a heavy fee. The corporation employs an array of lawyers by the year and the salarles go on just the same, whether there are suits in court or not. The consequence is obvious Thus happily situated, when the corporation has a good case it hurries on the trial and naturally wins. When it has a bad case it delays the trial rom ten to twenty years and again it

wins, or at any rate it seldom loses.

Again, the President of the United States, who is not an alarmist, has of American justice is a reproach to civilization. To illustrate the timeliness of his remark, the Saturday Evening Post publishes this week another of those lists of interminable lawsuits which make Dickens' Jarndyce and Jarndyce look like speedy justice. One of them is the case poor working girl whose hip was injured by a streetcar. She sued the company for damages in February. 1908, and in spite of all her lawyer's efforts the cause had not been brought to trial in May, 1910, more than two years afterward. Meanwhile the poor thing has developed tuberculosis and no doubt before her suit is decided she will die. What excuse can organ ized society make for tolerating such tragedies? But the public knows the facts connected with our futile court proceedings well enough. Everybody admits the existence of the evil, but nobody seems able to propose a rem-New York has introduced great re forms in its court proceedings, but it still takes two years or more in that city to try an ordinary ci-l suit even

if there are no appeals. Philadelphia has not thought if worth while to attempt to reform its and inefficient in the whole world. Nothing to equal them can be found even in Turkey unless the accounts be said for them. They do not take bribes, but neither do they decide causes, and if a judge does not do that pray what is he good for?

The best example we have in this country of a tribunal which really functions, that is which tries cause the Municipal Court of Chicago, There an ordinary civil suit can be brought to trial within ninety days after proceedings are begun. Taking into consideration the further fact that in the year ending December 4, 1909, this court finally heard and disposed of is nothing inimical to Justice in the atmosphere of the United States. can get our lawsuits ended when we really set about doing it. The writer in the Saturday Evening Post, to the persons most to blame for the delays and denials of justice are the judges. The Oregonian has previously expressed a similar opinion. the instance of a New Hampshire judge who by his sale authority. out the aid of any statute, reformed the judicial processes of his state. Other judges might undoubtedly move far in the same direction if they were not too timid. However that may be,

and if it is not remedied there is no spect the courts a great while longer.

"CONSERVERS" OF THE SAME STRIPE There is effort to defend the policy of the Government in withdrawing large areas of land from public settle-ment by the contention that if the United States doesn't "conserve" the public lands, the corporations will. "What is the Southern Pacific doing with the more than 2,000,000 acres of the land grants that it gobbled by re-fusal to obey the terms of the law under which the lands were granted?"

asks one troubled criti-The Southern Pacific is doing noth-Nor is the Government. the trouble. The Government not aly pursues a policy of desolation, solation and inertia as to its lands by eeping settlers off, but for forty years has permitted the Southern Pacific Rallroad to do the same.

It is no justification of the United States in driving the homebuilder out by having the plea offered in its defense that the railroads have done it if the Government loesn't step in ahead of them and do

If the Southern Pacific has "conserved" 2,000,000 acres of land, it does not solve the problem of the state to have the Government "conserve" 20,-000,000 acres. The United States should offer its own lands for settle-ment in accordance with its historic policy. Furthermore, it should require the Southern Pacific Railroad to open its lands for settlement in accordance with the terms of its land grant. The course and duty of the Government are clear in both instances

SPECULATING OR GAMBLING?

A Portland grain-buyer a few days ago purchased 27,000 bushels of wheat from an Eastern Washington farmer at 60 cents per bushel in the interior. Nearly six months earlier the same buyer had offered the farmer 98 cents per bushel for the wheat. When it was ready for market last Fall it would have commanded from 90 cents to 95 cents per bushel. Not including nsurance, interest charges and warehouse expenses, this ... mer has lost more than \$10,000 by holding his wheat long after it was ready to sell. This loss would be a tidy sum for small wheat-pit operators to drop by remaining too long on bull side of the market. Forgetting that for every speculator who loses money by his poor judgment in selecting the winning side of the market there is another speculator who has won, some of our moralists exclaim that it "served the gambler right" for trying to force wheat prices up to extravagant heights.

For this reason, speculation has less effect on prices than is generally supposed. The man who buys or sells wheat is backing his judgment as to the size and condition of the crops, the prospective demands of the conand other price-influen factors in the game. The Eastern Washington farmer held his wheat off the market because he thought prices were going higher. The effect of his speculation was neutralized by some Russian farmer who sold with a rush at the high prices that were aided by plies from the market. The European market is the world's market, and it is the foreign consumers who in the end

The Palouse farmer can buy or hold and the Russian farmer can sell. The Chicago bulls can buy and the Chicago bears can sell, but in the end some one must consume the product, and it is on the extent of this consumers' demand, and not on speculative manipulation, that the price will be fixed. Speculation is bad for the speculators, whether they are farmers or Board of Trade men, for the speculative game resembles all other games of chance, inasmuch as the man who is playing it cannot win all paid rather dearly for their experience in learning that the American Society of Equity is powerless to contends its scope to include all of the wheatgrowers on earth. Then the monopoly would be so strong that bread riots would figure in the proceedings.

ALASKA'S POSSIBILITIES,

Alaska, still in the mining camp stage of its history, is a country that is but little understood by the outside world. Enjoying the distinction of being the "last frontier" in the new world, it has attracted within its borders an adventurous tribe from all parts of the world. With such a restless, cosmopolitan population, contin-ued political turmoli is not surprising. Nor is it surprising that the people of the United States are unable to de termine at all times which, if any, of the numerous factions are in the right The air of mystery that still hovers over so much of Alaska, together with an absence of hampering facts, has enabled the muckrakers to give their fancy free rein, so that there has been amount of misinformation printed regarding our marvelously

rich northern possession.

Along with that great output of the muckrakers' mill has appeared in tradiction much in the way of reliable information which is opening the eyes of the Eastern people to the posare misleading. The judges do not sibilities of our undeveloped possession take bribes, and that is all that can in the north. That "Alaska must ultimately benefit from the Federal in-vestigation of her affairs" is the opinion of Daniel Guggenheim, head of the syndicate whose operations in Alaska have drawn the attention of the world to the wonderful resources of the country. "The Federal investitions, that is which tries causes of the country. "The Federal investi-decides them, is to be found in gations," says Mr. Guggenheim, "have brought to the attention of the people of the United States as nothing could have brought it that there is a great sleeping empire of enormous wealth at our very doors. Now it is time for the Government to stop talking and do something which will give the people the opportunity to g Alaska and take part in the work of

Mr. Guggenheim asserts that "Alaska is not one man's land or a set of men's land, but every man's land. is an empire without people, and i waiting. The thing to do is to stop talking and act. To have large undeveloped quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, zinc, coal, oil, etc., at our very doors and to refuse to avail ourselves promptly of this proffered wealth is to hold the country back." Whatever designs the Guggenhelms may have on Alaska and its resources it is quite plain to all who are familiar with the situation that there is the condition is becoming intolerable, plenty of logic and sound sense,

backed up by facts, in the statement advising "enterprising young In men, anxious to succeed, willing to work and having backbone and stamina," to go to what he terms the "magnetic north," Mr. Guggenheim is corroborating the views of nearly every shrewd observer who has ever made even a casual study of the coun-

try and its resources. The United States never made a better investment than the purchase of Alaska; but it was not bought for a National park to be used as a Summer outing district by the Pinchots and other enormously rich conservers of our natural wealth.

THE GASOLINE ENGINE.

The power behind the aeroplane i

the gasoline engine. The recordbreaking flight made by Curtisa this week has again called attention to this comparatively new motive power which has revolutionized land travel and made aerial navigation possible In nearly all of the flights made since the Wright brothers first kept the heavier-than-air machine off the ground, the principal difficulty has been with the power. Aeroplane en gines, quite naturally must be con structed so as to have the lightest possible weight. In their efforts to secure the minimum of weight, the engines were made so frail that they were continually giving way under the strain that was placed on them. The success of Curtiss is undoubtedly due in a large measure to his expert knowledge of the motive power of his aeroplane. Long before his ingenuity was directed toward aerial craft, Curtiss was experimenting with gasoline engines, his efforts being directed to the production of light-built high-speed machines. So successful was he in this work that in 1997 he produced motorcycle with which he estab lished a new world's record by covering a mile at Ormond Beach, Florida, in forty-six seconds. Since then he has built engines for dirigible airships, for submarine boats, for motor boats and for aeroplanes.

Aerial navigation is not yet far enough along on the road to suc to admit of accurate modeling which builders can guard against the varying currents of wind; but the propower seems so satisfactory that the room for improvement lies in increasing the load capacity of the aeroplane, so that it can carry greater supplies of fuel for long trips. The automobile and the airship would still be among the coming inventions were it not for the gasoline engine.

The father and mother of a you man who will enter college next Fall have written to The Oregonian to express their apprehensions on the subject of hazing, football and the like. They seek an institution for their son where these erudite branches do not form an important part of the curriculum. Their letter will be found elsewhere in the paper. Here it is mentioned merely to give point to our fears that they will seek in vain. Football infests every institution of learning that we have ever heard of. Or perhaps the reader may prefer to say that it adorns them. At any rate it is there, and, so far as one can perceive, it is likely to stay.

The boy who goes to college must fortify his mind to meet the tempta-tion of football, baseball, track athletics and all the rest of the circle of so-called sports, and he must also muster up the courage to stand the ordeal of hazing. The faculties all declare that they are opposed to haz-ing, but we must understand them in a modified sense. They are opposed to it when some student is malmed and there is a public hullabaloo

Hazing is believed by some colleges to warm up the "college spirit" and make students loyal to their alma nothing with so much zest as the times when he hazed or was hazed. The act of sitting with his hands tied behind him under the pump on a Winter's night while his dear comrades deluged him with water takes on roseate aspect under the enchantment of memory. He delights to recall the time when he was kicked downstairs in a sack and stood on the roof naked for three hours in the rain. These things are joyous for the alumnus to remember in after years when he sits by his ripe fireside, and the faculties know it all too well. So they fight hazing with paper swords and would not really banish it for the world.

Upon the whole, we do not be-lieve the parents in question are wise to look for the kind of a college they speak of. In our opinion, if they could find it they would not it, for their son would have no companions there but milksops and mollycoddles.

THE LIBRARIANS.

At the meeting of librarians on Wednesday evening Dr. Arthur Bost-wick, of St. Louis, talked about books like a sensible man and a scholar. Among other notable things he said

that we ought to be careful not to let children dissect in school the poems and stories which we expect them to love in later life. He wittily emphasized his point by telling the librarians that a person who could deliberately analyze Gray's Elegy into its elements would be likely to cut up his grandmother. Whether he would devour her afterward the doctor did not say, but we think he would. The empha-sis of the modern librarian is thrown upon the problem of inducing people to read. For this purpose they open their stacks to the public and permit Tom, Dick and Harry to go into the sacred recesses at pleasure and handle the volumes with grimy fingers. What is the virgin whiteness of the margin of a book to the flame of high incen-

tive in the mind of a man?

The modern library goes to reader and besets him with all the persuasiveness it can command. spirit is no longer scholastic or recluse, but missionary. It has realized its

educational potency and determined to make the most of it. The person who fancies that the free public library in Portland or any other city is mainly occupied in dealing out trashy novels to silly women needs information on the subject. He ught to go into the reading-room and note the serious men, young and old, who habitually resort there read scientific periodicals. In the circulating department on any day a little after the noon hour and in the evenings he will find young workingmen studying books on mathematics engineering, electricity and the like. Novels exert but a small portion of the true literary and scholarly in-fluence which the library exerts on the community. More novels go out,

of course, than books of poetry of of science, but that d The public library is signify. and strongly educative and its man agers everywhere realize their oppor tunity and zealously selze upon it.

The jurisdiction of H. M. Adams, traffic chief of the North Bank road, has been extended to cover the Oregon and United Railways lit recent additions to the Hill system in this territory. This will give Adams full sway in one of the greatest traffic-producing regions west of the Rocky Mountains. Through his long association with both the Harri-man and the Hill railroad systems in the Pacific Northwest, Mr. Adams is exceptionally well qualified for added duties that have been placed on him. He not only has a perfect knowledge of the varying local conditions in the wide territory covered by the steam and electric lines for which he will seek traffic, but he also has a large acquaintance and high standing the people who will supply this Mr. Hill does not seem to be traffic. overlooking any of the essentials to success in the new field which he has so recently invaded.

Forest fires are raging in Idaho and considerable loss has already result-This is about two months earlier than we have been accustomed to ex-pect these annual destroyers of forest wealth. The Idaho fire started in a slashing made by members of the For estry Reserve service, and, like practically all of these blazes, was due to carelessness. There is one feature of the acquirement by big syndicates of so much of the timber that must appeal to all, and that is the precaution taken by the owners against fire. There are at least a dozen large tracts n this state where the owners maintain a fire patrol system which is so perfect that losses are almost un-known even in the height of the dry This vigilance is, of course, not possible where the timber is held by small owners, but there is no ex-cuse for most of the forest fires which annually cost the country millions in imber wealth.

Wise men among the Grangers note in the inrush of politicians and professional men upon the Grange as members a just cause for apprehen sion. Nothing is clearer than that such men do not seek affiliation with the farmers' organization from disinterested motives. They see, or think they see, in a body, full half of the voting strength of which is made up of non-voters at general elections, an organization which they can swing for personal and party aggrandize-ment. There is no other reason than this why professional politicians from the cities seek membership - in Grange. What care such men for the matters that occupy rural members at the regular meetings of the lodge? What for the sim ple entertainments, the recitals, the music, that are given for the "good of the order"? What for the initiation ceremonies, with their pretty sym bols and salutary lessons? Nothing, of course

Foreigners in Bluefields seek pro tection under the Stars and Stripes. That is because we are a world power In the olden time, it will be recalled Americans were prone to seek shelte under the Union Jack, and always of course. But when Secretary Whitney, under Mr. Cleveland, began to build the White Navy, there was a change in foreign affairs. me or abroad, the Red, White and Blue stands for something.

The Bank of England reduced th bank rate to 31/2 per cent yesterday and gold is pouring into London in such quantities that easy money is assured for the present. A few mil-lions of this gold that has been flowmater. The alumnus when he gets lions of this gold that has been flow-out into the icy world remembers ing into the old-world metropolis was sent from this country to pay for railroad securities which di eign holders had sold through fear of too much anti-railroad legislation.

Charity to the dead is always touch ing, but sometimes it is not wise. The late Mr. Havemeyer seems to need the mantle as much as anybody we can remember, but reverence for his sainted memory should not be permitted to smother the truth about the sugar frauds, and from present indications it

meeting Wednesday night condemned present-day preaching as dead platitudes. Perhaps so and possibly; but as the comet has come and gone, some sulphurous doctrines, so effective of yore, produce little terror now.

About the time General Secretary Scullin, of the National Peace Indus-trial Association, hits Portland, some local body goes on strike. Yet Mr. Scullin is as gentle as a dove bearing an olive branch

Fourteen cars of Nebraska hogs were unloaded in the Portland stockyards Wednesday. It is little wonder prices rule high when the corn-fed animal is brought such a distance.

If the State of Washington has reached the degree of "badness" wherein daylight saloons are a necesas Governor Hay thinks it has, the state is in a bad way.

The news that contracts will be let extend a railroad 170 miles into Alaska will cause many to look up the territory on the map who never supposed it was so broad.

After all is said, there are only four important news centers at this time, namely, Washington, D. C., Ben Lo-Cal., Reno, Nev., and the Colonel.

Mr. Hearst cables some caustic words on Mr. Roosevelt. The incldent will close with "You're another!"

Jeffries to be in as good condition as Johnson. How good is Johnson? There seems now to be no doubt that the war in Nicaragua has got

beyond comic opera belligerencies. Will Charles D. Norton rank James Schoolcraft Sherman in official and at all. social circles at Washington?

It may turn out that the Govern not the Havemeyer interests, will "take care of the boys."

Perhaps Taft will employ the Assistant President to receive and confer with the Insurgents.

CAN THEY "COME BACK"! several Inquiries Suggested by a Na-

tional Athletic Contest.

PORTLAND, June 2-(To the Editor.)-It is reported the most popular selling question of the season is: "Can Jeff come This is provincially narrow. include: "Can Bwana come back? Bwana Tumbo of the first page! Can Jonathan come back? Jonathan who made the speech but didn't make the appointment Can the Hydrocollekys come back? That bunch of turbulent idlocratics hereabour whose fathers before them were "da Democrats but who now are calling them selves non-partisans, non-politicals, non-entities, non "the divil," and what not! For the most part, the literary prizefighters seem to agree that Jeff can come back if he can stand the punch; the political forecasters are unanimous that Bwann's wind is good; he can enunciate four col ums of international thrills, any morning before breakfast, dictate an enormous cor respondence between the ham and eggand hot cakes and coffee, wrestle with Kings, Emperors, Dukes, Lords and Am bassadors from 10 to 11:55 A. M.; deliver a philippic from 2 to 4 P. M. without the slightest exhaustion, a rubdown at 5 P. M., and after dinner take on authors, dramatists, philosophers, statesmen, gen-eralissimos, and small-beer nobility until 11 P. M. and go to bed as fresh as a daisy

That Jonathan is great at shadow-box ing, he can stave a hole through the con stitution, statutes, precedents, and settled Governmental procedure with a pamphlet Governmental procedure with a pamphlet punch, wallop a windbag until it will squeal and shriek for the initiative and take the count for Statement One, skip the rope for Aldrich and sprint over the fence for the people, and through his influence with the powers enjoin the encroachments of Halley's comet. But the poor hydrocolickys or local nonentities—what of them? Over there in the old country a turncoat was something awful, yet everybody knew where to place him. Not so with those boobyheads who were Not so with those boobyheads who were neither flesh, fowl or good red herring, called here in America non-partisans and non this and non that.

Would any good Democrat marry his daughter to a man who didn't know what he was? From such the good Lord de-

What is there to be ashamed of in the same Democrat? Isn't it rich with partiotism, ripe with honors and noble in character and achievements? Isn't it the sire of constitutional democracy or representative government and all the glories and born of American citizenship? Isn't something to be peddled about, swapped, sold, exchanged, bargained and delivered in job lots in the marts of a Machiavelian no lots in the marks of a Machiavenan political mediocrity of has-been brokers and hungry Micawbers to elect to office the appendicitis end of Republican factions and a few apostate Democrats for whom St. Peter is awaiting at a partisan

whom St. Peter is awaiting at a partisan gate with an uplifted chair!

Out with them, carpet-baggers, ezone merchants, weather cocks, flip-flappers, and mother of pearl patriots, who are ashamed of the memory of Jefferson and Jackson and the sturdy democracy of Harmon, Gaynor and Champ Clark, which is carrying the banner of democracy s carrying the banner of democracy pure and undefiled up to the parapets of

Can the local Democrats come back? Sure they are coming back to the old fighting form as Democrats in name and Democrats in principles. They will pull down the three-ball sign over their headnuarters and let the uarters and let the non-partisans state pawnshop of their own. J. H. M.

IMPORTANT NEWS BOILED DOWN. How Reports Would Have Appeared After the Copy Editor Fixed Them.

New York Mail. Miss B. Frietchie, a spinster of Fred rick, Md., narrowly escaped being killed drick, ad., narrowig escaped being killed this morning. A troop of Confederates, General T. J. Jackson commanding, were marching down Fourth street, when Miss Frietchie unfurled a flag from her attic window. The men were about to shoot when General Jackson ordered them to desist, under pain of ignominious death.

George H. Cassablanca, 15 years of age, was burned on a steamer this morning. The vessel was burning and young Cassabianca refused to leave it before being ordered so to do by his father, who, however, had already perished. The boat was demolished, partly covered by insur-

Three fishermen, all married, who saited away at sundown last evening, were drowned during the night. The bodies were found early this morning.

AUGUST 4-Edgar Wilson Nye, a news paper man, assaulted Ah Sin, a China-man, here late last night, in an altercaman, here late last hight, in an alterca-tion over a cuchre game. Nye was un-der the impression, he alleged, that the Chinaman had attempted to cheat. He declares that 24 packs of playing cards were found in the Mongolian's long sleeves and that his nails were waxed. Nye was discharged.

Walsteents of Edward VII.

Le Cri de Paris. It is well known that King Edward dic-

tom was not buttoned.

These waistcoats were exact copies of those worn by Charles II, the cut of which was described by Samuel Pepys. And Charles II had himself reproduced And Charles II had himself reproduced his waistcoats from that of a personage who figured in a fresco in the cathedral of Winchester, a painting of the date of 1489. So Edward VII was pleased to restore a style more than four centuries old. These waistcoats were formerly worn by women as well as by men. King Edward only changed the material. In the time of Charles II they were of silk or of proceds. Edward modestly were or of brocade. Edward modestly were them of gray cloth.

Same Old Game.

Eugene Registe Leading Democrats of the state entering on a plan to nominate Jefferson Myers as candidate for Governor. How can they do that and not violate the direct primary law, which they claim to hold in such reverence and venera-tion? These self-constituted Democratic tion? These self-constituted Democratic leaders are doing what they would condemn a regular delegated body of Oregon Republicans from doing-but, of course, that is different. Any snap judgment Democratic leaders take on the people and the direct primary will be condoned and indorsed by "independent" papers, which are, really, Democratic to the core and work the independent racket for all it is worth in behalf of the for all it is worth in behalf of the

Toronto Globe.

Edison says there is no reason in this age of electricity why horses should be allowed within the limits of cities. Some day when real progress is made in the adaptation of electricity to our needs there may be no reason for cities

Long Acquaintance.

"Aw—will you give this note to Miss May de Sylphington, the—aw—pretty little blonde creature with the violet eyes, don't you know, who dances in the ballet?"

"That'll be all right, guv'ner. I ought to know her; I'm her son."

VICE OF SMOKING IN PUBLIC. Discussion of the Universal Practi-

From Many Points of View. Chicago Tribune. The waste of money paid for drink is companied by the still greater waste of poral force and standing, and followed

by the disease, misery and crime so often the consequence of the liquor habit. The matter of smoking can not be disussed on the same grounds, nor does the prespondent nor many other critics hold that the habit entails any such results. Save a few fanatics, no one objects to a reasonable consumption of tobacco by those who have attained their full growth, but there is no doubt that smok-ing in public places has approached the point where it is not only a nuisance, but may even become a menace to health. One has only to stand upon the street and count the number of men who pass with cigars, pipes or cigarettes, blowing into the air clouds of smoke containing who knows how many million bacteria. spitting on the pavements, or throwing pitting on the pavements, or throwing unttends of cigars into the gutter with he same possibilities of spreading dis-ase, to realize the truth of this asser-tion. Tobacco smoke is constantly puffed the faces of men, women and children whom it is most offensive. It is almost impossible to enter a restaurant of any standing, without beeing greeted by a tobacco-laden atmosphere so dense that all but strong stomachs quall at it. In treetcars, especially in warm weather, the passengers must often ride for miles with the tobacco fumes of the front plat-form smokers blowing in their faces. Offices reek with the stench of burning

Offices reek with the stench of burning tobacco or extinguished cigars.

There is no one quite so selfish as a man addicted to tobacco. As a writer in the Outlook recently said, the man who smokes a cigar detests one who smokes a cigarette or a pipe, and the others return the feeling. They do not seem to realize that the person who does not smoke at all has good reason for hating all their tribe. The person and garments of a smoker are redolent of tobacco, and this odor, offensive to so many, is sometimes so pungent as to be distinguished times so pungent as to be distinguished at a considerable distance, sickening those who have to endure it.

Reform in this matter will not con

until every man realizes that it is impo-lite to smoke in the presence of non-tobacco users without asking permission; that it is bad manners, to say the least, to pass through crowded streets puffing smoke in others' faces; that a restaurant, an elevator car, or an office much to quented by the public is no place to sm quented by the public is no place to smoke at all; in short, that he should not in-dulge in a habit which will put any other person to inconvenience or discomfort. It is a question of good taste, of consider-ation for the feelings of others, of chi-valry, if you will, and gentlemanly in-stincts.

SHALL ITS NAME BE CHANGED! This Question Submitted to the M. E. Church South.

The Methodist Church in the slave holding states adopted a separat and in-dependent organization in 1845 under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. That name has been retained for 55 years. Now it has been decided by the General Conference of the church, in session at Asheville, to submit to the next General Conference, which will be held in 1913, a resolution changing the name of the church. This resolution asks the bishops "to submit the old historical name, 'the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.'" To adopt this suggestion will require the approval of three-fourths of the members of all the 45 annual conerences, after which the resolution will e submitted to the General Conference 1913. It seems that the demand for he change came largely from the hurch in the Western states. The opinn appears to be that the necessary ajorities will not be obtained

majorities will not be obtained. Churches are usually extremely conservative, and men do not take kindly to any changes, especially in so important a matter as the name.

The division of the Methodist Church was not occasioned by any question of theological doctrine. About the time of the division there was a constant and very bitter agitation of the policy of slavery. In 1844 there was a movement in the General Conference to dement in the General Conference to devery bitter agitation of the pointy slavery. In 1844 there was a movement in the General Conference to depose Bishop James O. Andrew because his wife owned slaves. It was believed that the deposition of Bishop Andrew would work a great injury to the church in the South and that the church in the North would be injured if the bishop exercised his office in that section. Besides this, the constant agitabishop exercised his office in that sec-tion. Besides this, the constant agita-tion of the slavery question in the General Conference was creating ournings and bitterness. In 1845, when the separation took place, the Southern church had about 462,000 members, of whom 124,000 were negroes. In 1908 the membership had increased to 1,735,-576, with nearly 16,000 churches, worth \$40,000,000.

Garden Magazine for June.

No good garden can be run without
the use of a good spray pump. Watch
for blight insects and pests of all kinds and spray all the vegetables that are subject to blight with Bordeaux mixtated the fashions in his kingdom. But there may be general ignorance of the fact that he sometimes borrowed his patterns of sovereigns who had preceded him on the throne.

In these later days, the waistcoats of the King, that all gentlemen made it their duty to copy, were quite simple. The collar was sufficiently open to permit the appearance in all its elegance of the sailor tie; the last button at the bottom was not button. siways mix the poison with the Bordeaux, which helps it to stick to the plant. Be careful when using this; do not spray it on well-advanced vegetatables, such as cabbage which has headed. If cabbage worms are troublesome after the heads have attained any size, I usually pick them off by hand. For aphis, use any of the tobacco preparations as a spray; but above all keep the Bordeaux going, as it is the greatest of all garden savers. Or you may use Paris green, about half a pound to 50 gallons of water, first mixing it into a gallons of water, first mixing it into a paste. Arsenate of lead can be used in the same manner. For quick work, white hellebore powder dusted on the In plants is effective.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

The time people are surest about the joys of matrimony is just before they get into it. Cheerful Idiocy can make a man sure

of the success of his plans than the profoundest wisdom.

A man knows it isn't necessary to jingle a few silver coins in his pocket when he has plenty of bonds in the safe denosit

A woman keeps her ideals just the
way she does her old love letters, even
when she has known for years not a
bit of it all was true.

There's hardly anybody a girl can admire so much for his truthfulness as a
man she can kiss and then have him
pretend to her own face she wouldn't

Another Cause of High Cost of Living Virginia (Min.) Enterprise.

The idea of teaching every girl to thump the plano and every boy to be a bookkeeper will make potatoes worth \$8 per barrel in another 20 years.

tet him.

And Still Another.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The price of meats may be less, but it seems as though the brown paper that goes on the scales with every chase weighs heavier each week.

The Return of "Our Immortal,"

Christian Science Monitor.

We may miss the big comet that sails through the sky.

Likewise the eclipse of the moon,

But the best show of all—we won't let it

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Attorney-General Wickersham, at a dinner in Washington, said of a wrong-head-

"His methods are so deplorable that,

pieces. "In fact, he reminds me of an old man who was brought up before a country

Judge. " 'Jethro,' said the Judge, 'you are accused of stealing General Johnson's chick-

ens. Have you any witnesses?"
"'No. sah,' old Jethro answered haught-Hy. 'I had not, sah. I don't steat chick-ens befo' witnesses, sah.'"-Minneapolis Journal.

A well-known attorney of this city had technicalities, of which his lawyer took every advantage. Before the final argument and handing down of opinion, however, the client was forced to take a journey of some hundreds of miles and was compelled to be absent for several weeks. He arranged with his attorney to flash him by telegraph the result of the trial, but told him so to word his telegram that the addressee alone would comprehend its import.

The result was the awarding of a ver-dict in favor of the litigant in question, and his delighted counsel sent him the folowing message:
"Justice and truth have triumphed."

What was his amazement at receiving a rs later a telegram from his client which said: "Yours received. Hard luck. Appeal immediately."—Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Pennington looked down the gravel walk and saw the newly hired cook coming toward the house with a hed spring and mattress on her back. Why have you brought your bed, Marthat" asked Mrs. P. "Don't you know that your room here is completely furnished."

"Well, hit's dis way, Mrs. Pennington you see, when you sleeps on your own bed you sleeps like you wants, but when you sleeps on odder folkses' bed you mus' sleep kinder particular." — National Monthly.

A lawyer once asked a man who had various times sat on several juries:
"Who influenced you most—the lawyers, the witnesses or the Judge? He expected to get some useful and interesting in-

ed to get some useful and interesting information from so experienced a juryman.
This was the man's reply:

"I'll tell yer, sir, ow I makes up my
mind. I'm a plain man, and a reasonin'
man, and I sin't influenced by anything
the lawyers say; no, nor by what the
Judge says. I just looks at the man in
the docks and I says. 'If he ain't done
nothing, why's he here?' And I brings
'em all in gullty.' "—Short Stories.

Atchison Globe.

Picture No. 1 shows a young man and a young girl all in white standing a the gloaming beside a lily.

"What a superb lily," said the girl.

"Isn't it?" said the man.

He was going to marry her.

"Ich me show you something," he

"Let me show you something," he

Picture No. 2 shows the young man bending over the lily and the girl watching him in startled fawn fashion. "I am going to tie this string around lily," said the man "But why?" asked the girl. "You'll nurf it, won't you?" "You'll see," said the man.

In Picture No. 3 the man is leaning against a garden wall with his arms folded. He looks sad and the girl is also looking sad. Both are looking down, as dejected as if they had opened a lotate hill and found no potatoes in it.

The next day the girl and the man came back to the lily. It was dead. The juice could not rise to the flower

'Oh, what a shame," said the girl. But that evening she loosened her

More Popular Fiction.

Chicago Tribune.
"I Just Adore Grand Opera."
"I Don't Care for the Nickel; It's the Prihciple of the Thing." "Yes, Mabel; I'd Love You Just the Same If You Were as Poor as a Church

"No, Sor, the Young Leddy Isn't at "I Haven't the Money With Me Now, ut I'll Pay You Next Week, Sure." "He's Not Five Years Old Yet, Con-

"I Don't Want It for Myself. You Know; I'm Buying It for a Friend." "I Detest Liquor, but the Doctor Ad-vises Me to Use It."

Is There Such a College? PORTLAND, June 2.—(To the Editor.)—As we have a boy who will attend a university in September will you kindly inform us if there is any such institution on this Coast where baseball, football and bazing are not considered a part of the studies, but where hoodlumism is prohibited?

PARENTS.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

OUR UNMANNED PACIFIC COAST DEFENSES

Who will man the guns at the mouth of the Columbia in time of invasion? Timely article by an officer of the United States Army, who declares our only hope lies in the militia.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT AS HUMAN BEINGS

Not supermen at all, but great lawyers with fads, fancies and red blood, like the rest of mankind,

ADVANCE NEWS OF THE COLONEL'S DEPARTURE

The Japanese schoolboy reports the tributes from Europe when T. R. leaves Southampton for home.

JEFFRIES TELLS OF HIS HARDEST FIGHT

This was the second battle with Fitzsimmons. It is interesting to compare the story as told by the victor with the stories of sporting writers.

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER