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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten TODAY'S WEATHER Partly cloudy, with showers, followed by fair weather; warmer; westerly winds,

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

REGISTER NOW!

You haven't registered yet, some of you, many of you; yet you can't vote in the June election, nor in the Presidential election in November, unless you register before May 16-without an infinite amount of trouble in securing the six necessary householders as witnesses on election day. It is easy now to register. After May 16 there will be no registration, for the books will be closed, not to be opened again. Register now! There are many thousands of electors not yet registered.

No trouble now to register; but you can't vote either in the state election it June, or in the Presidential election in November, without a great deal trouble, unless you register before May 16, but little more than three weeks hence. Therefore register now. In Multnomah County alone there are from 5000 to 8000 electors still unregistered. Is the electoral franchise of value to you? Then register,

A PROPOSED CHECK UPON IMMIGRA-TION.

Statisticians are busy with the question of foreign immigration, its bearing upon the industrial life of the Nation and upon the labor queston, while the more bold among politicians along reform lines discuss the influx of foreignof political economy and urge in this connection a prompt revision of our naturalization laws. Among the latter recently appeared

Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, introducing a bill which is a little out of the ordinary. He proposes, if he can make Congress see it that way, to make it unlawful for more than 80,000 aliens of any one nationality to enter the United States during any fiscal year, provided this restriction is not made to apply to domiciled residents of the Dominion of Canada and the Republics of Mexico and Cuba, nor to allens not seeking domicile come over as business representatives of foreign commercial or mercantile houses. After the full quota allowed to any one nation has been admitted during the limit prescribed, the bill provides that all other citizens or subjects of that nation who may present themselves shall be refused admission and returned to the place from which they came in the manner provided in the case of other inadmissible aliens. The author of this bill explained upon introducing it that his object is to give the American people an opportunity to digest and assimilate their immigration by not unloading a too great mass upon them, at one time.

The idea has much to commend it but it is considered, upon the whole, impractical. As applying restrictions against the energetic, the intelligent and the able-bodied who form the overplus, similar to those that shut out paupers, the diseased, the crippled, the imbecile and the infirm, for obvious reasons it will meet strenuous objection. A not inconsiderable number of native-born Americans object to the political classification that places them into the political category of paupers. imbeciles and insane persons-an objection that appeals to the selfrespect and sense of justice of men who, for various reasons, are opposed to extending the privilege of the franchise to women It is easy to understand the resentment engendered by this classification, and quite natural for self-respecting persons to sympathize with the feeling that prompts it. Still, this is considered a minor matter in the woman's suffrage contention, and may be so regarded in the other case.

It is shown that the application of the rule for which Mr. Adams' bill provides to the immigration of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, would have prevented the landing of about 349,000 out of the 857,000 who found lodgment of some kind upon our shores. three nations whose quotas would have been reduced in this way are Italy, Russia and Austria-Hungary. No other nation reached the immigration limit of 80,000. The United Kingdom came nearest with about 67,000, while next in

order was Germany with 40,000. To what extent the tremendous immigration from the three countries first named has been assimilated, and in what degree, can only be a matter of surmise, but the lond which the Nation was called upon to absorb was certainly a heavy one. As a measure warranted to protect the National digestive forces, politically and economically speaking, from a surfeit of one kind of material Mr. Adams' plan is presented. It pro-

grants from any one country, which is held to be an objectionable feature in our present system; it renders assimilation of immigrants possible, if not easy and, more than this, it is held to be more practical, if we are to have effective restriction, than the educations limit, which has long been strenuously urged in certain quarters.

IMPREGNABLE TRADE POSITION. The impregnable position of the Pa cific Coast, and especially that of Oregon and Washington, in the Oriental trade, finds ample illustration in the business brought about by the Russo-Japanese War. Both of the combatants have been heavy purchasers of flour, barley, oats and wheat, and the two North Pacific States have enjoyed practically a monopoly of the trade. The nonopoly thus given us by our superior natural location can be extended and maintained indefinitely as we increase and diversify the production of com nodities of which the Asiatic conutrie stand in need. It is freely admitted throughout the East that the greatest field for commercial conquest that is to be found anywhere on earth lies in that land of mystery, the Far East. Advancing civilization is daily opening in this vast field for industrial exploitation new channels through which increasing streams of trade will flow.

Oregon and Washington, or even the entire Pacific Coast, cannot control all of this trade, for, as yet, we are not prepared to handle it. So far, however, is our resources have been developed and our products meet the requirements of the Asiatic buyers, we can hold the trade against all comers. The Southern otton planters will never meet with nuch competition from the Pacific Coast, and it will be many years before iron and steel products are obtainable in great variety on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Aside from these two great staples, the opportunities are bright for the Pacific Coast to lead in nearly everything that will be needed across the Pacific. Atlantic Coast jobbers who have been losing their grip or this trade as transportation facilities on the Pacific have increased are gazing longingly into the future when the Panama Canal will give them a short route to the Orient. The new route will have a decided advantage over the Suez or Cape route from the Atlantic to the Far East, but it will still place the shippers at a decided handleap in com parison with those who are up here in the Pacific Northwest at the terminus of the Great Circle route, which is the shortest distance between the United States and the Far Orient.

The Japanese and Russians are no purchasing our grain, provisions and lumber from motives of sentiment, but simply because we have the commodities of which they stand in need, and which they can purchase from us to better advantage than from any other traders on earth. The Chinese, undis turbed at present by war troubles, are buying our products for exactly the same reason, and nothing but an unnatural diversion of trade can ever curtail our operations in China or prevent their expansion. The only serious attempt that has been made to cut the North Pacific ports out of this trad was made by James J. Hill when he established an abnormally low rate on flour from Minneapolis to Hong Kong. This artificial and unhealthy forcing of trade was a flat failure, not only en tailing an actual loss through the cost of moving the freight, but stirring up animosity against the road in districts that were affected by the discriminatory rate. The attempt has been aban doned, and it will not soon be repeated.

The decided advantage which our location gives us over every other portion ers upon our shores from the standpoint of the United States when the grain and lumber trade is concerned can be increased in other directions. The Orient is consuming rapidly increasing quantities of fruit, ments, hops, dairy products and numerous other commod ities which, in many localities in the Pacific Northwest, are already proving more profitable than grain. Everything in this line that we have sent to the Orient has given excellent satisfaction, and as modern civilization wakes up that long-slumbering world the demand for this class of products will be practically unlimited. The entire United States will profit by the expansion of the Oriental trade, but the Pacific Coast in general and Oregon and Washington in particular will lead all other portions of the country in this newly developing field for trade across the Pa-

GROWING STRENGTH OF PRESIDENT

cific.

ROOSEVELT. New York has spoken. The Republicans of New York have declared for the nomination of Roosevelt and the Democracy of the Empire State have instructed their delegation for Judge Parker. This means that either Roose velt or Parker will be the next President of the United States, for there is no doubt of the nomination of Roosevelt by the Republican National Convention, and there is small doubt of the nomination of Parker by the National Democracy. The electoral vote of the Empire State is essential to the triumph of the Democracy, and the Solid South has already indicated its conviction that the choice of the Democracy of New York State will obtain their support Under these circumstances it is gratifying to note the growing strength of President Roosevelt. This growth is acknowledged by the Springfield Republican, one of the very ablest critics of President Roosevelt's Administration, and the influential voice of the "independent" vote that holds the balance of power between the two great parties in New York State. The Republican in a recent issue confesses that President Roosevelt's speech at the Washington dinner of the Periodical Publishers' Association was "a sober sensible talk of a National mission right here among ourselves and responsibilities right here at home." are some of the words of the President that pleased the Republican;

We have a very large field in warring against evil at home. When all is us it ought to be in the nation and state and unicipality here at home, we can then ng the rest of mankind. Let as begin at home.

Furthermore, it is reported that ex-President Cleveland is reported to have cordially recognized what he believed to be the growth of President Roosevelt and to have said that it might under certain circumstances be the part of wisdom for the Democratic party to permit the election of President Roosevelt by default. Mr. Cleveland doubt less had in mind the possible nomination of a Bryanité candidate on a Bryanite platform. It is a pleasant proof of the excellence of President Roosevelt's personality that he has always enjoyed the personal friendship not Judge Parker, who is likely to be his the school children, to whom it is given.

tlefield. Of Roosevelt's election, even if Parker should carry New York State, there would seem to be no reasonable doubt. There is no prospect that the Demo

crats can carry Indians, and very small prospect that they can carry Illinois There is very small prospect that the Democrats can carry New Jersey, and no prospect that they can carry Wis consin. New York at best is a doubtful state, and altogether the prospect of the election of Roosevelt is exceedingly bright. The present outlook is Roosevelt will carry all the Northern States, the States of the Middle West and Pacific Slope, with the possible exception of Illinois and New York. The Democracy will carry the whole South, with the exception of Delaware, which means 159 electoral votes. Add to this the electoral vote of New York and Illinois, 66 votes, and the Democratic candidate would still lack votes enough to elect him.

A PRIDE THAT HAS ITS LIMITS. A visitor to our city has written to le the public know how perfectly delighted he was, in skirting about in the sub urbs, to discover a home that held and cared for forty bables, who are worse than motherless and fatherless; forty babies for whom there is no place in the world during the helpless years of their infancy, outside of some charitable institution.

Now, while all good citizens must b glad, with our visitor that there is a place where these infants receive shelter, with the promise of careful bringing up, it is a good deal to ask of them to join in the pride which he feels in this swarm of nameless ones, the num ber of whom is "daily increasing." And here it may not be amiss to say that the care of these babies, and others similarly unfortunate, in the first onths of their lives, should not devolve upon "gentle nuns" or paid nurses. The most promising element of reform in the case of the mothers of 'fair and sinless babes of sin" is in the care of their offspring. Any plan the purpose of which is to uplift the fallen of this class is deprived of its stronges element of possible success when the young mother is at once relieved of the responsibility and labors of caring for her infant. It is of very little use to say to a young woman, after a few weeks of sequestration, "Go and sin no more," when everything that weak sympathy can devise and do has been devised and done to relieve her of the onsequences of her maral lapse. She should be cared for, certainly; hu nanely cared for, and kindly treated but not relieved from all responsibility

for her child. Why, indeed, should the gentle care takers in an institution which contains forty bables "whose number is daily ncreasing" be sorely perplexed and obliged to resort to puzzling makeshifts in order to keep these infants com-fortably clothed? Why should the general public be appealed to to help these gentle caretakers out on this "ways and means" problem? Why not require the mothers (the fathers being an unknown quantity), after an apprenticeship in earing for and nursing their babes, that will most likely awaken the maternal instinct in them, if this instinct has not responded to the call of the birth cry, to go to work and pay a stipulated portion of their earnings into the treasury of the institution that sheltere them in their dire distress, and is still

sheltering their offspring? Of course, a rule of this kind would not cover all cases. Some, perhaps many, would evade it. But to the extent that such payment is evaded the reform attempted and for which such have failed. A foundling asylum may this is true in a restricted sense, the limit of which is not extended by the announcement that the number of babies in the institution "is daily increas-

ECHOES FROM THE FARTHEST SOUTH We are accustomed to hear, at intervals, from the farthest North, Much less frequently come echoes from the farthest South, but when these come they arrest the attention of the scien tific as well as the curious world. Hence the recent news of the release from fetters of ice in the Antarctic Ocean of the British exploration steamer Discovery has been received with pleasure not unmixed with curiosity. This vessel had been ice-locked near Mounts Erebus and Terror since December, 1901, Leaving the ship in her rigid cradle, her captain and two other men started for the South Pole by sledge along the coast of Victoria Land and succeeded in reaching 82 degrees 17 minutes south and 163 degrees east, which is the highest latitude yet reached in the Antarctic regions. The journey was a strenuous one. The ex plorers lost all of their dogs and had to drag their sledges on the return trip. A relief ship reached the imprisoned Discovery with supplies a year ago, and last October two vessels went south to release her. This object was accomplished February 14 by blasting

a channel through the ice pack with dynamite. The Discovery reached New Zealand a short time ago with but ten tons of coal in her bunkers and all on board well, and having experiences to tell of life at 60 degrees below zero. Victoria Land is described as a vast continental plateau 9000 feet above sea level. How vague and dim are the theories taught in the schools half a century ago concerning the great Antarctic Ocean! And yet they are not more unreal to the general mind than are the findings of explorers who, with the hoar frost of many Winters of isolation clinging to them, come out of the white silence of the farthest South with tales of a vast continental plateau traversed by great glaciers and rising high above the level of the frozen sea. The story is a weird one, but it is attested by facts that have all the fascination of a fairy tale.

The first memorial in this country to Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy, was unveiled in a public schoolhouse in Boston bearing his name on the afternoon of April 15. The memorial is a tablet which occupies a conspicuous place in the main corridor of the building. The American flag which velled the tablet was drawn aside by a daughter of Governor Bates and the following inscription was disclosed: "This schoolhouse, named for Commodore Paul Jones, founder of the American Navy, is inscribed under the auspices of Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, MCMIV. The exercises were of a patriotic order and dealt especially with the achieve ments of the American Navy. A lesson only of ex-President Cleveland, but of of this kind can hardly be lost upon yides against an inundation of immi- antagonist in the National political bat- The dry facts of history are relieved possible delay?"

and made interesting when presented in connection with an object-lesson that stirs the blood of every boy with the impulse of patriotism and quickens the pulses of every girl with admiration for a brave hero's brave deed. The idea is one that might, with profit to the rising generation and the honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be enlarged upon. To bring the matter home it may be said that Portland has more than one schoolhouse in which a memorial tablet to an American hero might filly be placed and thousands of school children who would learn eagerly of great events in National history in realistic manner from exercises appropriate to the ceremony of unveiling such a tablet. The city also has a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revoltulon.

George P. Unton an acknowledged authority upon statistics of suicide lynching and other subjects that are claiming the attention of thoughtful men, speaks in a late issue of the New York Independent of the steady increase in the use of poison as a means of self-destruction as due to the ease with which carbolic acid can be ob-

tained. He says: More persons kill themselves with it than with all other kinds of poison combined. It is cheap, within the reach of every one; and it is certain in its effect. Most other polsons can only be had on presentation of a doctor's prescription; but carbolic acid can be had as freely as flour or sugar. It is in general dend for domestic use and it is easy, in thi way or by other plausible reasons, to get it from the druggless. In Chicago, in 1962, there were 147 cases of suicide by poison, and in 127 of them carbolic acid was used. It is not unlikely that fegislation restricting its uswould tend to decrease the number of suicides out it is urged, on the other hand, that an sch action as would make it difficult to tain would be a hardship in the home where t is in such common use as an antiseptic f this be true, then chemists should suggest ome other equally efficient antiseptic of equa-The promiscuous sale poisons is forbidden. Why not that of carboll

acid? It is added that the question of suicide is now more for the allenist than for the theological doctor. Legislation, though repeatedly tried, has not checked it in any case. Statistics show that suicide is rapidly increasing while estimation of the value of human life is decreasing. Beyond these facts lies the wide realm of speculation, in which one opinion is as good as an other.

A philanthropic movement that is a once practical and of high historic interest should command the hearty support of the American people. Such is the Perry memorial relief fund, organ ized in Tokio this year, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the memora ble Perry treaty between Japan and the United States. The purpose of the fund, to which many Japanese and nany Americans residing in Japan have already contributed freely, is to aid the destitute families of Japanese soldlers and sailors. "This enterprise," said Marquis Ito in a letter inclosing his contribution to the fund, "is interpreted as an endeavor on the part of those who first introduced us to Western ideals to lead us further toward a universa community." Americans may be justly proud of the part this country has played in the awakening of Japan, and there could be no better way of express ing the feeling than by practical aid to the survivors of the men that fall for their country.

The tremendous pressure of traffic upon the Burnside bridge as the result of closing the Morrison-street bridge for purpose of construction calls for such relief as the city and county authorities can devise. The free ferry an institution stands may be held to scheme proposed by Mr. Fred A. Ballin is well worth considering. Perhaps it was too much to expect a street railway company to share its profits with the public, from which it has received so many and such substantial favors for years, during the stress of the next few months. It is certain that such expectation was in vain, as no conces sions to the people, because of the existing emergency, have been made and the concession asked for has been refused. It is ever thus when servants become masters-a transposition which municipal rulers should provide against when the question of a street-car fran

chise is brought before them. Oregon will lead off in June with the most splendid Republican majority ever thrown in the history of the state. It will be, as it should be, big enough to electrify the country. Such majority is due to President Roosevelt, as the first voice of the campaign of 1904—to President Roosevelt, the man whose knowledge of the West, whose sympathy with the West, and whose service to the West, are unequaled. To Oregon it is a special appeal; for to him, more than to all others, is due the recognition accorded by the United States to the Oregon Exposition, upon which all eyes here are now concentrated. Approve the President in June by twenty thou sand! It is his due.

"All professions are overcrowded," young man hears when he seeks advice from a practitioner. Still there is one exception-doctor of veterinary science Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, who had charge of the Portland Bureau of Animal Industry for several years, will, tell in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow exactly what opportunity that profession offers to the young man of scientific turn of mind. The day of the country "horse doctor" is past. In his place has come a man of learning who has earned the respect of doctors of medicine and their hearty co-operation. Dr. Hutchinson's talk is of particular interest to a region where stockraising is an important industry.

The death of Mrs. Violet O. Harding at her home in this city on the 21st inst. closed the life of a gentle, pioneer woman, the span of whose years extended over four score and three Mrs. Harding lived for many years in Oregon City. Her husband died there nearly forty years ago, and though even at that time she was a semi-invalid she had in her quiet way enjoyed life through all the intervening years. An unusual coincident was her death upon the day upon which Hon. L. T. Barin her son-in-law, was buried. Many friends of pioneer years will remem ber Mrs. Harding tenderly and note the event of her death with sadness,

Next year-1905-a census of the popplation of Oregon will be taken, under the law of the state. It will indicate the growth since the census of the United States, taken in the year 1900. In that year the population was 413,536, In 1905 the total will be about 500,000;

some thousands of Portland's citizens many times every day is, "How shall we get across the river with the least

THE SAME AS IN OREGON.

Chicago Inter Ocean. We recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sucred nor immutable. Rates of duty may be altered when changed conditions demand, but no revision should be undertaken unless it is clear that the benefit will more than compensate the inevitable disturbance of iness which attends any revision .- Platforn of Massachusetts Republican Convention

Knowing that sober-minded men will not seriously consider its "paramount" issues of the last three campaigns, it is well nigh certain that the National Denocracy will try to make one on trusts and the tariff, attacking the protective policy not directly, but indirectly, as sheltering trusts.

The country wants no general revision of the tariff. Until they have forgotten 1903 the people will not deliberately consent so to hazard their prosperity. They can be induced to commit themselves to general tariff revision only if angered by the senseless opposition of those hold the present schedule sacred.

Massachusetts has been regarded as one of the chief seats of those tariff radicals to whom the Dingley schedules are a fetish. It is the headquarters of agen-cles through which these radicals have worked for years against reciprocity. the complement of same protection. And it is the excesses of these radicals that are most likely to provoke the people to

angry haste in tariff revision.

Hence it is especially pleasing to find that the Republicans of Mussachusetts declare that particular schedules are not sacred, and may be revised when concrete advantages are to be gained. That is the soft answer that turns away the wrath aroused by the tariff extremists and saves the essential principal of prot tion from the effects of such wrath. T

is sanity on the tariff. Much better for the Republican party and the Nation than the "Iowa idea," which furnishes only weapons to the Democratic arsenal, is the Massachusetts idea, which appeals to the common sense and common interest of all Americans

Send the Immigrant West.

Chicago Tribune. One satisfied immigrant anywhere in the United States is an immigration buerau unto himself. Because of his satisfaction with conditions in the At-lantic scaboard cities he is overpopulating them with people of his nationality. Logically the remedy for this evil is to attract the future immigrant to the Western agricultural sections, where labor is needed and where out of his new nditions he may be led to write home o roseate prosperity and opportunity.

Inis the Senate committee on immigra-tion would do in its proposed bill for the establishment of a bureau at Ellis Island. where the incoming stranger might directed to new fields and even find help them through state agents. Tens ousands of these immigrants were agriculturists in Europe, But with friends in American coast cities, they have fallen in this country into the urban colony condithe proposition is them West before they have had a taste of American city life. Let their en-thusiasm rise over bucolic prospects. In a few months the grain fields of Kansas Sebraska and the Dakotas will beckon for help. Turn the immigration tides westward. The city cannot digest the alien hordes. The rich prairies of the West can swallow them and clamor for The best foreign citizen type is found tilling the ground, working children to the little red schoolhouse,

John Barrett's Promotion. Buenos Ayres (Argentina) Herald.

It is officially announced that the United tates Minister at this capital, the Hon John Barrett, is shortly to be transferred to another post, and that he has communi-cated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs such notification. Under the circumstances it is only natural that he should have maintained silence upon the matter unti the official announcement had been made. This news, if it proves to be true, will be most unwelcome to the wide circle of friends Mr. Barrett has already won himself in our midst, irrespective of his official position, and this regret will be as sincere among the British community as with his own countrymen. Readers of the Herald will recall that at the time of the appointment of Mr. Barrett to this diplomatic post, the prediction was venture that his stay amongst us would be short; that, indeed, the Administration which he represents at this capital would need his services sooner or later elsewhere for more urgently important than the main tenance of the uniformly smooth and cor dial relations existing between Argentina and the United States.

The Democratic Chill.

Salem Statesm A Democratic paper asserts that the nomination of Binger Hermann caused a chill. It did. This is the eighth time his nomination has caused that same identical chill. It is congestive in its nature and always results about two months afterward in a first-class Democratic funeral. Any Democrat who noticed that chill would recognize it. Its symptoms are always the same, neither is there varying or shadow of turning in its deadly effects.

A Healthful Change. Washington Star.

Public opinion has turned against lynchng so steadily of late that the action of the Colorado Sheriff who, single-handed, stood off a mob at the point of his pistol represents a popular new fashion in offi-cers of the law. A few more such in-stances of determined official fidelity and courage will greatly help to cure the lynching habit.

He Is All Right.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel. The New York Times says Judge Par-ker has acted with "perfect dignity and propriety" in refusing to declare himself n the issues before the people. As he has een a consistent Democrat and as his pinions have favored the masses of the sople, it must be assumed that he is of Asia. all right.

> Even in Aladdin's Day. New York Sun was rubbing his

"Isn't it lovely?" they cried.
"No," he returned, "I'd much rathe kin the gas company With a heavy sigh he paid the bill,

The Way of a Man's Heart. William J. Lampton

She didn't ride,

She didn't drive,

She didn't strive To be an athlete; Nor was she A figure In reciety. She didn't dance, She didn't firt, She didn't try To be expert In art and books; She didn's train A bullder She didn't golf, She didn't row, She didn't take in Every abow; She didn't give Her purse distress By straining it On too much dress; She didn't play, / She didn't sing, She wasn't up On everything, But, men and won Understand, That she could cook To best the band,

ASIA THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION

Springfield Republican The Russian people were somewhat scornfully referred to the other day by a leading American journal as having originally come out of Asia. The same might be said of other European peoples, if ethnic origins were being sought.

To "come out of Asia" possibly has a significance in our Western civilization which most Occidentals have never real ized; for it is true that Asia, or, more breadly speaking, the Orient, has contributed enormously to the culture and schievement of which we Westerners are

If what the Persians, the Arabians, the Indians, the Chinese have done were to be blotted out, with all that has been built upon their original work, our mod ern society could not endure a day.

The Japanese, by their military prowess have done more than all else to raise the espect of the modern Western world for the Orient-for there is nothing we seem to respect so much as force-but this respect may be still further increased by some recognition of the great triumphs of the Oriental mind.

Where did our alphabet come from—the

A B C of learning? Out of Asia. The letter alphabets of all Indo-Germanic peoples we owe to the Semites, the grandeur of whose achievements the average per son of today cannot appreciate. Or con sider our Arable numerals—whence did they come? Suppose that we still were compelled to use the old Roman numer als, and had to write lxxxvill instead of 88 how much modern bookkeeping could be done in our banks and stores?

The simplest arithmetical operation such as division, could not be done with the Roman system; while the logarithmic table would be beyond human conception, All our modern mathematical scien based on the simple expedient of the Arabic numerals.

when the time came for this olossal invention to be introduced in the Western world, the civilization of Greece and Rome was incapable of producing it Europe did not receive it until the middle ages, and then it came through the Saracens, who brought it from Arabia. And even the Arabians got those wonderful numerals from India, which is nearer

till to the heart of Asia.

Without the alphabet and the numerals of modern commerce, we literally would not exist. The City of Chicago would be a prairie waste and the Plymouth Rock off, perhaps, would still be unpressed by the feet of white men.

But this is merely the beginning of the list of things that have come out of Asia. The mariner's compass alone made the navigation of the wide oceans possible thus bringing about the discovery of America by Europeans, and the compass we owe to the Chinese, whose knowledge of the magnetic needle can be traced back to the second century after Christ. Gunpowder, too, originally came out of Asia, and gunpowder is the foundation of

modern war. Splendid as these inventions were other ranks with them in its vital importance to all advanced civilization, and hat is the art of printing. This, too, came out of Asia. To modern printing the Semitic system of phonetic writing, by which the language can be represented through two dozen signs and a cheap writing or printing material, are essen-tial. The idea of printing is very old, mint stamps and cylinder seal signs.

The next great step was the invention of paper. The writing material of ancien Greece and Rome was too costly to be extensively used, and the art of printing would have died in its infancy had not the genius of the Asiatic again the want of mankind. We are indebted to the Chinese for our modern paper.

The immortal invention was made by

Teal Lun about 100 A. D. He was the di rector of the Chinese arms factory of that day. Finding silk too costly and bamboo inconvenient, he hit upon a new mate rial made out of rags, fish nets, hemp bark. Thus paper came out of Asia. Printing on paper soon develop China, as a consequence; the art of printing from plates was in use at the end of the sixth century. In our ignorance we Westerners long

redited the Euror n Gutenbe the invention of printing with movable types; but that too came out of Asia. A Chinese named Pi-shong invented movable types in the middle of the 11th century or 350 years before Gutenberg was born. Let us remember Pi-shong and Tsai Lon. Nor is this all that has come out of Asia. Some small things are our pastimes, such as playing cards, checkers, and chess, which came from the Mahometans of the nearer East; even the food of hens' eggs we owe to India, where that particular fowl was originally developed When you see a tulip with its brillians oloring the coming Spring, remember that it came out of Asia.

From these we may ascend again to nore important things, such as the extraordinary decorative art of the Japanese, which has had so far-reaching an effeet upon our modern culture. China gave us silk and porcelain. It is even true that the pointed arch, which made Gothic architecture possible, was first developed in the valley of the Nile; and Egypt must be embraced in the Orient rather than

The choicest products of the Orienta textile industry cannot be equaled with our Western science and invention the Oriental rugs in your homes so easily demonstrated.

Then there is the ideal revolving stage for the theater, which one or two German chies have introduced. That came from Japan, or out of Asia. The seven-day week came from Babylonia. And do not be sur prised to learn that the ratio of 15 to etween gold and silver originated also i Babylonia, in computations concerning the revolutions of the sun, moon and Our literature is saturated with Asiatic

genius—one needs only mention the "Ara blan Nights" and the Bible. The very The very ideas of God and the devil, this world and another world, which pervade the great monotheistic religions, originated in Per-Christianity itself finally came

Asia, when all is told, is quite worthy of the respect of any man dwelling in London, New York or Chicago. Asia wa influence profoundly the life of mankind. The very war we witness in the Far East is possibly a sign of the new awakening of the Oriental world.

Paul Revere According to the Norsk Nightingale. (Milwaukee Sentinel.)

Listen, Christina, and yu skol hear Bout midnight ride of Paul Rovers. Seventeen hundred seventy-five, Hardly a geezer ban now ally Who live har ven Paul ban wolunteer. Some British fallers ban getting gay

So Paul yust giving his horse some hat And say, "Ay skol mak a grand-stand play." Den he tal Yohn Brenk-Yohn ban his frend Who borrow venever Paul skol lend, Yohn, yust go up har in old church tower And yust so sume sum yu find out hour British skol march, give me good yal And ay skoll hustle and ride lak hall'e

So op in the church go old Yohn Brenk-It ban first time in his life, sy tenk; And von dese English get busy, he yal And vave big inntern to his guide pal. And vave by interest, who yamp on mare and off for Lexington he skel tear!
"Te whist" he say, "after dis, ay guess Ay skel getting my picture in "Success."
Dey skel tenk ay m smart old son of a gun Ven ay gallop into Lexington!"

Val, he mak die ride-yu het yure And fellers grab gun and drum and fife And march to scrap with dose British men Maester Paul ban yolly brave hero den. and back in the church tower old Yohn Br Climb from his porch and tak gude drenk! Val, die ben all, Christina dear, Bout midnight ride of Paul Revere,

NOTE AND COMMENT,

The New South James Mount has purchased a very fine

raphophone, which keeps things protty lively a that part of the town.—Damascus (Md.)

Hope deferred maketh the fan sick The Smoot enquiry is as endless as a

Mormon family.

Battleships, like officeboys, get that sinking feeling after being blown up.

Bryan objects to the first ten planks in the New York platform. The rest of it, although not very good, he thinks may pass.

Russia's newly-purchased fast commerce estroyers will soon be doing good work, but they will have "Maru" tacked to their names.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican refers to Portland as "one of the remotest corners of the United States." field 's another of 'em

By the closing of the Gem Club the city loses \$350 a month. The amount gained by the citizens is not stated, so it is impossible to strike a balance

Arthur Brisbane, editor of the New York American, is about to erect a theater costing \$150,000 on his property in New York. Presumably the stage will be

given up to Happy and the rest.

A musical note from the Eugene Reg-

ister: Schurmann-Heink will play a return engagement in Portland Saturday night. It will be remembered that Heink played to a packed house in Portland several weeks ago, and the audience was electrified by his wonderful genius,

This way that some women have of dressing their hair in a roll about 20 inches through ought to be barred in theaters. It happens now and then that when a woman takes her hat off, the person behind her can see less of the stage than before. As hair that is seen in such enormous rolls is presumably detachable, there would be no great hardship in removing it during the show.

One of the English weekly papers talls a good "caddie" story:

A distinguished amateur came to the links with the air of one who has only to come and see in order to conquer. "Haw, caddle," he said. "Yes, sir." "What is the length of this hole?" "Two hundred yards, sir." "Haw, I see. Just a drive and a putt." He addressed the ball, swung, and drove it a couple of "Noo," said the caddie, "noo for the do'll o' a puttl"

When Daniel Sully, the "Cotton King" of a few weeks, was walking down Fifth avenue the other afternoon, says the New York Times, he was accested by a business acquaintance with the remark:

"Well, Sully, how goes things by this time?" "Oh, I'm on my feet again," answered

Sully, cheerfully. "What! So soon?" replied his friend, incredulously.

"Yes; I've sold my horses," replied Sully.

Is it possible that all our ideas of the chorus girl-ideas gathered from the comic papers and frivolous drawings-are utterly wrong? Manager Block, of La Salls Theater in Chicago, has established a rule whereby each girl has a night off. That is not the strange part of the story, however. This manager, as a tolten of his appreciation of their "untiring work," gave each of the girls-what?-a box of candy. This is the first time that we ave ever heard of candy and chorus girls being played as a combination, but the manager of the theater surely ought

The woman reporter was interviewing Senator Arthur P. Gorman about suffrage, says the New York Times. The astute politician answered with a story; "Now, young woman, what would happen to men if women entered politics? Why, they are keener than we are, even in their Sunday schools, and we wouldn't stand any chance with them.

"In one of the few Sunday scho classes I ever addressed I was nonplused by a miss of six Summers. I was telling the girls the story of the seven wise and seven foolish virgins, and I asked what we might learn from the beautiful story, when a little blossom in blue replied: "'That's easy enough; learn to keep

our eyes peeled for a bridegroom!"

The ambitious young New York woman who has been trying for the last two years to compile a complete dictionary of slang is almost ready to despair, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. She has found 136 slang synonyms for "whiskers," and yet she is like a child on the seashore trying to find the prettiest shell. A new jewel was turned up today by the house detective at the Imperial, who off-handedly described a guest with a fine set of red whiskers as "the man with the roan chimushuas" It is utterly impossible

to put this into a dictionary, because the

effect depends more on the gesture than

on the words. It is necessary to place both

hands to the face, and, twiddling the fingers, make a sweep toward the waist WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"He's what I call a 'budding genius.' " Who? Bragge" "Yes, like all buddin hings, he's inclined to blow."-Philadelphi

"Leave him? He didn't leave him a day for 17 years. Beasley supported him all that time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Fond Father-The man who marries my daughter, sir, wins a prize. Guest-My word, that is a novel idea! Is it a money prize, or just a silver cup?-Boston Globs.

"Was your elopement with Miss Goldberg a success?" "Hardly." "What went wrong?" "Her father, the millionstre, sent us a telegram saying: "Do not return and all will be forgiven." "London Telegraph.

Mr. Chic-My automobile nerves didn't out any dash at all at the sanatorium. Mrs. Chic-Why not? Mr. Chic-Ch, the doctors

ere all wildly enthusiastic over a man who has figing machine nerves,-Puck, "I'd hate to feel," she said, "that I was the wife of a man who had bought me simply for my beauty." "Yes," her friend replied, "I don't blame you, Heing married to a blind

man would be awfully disagreeable, I should think."—Chicago Record-Herald. Aunt Pros-Marry Faustinat Why, she has been engaged four or five times every season since she came out! Darmy-I know it, aunt; to have been my wife's first love would have seen a satisfaction, but to be her last is a listinction.—Town and Country.

The explorer was entertaining his friends with yarns of the ice country. "And once," he related, "I was cornered by a polar best and didn't have a bullet to protect myself. Team came in my spes as I thought of home." "What then?" asked his breathless friends. "What the team frome hard as pocks and ram-"Why the tears from hard as rocks and ram-

ming them in my gun, I fired and killed the boar,"-Chicago News,