## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1965.

MOROCCO, GERMANY AND PRANCE.

It is hard to understand the motives leading the Kaiser to stir up trouble with France about Morocco. This turbulent and ill-governed Mohammedan state lies along the extreme northwest coast of africa. So far, Spain, across the Straits of Gibraltar, is her European neighbor, and France, by reason of Algiers, is her African neighbor, their frontiers joining for several hundred miles. By reason of the Moorish town of Tangier fronting Gibraltar, across the narrow strait, Great Britain thinks she too is interested in having Morocco peaceable and decently governed. A considerable commerce between Europe and North Africa passes through Tan-In this the native Moors compete with the mixed multitude of traders that swarm in Mediterranean ports. Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Levantines, Egyptians, Syrians, strive with Spaniards, French, German, British, Italian and Austrian merchants, who each and all claim the support and protection of their governments at home.

Morocco has been a seething caldron for several years, since the present weak Sultan mounted an uneasy throne. Even America has been forced to intervene and Secretary Hay's success in recent months is not forgotten. France, Spain and England, after much backing and filling, came to an understanding. France's interest in Morocco, by reason of her Algerian frontier, and the relations of the fighting Mussulman tribes of the interior, was admitted, and she undertook to enforce and keep the peace, while allowing the Sultan to hold on to his tottering power. The open door was to be maintained, and the commercial rights of all nations re-

But Kaiser Wilhelm was not invited to the conference, nor made party to the bargain. Hence these tears. Probably he has some wish to pose as the Christian emperor who protects the Moslems He has already been quite busy in Palestine, and is the Turkish Sultan's best, if not his only, friend. So Germany must take a hand, Kaiser visits Tangier in his yacht, and makes the usual speech. Then he sends R special mission to the Sultan of Morwith a higher grade of ambus sador than the necessities of diplomacs appear to ask, and gives public notice that the recent Franco-Spanish-British agreement lacks his adherence and is therefore of no account. Whereat France takes offense, and an ugly possibility of serious trouble shows itself on the European horizon. England and France exchange visits, King and President, to be followed by fleet and fleet. They stand by their bargain, and now

the question is, What next? A rumor is abroad that the Sultan is seriously ill at Constantinople, with a dangerous operation in prospect. His death would release all kinds of forces round the Mediterranean into a general clee of desperately uncertain issue What is known as the question of the Near East would suddenly eclipse in many cabinets and round many council tables the question of the Far East,

ANESTHESIA BY ELECTRICITY. There seems to be no limit to the functions that electricity can fill. Not satisfied with lighting our houses and streets, propelling our vehicles, cooking our meals, conveying our messages eating our furnaces, melting our ores. exciting our nerve power, it has not been turned to account by a French physiologist in inducing a form of sleep in which sensation is suspended while the current in the new form flows through the human body. The short account of the new method in the "American Inventor" ascribes its discovery to Dr. Stephen Leduc. He uses a galvanic current applied intermittent-"A direct current of ten to thirty volts was interrupted by a vibrating make-and-break device at a rate approximating 150 to 200 times a second." The first experiments on dogs and rabbits developed the inducing of sleep followed by complete anesthesia in a few minutes. But the switching on of the current was followed at first by con-

traction of the muscles, and then by convulsions. If a chemical anesthetic had been in question, it would have been discarded at once. But Dr. Leduc Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., attributed these harmful results to the fact of the maximum power of the current being brought into immediate action. He therefore interposed a noninductive resistance in the circuit. The current by that means started at zero, and the full strength under a pressure of 50 volts was reached in from three to five minutes. Subject to these conditions the progress of the electrically induced sleep was both gradual and cer-tain. The breaking of the current was followed by immediate return to con-sclousness, and at no period was the covery is yet in its infancy, but enough seems to have been done to demonstrate the possibility of inducing anesthesia by the action of electricity in the manner described.

> FREE ADVICE TO PROHIBITIONISTS. For the sake of illuminating the pathvay of our troubled friends, the Prohibitionists. The Oregonian points to the victories won for the Prohibitionists In the recent city elections of Illinois Our valuable contemporary, the New Voice, is just at hand with a full ac count of the "magnificent co-operative triumph" won in 148 elections in a total of 290, "Co-operation was the keynote," says the New Voice. "For he purposes of the local election, all enemies of the saloon left their parties and combined into a Prohibition party under the name of the 'Citizens' party, or something of that sort. The result was a sorry day for the saloon. Another result was that scores of Prohibitionists were swept into office all over the state." which must have been an exhibitanting experience for the Pagets, McKerchers and Amoses of Illinois, who have heretofore uniformly practiced great self-denial in refusing to adopt any practicable scheme of getting votes. Running for office was all the fun they wanted, or ever got. Twenty per cent of the successful Illinois candidates, we are told, were party Prohibitionists, a number "far out of proportion to the party voters in the varius towns."

The way for a Prohibitionist to put

the "whisky" parties to rout, then, is for all Prohibitionists to forget the glorious memories of past vicissitudes and run on some other ticket-a commendable dodge that the cold-water organ calls by the euphemism of "co operation." The late Portland city Prohibition convention seems to have had some vague notion of the great merit of this device, but to have been extremely reluctant to acknowledge it. The assembled delegates adopted a series of resolutions, in which they unomisingly announced their distrust of all other party candidates, and expressed the candid conviction that 'no candidates will, or can be, nomnated who can be so fully trusted to ombat the evil political tendencies of the day as the candidates of a party which stands unequivocally for the destruction of that consummation of political villainy, the organized liquor traffic"; but the resolutions then go on with the unexpected declaration of a desire to "unite with other reform forces after the primaries." Where was Brother Amos when this unprecedented conclusion was reached? And where was Brother McKercher? We know where Brother Paget was, for he was minated for Mayor, after much travail. He accepted with certain eloquent qualifications, wherein it appeared that he would withdraw, after the primaries, if he could thus best serve the interests of the party. "But." he added with great fervor, "I will not do this unless the candidate in whose favor I resign shall be known as the Prohibition candidate."

So it is up to Mr. Albee. If he shall be depeated for the Republican nomination, he can still have the Prohibition commutation, which Mr. Paget has vicar-Republican nomination, farewell to all tope of Prohibition support; and if he desires to run independent, he may do so, so long as he abjures the name "citizens'," or anything else but "Prohibitionist." It is a heavy price for Mr. Albee to pay. He is between the devil and the deep blue sea (no allusion to cold-water), between the "legally legitimate" saloon and the water wagon.

Of course this is not co-operation The only way for our friends the Prohibitionists to co-operate is to co-operate. Evidently they are suspicious of Mr. Albee. If he were to be elected as a Prohibitionist, woe to the saloon. If he were to be elected as an "indewoe to the Prohibitionists That's the way they figure it out. Oregon is a long way from Illinois.

PORTLAND'S SOUTHERN COAST TRADE. Portland merchants are handling a steadily increasing business with Coos Bay ports and Eureka, Cal. The latter port is much nearer to San Francisco than it is to Portland, but because Portland merchants are better equipped for supplying the goods most needed there. we are gaining quite a foothold. It is within the past two years that the business with Coos Bay has reached proportions of importance, and no small share of the credit for its growth is due to the efforts of Mr. F. P. Baumgartner of this city. The interest of Mr. Baumgariner, who is a steamship agent, is, of course, a selfish one, but, through his persistence in drumming up freight for his steamers, he has at last suc ceeded in convincing a number of Portland merchants that there is large amount of business in Southern Oregon and Northern California that can be had if the field is industriously and judiciously canvassed.

That territory has been controlled by San Francisco for practically half a century, so long in fact, that the merhants of the Bay city assume compiete jurisdiction over everything south of Tillamook, as well as a large share of the trade of that port. It is not an easy matter to get either men or communities out of a rut in which they have rested for half a century, but the persistence of the Portlanders in this new field is showing results. California still enjoys a monopoly of the trade of Crescent City, Port Orford, the Smith Fairchild announced his plans. River country, and a number of other small ports between Eureka and Crescent City, and an effort should be made

to break into these fields. The Smith River country is one of the richest dairying regions in California, and the Californians who operate boat charge \$10 per ton freight on butter coming out, and the same on merchandise going in. The greater part of the ingoing freight consists of grain, ur and feed, which is much cheaper in Portland than in San Francisco, and with a freight rate in keeping with that to Coon Bay and Eureka, Portland by easy stages until the hot waves of of good faith.

merchants could handle a large share of the business of that section. It is, of course, impossible, in running into these smaller ports, to utilize steamers of the size available for Coos Bay and Eureka. What seems to be needed is a small steamer that can enter any of the ports, to ply between Coos Bay

Eureka and act as a feeder to the The manner in which Portland is shut out of many of them is illustrated by the rates. Freight from Portland to Coos Bay, a distance of about 250 miles, is \$3 per ton. Anything shipped from Portland for Port Orford must be turned over at Coos Bay to a California line, which has a monopoly in the small ports, and the charge for the 42-mile yage from Coos Bay to Port Orford is \$4 per ton. If Portland and Oregon had received from the railroads the treatment to which they are entitled, branch lines of the Southern Pacific vould have long ere this given us direct coess to those trade fields, comparatively small in area, but rich in natural urces. As no relief seems possible from this source, an effort should be made to cultivate more thoroughly the fields that can be reached by water.

Love-letters, as a rule, should never be made public. If not of too imbecile a nature, they are probably too intimate to be exposed to coldly critical readers, and the people have no legitimate reason for seeing such outpourings of a love-diseased beart. Yet there are instances in which public curiosity is aroused to a high pitch, and outsiders may be excused for desiring to peer into letters that were never intended for their gaze. Such a case is that in which a "prominent elderly and a former employee of the Postoffice are concerned, the prominen elderly man being Senator and Benedict Platt and the former Postoffice emplovee Miss Mae Wood. Miss Wood, It will be remembered, came into the limelight at the time of Senator Platt's marriage. She had been engaged to the aged amorist, she declared, until his present wife came between them, and now Miss Wood seeks \$35,000 damages from Secretary Loeb, Consul-General Wynne and Consul Miller, be cause, as she alleges, they sneakingly obtained possession of the sugary letters Senator Platt had written to

The mere loss of such correspondence nowever loving its jone, would hardly be worth the sum asked by Miss Wood. but she discloses in her petition that she was about to publish a book en-"The Love-letters of a Boss," titled, to be made up largely of the Senator's letters. As the petition says the book would have contained "verbatim paragraph after paragraph of the silly love expositions contained in said letters, which were mixed with political animos ities and news." It is always interesting to the people to see their prominent men, so to speak, in undress, and a mixture of love and political animosities and news would enable readers to form an accurate idea of one side of Senator Platt's character. That "The Love-letters of a Boss" will not see the light is somewhat of a loss. We have had "The Bozs" by Alfred Henry Lewis, and a number of other political studies by various workers, but there is an evident niche for "The Loveletters of a Boss," which would doubt less have been mentioned in all the lists of the "six best-seiling books of the mouth." According to Miss Wood's account of the affair, Miller, now Consul at Aix La Chapelle, represented himself as a publisher, and thus obtained the much-desired manuscript, which would probably have brought in if fittingly advertised, Miss Wood thus lost her book, the public a sensation, and Senator Platt his un-

At first sight it appears a pity that to be enriched by "The Love-letters of iously accepted. But if he shall get the a Boss," but on second thoughts it is perhaps as well that the volume was suppressed. There is enough imbecility now published in the guise of fiction without adding any real documentary imbecility to the amount

> RAILBOAD COMMISSION IN ACTION. When ex-Governor Henry McBride was engaged in the creation of a public sentiment favorable to a railroad commission in the State of Washington, he had much to say about the defunct Oregon Railroad Commission. In the mind of the Skagit statesman who first rode this hobby into Washington's political arena, the Oregon Commission was "a poor, weak, nerveless thing," not to be compared with the one he had framed up for Washington. McBride got caught in the political undertow and was swept out of sight at the Tacome convention last year, but the ommission bill which was "jobbed" through the last session of the Legislature at Olympia was sufficient quench the most exacting thirst for

> power. There is nothing weak and "nerveless" about this measure whose enforcement rests with Mr. Harry Fairchild, of Whatcom. Mr. Fairchild apparently understood the possibilities that lurked within the bill, for, in an impassioned appeal before the tive committee, he said: "My God, pass this bill and you will be in power for fifty years." The bill was passed and Mr. Fairchild, according to programme, was appointed to head the commission. The machine which is to see that the power of the commission is properly distributed may slip a cog, or perhaps land in the scrap heap in its entirety before expiration of the half-century imit set by Mr. Fairchild, but a very suspicious start has been made. Fairchild has been appointed chairman. which, on account of his close affiliations with Governor Mead, makes it a matter of indifference whether any more commissioners are appointed or

> The official announcement of Mr. Fairchild's appointment is not yet a week old, although it is rumored that Mr. Fairchild knew of it before Governor Mead was elected, but two days after the public was taken into confidence regarding the appointment, Mr. first duty of the commission will be to gather its corps of stenographers and clerks and journey at once to the various states where similar public snaps are enjoyed. The Hinerary has not yet been announced, but, as the chilling breezes of a belated Springtime are atill blowing through the Northern states, a start will probably be made for the sunny South. Texas would be a good place to make a start if the railroads would provide cyclone-proof cars. From Texas Mr. Fairchild and

immer tell them that the railroad mmissions of the Northern states are waiting to be investigated.

By the time this little swing around the circle is completed, the Lewis and Clark Fair will be ending in a blaze of glory, and it might be to the advantage of the commission to come down to Oregon and out of the archives of the past dig up some good and sufficient reason for the "nerve" affection of the defunct Oregon commission. The generous State of Washington provided about \$60,000 for expenses of the commission, and with this amount money and an occasional free pass on the rallroads, the commission can lead a life of ease until the next Legislature meets and repeals the law and stops its

In the April number of the National Review a member of the German General Staff discusses "The Future Functions of the German Navy." showing how easily Britain brought to her knees by a sudden blow. this military sage remarks of the United States. "During the last year political friction with that state, especially friction arising from comme causes, has not been lacking, and the ifficulties that have arisen have mostly been settled by our giving way." But 'this obliging attitude has its limits,' says the member of the General Staff, so he proceeds to show how the German navy would scare the Americans into the shelter of fortified ports, and how transports would land on American soil body of troops which would easily defeat the small regular Army, little consideration being paid to the militia, "of whom the larger part did not come up when they were called out during the last war." The member of the General Staff then sees the navy and the expeditionary force take one after another of the great seaports of the Atlantic Coast, and so, "by interrupting their ommunications, by destroying all buildings serving the state, com and the defense, by taking away all material for war and transport, and, lastly, by laying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States." A beautiful picture indeed, and highly creditable to the General Staff's imaginative powers.

There seems to be no end to the lesons Japan is teaching to the nations of the West. Not content with showing the most evenly perfect example of a nation in arms in the field that history records, the story of the nation pehind her fleets and armies is more wonderful still. Her soldiers die for her still more bravely that they know that in dying they bequeath to their country a sacred and ungrudged charge. The news of the soldier's death is followed nstantly by the service of the nation in sympathy and heip. The widow receives, not the dole of charity, but coninuous employment, and the children are at once the nation's wards. The promptness, the thoroughness, the seek ng out and saving of the individual is what appeals to all. Numbers do not obscure the necessities of the one, and to know is to relieve. Japan is going beyond, far beyond, the injunction to "visit the widows and fatherless in their affliction."

The Marion County grand jury, in reporting its findings in the state land investigation, declared that if the state hould recover the lands sold within the proposed Blue Mountain Forest Reserve, these lands will be worth \$5 an acre to the state when the reserve is permanently established. The increase in value would be due to the fact that the state could use the lands inside the reserve for the selection of lieu lands This made a very pleasing statement in support of the recommendation that the state proceed to recover the lands, but the jury, or whoever wrote the report overlooked the well-known fact that some time ago.

County Assessors will doubtless be thorough in the work of making the state census this year, but no harm will be done if the various commercial bodies give the matter a little attenion and see that all the people are enumerated. After the returns have been compiled, it will be too late for push club or other commercial organization to do good by complaining that its town or county was credited with too small a population

Senator Platt is 71 years old, but he's a gay dog. He marries a young widow, and thus breaks the heart of a good-looking stenographer. When she tries to assuage her grief by resort to literature, he causes her valuable materials to be stolen-so she says. We may be sure that nothing short of kidnaping by the bold and energetic Platt can now prevent Miss Mae Wood from going on the stage.

Count Michael Michaelovich Barzimoff says London is gambling on th attendance at the Lewis and Clark Fair. "One can get as high as \$5000 that the attendance will exceed 1,000,000 people," says the count. This is gratifying, but the excitement in London will, we hope, cool off when it is learned that odds are to be had in Portland that the attendance will reach 2,000,000.

Spring rains are coming about the right distance apart to keep the crops supplied with moisture without cutting off too much sunshine. If this succession of rain and fair weather b tinued. Eastern visitors during the Fair will see in the Willamette Valley the prettiest fields and gardens and orchards on the face of the earth.

Let us trust that the Seattle doctors will nevertheless attend the American Medical Congress in Portland. Naturally the Portland doctors will want to show the Eastern doctors what a Seattle doctor looks like

In the current issue of the Comm Mr. Bryan finds much fault with Judge Parker for describing free silver as a "fad." Naturally Mr. Bryan is angry. Judge Parker really meant a "memory.

The Japanese baseball nine sent to this country to show us how to play the national game, was defeated by Russians at Stanford.

One "George H. Williams" was de clared by the Portland Elks as the most popular candidate for a city of-The gentleman named is Mayor of Portland.

Mr. Paget accepts the Prohibition nomination for Mayor, not necessarily NOTE AND COMMENT.

If Linisvitch finds things dull in Manchuria, he might make a trip to Chicago "Make good" is all that Secretary Taft says to Minister Bowen.

Courier Elmer Chapman: "The President was kind of tuckered out." Can such things be? The strenuous, the ever-do the perpetual-motion man, tuckered out? impossible. The President might be sick, but never tuckered out.

The Santa Clara aeroplane has fitted over cornfields like a seaguil, and Call-fornians are already thinking of selling their automobiles to buy bird outfits.

Seattle is threatened with a brewers' strike. And just as the warm weather is

A San Francisco woman sued for divorce because her husband smoked in the house. To the innocent bystander it seems that it would be better to have hubby smoking in the house than in a saloon.

most remarkable results.

Baron von Osten, for many years a Pruesian nobleman schoolmaster, is the owner and teacher of Hans. He insists that the animal is capable of individual

Russians greet one another with a kiss when the guns boom out the "signal for the resurrection." What numbers must get mouthfuls of whiskers!

King Alfonso of Spain is about to visit France. He will be escorted by a squadof Spanish battleships, and will be met at Cherbourg by a strong French fleet. A squadron of British ships of war will also visit Cherbourg. It is just a hundred years ago since French, Spanish and British fleets met. The meeting-place then was off Cape Trafalgar.

Voicanoes are spouting and earthquakes are shaking up the earth all over its surface, but Mount Hood and the Willamette Valley remain quiet.

Alfonso is still without a bride, although religion and character are of no importance. Politics causes the delay, probably,

Norway and Sweden and Austria and Hungary all want separate beds.

The Seattle Argus, which has been devoting some attention to the revival up there, says:

"Now that Dr. Chapman has condemned card-playing, dancing, theater-going and kindred forms of amusement, there's no place for his followers except the amusement offered in churches other than those of the Catholics and the Episcopalians. "A certain man in this city says that his wife attended Easter services in the Catholle Cathedral, on Eighteenth avenue. On her return, one of her friends, who is a devout Chapman convert, asked about the

"'It was very impressive, and the music was splendid,' was the reply. 'Yes, yes,' mused the friend. 'But don't you think it was an awful way to spend the Sabbath?

Dr. Wise complains that there is a 'male caste" in this country. But what's to be done about it?-we can't help being

If autos continue to catch fire it may become necessary to design a neat motor ing suit of asbestos.

A careful observer in the City Park yesterday counted three children that were not wearing tan shoes and stockings.

jail should be the lot of an ingenious English categor of whom we read in an exchange. To thicken the gravy in the meat pies he sold, this enterprising tradesman used large quantities of glue!

Perhaps the oddest of all is that of the onductor on the "Pollywog" railroad in Northeastern Kansas. According to the Kansas City Journal, the conductor intends to resign unless the road is straightened. He says the engineer at every curve leans out of the cab window and asks him for a chew of tobacco, and there are so many curves that it takes all the money he can make to keep the engineer tobacco,

Says the Argonaut: "Little Helen was a firm believer in prayer, and was taught always to attend family devotions. During a season of drought, one morning her father said to her, 'Do not let me forget to have a special prayer for rain tonight. as the want of it is causing much suffering and many deaths among animals. Her father had hardly left the house when little Helen, thinking she would do much good by anticipating her father's prayer for rain, ran upstairs, and, falling on her knees, prayed for the much-needed rain. That afternoon the town in which she lived was visited by a severe electric shower-barns were unroofed and much damage done. Helen, with the ready faith of childhood, thinking it was all in answer to her prayer, again fell on her knees, exciaiming: 'Lord, what have I WEX J. done?"

> Essays of Little Bobbie. Milwaukee Sentinel.

HOTELS. hotels is places where you sine you name in a book and git ice water the first thing when you walk up next day; in hoels there is a clerk that stands behind a desk and looks at you when you want a room and he tells you it will cost, you so much a day & upwards, befoar you go it is always upwards bekaus you see lots of things around a hotel that you want, and they come high.

there is different kinds of hotels; than is the family hotels where all the ladies around in rocking chares and about the lady in room 8 & how much munny the men git that live there, these hotels are nice for young married women beekaus while there husbands are at work there is a nice warm place for them to stay and roast there naybors, & there is lots of company for them so that they can play whist and not git the prize and git mad.

other hotels are mostly for show people, beekaus there rates are reesonabel & you pay in advance, at these hotels you can see the show ladies in the day time and that way you learn that they are not so nice off the stage without there makeup but some of them are pritty nice anyway, i would like a job as bell boy in a hotel, a beliboy can wear a nice uniform with brase buttons and when he brings ice water & things to the room he gits nickcls and dimes and sumtimes 25 cents. & when he saves this up he can git a nice suit and a diamond and part his bair in the middel and git to be a clerk.

Constituent Wants Bull Pup.

Washington Post Washington Post.

Representative Burgess, of Texas has a constituent who evidently thought, from the discussion of the agricultural bill that the Department of Agriculture had other things to pass around free besides garden seeds, for in a recent letter to Mr. Burgess he made the fol-

HANS, THE WONDERFUL BERLIN HORSE

How the Reasoning Power Ras Apparently Been Developed in Brute-Scientists Buffled, but for the Most Part Certain That the Phenomenon Is Genuine.

prerogative of mankind, their mas-Some of the foremost scientists of Germany have been quarreling over this question for the past six months, writes Edward C. Heyn in the May number of McClure's Magazine, The controversy, which has become one of the popular topics of gossip in Berlin, has been stirred up by the amazing achievements of the stallion "Kluge Hans," or "Clever Hans." To visit the animal in his muddy stable-yard has become a fad. Society women and noblemen have paid their respects to him; educators and psychologists have studied him. Official commissions have even experimented upon him, with the most remarkable results.

Baron you Osten for many years a

thought and an independent process of reasoning. Nothing can offend the griz-zied and seedy old baron more than to remarkable results of patient training. He has not trained Hans, he will declare, with profane emphasis; he has "educated" him with the same process by which the children in the lower primary grades of Prussian public whools are taught,

But, strangely enough, Baron von Osten not consider Hans particularly He says that the average coach horse can be educated to the same degree of proficiency, and that he once owned a horse which was far more intelligent than Hans. He rejects with indignation all theories of suggestion, hypnotism and telepathy by which the explanation of Hans' acts is attempted, and stubbornly proclaims that the horse's mental pro-cesses do not depend in the slightest degree upon himself. And, although few of the many scientists who have examined the many scientists who have examined Hans agree with the Baron upon this point, few also have the least doubt that the old schoolmaster is wholly sincere in

Mr. Heyn writes that the first day he Mr. Heyn writes that the first day he went to see the wanderful horse he found an assemblage strangely out of keeping with the squalld surroundings, including the Turkish and Spanish ambassadors, the Chilian Consul, officers of the German army, representatives of the learned professions scientists of high standing and fessions, scientists of high standing and several ladies of noble birth. The Baron led Hans into the yard and explained his method of speech by stating that to indicate numbers the horse stamped his forecate numbers the horse stamped his fore-foot for every unit, turned his head to the right for "yes" and to the left for "no." Then, in response to questions put by the Baron, Hans proceeded to count, add, subtract, divide, multiply, spell and read—which accomplishments are beyond many a German or Ruselan peasant, and which, in a human child of the same are which, in a human child of the same age -8 years old-would be regarded as cer-tain indications of genius.

"What is the Kuiser's birthday?" (manded the Baron. (It is January 27.)
Hans stamped 27 times.
"What month?"

Hans stamped once, and was rewarded with a carrot. "What time is "it?" asked the Baron holding out his watch, which marked

Hans stamped once. "On what number is the large hand?" and Hans said "twelve." Then the Baron borrow a watch which was five minutes slow, and said: Tell me, Hans how many minutes are lacking to make it 1 o'clock according to this watch."

"Five," said Hans, and received another

Then came a lesson in reading. Upon one numbered blackboard the word "Prue-gel" (whipping) was written, upon a sec-ond the name of the Spanish Ambassador. Di Riota and upon a third the name of the writer, Heyn. When Hans was asked what he received when he was naughty be walked up to the "Pruegel" blackboard: when he was asked upon which board "Heyn" was written he stamped once, the board in question bearing that number. Di Riota's name was also recognized, and when the boards were shifted into other positions Hans was neve baffled.

colors and indicate them by name. Rags the desired number, since the appropriate of various hues were suspended on a movement thus occurred unconsciously."

## ODD BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE THE JAPS EIGHTY YEARS AGO

Now for the Anvil Chorus.

Independence Corr. Dallas Itemizer. Two gentlemen from McMinnville have rented the Fennell blacksmith shop and will carry on blacksmithing.

Poor Use for Beer-Glasses

Kent Corr. Grass Valley Journal. Quite a little excitement was created in Kent Sunday afternoon when one of our clinzens and the bartender got to striking with beer glasses. It's bad the saloons can't even be closed on Sunday, at least.

Nothing Dry About This Subject.

Centralia News-Examiner. Rev. F. S. Pearson received in the col-lection for missions last Sunday evening, a metal "chip" that had stamped upon it "Good for One Drink." He will use that as a subject for next Sunday evening

Expensive Literature.

Wasco News. An Eastern literary publication claims to have recently published a short story in its columns for which it paid the author \$1 a word. That's nothing. A Wasco man once paid \$500 a word for a short story. He told a girl that he would marry her and storied about it. A jury placed the value on the story.

Tom Gosa, Life-Saver.

Coal Creek Corr. Kelso Journal. There is some talk of organizing a life-saving crew on the creek and electing Mr. Tom Gosa as captain, in return for his nany brave deeds. Only last Sunday he escued three young ladies from being de-oured by a cougar. He says he knows erce one, as his tracks were large and awful.

Rev. Peter's Vallant Deed.

Laurel Corr. McMinnville News-Reporter. As Rev. Peter Hesler was enjoying himself by his fire one night last week, at about 10:30 o'clock, be heard a rumpus in his chicken-house, so thinking he would catch a chicken-thief he grabbed would catch a chicken-thief he grabbed his lantern and a club and made haste to rescue his feathered friends. On reaching the chicken-house he found the door partly open. Peter entered, when he was struck under the chin and knocked about ten feet backward, with his breath all gone. When he recovered himself he discovered his enemy to be a large skunk. The battle waged hot and furious for five minutes with Peter victorious. It is minutes, with Peter victorious. It is thought he will be up and around in a few weeks with plenty of fresh air.

When You're Short on Carfare.

Detroit Journal. Representative Burgess, of Texas has a constituent who evidently thought, from the discussion of the agricultural bill that the Department of Agricultural hill that the Department of Agricultural had other taings to pass around free hesides garden seeds, for in a recent letter to Mr. Burgess he made the following request:

"Dear Mr. Burgess: Will you please send me a bull pup from the Bureau of Animal Industry, and oblige."

Detroit Journal.

C. H. Hackley, of Muskegon, was worth more than 51.000,699, and still at the time of his death he had in his possession only \$15 in actual cash, and if the bill for the Winter's coal had come in, he'd have had to borrow money to pay it. Too wide a publicity cannot be given to statements like this. They tend to render the street-car conductor less insultingly suspicious when you find you haven't a nickel in your clothes.

AVE animals the reasoning power line and their corresponding names writ-which has been assumed to be the prerogative of mankind, their mas-the colors as easily as the names. Then in a lesson upon the rudiments of geometry Hans identified drawings of a circle, a square and an arrow with perfect case. The baron next saked: "Now I should like to know how many corners has a circle," and the audience enjoyed a hearty laugh at the manner with which

Twenty-four hours after Mr. Heyn had Twenty-four hours after Mr. Heyn had been formally presented to Hans by the baron a lesson in spelling was given by means of a blackboard upon which was drawn an alphabetical and numerical chart. "Now, Haus," said the baron, "what is this gentleman's name?" Hans stamped once, and then, after a pause, four times. At the intersection of the first vertical and the fourth horizontal lines was written the letter "h." Prussian nobleman schoolmaster, is the owner and teacher of Hans. He insists that the animal is capable of individual thought and an independent process of reasoning. Nothing can offend the grizined and seedy old baron more than to assert that Hans' tricks are merely the remarkable results of patient training. He has not trained Hans, he will declare, bered and spelled his name with perfect. koering ten days before, but remem-bered and speiled his name with perfect accuracy. Then Hans, in reply to the haron's questions, informed his visitors that the person standing nearest the blackboard was a boy and that next to him were ladies. When five men were placed in a row and numbered from left to right Hans told which was the tallest, which the stoutest which had his arm which the stoutest, which had his arm in a sling, how many were officers, which of them had umbrellas and which had swords. He was never mistaken.

Then the baron proceeded to show Hans' education included music. A scale was drawn upon a blackboard and the notes were numbered. When the schoolmaster blew several notes upon a har-monica and saked Hans to tell which they were by indicating their numbers on the scale the answers were given

successfully. Charges of fraud were made against the baron, and accordingly a commission, the members of which were scientists, animal specialists and educators, appointed to investigate Hans and his master. In reporting that the accusa-tion was groundless, this body stated; "Another series of experiments was carried out where the answers to the questions asked by Herr von Osten not possibly be known to the ques himself. The majority of the tions asked by Herr von Osten count not possibly be known to the questioner himself. The majority of the under-signed, however, have personal knowl-edge of many individual cases where, in the absence of Herr von Osten, correct answers have been given to other per-sons. Among these cases were some where the questioner was himself in igorance of the answer or mistake to the proper answer."

Then the eminent Professor Stumpf, with his assistants, descended upon Hans and conducted an elaborate series of experiments. Herr Stumpf contradicted the other investigators by asserting: "The experiment failed in thora cases where the answer was not known to any of those present, as, for instance, when written figures or articles to be counted were so placed before the horse as to be invisible to the persons present, especially to the person asking the quation. The horse, therefore, can neither count, read nor recken."

Herr Stumpf accounts for the horse's correct answers to questions put by the baron or by spectators by the following periments. Herr Stumpf contradicted the

baron or by spectators by the following theory: "In the course of the long train-ing in reckoning which the horse has had he must have come to observe those slight, unconscious movements of the body of the teacher, and to have interbody of the teacher, and to have interpreted these as signs. The movements which thus produce a corresponding action on the part of the horse are, in the case of Herr von Osten, so infinitesimal that it is no wonder that they about escape the attention of trained imal that it is no wonder that they should escape the attention of trained and experienced observers. Herr Pringet, whose powers of observation have been specially developed by laboratory work embracing facial expressions of even the shortest duration, has, however, been able to detect various movements of Herr von Osten, which constituted the condition, presented to the horse's condition precedent to the horse's achievement. Furthermore, the same result was attained when Herr Pfungst made no conscious movements at all, but simply concentrated his mind upon

In view of the important position held by the Japanese nation at the present mo-ment, the following description of their characteristics taken from the American edition of "A Geographical View of the World," printed in New York in 1806, in decidedly interesting. At that time the population of Japan was estimated as from 15,000,000 to 35,000,000. The writer

Japan, that celebrated and imperial islands. bears a pre-eminence among Eastern nations, analogous to that of Britain among the nations of the West. The Japanese are represented to be a nervous, vigorous people—whose bodily and mental powers assimilate much nearer to those of Europe than what is atributed to Asiatice in general, There could at that time have been but

little knowledge of their personal appear-ance, for the author goes on to say: Their features are masculine and perfectly European, with the exception of the "Tartar ere." Their complexion imperfectly fair, in-European, with the exception of the "Tartar eye." Their complexion importectly fair, indeed, blooming, the women or the higher classes being equally fair with Europeans, and having the bloom of health more prevalent among them than is usually found in Europe. In his estimate, however, of their intellectual development our author of three-quarters of a century ago shows knowledge not easily obtainable at that three edge not easily obtainable at that time, when Japan was a closed country to the rest of the world.

rest of the world.

For a people who have had few, if any, external aids, the Japanese cannot but reach high in the scale of civilination. The traits of a vigorous mind are displayed in their proficiency in the acences, metaphysics and judicial astronomy. The arts they practice for themselves and are deservedly acknowledged to be in a much higher degree of perfection than among the chinese, with when they are by Europeans so frequently confounded, while the slightest impulse seems sufficient to give a determination to the Japanese character which would progressively improve until it attained the same height of civilination with the European. The women are by no mean sectuded. They associate among themselves like the ladies of Europe.

Stir Yourself Today.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Are you a time-killer? Do you stand about talking when you should be disporing of duties that press upon you?

Do you hang around home when you should be at your office?

Do you put off until 9:30 o'clock that things that might just as well be sone at 9?

at 3?
Do you lag through a task instead of attacking it with all the steam on and pushing it through briskly?
Do you fritter away a single hour of the day that might be made useful in benefiting your health, improving your mind or helping your business?

benefiting your health, improving your mind or helping your business?

If so, stir yourself. You are out of the American spirit. You are not even standing still. You are going backward. If you do not look out the rest of America will leave you far behind.

Stir yourself today—this morning.

One Good Arm Is Left.

Dallas Itemizer.

George Hinshaw bought the Day lo
the schoolhouse and will build there
they say he is negotiating for a h
keeper. He was thrown from a ve
and his arm broken.