Austro-Hungary Leads List, With Russia Close Up.

ITALY IS AT HIGH TIDE

missioner Sargent Says Transportation Agents Have a Virgin Field, Well Nigh Inexhaustible, in European Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- In presenting the annual report of the Bureau of Immigration. Commissioner - General Sargent refers to the magnitude and uvity of the problems presented by gravity of the problems presented by the growth of the allen population of the United States. "These preblems," he declares, "loom so largely in the prospect of our country that it may be said, without giving just cause to charge enggeration, that all other questions of public economy relating to things rather than to human be-ings shrink into comparative insig-

The total alien arrivals reported for The total allen arrivals reported for the year of 1,026,499 represents an in-crease over the preceding year of 213,-629, of which the contentinental ports of the United States reach 196,340, as compared with arrivals there last year. compared with arrivals there last year, and the Canadian ports 13,830. At the and the Canadian ports 15,530. At the insular ports the increase was 2549, although the arrivals at Port Rico were less by 34 than in 1904. There also was a large increase in arrivals at Southern ports, while a decrease is shown for the Pacific ports, which is accounted for in some measure by the Pusso-Japanese War.

Of the increased arrivals above rered to Austria-Hungary sent 98, over its quota of 1904. Russia 39,-Italy 28,183, and the United King-This increase from the inst mentioned country, says the Com-missioner, is somewhat offset by the decrease from Germany, Switzerland

withstanding the increase from lialy, that country, says the Commis-sioner, may be regarded as having probably reached the high-water mark. From this showing, Commissioner Sar-gent ventures the prediction that the chief sources of future immigration are those two in Europe which have the greatest resources in population, probably to dispense with—Russia and

With the facts in view." he says. it will be possible to calculate with reasonable certainty on the character of immigration in its greater bulk, for some years to come-at least of European immigration."

Commissioner Sargent does not lose sight of the increased number of immigrants from European Turkey, a field which, although 'practically inexhaustible, he says, is but virgin to the activities of the transportation agent. The importance of a proper under-The importance of a proper understanding of the contract law is dwelt upon in the report. No feature of the immigration law, he declares, has proved so difficult of enforcement as that which passed for the protection of labor in this country from unfair competition by aliens. The chief ob-stacle in the way of such enforcement attributes to the erroneous impression that it is a measure wrung from Congress against its will by the powers of organized labor, exacting all it

This impression is so widely prev-nt." he says, "that it produces at slent," he says, "that it produces at least an indifference to the enforceof the law, if not a hostile bins egalnst it, and credits the law-making branch of the Government with no worthier motive for enacting it than thus essentially different from other parts of the executive Government of

e United States, "Perhaps labor itself," he adds, "i this false public impression, and thus unconsciously has played into the hands of those interests which find it wife's Hints to Forgetful Husband to their account to allenate public sympathy by encouraging such a view."

PRESERVATION OF THE INDIANS

Three Recommendations Made by Commissioner Leupp.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The necessity r preserving Indian music, the estab-shment of an Indian reform school, and e annual report of the Commissioner Indian Affairs, Francis E. Leupp. The commissioner says that in pursuance of e general idea of saving instead of ushing what is genuinely characteris-in the Indian, steps have been taken by him for the preservation through the schools of what is best in Indian music. "The children should be instructed in the music of their own race side by side with ours," he states, "and with this end n view he has made an experimental dart by the appointment of a supervisor of native music." The idea, he declares,

native music." The idea, spreading most favorably. commissioner Leupp believes that much good can be done in checking the spread of tuberculosis among Indians, which exists to an alarming extent, by the erection somewhere in the Southwest of an Indian senitarium. This sanitarium, the Commissioner suggests, should be in itself a school for children infected with the disease. This would obviate their eing sent home to serve as centers of

War of Naval Exporters at End.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—The war that for six months has been waged among naval stores exporters has ceased. All naval stores ports in Flo-rida, except Pensacola, have been made open markets. The accumulated hold-ings of the Naval Stores Export Com-pany will be taken over by the S. P. pany will be inken over by the S. P. Shotter Company and allied interests, known as the "Big Four." and the price paid for these holdings, which include 45,000 cases of spirits of turpentine, is about \$2,500,000.

Takes Position on Panama Canal

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10.—Max Dyer, chief clerk in the office of the general store-keeper of the Great Northern Railway, has accepted the chief clerkship under W. T. Tubbing, superintendent of construction of the Panama Canal.

A Word Wanted.

Philadelphia Telegraph.
No subject of song has been more effusively celebrated by the bards and troubadours of all lands and all languages than that quality of the mind which we call memory. In the progress of modern civilization we have reached a point where it becomes incumbent upon our poets, singers, orators and peribes to

in public life can possess in such parlous days as ours. When inconvenient questions require the turning of life's pages back to some occasion not so creditable as could be wished, what an advantage as could be wished, what an advantage to find that particular page clean and white, with no black markings to besmirch its fair surface. When an incident of an unpleasant nature it called to mind, an incident, for example, that might tend to put a man "behind the bars, what an advantage it must be to have a good, sturdy ability to forget all about it.

ROUMANIANS ARE COMING Declare They Will Drive Hungarians Out of Country.

VIENNA. Dec. 10.—An example of the mixture of races existing in Hun-gary is given in reports which reached Vienna today of the beginning of what may prove to be a serious move-ment among the Roumanian inhabit-ants of Southern Hungary in favor of the Emerger-King against the Marthe Emperor-King against the Mag-yars who, in the name of Hungary, are fighting against the crown. The Roumanians living in the border provinces of Temes, Arad and Bihar

are holding secret meetings and cam-paigning against the Hungarians, cry-ing, "Down with Hungarian gentry," and "We will not let harm befall Fran-

One Hungarian who opposed a Rou-manian candidate for membership in the Chamber of Deputies, has been murdered and gendarmes have been asked for. Many Hungarians are leaving the isolated country districts for the towns, while others are arming themselves. The Roumanians are declaring that they will drive out all Hungarians from the provinces bord-ering on Roumania.

Powers Asked to Intercede.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16 .- A group of in ternational lawyers is endeavoring to induce the powers to intercede with the Turkish government in the case of Edward Jors, a Belgian, who was condemned to death by a native court at Constantinople for alleged participation in an extension of the contraction in an extension of the contraction in an extension of the contraction in an extension of the contraction. pation in an attempt to assassinate the Sultar in July last. It is contended that the action in the case of Jors is an infringement of treaties with the an infringement of Turkish government.

ESSENCE OF HOMEMAKING

Its Success Lies in the Consideration of Others.

American Homes and Gardens.
Homemaking and Housekeeping are two different things. Both are related to each other, and both are essential to existence, but the successful housekeeper has to do with the materials things of life, with the conduct of the household, with its cleanliness, its order, its external visible aspect. The homemaker is concerned with the internal side of life, with things invisible and personal. It is nobler work. American Homes and Gardens invisible and personal. It is nobler work, that of homenaking, than that of house-keeping. The housekeeper is an exem-tive officer, directing her servants as a General commands his army; her duties are business duties and her life is full of bustling activity. The homemaker is con-cerned with the quieter side of life. She may full in the executive aspects.

may fall in the executive aspects, but succeed with exceeding beauty in the personal matters which make the home the most precious of human possessions. The housekeeper is a single person, intent on keeping her house in order, administering it with economy and carrying on her work with as little friction as possible. Many persons, the whole family group, constitute the homemakers of any household. The woman leads in any household. The woman leads any household. The woman leads in homemaking, exactly as she dominates in housekeeping, but the responsibility for the home is not here alone, but is equally the husband's, and, to a very considerable extent, the children's as well. Every one must help in home making, each one contribute his quota, each do what he or she can. But the men should not put the whole responsibility on the worthier motive for enacting it than selfish fear. Because of such impression, he declares, the burean finds its efforts to enforce the law either reluctantly submitted to or resisted active to repassively, and itself viewed as in some sort of branch or agency of organized labor sensitive to that body's interest, responsible to its wishes and thus essentially different from other rests more completely on consideration of others than on any other single thought

Are Wasted on Her Guest.

Minneapolis Journal.

Stanislaus V. Henkels, Philadelphia's authority on books and autographs, was describing the Governor Pennypacker library. Suddenly he paused and laughed.

"That was an error," he said. "If such a cror, as that said into write.

such an error as that got into print I would feel as uncomfortable as the lawyer's wife. This lawyer's wife lived uptown and one evening her husband brought a friend home with him

the hall. "That's a glass around. Don't ask Brown to have more. He might accept and then where would we be?" 'Very

'Very well, dear,' said the luwyer, But at dinner he asked Brown again and again to have more wine. Brown though, refused steadily and firmly. A dozen times he was urged to drink. A dozen times he declined with great de-

James, what ailed you at dinner?" cried the wife as soon as Brown was gone. Didn't I tell you there was only one bottle of wine? Why did you in-sist on Brown's having more wine.

more wine, more wine? "My dear," said the lawyer, 'I for-

His wife frowned impatiently. "But what did you suppose I was kicking you under the table for?" she

"The lawyer, puzzled, answered; "My dear; you didn't kick me."

Fletcher Elected Team Captain.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove. Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the track men. C. K. Fletcher was elected captain for the ensuing year, and the stu-dent-body has elected D. D. Bump track manager, thus organizing track interests for the year. Both men are members of the senior class in college and are popular among their fellows.

Mr. Fletcher has been on the track team for four years, running the distance

Very Likely.

Where there's smoke there must be fire. Now, there's a quotation that never seemed to ring true to me. I wonder who first said that?" "Some woman, probably, upon hearing an improbable story about a neighbor."— Philadelphia Press.

Rate Question Arouses Congressmen's Conscience.

AFRAID TO USE PASSES

President Opposes Attempt to Ous Smoot_Ankeny Will Pight Carter's Ambition for Irrigation Committee Chairmanship.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash gton, Dec. 18.-Notwithstanding Congress has been paying its members 20 cents for every mile they travel in going from their homes to Washington and return, it has been the almost universal custom for Na-tional lawmakers to travel on passes and to pocket as clear profit almost the entire mileage allowed them by law. This year, however, the railroads have gathered in a large share of this mileage, for a great many Senators and Representatives, beed-ing public sentiment and determined to for the President's rate bill, have gone down into their pockets and paid for railroad tickets, rather than ride on passes furnished by railroads that are opposed to the President's rate plan. There have always been a few men Senate and House who would not ride Senate and House who would not ride on passes, but they have heretofore been re-garded as freaks. This year, if a correct accounting could be made, it would be found that a large percentage, possibly a majority, paid their fare to Washington, paid for their Pullmans and their meals for the first time in their legislative ca-

This is one of the sure indications that the lawmakers have felt the public pulse and are preparing to do the bidding of their constituents. It has been a great sacrifice for some men to give up good, hard money for railroad travel, when they have become accustomed to riding on passes, but they have been untable to accept free transportation when they were aware that they must vote for legislation which almost every railroad in the United States is opposing. This is one hopeful sign that the President may win out after a hard fight. This is one of the sure indications that

President Favors Smoot.

It can be stated on good authority that President Roosevelt is not in sympathy with the movement to deprive Senator Reed Smoot of his seat in the Senate. The fact is, he entertains a very friendly feel-ing for the Senator, and Smoot is always accorded a cordial welcome at the White House. The President and the Senator have had numerous conferences, fre-quently touching upon the case now be-fore the committee on privileges and elec-tions, and there is little doubt, if the settlement of that case rested with the Pres ident, it would be promptly disposed of in favor of the Senator. When it comes to making Federal appointments in Utah, the President places entire reliance upon Mr. Smoot and upon his new colleague, Benator Sutherland, and he has yet to find that these men have indersed per-sons unworthy of holding public office. Perhaps the President's friendliness for Mr. Smoot may be the greater because th Ar. Smoot may be the greater pecalical latter's positional enemies tried every known means of discrediting him at the White House. Prior to the last National Convention Mr. Smoot recommended the reappointment of the Postmaster at Salt Lake City. Senator Kearus, who was then Mr. Smoot's colleague, opposed the reappointment, and gesting little encour-agement, turned on the President and agement, turned on the President and threatened to awing Utah's vote to Hanna, unless the President would name a new Postmaster. The only answer the President made was promptly to reappoint the Postmaster, who bore Mr. Smoot's indorsement, and, when the convention was held, Utah scrambled on the Roosevelt hand wagon. Mr. Kearns was unable to make good. He is head of the new American party which came off vicnew American party which torious in the recent Salt Lake elecbut that victory has not elevated him nor injured Mr. Smoot in the President's From Northern Lakes to the Gulf of

ator to wrest the chairmanship of the umittee from him Senator ator Carter of Montana is after this chairfor the vacancy and under the rule of seniority, which the Senate always fol-lows, he will get the place. The only other Senator who has any color of claim is Mr. Fulton of Oregon, who was ap-pointed a member of the committee at the same time as Ankeny, but he was named after Mr. Ankeny and recognizes the latter's prior claim and will support

Senator Carter has served one term, but he has been in private life for the past four years and comes back this Winter as a new Senator. He has no claim to as a new Schalor. He has no cann to the chairmanship of the Irrigation com-mittee: he is not even a member of it, and his prior service counts for nothing in the apportionment of committee places this year. By every cuie and practice this chairmanship belongs to Mr. Ankeny and the Schale is very apt to recognize and the Schale is very apt to recognize his right and preferences. When it comes down to practical knowledge of irrigation. Mr. Ankeny ought to know as much as any member of the Schale, for he not only lives in an irrigated country, but he him-self has long engaged in irrigation and s familiar with the work, both on a small and an expanded scale. He has prob-ably had more practical experience as an irrigator than any other man in the

Heyburn Wants More Work.

Senator Herburn of Idaho, convinced that there is a chance of passing the food bill at the present session of Con-gress, is anxious to retain the chairmanwhich has pure food legislation in charge, and he will probably be permitted to hold on. But the Senator is not content with this one committee place; he wants to get on some of the big, active and important committees which actually meet and on some of the tig, active and important committees which actually meet and transact business. Like other new Senators, he aspires to membership on such committees as commerce, appropriations, foreign relations, finance, interstate commerce, etc., but he must know that none of these committees are for him, for he has turned his particular attention to nas turned his particular attention to securing membership on the committees on irrigation and judiciary. There are vacancies on these committees and it is possible he may land on both, he certainly ought to land on one of them.

Idaho has no representation on the committee or irrigation was the state in com-

mano has no representation on the conmittee on irrigation, yet the state is entitled to representation both on account
of the great work the Government has
aiready undertaken in idahe, and the
work which will be done hereafter. It is
ogrtain that sooner or later the national
firigation law must be amended, and this
committee will have a great deal to say committee will have a great deal to say about how it shall be amended. If Idaho has a voice on the committee, some of the Idaho ideas may be carried out when

the only Republican member west of Min-nesota. Being a lawyer by profession, Mr. Heyburn believes the work on this committee would be congenial to him, and would afford him opportunities he would not have elsewhere. It will not be known until just before the holiday recess whether Mr. Heyburn will secure these coveted committee as-signments or not, but he is making a strong pull for them both, and hopes to win out.

Ship Subsidy Up Again.

Ship Subsidy Up Again.

The Gallinger Ship Subsidy Commission, which made a tour of the American seaports in the Summer of 1904, gathering information on the American merchant marine, with a view to bolstering up a ship subsidy bill, has reconvened and is holding regular sessions attended by as much formality and seriousness as if there were a prospect of passing a ship subsidy bill at the present Congress. Senator Gallinger says he is going to force the passage of a shipping "subvention" bill, the new name for the subsidy bill, and Chairman Grosvenor, of the House committee on metchant marine, is equally enthusiastic in his support of such a bill, though less radical in his threats.

In a session of Congress when there

radical in his threats.
In a session of Congress when there will be no appropriations for rivers and harbors, and when it will be impossible to secure money for public buildings, there is no prospect of passing a ship subsidy bill which will benefit only a few communities at the communities. nmunities at the expense of the entire intry. This ship subsidy bill, in a mea sure, is local legislation; it would operate to the benefit of certain ports, or rather of certain shipbuilding and shipowning concerns. The great interior country would reap no benefit. It is not to be presumed that that vast interior area of the United States is going to sit by and watch some of the coast states vote mil-lions out of the treasury to aid shippards and shipping companies, when money is deuted for public buildings and river im-provements, and for the many local needs which are put under the ban because the leaders have decreed that there must be economy. There will be no ship subsidy bill this session, above all others. If such a law passes, it must be at a time when the treasury is full to overflowing, not when there is a deficit.

RIGID INVESTIGATION FOR THE ASSAY OFFICE.

Director Roberts Will Probe Records of Scattle Plant to Restore the Confidence of Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash. Dec. 10.—(Special.)— Director of the Mint George E. Roberts will remove every man who might by implication be connected with the methods of the Adams frauds, if necessary, to re-assure the Alaska miners who have lost by the cashler's embezzlements. That is the inference that can be drawn, if not

the inference that can be trawn, the direct interpretation that can be made from his statements today.

"I am going to investigate the conditions here and ascertain the difficulty." tions here and ascertain the difficulty, said Mr. Roberts. "We are going to do whatever is necessary to restore confidence in the Assay Office. If I find that justification exists for the action, and that no other result will accomplish a restoration of confidence, we will make a clean-up of the Assay Office. But right now I do not know the exact situation.

"We had received an earlier complaint of assay office deficiencies, but it was sat-We had received an earlier complaint of assay office deficiencies, but it was satisfactorily explained. When the Fairbanks Bank laid its facts before us, we ordered the inquiry, and Superintendent P. A. Leach came here to start an inquiry. H. D. Kerfoot, one of his mea, and Steve Connell unearthed the frauds. Since that title our efforts have been directed toward learning their extent.

"Until me know what is lost we will not know whether it is necessary to ask

whether it is necessary Congress to appropriate money to reim-burse the Alaska miners. I hope to de-termine that matter on my present trip. I am not yet prepared even to say wheth er we will name a successor to Assayer Fred A. Wing."

ONE MORE WATERWAY.

The great lakes that cover a thousand miles of distance along the northern boundary of the United States and furnish enormous facilities for commercial navi-gation have their only waterway outlet to the sea through foreign territory.

the sea through foreign territory.

It is impossible for a ship bound to or from any United States port on the shores of the lakes to sail in from the sea or out to it without passing through many hundreds of miles of waters that are wholly in foreign territory. In case of a war between the United States and Great Britain the Northern lakes would be effectually the Northern takes would be effectually bottled up as far as this great Republic is

concerned.

It is true there is a general opinion that the two great English-speaking countries will never again go to war with each other, but that is a mere fond, foolish dream. There have already in something dream. There have aircady it something over a century been two such wars, and there would have been another a very few years ago over the boundary of Venezuela, if Great Britain had not backed down. There is no guarantee that the world is entering on a millennium of peace and barmony but, on the contrary, wars may there is no guaranteem of peace and harmony, but, on the contrary, wars may break out anywhere and at any time unless some nation submits to the demands of some other nation.

of some other nation.

These possibilities emphasize the necessity for some waterway entirely within the limits of the United States that will place the Northern lakes in navigable communication with the sea. Such a waterway has to a large extent been furnished by Nature in the channels of the Mississippi and its tributary, the Illinois River. They need extensive improvement to make them fully available, but their requirements are entirely within the their requirements are entirely within the bounds of practicability and of reasonable

A navigable commercial waterway from Chicago to St. Louis will necessitate such a waterway to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Such a waterway is absolutely required to enable the great states of the Mississippi Valley to move their products which are designed for export to the sea. and to bring in from abroad their imports. The day is not distant when the urgency of the need of such a waterway will brook neither denial nor delay. That is the situation which is being forced upon the country and upon the world by the grand march of human progress.

This is an age which is essentially one of industrial and commercial evolution, and it enforces the law of the survival of the fitiest, the most enduring, the most capable and the most able to wield the power and resources of competition. In this struggle every advantage must be taken and every facility employed to the utmost. The American people will need to develop and use every resource, and any failure to do so will work them great disaster. They are not so stupid as that, and a waterway from the lakes to the A navigable commercial waterway from

Victory for Columbia Juniors.

OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 9.-(Special. OREGON CITY. Or., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—
In the concluding game of the season this
afternoon at Williamette Falls, the Columbia University Juniors, of Portland, gave
the Barciay High School eleven of this
city a fearful drubbing, the score being 38
to 9 in favor of the visitors. The Oregon
Of the ball and found the line of the Portland team unyielding.

Poland May Be Seized Should Russia Lose Control.

SITUATION IS PERILOUS

Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Novelist, Says His Native Land Desires Autonomy, Not the Establishment of a Republic.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10.-The Associated Press today had an interview with Henryk Stenkiewicz prior to his receiving the Nobel pripe for literature. The novelist

"I have not been in Poland for three weeks. The situation in Russia and in Poland is extremely bad. The bureauc racy cannot last much longer with or without revolution. Its days are count ed. The Russian people are good, but the bureaucrats are a set of thieves. That was proved by the war. Count Witte's position is most difficult. Witte is clever and of great capacity, but it is doubtful if he will be able to retain his

"We are in the greatest danger Poles, and a German occupation of Poland is possible if this revolutionary movement gets beyond the control of the Russian government. Perhaps such oc-cupation would be by consent of the Russian government, and perhaps not. However, if the Russian government should acquiesce in the occupation of Russian Poland, in whole or in part, by Germany the act would be resisted, not only in Poland, but in Russia.

"Germany does not desire a rapp ment between the Russians and Poles, and would not be willing to see Poland free. We will remain part of Russia if Russia gives Poland autonomy. We do not wish a republic, and neither Poland nor Russia is ready to become a repub-

"If Poland should revolt it will not be "If Poland should revolt it will not be against Russia, but against the bureaucratic government. We love to think of our independence, but while we are strong enough to demand freedom from Russia, we are not strong enough to defend it against Germany,
"I do not think that Poland will start and recommend the state will en-

an armed revolution, but she will en-force her rights through the Douma. I believe that the Russian liberals will give Poland autonomy if they are not defirst demand is for the use of th

Polish language in official schools and universities; our second is for a Polish congress, or sejm, our third is for an entirely independent civil and judicial administration, which would give us Judges and officials who understand our laws and language and our fourth delaws and language, and our fourth de iaws and iniguage, and our rourd de-mand is for a separate military adminis-tration. In the last-mentioned connec-tion let me say that we have splendid Polish Generals, and it was notable in the war with Japan that the Polish sol-diers were the best fighters. General Kurepatkin once hated Poland, but now he loves it. he loves it. "The printed reports to the effect that

"The printed reports to the effect that I was arrested or that any punishment had been inflicted upon me are untrue, but many of the people of Poland, especially the litterateurs, have been arrested and sentenced to be deported to Siberia. The salvation of these latter, however, is that the government is now without means for their deportation.

"The Socialists in Poland are very engretic but the majority of the people."

ergetic, but the majority of the people belong to the National party and are anti-Socialists, while the majority of the uneducated Jews in the Polish cities are Socialists. We have not had any Jewish atrocities in Poland, for the Poles would

omen and calibres.
"Naturally I feel extremely gratified at ognition of me as worthy of the Nobel prize. I am gratified all the more be-cause the honor is a recognition of Polish literature, and thereby disproves Polish literature, and the resy disprove the assertion that we are a nation belong-ing to the past. This Nobel prize, which I do not take as a wersonal tribute, shows us to be among the foremost na-tions in the world of thought."

NOBEL PRIZES GIVEN BY KING

Distinguished Company Gathers in Stockholm Academy of Music.

STOCKHOLM. Dec. 19.—The Nobel prizes were distributed at the Royal Academy of Music today by King Oscar in the presence of a distinguished gathering including all the members of the royal family and of the diplomatic corps.

Mme. Sienkiewicz was unable to be pre-

sent, being ill at Cracow.

The recipients of the prizes were:
Physics-Philipp Lenard, professor of
Kiel University, for researches into cathode rays.

Chemistry-Adolph von Boeyer, professor at the University of Munchen, for researches leading to the evolution of or-ganic chemistry and the development of the chemical industry.

Medicine-Professor Robert Koch, of

Berlin, for researches looking to the pre-vention of tuberculosis. Literature—Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist.

By the will of Albert Bernhard Nobel, a celebrated Swedish scientist, who died in 1898, a large part of his fortune was devoted to five annual prizes, each valued at about \$40,000 awarded for the most important discoveries in physics, chemists physiology or medicine, for the most di tinguished work of an idealistic tenden in the field of literature, and for the best effort toward the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. The peace prize is awarded by a committee of the Nor-

A DIMPLE MAKER.

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs Scott's Emulsion. Your doctor will no doubt tell you the child is fat-starved-its food is not nourishing it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Four Street, New York. DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland. Or

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

The man who has been betrayed by ordinary "readymades," and the man who feels uncomfortable in his "tailor-mades," are the ones who hail Stein-Bloch: Because Stein-Bloch Clothes are wool-tested, master-made, and in Tailor pledged to wear. Because Fifty One Years of Knowing How Darkness assures a fit and style that the average tailor cannot equal.



THE STEIN-BLOCH CO. 30-32 Fifth Ave., New York.

egian Storthing, and the others by in-

Winner of Nobel Peace Prize.

CHRISTIANIA. Dec. 10.-King Haakon and. Queen Maud, the members of the and, queen Mans, the members of the diplo-matic corps and their ladies were present at the Nobel institute today, where, in solemn ceremonial Baroness von Scuttner, of Austria, was adjudged the winner of the Nobel peace prize. The Baroness for many years has been prominent in in-ternational movements looking to the percetoral movements looking to the peace of the world. She was one of the

REASONING IN ANIMALS.

Story Showing Its Existence in Both Dog and Horse.

Cor. Scientific American. The several articles that have apanimals reason?" have deeply interested me; and the facts stated so strongly appeal to my love for justice for ani-

male that many abuse and underrate, as well as my love for them, that I desire to repeat a single instance, one of many, showing the rapid reasoning and quick action of one, and the intel-ligent confidence displayed by another animal in my presence-a dog and a

I was the possessor of a bright, ac tive Irish setter dog. Laddie, who ac

companied me on my many drives through the country. My dog and through the country. My dog and horse were inseparable friends, and when we were out driving Laddie as-sumed to take charge of both the horse and myself; several times helping us out of what might have resulted in serious difficulties, at one time catch-ing and holding the horse, when frightened and running away, until could reach her. But the instance I desire to relate occurred two years ago last Spring. I was driving through a rough and hilly section of the country. where the road was frequently crossed by brooks, which at that season of the year, at times, assumed large propor-tions, flooding both roads and bridges.

I approached one of these streams, over which was a bridge about 12 feet

yond the bridge was a pond of water some five or six rods in width, dark and muddy and several feet deep in places. A little way from the point of crossing were some large rocks stand-ing close together, over which the dog could cross without taking to the water, and he started to cross in that manner. When I drove on to the bridge, my horse stopped and refused to take to the water, which atood level with the bridge; my dog atood on one of the large rocks watching my progress, and when the horse stopped and refused to go on, the dog, with human intelligence and Austrian delegates to the International reasoning, instantly leaped from the rock Peare Congress held at Boston a year on to the bridge, ran up in front of the on to the bridge, ran up in front of the horse, looked into her face, gave a sharp bark of encouragement, and then turned and deliberately walked off the bridge into the water, all the time looking over his shoulder at the horse, saying "Come on" as plainly as his intelligent face could express those words. Then without any urging on my part the horse at once followed the dog into the water and across the flooded strip of road to the dry land, at times up to her belly in the

dry land, at times up to her belly in the flood, the dog awimming over the center of the road just in front of her.

The intelligence displayed by both animals atruck me very foreibts at the time. The dog saw the difficulty, and with the quickness of human reasoning he saw the way to overcome it, and he acted on the instant. The borse had unlimited confidence in the dog, gained from their former experiences together, and she was ready to follow where he would lead without any hesitancy. Returning some hours later over the same road, the dog, always in advance, stopped a moment, just long enough to see if the horse would make the passage of the water all right, and when he saw that she raised no objection to crossing, he took to the rocks and crossed without wetting his feet.

I have often thought of this incident the quick, active reasoning of the dog, the quick action taken by him, and the understanding of the dog's purpose and confidence in him displayed by the horse.

Carl Frederick von Saltza

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-Carl Frederick von Saltzs, instructor in fine arts at Co-lumbia University, died today at St. Luke's Hospital, after an illness of over

In many parts of the Australian continen-bee farming has become a profitable and popular occupation. There are at presen-over 250,000 hives in Australia, productor from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds annu-

long and somewhat raised above the road on the farther side from me. The GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

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