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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906

RELIGIOUS HUMBUGS.

It would be folly to deny that John Alexander Dowie is a man of great As a captain of industry, a mbility. man who conceives great enterprises and adapts means to ends to carry them out, he ranks high. According to his own statement, which there is no apparent reason to doubt, he created \$20,000.000 of assets above all liabilities in four years at Zion City and made land which he bought for \$250 an acre well anywhere between \$3000 and \$12,000 Financially, this is a great achieve ment, however it was accomplished; but the means which Dowle used were so extraordinary, so little available for common men, that we must class him among those rare and puzzling characters who go by the name of religious geniuses.

Most men have more or less influwance over their fellows. The power of persuasion and suggestion is something which we can all exercise to a limited degree, and we have all at some time probably persuaded one of two persons embark in a triffing enterprise against their will and better judgment. There are evangelists of unusual power who can throw great audiences into temporary hysteris; and there are preachers whose persuasive eloquence can induce their hearers to contribute lavishly to missions. But such men are rare, and their achievements, marvelous as they appear, are insignificant compared with Dowle's. He has held his followers in hysterical religious ex cliement, not for an evening or a few only, but for years. 'He has inspired a multitude of inteligent people with a profound conviction that he posserses superhuman powers and made their belief so thoroughgoing and substantial that they freely gave him al What other man in they possessed.

dern times has done anything like it The biormone profess to take a tithe of the goods of the faithful for the common cause. The marvelous eloquence of Savonarola persuaded the fickle Florentines to heap up their ornament and set fire to the gorgeous wreckage, John Wesley founded a faith which in its primitive vigor overcame the inborn of human beings for gay apparel and innocent amusement; but who be sides Dowie has ever persuaded a large number of men and women to renounce absolutely the craving for material possessions and labor with inflexible devoinordinate vanity and his vacillating purpose have lately destroyed Dowle's influence over his followers, in part at least, but when his power over men was in its prime he seemed to bid fair to rival in that respect the founders of

the great monastic orders. How shall we account for such a phemenon? We expect to hear of medicine men among savages, but Dowle wrought his miracles and won his following in a land of newspapers and common schools. Nast's "Introduction to the Gospel Records," a forgotten book once studied in divinity schools, used to argue that the Bible accounts of miracles must be true because they were first published among intelligent people, and if they had been false they would have been contradicted and nobody would have believed them. Dowie's performances impair the force of all such arguments. Contradiction seems without the slightest effect upon the popular disposition to believe in miracles and delfy miracle-workers, and in telligent people are, if anything, a little readler than the ignorant and stupid

to accept a prophet.

The hunger for the supernatural grows with the general intelligence of mankind. As life becomes more valuable, men search with intensified eager-ness for evidence that it will be prolonged in another world. The quarry slave scourged nightly to his dungeon has little to lose and much to gain if death is an everlasting sleep without A person of keen intelligence, loving his friends and interested in the evolution of human affairs, necessarily thinks of death as a calamity. "To lie in cold obstruction and to rot" is not a ssant exchange for the keen delight of modern intellectual existence. None of us leaves the warm precincts of the cheerful day without many a longing, lingering look behind, and when even an impostor like Dowie comes proclaim-ing that he brings new evidence touching the oldest, the deepest and the most momentous of mysteries, it is no shame

to pause and examine his pretensiona.

To weigh evidence is the most difficult intellectual task which human beings have to perform. Those who make it a profession find it perplexing; no wonder then that common men often fall to estimate correctly the pretensions.

numbug and charlatan like Dowle when their dearest hopes and deep instinctive longings all clamor on the side of belief; and when the chariatan is gifted with magnetic influence invincible self-confidence, the qualities of leadership and great practical sense, with, spiration, we must expect to see him gain a following. Considering what human nature is, we can only marvel, not that eo many religious humbugs prosper, but that any should fail.

THIRTY-SEVEN CANDIDATES

Thirty-seven out of the forty can-idates for the Legislature from Multman County and for the joint district Multnomah and Clackamas have ribed definitely, specifically and completely to pledges which commit them to legislation at Salem for regulation and control of public franc and for regulation and control of state and private banks. There is a variety of other questions upon which the thir-ty-seven have expressed themselves; but these two are the great issues, except-ing possibly election of United States Senator. Two candidates have not expressed themselves fully. The Oregonian is not yet ready to assume that it is not their purpose to make their attitude en-tirely clear to the public. One candidate has been out of the city and has had no opportunity to subscribe to any This is Mr. Northup. Oregonian understands from persons who profess to be sponsors for him that he is in hearty sympathy with the thirty-seven upon these important and vital matters. The Oregonian herewith submits in

alphabetical form the names of the

thirty-seven legislative candidates. It

esires that the public shall familiarize itself with the identities and attitude of the entire thirty-seven. From among these gentiemen are to be chosen thirteen members of the lower house and wo State Senators, a total of fifteen The public will doubtless select the fifteen nominees with what discrimination and judgment it can, taking into consideration the personal record, characer, experience, promise and politica affiliations of every one of them. All are bound in honor to carry out faithfully at Salem pledges they have voluntarily made. If any of them who may be elected shall fail, that one will un doubtedly be held to direct accountability by his constituents. He should be These promises were not lightly made and cannot be easily fulfilled. and cannot be easily fulfilled. It will take work to get through the Degislature such measures on the subject of franchises and state banks as the pubic demands; for the corporations and the banks will be there with all the in-Suence and peculiar persuasions that they are able to bring to bear. They will have no direct representatives of their own in the Legislature, except hose whom they may by fraud and by deception be able to place upon the winning ticket. In the present state of the public mind no one dares to say that he will take at Salem the part of these corporations. If there are any among these thirty-seven who are likely to betray the public confidence, we shall trust that they may be found out be fore the day of the primaries rolls around. If they are not then "smoked out," and shall be among the successful ofteen, it may be regarded as certain that they will have no easy time in procuring election in June. What the people want and demand is fifteen can-didates who are pledged to promote certain great measures at Salem and who are likely to do all there is to be done

The thirty-seven candidates who have declared themselves favorable to legis-

ч	sprion on transmise	a who butters wife to
9	follows:	
31	Adams, L. H.	Farrell, R. S.
73	Bayer, J. C.	Ferrera, Albert
d	Balley, A. A. (Joint)	Gill, John
а	Beutgen, N. D.	Gruber, S. H.
9	Beveridge, J. W.	Keady, W. P.
1	Bush, H. M.	Littlepage, C. J.
я	Burns, D. C.	Marthieu, E. A.
	Beach, S. C.	McPherson, P. A.
9	Campbell, J. C.	Monahan, T. J.
я	(Joint)	McArthur, C. N.
Ш	Coffey, John B.	Mackie, Dave H.
я	Cross, Harmy (Joint)	
9	Colwell, E. B.	Sandstrom, A. H.
ш	Cleveland, Charles	Simmons, R. E. L.
1	Claussenius, H., Jr.	Taggart, Edward T.
1	Driscoil, John	Thompson, James R.
Н	Davis, L. M.	Thornton, Edgar H.
d	Emmons, H. H.	Wanner, William
9	Freeman, F. S.	Wilson, Robert W.

INCREASING SOUTH AMERICAN TRADI None of the disinterested patriots who have essayed to ride the ship-subsidy hobby have ever falled to call at-tention to the small South American trade of the United States as compared with that of European countries. An attempt is always made to show that we are hampered by lack of steamship lines out of American ports to the South American ports. The fallacy of that argument has been exposed over and over again by publication of freight rates and sailing dates, showing that shippers from American ports enjoy even lower rates and a more frequent service than their foreign competitors. That we are not in the slightest degree handleapped in our pursuit of the South American trade is shown by the official figures for 1905 for the Argentine Republic, most important of the South American countries.

The report of Minister Beaupre for 1905 shows total imports into the Arentine Republic of \$205,164,420, of which England is credited with \$68,391,045. Germany \$29,083,027, and the United States a remarkably close third with \$28,920,443, and France, with a heavily subsidized merchane marine, \$21,245,202 In percentage of gain in business, the United States led all other countries, the increase being 25 per cent over that of 1904, Germany and France coming next with 23 per cent, while England is fourth with 21 per cent. The export cusiness of the Argentine quite naturally does not make such a favorable showing for the United States, and yet the figures are in a large degree explanatory of the conditions, which will always prevent us from buying as much from the South American country that, with total experts of \$222.843,841, Great Britain was a buyer to the ex-tent of \$44,826,670, France \$27,594,281, Germany \$37,068,221, Beigium \$20,780,850, and the United States but \$15,717,658, all of the other countries showing a greater increase in the amount of their urchases than was shown by the

This is due entirely to the fact that This is due entirely to the fact that the exports of the Argentine are largely made up of commodities of which the United States is also an exporter. We cannot buy from the Argentine wheat, corn, cattle, wool and other great staples which make up the bulk of the exporter and it is need. ports from that country, and it is need-less to state that, with the European countries purchasing these commodities from the Argentine, they are almost certain to secure a larger portion of the trade in imports required by that coun-try than we can expect to secure. The

most encouraging, however, and eftually sets at rest any argu our trade is being hampered by lack of

York and Boston handle the bulk of the business with the Argentine, but during 1905 thirty-six ships were dispatched from the port of Baltimore, their cargoes being made up almost exclusively of farm machinery and other iron and steel manufactured goods with which this country successfully meets European competition. The United States has secured a good footin South American trade, and if the field is properly cultivated the busi-ness will swell into great proportions. Some idea of the tremendous possibili-ties for commercial development can be deaned from the figures given for the 1906 exports and imports. These enormous totals were achieved by a population of but little more than 5,000,000 he amount per capita being greater than that of any other nation on earth. We are not handicapped in this field by lack of transportation facilities, but we have not always been as well equipped with consular representatives as some of our competitors. The poli-tician with no qualification except that he is out of a job, and with no recommendation for the service that is

weighty than that some member of Congress is under political obligation him, might at one time have been sent as Consul to a South American port without special detriment to the mercial interests of the country. But that time has passed. Men who have been trained for the service are needed in consular positions as never efore, and in no other country is this need more pressing than in Argentina and other expanding states of South America. The United States is gaining in that country now. Let us hope that this gain will be maintained by intelligent study of the requirements of the trade by men who have more than the passing politician's interest in it.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB FIRE.

The fire that destroyed the fine quar ters of the Portland Commercial Club vesterday will cause most sincere regret throughout the entire community. The Commercial Club, on account of the public nature of its workings and oranization, has become a most important factor in the business and social life of the city. Scores of famous public men from all parts of the United States have been entertained in the dious quarters which are now a blackened ruin, and hundreds of prom nent business men from all parts of the Pacific Northwest have made the club their headquarters while in the ity. The stereotyped term "loss covered by insurance," or even partly covered by insurance, is misleading in the

case of such a fire. Nothing, of course, can offer recom pense for the deplorable loss of a good citizen like Mr. Homer H. Hallock, perished by a mournful accident in seeking exit from the burning building. His death adds an element of tragedy to an event which, aside from this irreparable loss, will cause profound sorow and regret, not only among the club members, but among thousands of their friends. The Commercial Club has become one of the strong organizations of the city, and the serious loss of resterday will not retard its growth or curtail its sphere of usefulness. there is sentiment in business, and all the insurance money that can be collected and all that can be secured to repair the property loss will not bring back the environment which was distinctive of the old Commercial Club as it grew to greatness in the quarters

ow rulned almost beyond repair The building was improperly protected against such emergencies as brose yesterday. Had there been the same number of stairways leading from the eighth to the seventh floor as were available below the seventh floor, all of have made their way to the ground floor without placing their lives in jeopardy. As Portland is about to witness the construction of a number of skyvaluable and may save life in the future. Although this was practically the first fire which Portland firemen have been called upon to fight on any of the high buildings, their work was worthy of the highest commendation, In going up to the lofty position which it was necessary to reach there was not only a possibility but a strong proba-bility that some of them might get caught and perish in the flames; but not

man flinched. All great emergencies can be depended upon to develop heroes. Tom Richardson, instead of making an easy es-cape when the fire first started, renained behind until he had mustered all of the employes of the club and directed them to as safe a place as was possible. Another hero of more than ordinary grit and courage was the gallant fireman at the top of the ladder, whose cool head and steady nerves made possible the rescue of the victims who were trapped on the Fourth-street side of the building and were taken down by ladders. There were plenty of other heroic deeds performed by the firemen and others, and, despite the great loss, no confiagration in this city was ever handled in a more satisfactory

manner. RENAISSANCE OF THE PASCOS.

Many a year has melted into the past since Colonel Muncey gave to the public that famous admonition to "Keep your eye on Paeco." Old Father Time, in his dentiess and unhalting flight through this transitory state which we term life, brushes aside a good many admonitions and precepts which are soon forgotten. This for a long time seemed to be the fate of Pasco, and Colonel Muncey's advice regarding it, but after many years of retirement in the wind-swept sand dunes, Pasco is again rising above her environment to a height where it is once more possible for us to keep our eye on her. When Colonel Muncey was reulating the dreams of future greatness for his water-tank metropolis, the strongest 'hop' he smoked failed to conjure up more than a couple of trans-continental railroads for his future great city. Now, with a renewed hope

great city. Now, with a renewed hope beating high in her heart. Pasco will be dissatisfied with less than four transcontinental roads, and is fondly expecting to become the hub from which a still greater number of local railroad spokes will branch.

An item now going the rounds of the press, under a Pasco date line, states that on completion of the North-Bank road down the Columbia Pasco will be made a division headquarters for the Northern Pacific, and that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will also make that point the headquarters for the operating department east of the Cascade Mountains. It is also stated that the impaterious North Coag road will not be

happy until it can break into the city limits of Pasco, and the Spokane & In-land will surely reach the point made famous by Colonel Muneey and Captain William Pasco Gray. All of this is teresting, and we hope it is true, for Pasco, in company with a good many other interior towns, has a better op-portunity today than she ever before

had for be hnd for becoming a prosperous city of fairly good proportions.

When Colonel Muncey was so successfully endeavoring to keep the public eye on Pasco, about twenty years ago, the flora and fauna of the adjacent land were almost exclusively sagebrush and jackrabbits, neither of which met with a demand at all commensurate with the price which the Colonel placed on his town lots. All this has been changed, and Pasco, like many ar neglected jackrabbit preserve in the interior, is snow in the irrigation belt The lifegiving water is changing the desert into fields of marvelous richness. The sagebrush is giving way to the vineyard, orchard and truck farm, and the Pasco of a few years hence will be more unlike that of the boom days of the '80s than the wildest dreams of Colonel Muncey could have pictured. Railroad development such as the North Pacific States have never before experienced will bring to the surface a good many long-neglected Pascos, and also present new candidates for the attention and favor of the public. Not all of these towns and cities will achieve the degree of success which their promoters anticipate, but there will be such flascos and failures as characterned the boom period of the early '80s. The irrigated lands, which will be tributary to Pasco and other new towns. will turn off fruit, garden truck and stock, regardless of the condition of the money market. The producers on these lands will require lumber, salmon, flour and other commodities from over on the Coast, and in that way will increase the siness of the railroad companies and aid in the general improvement of the entire economic system in Oregon. Washington and Idaho. This is a good time to keep your eye, not only on

and a general era of industrial activity. tenacity with which men hold on to life under desperate conditions is that of the survival for many days of a number of the entombed miners at Courrieres. France. The disaster which wrecked the coal mine occurred on March 10. On March 30 thirteen men, looking hardly human, worked their way out of the mine, having been entombed all the intervening time in foul air and dense darkness, subsisting on the flesh of a horse. Their appearance was like that of the dead arising from a tomb that had long been closed and sealed. Astonishment gave place to joy and joy to anger at the engineers who had charge of the work of rescue, in that these wretched, reeling, living skeletons were not rescued earlier. And now comes another and even greater surprise in the form of another man being found and brought alive to the light and air after living in a subterranean vault twenty-five days. This man was more fortunate than the others, as he found the lunch bags of his dead comrades and lived from their contents. The story illustrates again. and in a striking way, the fact that truth is stranger than fiction and is narvelous in that it shows how wonderfully strong is the connecting link be-tween body and spirit, which we are wont to designate the "slender thread of life."

Pasco, but on a number of other new

or long-neglected cities and towns that

are quickening into life with the coming of more railroads, irrigation projects

The most remarkable multi-marriage tale comes, not from Chicago this time. but from Detroit. There a woman not yet 40 years old is suing for a divorce the untimely demise of one who would have been No. 7 had not death intervened to save him from this fate. Six narriages, two divorces and one divorce sult pending, this buxom German woman who graciously consents to go by the name of her latest is suing an insurance company for what she claims is coming to her from the death of the prospective No. 7. It is painful to see innocent, unsuspecting victims lured to death and divorce in this manner. A woman possessed of such fatal charms might well be imprisoned as a dangerous character on the ground that she is a menace to the peace and dignity of

Ex-Queen Natalle of Servia has epoken after a long silence. She offers her fortune of \$15,000,000 to the kingdom of Servia on condition that a cathedral be built in which the bodies of her late husband, King Milan, and her son, King Alexander, will be interred. Servia is a needy kingdom, and her subjects are not noted for the possession of that troublesome thing, a tender con-science. They could, without stultifying their record in the least, accept the ex-Queen's money, comply with her condition, and when she is well out of the way throw out the bodles of the disreputable Milan and that of his murdered son.

If professional prizefighting is properly classed as a brutal sport, what shall be said of the amateur contests now in progress in San Francisco which have drawn together boxers from all parts of the United States? Prizering chronicles have never contained ac-counts of fiercer and bloodier fighting than the three-round bouts at the Mechanics' Pavilion.

When the full text of the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court on the pri-mary law comes to hand it may open the way for judicial inquiry into some of the provisions of our own law, which will be generally employed for the first

It is curious to note how many life in-surance company officials took sick this year, disappeared and then were discovered in some mountain fastness or sea festation of human pature.

Ordinarily we should not be insistent, but under present conditions Portland demands to know whether the rolling stock and motive power of the mu pal street aprinkling plant is in apple pie order.

"No rowdy ism on the ball field" is the order to arbiters who begin duty this afternoon. And the public is in full

THE SILVER LINING

By A. H. Ballard Some More Men.

Many a man is sickly. Many a man is sound, And makes your head go 'round,

Many a man is brazen Many a man is shy. Many a man's courageous And your to do or die.

Many a man's a dector. Many murder straight. No one knows what he will get When he comes to Peter's gate. Many a man's a preacher,

Many a man's a teacher, Many a man is bashful. Many a man has nerve.

Many have two master And don't know which to serve, Many a man is fleshy. Many a man is lean. Many a man is dirty.

Others lie, as well

Many a man's a worker. Many a man's a lout Many a man is carpest. Many a man's a tout.

Many & man is clea

Many a man is vellow. Many a man is green, Many a man's vermille Some have a golden sheen

Many a man's a saint. Many a man's a blackguard Worse than the devil can paint. Many a man is forward.

Many a man is meek. Many a man's untidy. Many a man is sleek Many a man is crazy.

Many do not know enough To go in out of the rain, Many a man is stent.

Many a man is sane,

Many a man is loud. Many a man's distinguished In any kind of crowd. Many a man is nervous.

Many are philanthro And help the world along. Many a man is led.

Many a man is strong.

Many a man's a live one Many a man is dead. Many a man's an angel, Many a man's a bear.

Many a man is proper Many a man will swear. Many a man is empty. Many a man is full.

Many a man is without friends,

Many have a pull. Many a man's a hustler. Many a man's asleep, Many a man is shallow,

Many a man is deep. Many a man is wolfish. Many a man is mild. Many a man has knowledge,

Many are like a child.

Many a man is very fat, Many a man is slim, He may not know where he's at Or what is alling him.

This list you ne'er could fill it, Let's stop it pretty soon, I could keep it up until it

Now is the time that the girls take of flannels and the boys put them on.

Warts, although still worn, are no Actors, and some few men, carry gloves

to show they've got them.

ogether the flufferie underneath. It is often wise to play the fool.

Illusions are the veils that destiny throws over our eyes to bind us enchant us.

Eqvy never discriminates.

Definitions.

(Tips on the Race of Life.) MONOLOGUE-When I talk to you. DIALOGUE-When we are talking to

CATALOGUE-The women's conver

FOREVER-What he says to her UNTIL I GET TIRED-What he thinks DARLING-What she says to him, EASY MARK-What she thinks. OFFICE-SEEKING-A deadly epidem that periodically afflicts Portland and kills much of the energy, industry, thrift and a srthy ambitions of many of our saturally gifted men. SULPHUR-The element supposed to

oduce the worst punishment for a sin-HYPER-SULPHUR—Something a mile worse than sulphur, which has been dopted by Mephistopheies to punish otherwise fine women who have aspired to ecome politicians on earth.

Floor of the Pacific.

Professor Dyke in "The Opal Sea"
(Scribner's).
The red clay which covers the deep loors of the Pacific and the Indian

Oceans is made up of refuse and residue -that which can withstand the strong chemical cetion of the gases. In it may be found decomposed volcanic rock, pum-ice, seclitic crystals, manganese oxides, meteoric from, teeth of sharks, and ear-bones of whales. Few, if any, shore deposits are apparent in it. The rock is vitreous refuse, beiched forth by subter-ranean or insular volcanoes. The miner-als are supposed to be of cosmic origin-planetary dust and meteoric fragments hat have fallen into the sea and have that have failed into the sea and have become disintegrated. The great quantity of sharks' teeth remains quite unaccount-ed for—at least their apparent gathering together in these ocean basins is consid-ered very strange.

Too Much to Expect

Rochester Post-Express.

Mississippi has substituted the electric shair for the gallows. It is expected, sowever, that the prominent and representative citizens of the commonwealth who occasionally take the law in their hands, will be satisfied with the old and conventional method of a rope thrown over the arm of a telegraph pole.

SHOULD GIVE FIGURES.

Why Portland Lumber Trade Looks Small to Government.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, April 6 .- Senator Fulton, at the equest of President F. W. Leadbette of the Portland Commercial Club, today took up with the Department of Commerce and Labor the matter of statis-tics showing lumber shipments from various ports of the United States, with various ports of the United States, with a view to having Portland properly credited as the leading lumber port of the country. Complaint was made that in the December report of the department Portland's pre-eminence was not mentioned, but important statistics of other ports were given.

Cities Furnish Figures.

The department explained to Mr. Ful-ton that its reports from Portland are based entirely upon figures furnished by the Collector of Customs, and his returns cover only lumber exported to foreign countries. The department is willing and anxious to give Portland due credit, but is compelled to depend upon information from the commer-cial organizations of the city or other private sources of information for i data. The Senator reliable reports are submitted to the department each month, the department will publish them in full in connection with figures on foreign ex-

Portland Must Get a Move On.

Puget Sound cities and San Francisco, as well as the most important ports of the Atlantic and Guif States, are duly credited with their constwise as well as foreign trade, but in each instance figures on all but foreign ship-ments come from unofficial, though re-liable, sources. There is no disposition to discriminate against Portland in these Government reports, but Port-land has not furnished the department with the data, hence the department has been unable to make a showing or any but foreign trade.

Get Commercial Club to Act.

Mr. Fulton will take the matter up with the Commercial Club and suggest that hereafter that organization on some other of recognized standing un-dertake to supply the department with monthly statistics not only on lumber trade but all other lines of trade and

DIRECTOR OF RECLAMATION

Bill Creates New Office and Removes Existing Friction.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington. April 6.—The House committee on irrigation today favorably reported a bill creating the office of Director of the Reclamation Service at a salary of \$6909 per annum. The bill provides: It shall be his duty under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior tion of the Secretary of the Interio tion of the Secretary of the Interior to carry out works contemplated by the National irrigation law. The director shall submit an annual report to Congress, showing the progress of work and expenditures made, and shall also submit each year a statement of the amounts proposed to be used out of the reclamation fund during the ensuing fiscal year in construction of irrigation projects.

Until the President appoints a Director of the Reclamation Service, Director Walcott, of the Geological Survey, shall perform the duties of that office and, in addition to his present salary, receive \$1500 annually, to be naid out of the reclamation fund pald out of the reclamation fund The bill is intended to remove the friction heretofore experienced in the administration of the reclamation law.

TWO STORIES OF VON BUELOW

One Has Him Seriously III, Other Rapidly Recovering.

BERLIN, April 7.-Reliable agency reports that the stories concerning Prince von Buelow's having a fainting fit are un-true, and he really is suffering from embolism. His condition is reported to be most serious. He has had repeated spells of unconsciousness and complications are

BERLIN, April 6.—Chancellor von Bu-low, who fainted while in the Reichstag low, who fainted while in the Reichstag yesterday, slept throughout the night and awoke this morning fresh and clearminded. After taking a cup of coffee, he asked for the newspapers, but Professor Renvers suggested it would be advisable not to read them.

Professor Renvers and the physicians who are associated with him in the case say no bad consequences are likely to result from the Chancellor's illness.

Later in the day, the Chancellor seemed.

Later in the day the Chancellor's liness.

Later in the day the Chancellor seemed so much better that he disposed of some correspondence with his secretary.

In conversation with Princess von Buelow, the Chancellor said he regretted that he felt so badly while speaking yesterday as to be obliged to omit certain important statements which he intended to make

about Germany's relations with the for-PILGRIMS BANQUET CURZON

Ex-Viceroy Hopes America Will Suc ceed in Philippines.

LONDON, April 6.-The Pilgrims' ciety tonight gave a banquet at the Sa-voy to Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, in honor of the conclusion of his service as Viceroy of India. Lord Roberts, who pre-sided, proposed the toast to King Edward and President Roseveit, which was en-thusiastically received.

sided, proposed the toast to King Edward and President Rosevelt, which was enthusiastically received.

Lord Curson made a notable speech. He referred to the Philippine Islands and expressed the hope that the Americans would achieve there the same measure of success that Great Britain has gained in India. There were frequent references to the Pilgrims' dinner in honor of Barl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, in New Tork. All the epeakers expressed the hope that these dinners marked a new and important era of closer relations with the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

In the course of his short speech Mr. Justice o'Darling said he was glad to learn that the British people were planning to return to the United States a picture of Benjamin' Franklin which was captured during the War of Independence. The speaker was greeted with shouts of laughter when he suggested that Americans might reciprocate by returning what they had won as the result of that war.

Japan Acting in Good Faith.

'ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The condition of affairs in the Far East, according to a semi-official statement published today, is far less menacing than has been painted by certain papers, as the Japanese evacuation of South Manchuria is proceeding actively and in good faith, but the statement avoids reference to Chinese relations or the possibility of trouble in this quarter.

Russia is preparing to take up with the Japanese minister the definition of fishing rights on the Siberian coast granted by the treaty of Portsmouth.

Artillery to Kill Bambaata.

GREITOWN, Natal, April 5.—Bam-mata, the leader of the outlaws is be-ieved to be within seven miles of Grey-lown. He has only 190 followers. It is mpossible for infantry to penetrate the such in pursuit of the rebels, but over-coking their hiding place is an eminence in which artillery is being placed.

The patives are also willing to attack

IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN TOMORROW

First and foremost—All the news, American foreign and local, Asso-ciated Press and special, in such fullness as ruless this journal head and shoulders above any other pa-per on the Pacific Coast.

EASTER DAY AS A RIVAL OF CHRISTMAS

Within the past few years the custom of giving presents to children on Easter Sunday-has grown to such proportions that the spirit of the day has changed character in the popular mind. Today Portland shops are filled with Paster toys and traditional gifts fashioned by European and American experts. Marion MacRae tells of the many novelties in which the rabbit the novelties in which the rabbit the

FROM PEASANT'S COTTAGE

TO CASSLE BYCHOR The story of Jan Kubelik, violin virtuose, who at the age of 18 had the musical world at his feet. It reads like a 20th century fairy tale; yet it is the story of reward for unremitting work coupled with nature's great gift. If the Bohe-mian boy did not "marry the princess and live happy forever," he did marry a countess and he has saved enough money now-he is only 25-to be independent and live in a castle.

THE GENTLE NAZARENE IN MODERN RELIGIOUS ART

Present day painters of the high-est repute contend that Christ be-longs to no one period, but to every age, therefore Easter's supreme figure is now associated on the same canvas with modern men and women. Photographic reproduc-tions are given of famed painting new hung in Paris showing today conception in art of the man o Galilee and his personal relations

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE H. WILLIAMS

For his topic tomorrow, Judge Williams takes up the Senate's action in 1968 toward maintaining the integrity of the financial ob-ligations of the Nation. As one result of the Civil War, we had an immense interest account meet and a big debt to pay. The high purpose and the sound to ness sense of the Republican of Congress are well set forth.

BEST LOCAL TENNIS PLAYERS IN SIX YEARS

Will the Portland topnotchers be able to hold their present rank the coming season? A man who knows the game has a personal talk with some of the men who expect to be close to the head of the list. With the article are good portraits of Portland players. GEORGE ADE IN

PASTURES NEW In the coming letter, the humorist

presents compressed information extracted from Mr. Peasley's un-scholarly notebook and hands out useful knowledge of Europe in tabloid form. Now in Naples, the populace believes it must be very lonesome in America with half the THE ROOSEVELT BEARS AT HARVARD

These visitors at the Hub are rescued from jall and fall in with the boys at Dr. Ellot's school. They have the joillest sort of a dinner, ride the donkey in true Western style and each receives a degree.

FADERS IN THE OREGONIAN

Ballots are coming in by the thou-sands in The Oregonian's voting contest. The prizes are free trips to the Yellowstone Park for 24 lucky young women. Interest in this contest is beginning to over-shadow the primary election cam-paign, and the friends of the can-didates all over the Pacific Northwest will read with interest the results of the count of the last few days, which will be announced to-

MUSIC, SOCIETY AND

DRAMATIC REVIEWS Society is looking forward to the end of Lent. This will be the theme of the social department of theme of the social department of The Sunday Oregonian. Small so-cial gatherings, events that are looming up on the social horizon, weddings and items of a personal nature will make up the grist of this department. Reviews of the week's theatrical attractions, propulses attractions in nouncements of coming attractions, small talk of the stage will be found on the dramatic page. Musical events of the past week announce-ments of approaching concerts, and gossip of music and musicians will be covered in the music department

REAL ESTATE AND
BUILDING REVIEW
The Sunday Oregonian is devoting
a page to the review of the week
in real estate and building circles. Real estate is moving with such rapidity, the coming of transcon-tinental and auburban railways bring with them so maily investors that the real estate map of Portland is changing daily. Buildings are rising radidly so that '1900 promises to be one of the record years in number and value. Illustrations of new buildings and residences are features of this de-

TWO PAGES OF

SPORTING NEWS Herbert W. Kerrigan will continue to write for the sporting pages of The Sunday Orcgonian. He has left New York with the Athens team and during his trip abroad will write a series of articles which will cover not only the Olympic games, but also the athletics of foreign countries. All the news of the world in sports will be found on the sporting pages.

on the sporting pages.

ILLE FRANCES BAUER'S

NEW YORK LETTER

Gossip of musical artistic and literary circles in the American metropolis is presented in a chatty letter from Emilie Frances Bauer.

The fire in Julian Hawthorne's home, which damaged the priceless manuscripts of Nathaniel Hawthorne; the coming American tour of Paderewski; the story of Thomas W. Shields' great painting; the last moments of Mozart, and a review of the musical season in New York are her topics.

BOOKS, REVIEWS AND NEWS

KS, REVIEWS AND NEWS
OF LITERARY FIELD
There's fashion in Spring books
as well as Spring bonnets. New
Spring books will be found on
The Oregonian's book page, as
well as news and gossip of people in the world of letters. This
week's book reviews: "The
Snare of Strength," by Randolph
Bedford: "The Sea Maid," by
Ronald Macdonald; "Old Washington," by Harriet Prescott
Spofford; "Called to the Field,"
by Lucy Meacham Thruston;
"The Gospel of Love," by Rev.
Edmund G. Moberly; "The Negro
and the Nation," by George S.
Merriam; "The Log of a Sea Angler," by Charles Prederick
Holder; "The Spoilers," by Bex
E. Beach; "The Prench Revolution and the Rise of Napoleon,"
by Professor Flathe.