FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS

General Fred Grant Relates Some of His Campaign Experiences to Correspondent Carpenter.

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Manila, 1900.—I met General Fred Grant today, as he came in from the field to consult with General Otis about the operations in Northern Luzon, and later on had a chat with him about his work and the people among whom he has been campaigning. General Grant came here almost immediately after leaving Puerto Rico. I saw him last at Ponce, having traveled with him from San Juan around the island. He looks today the picture of health, and he tells me that he has been well ever since he came to the Philippines. He has been in the field and on the firing line since last July, and has been campaigning in both the northern and southern parts of Luzon.

Our first words were about General Lawton, whose body by the time this letter is published will have been interred in the United States. Said General Grant:

"The death of General Lawton was a great loss to the Army, and I believe it was also a great loss to the Filipinos. Lawton was their friend, although he fought them to the death. He was big-hearted and generous, and he often cautioned me that I should be careful in my treatment of the people. He wanted the wrongdoers and the rebels punished, but that in such a way that the natives here might realize that the government was just and strong."

"You were not near General Lawton at the time of his death were you, General?" I asked.

Regardless of Bullets.

"No; I was in the mountains of the North. He was killed at San Mateo, within a short distance of Manila. He was in the front and was, as usual, paying no attention to the bullets flying about him. It has seemed to me that he was not careful enough in such matters. He enjoyed the action of battle and was anxious to push the war to a finish. He thought it was almost ended, and had advocated the increase of the army that peace might come just as soon as possible."

"Tell me something, General, about the people among whom you have been campaigning?"

"You mean the Tagalogs, I suppose," replied General Grant. "There are, you know, many different races here, with different characteristics. The Tagalogs are the strongest race in Luzon, and they are the most civilized of the Filipinos. They make up the greater part of the population of Manila, and there must be at least a million and a half of them on this island. They are the richest of the natives and they occupy the best lands."

"How about the holdings of lands here, General? I have thought the estates were all small."

"That is so of nearly all the property held by the natives," replied General Grant. "There are some large estates which belong to the church and to foreigners. There are some also which belong to the mestizos, the descendants of natives who have intermarried with foreigners."

"Give me some idea of the Tagalogs," said I. "How do they look?"

"The Tagalogs are much like the Malays in appearance," replied General Grant. "They have about the same features and many of the same characteristics. They are, I believe, a cross between the Malays and the aborigines. They are a cleanly people, both as to their persons and houses. They are not so well educated as I had supposed, considering their churches and other advantages. I have found, in fact, very little education outside of Manila, and am trying to remedy this by establishing schools wherever I go."

Americanizing the Filipinos.

"How can you do this?" I asked. "I thought the whole island was in a state of war."

"It is easily done wherever we have driven out the insurgents and have held the country for any length of time. What I have done as soon as I have taken possession of a municipality was to give its people a civil government, a police and schools. I would call the principal citizens together and tell them I wanted them to manage their affairs hereafter for themselves. I would have them choose an alcalde, or presidente, who should govern them as the head man of the town, and to appoint under him tenientes, who should be the heads of the divisions of the municipality. A municipality here includes more than the town itself. It is a district. You might compare it to one of our counties, and the divisions in it to the townships. The presidentes are the heads of the townships. After these men have been elected they meet in council and pass ordinances as to taxes, revenues and the general government of the municipality. They appoint the police and collect the taxes on meats, markets, etc. They issue all licenses, and, in fact, govern the town."

"How do the people like it?"

"They say they are pleased with it, and they take hold of it. It is very hard, however, to make them understand that the bulk of the taxes should not be given over to us. The Spaniards have so accustomed them to oppression and extortion that they cannot realize that we do not want to do as they did.

"Still, I am well pleased with the results," General Grant went on. "In Bacoor, for instance, where there are 14,000 people in the principality, I established a city government in July and schools in September and October. The latter are doing very well, and the people seem to be well satisfied with the operations of their government. They appear to be grateful, and I think I have persuaded them that we are their friends rather than their enemies."

Will Take Time.

"Do you really think, General," I asked, "that they can be made good American citizens?"

"Not at once," was the General's reply; "but I believe we can Americanize them much sooner than our people think. You must remember that this country has for years been overrun with a large class of brigands and thieves, who have intimidated the people, and it will be some time before they can be taught self-reliance and independence of thought. We shall first have to wipe out the thieves, show the people that they have rights, and that we intend to protect them in the exercise of them."

"Do you ever hear the people express regret that the Spaniards have been driven out?"

"No. I think the natives were glad to see the Spaniards go."

"Tell me something of the Negritos, General. I suppose you met with some of them while in the North?"

"Yes, I did," replied General Grant. "You see them occasionally in the Tagalog towns of the interior. They live in the woods, and usually in the mountains. I came across a number of their little villages in crossing the mountains during my last campaign, when I was chasing Aguinaldo. They are savages, and their settlements are usually little more than hamlets. They build their houses in among the trees, raising them high off the ground on poles, and I saw many houses built high up in the branches of the trees. The houses are huts made of poles, with walls and roofs of grass and palm leaves. They take the palm leaves, which are long and wide, and plait them with the mountain grasses. The grass in that part of the country grows from six to ten feet high. It often reached above my head while I was riding through it on horseback. It is very strong, and, with the palm leaves, it can be woven into a very close mat.

"As we came to these villages the people scampered away like so many monkeys. They were afraid of us, and usually hid themselves behind trees or rocks, peeping out at us, and ready to run if we showed any intention of coming near them. Some of the men were armed with bows and arrows, and we had been warned that their arrows are poisoned. They did not attack us, and we did not bother them."

Our Philippine Dwarfs.

"What kind of looking people are the Negritos, General?" I asked.

"They are a race of dwarfed negroes," replied General Grant. "The word 'negrito' means 'little negro.' The Negritos we saw, in but few cases, came up to my shoulder, and some were pigmies in size. They have woolly hair, which stands out in curly masses over their heads; faces as black as those of the African negroes, thick lips and flat noses. Most of them were in breech cloths, the women wearing a strip about two feet long about the thighs and waist. Both sexes are puny and sickly looking. They have enormous stomachs, made so by their living almost entirely upon roots, vegetables and fruits. The stomachs reminded me of the 'banana stomachs' of the peasant children of Puerto Rico."

"Will we have any trouble in conquering them?"

"I see no reason why we should bother with them at all," replied the General. "They are comparatively few, and are so weak mentally and physically that it would be difficult to make American citizens of them. They are nearer to the Hottentot than the American Indian in the scale of possible civilization. All they would need would be a small reservation, and if well treated, they would bother nobody."

"How about the Igorrotes?"

"I don't know much about them," said General Grant. "They are in the Northeastern part of Luzon. My campaigning has been chiefly in the South and Northwest. They are, I am told, entirely different from the Negritos, and, though savage, are a fine race."

"What kind of country did you find in Northwestern Luzon, General?"

"The whole of Luzon is a land of mountains and valleys. The Northern part is made up of ranges of mountains, with fertile valleys between them. The valleys are usually well cultivated, being covered with rice fields and sugar plantations. Some of the mountains are tremendous. They rise up from the sea, in places sometimes reaching an altitude of 5000 or 6000 feet. They are of volcanic origin and the sides of many of them are covered with lava. In some sections there is a thin strata of limestone over the lava. This gives forth a hollow sound as you ride over it on horseback, and I feared at times my horse might break through."

Timber Resources.

"The most of the mountainous regions is covered with a dense growth of vegetation, and those which have any depth of soil are heavily timbered. I saw large tracts of magnificent trees, including many varieties of valuable hard woods. I saw houses and furniture made of the wood; it is in many cases as hard as iron and it takes a polish like mahogany. I can't tell you the varieties. You must remember that I was more interested in watching out for the Filipinos who might be hidden behind the trees with their guns than as to how the trees would cut up into lumber. I could see, in passing, that the timber is of immense value. About Subig Bay, for instance, there are thousands of acres of virgin forest which have never been touched. This timber is easily gotten at, for the bay will admit the largest steamers. They might, in fact, sail into it upside down if such a thing were possible, and their masts would not graze the bottom. It is, I am told, about 1300 feet deep, and a great depth is found even at the shore line. The Oregon had to put out about 50 fathoms of chain when she came to anchor, at a swinging distance of the land.

"The Spaniards appreciated the value of this timber," continued General Grant, "and were making arrangements to get it out to use in shipbuilding, at the time the war began. They have graded a little railroad up one of the valleys, and the rails lie beside the track ready to be laid. There is, I should say, about three or four miles of this roadbed."

"I should think the timber would offer some opportunities for American capital," said I.

"Yes; it would," replied General Grant. "The trees could be easily gotten down to the little rivers, and into Subig Bay, from where they could be shipped to any part of the world."

"How about the other parts of the country? What are the chances for agricultural development?"

Agricultural Development.

"In some sections they are very good. The product of rice and sugar could be largely increased with scientific cultivation. The sugar lands can be made to yield a larger product per acre, and with good machinery more sugar could be gotten out of the cane. A number of modern sugar mills might be established here to grind cane for the small planters. They could pay the people as much for the cane as they now get from raising and grinding it, and still make a big profit off the increase in the product. There is more good land here than is generally supposed. I went over a low pass in the mountains north of Subig Bay and found myself in a thriving agricultural valley inhabited by about 80,000 people. It was from 20 to 30 miles wide, having a rich soil and luxuriant crops. There is a great deal of rice and many cocoanut groves. The people raise water buffaloes, chickens and pigs. There are many such valleys in Luzon, and also much undeveloped country. There is really no book which gives an adequate idea of the Philippines. Much of the country still awaits the advent of the prospector."

"How about mines?" I asked.

"I cannot tell you. It is said that there are large deposits of coal and some gold, but so far I have seen none. The chief minerals are found on some of the other islands."

"Do you think, General, that the islands are worth what they are costing us?"

"I think so; and even were they not, I do not see how the United States could have taken any other course. If after matters are settled, the Filipinos want to be freed from the United States, it becomes a political question which the people at home can decide. At present they have fired on the flag of our country, and we cannot tolerate that. Our national honor demands that we have the arrangement of the matter to our own satisfaction.

Will Become Loyal.

"Personally, I think the people will soon become loyal and contented. I believe they will in time govern themselves, as a part of our own people, and that one or two states can be added to the Union from the Philippines, with as loyal citizens as those of any of the state we made from the territory which we got from Mexico. There are from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of consumers here, and the islands will furnish a good market. They will also be a base from which we can push our commercial relations with China and the rest of the Far East. These islands are on the trade routes of Australia, China, Japan and India, and every ship that passes will, at some time, stop here for coal and food supplies. I see no reason why the Philippines will not grow steadily in value."

"How has it happened that the war has lasted so long? Many people in the United States have wondered why the same ground has had to be fought over so many times."

"One reason was the nature of the warfare," said General Grant. "The Filipinos would fire upon us, and we would go out and punish them. Then, as we had not enough troops to occupy all the places, we had to fall back. In a short time they would again attack us, and we would go out again and repel them. This was the case all Summer. As more troops came in we began to advance to the north. We have now occupied the whole of that region, and we believe that the war will soon be ended for good."

"How about General Otis and his conduct of the war?"

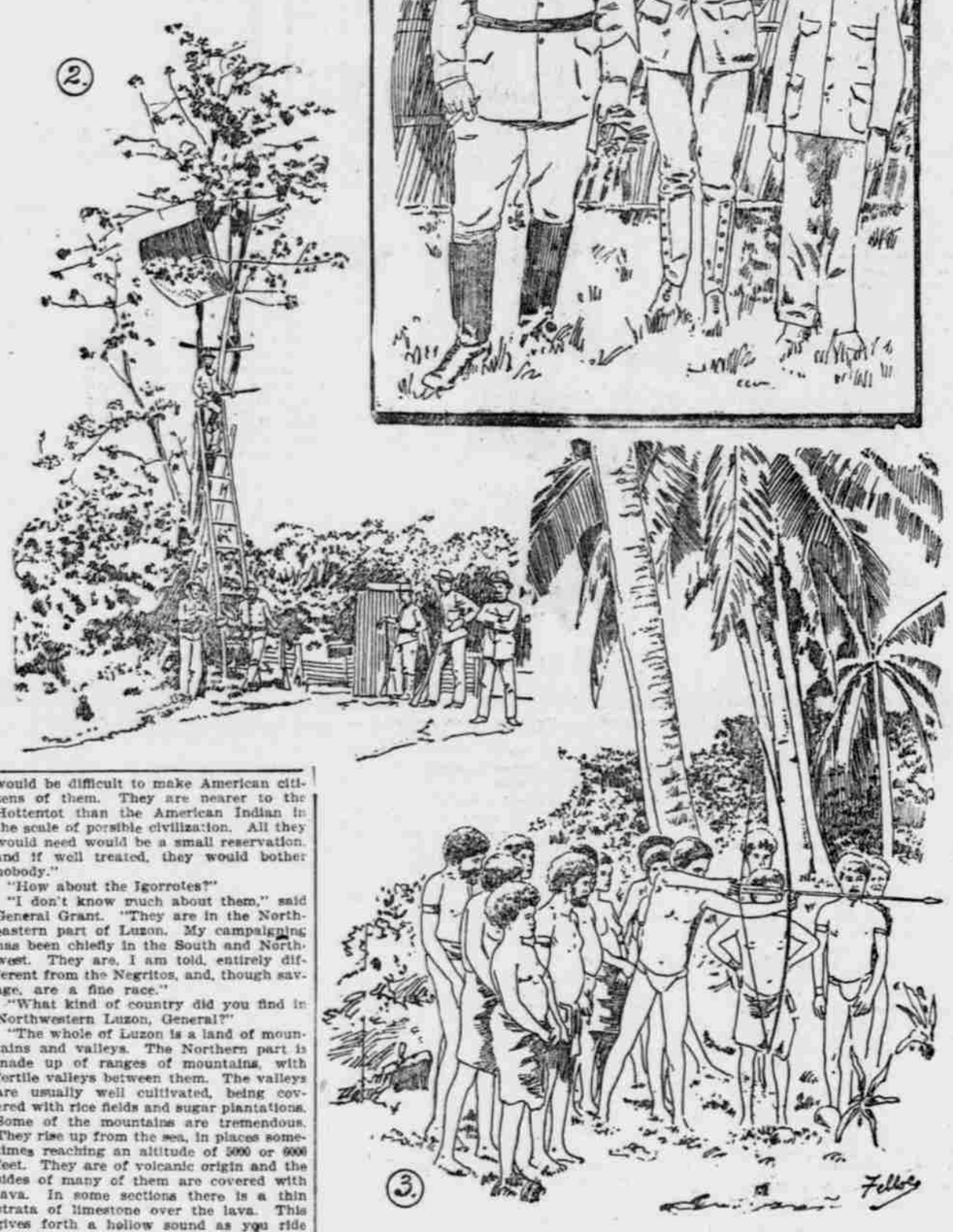
"I now think that we are very fortunate in having General Otis here. I did think, when I first came, there were some ways in which his administration of affairs might have been bettered, but the results have shown me that he was right and I was wrong. He has done mighty well with the material he has had on hand. We came over here with the idea of keeping Manila only, and with no expectation of carrying the war into the whole country. After the Spanish war was over, the insurrection came, and just then the volunteers, whose terms had expired, wanted to return home.

Not a Single Disaster.

"They had the right to do so under the law, and the army had to be reorganized. This was when we were in a state of siege. Then the rainy season came on and during it we could do but little. As a whole, the war has been carried on without a single disaster. We have not lost a company; have not been driven out of a single post nor from a single position. Considering the time and the large number of soldiers under arms, there have been very few casualties and comparatively little loss of life. In the whole campaign we have lost fewer men than in some of the comparatively unimportant battles of the Civil War. I don't think there have been more than 250, or, at most, more than 275 deaths altogether. We lost more men in one day at Santiago than we have lost here in a year and more.

"Our death rate up to January averaged not more than 40 to 1000, taking every kind of death into consideration. The death rate of the City of New York is over 22 per 1000. This has been during a year's fighting in a tropical country. It shows that the troops have been well cared for, and that they have been well fed. The feeding of the troops has, in fact, been a wonder to the foreign army men here. One of the French military officers who was sent here to watch the war said that the most surprising thing to him was that the soldiers on the firing line were supplied with fresh beef killed in Chicago, more than 7000 miles away."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.



1. General Fred Grant, His Aid and General Lawton's Son. 2. Scouting for Filipinos Near Angeles. 3. Negritos of Northern Luzon.

THE OLD BAND.

In a little mountain village,
One starlight eve in May,
The old town band assembled,
A concert for to play.
And as the scented zephyrs
Wafted out the sweet refrain,
Fond memories of the long ago
Went flashing through my brain.

How often when a boy had I
Followed down the street,
Barefooted, hatless, coatless,
The old town band to meet.
How I longed to beat the small drum,
The cymbals, how they clashed,
Gray uniforms, with polished horn,
In the sunlight, how they flashed.

I heard them play sweet music,
At the wedding—near the mill,
I heard their mournful cadence,
When a form lay cold and still.
I heard them play fast galops,
At an old-time county fair,
And the brilliant, ringing solo,
At the band stand, in the square.

Here the lover and his sweetheart
Promised always to be true,
While the music of "Oh, Promise Me,"
Floated out into the blue.
And the old folks smiled and listened
When they played an old-time tune,
How "Uncle 'Rastus" did the "wing dance"
Underneath the Southern moon.

I've wandered far in other climes,
I've heard their famous bands,
From the sweet "La Paloma," of Mexico,
To the Italian opera grand;
But when the evening shadows fall
I dream of a Southern land,
And again in fancy seem to hear
The tunes of our old band.

So when life's busy scene is o'er,
And I stand before the gate,
I trust that good Saint Peter
Will not say, "Alas, too late!"
For I know that I shall ask him,
In a modest sort of way,
To let me hear the merry tunes
Our old band used to play.

—Lue Vernon.

Things Have Changed.

"I'll not allow you to dictate to me," cried the angry former typewriter.

"No," replied her husband angrily. "I suppose I relinquished that right when I married you."—Philadelphia North American.

3 Cars Have Arrived

1 Car of Linoleum

Prices from 35c to 75c per yard. Best patterns ever shown.

1 Car of Roll-Top Desks

Prices from $18.00 to $60.00.

1 Car of Best Line of Combination Desks and Bookcases

Latest designs and finish, at prices that will satisfy everybody. Call and see them.

Eleven more 50-foot cars on the way, coming.

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4-STORY RED BLOCK 172 AND 174 FIRST STREET

At the First Congregational Church, the pastor, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, will preach both morning and evening. The morning topic will be "About Miracles." In the evening, the last midwinter lecture on "Herod, the Great" will be presented, the special topic being "A Kingdom Lost." Music:

Morning — Organ prelude, "offertoire" (Paul Devrod); anthem (contralto solo and quartet), "Benedic Anima in E flat" (Warren); response, "The Lord's Prayer"; offertory (soprano solo and quartet), "A Light Streams Downward" (Shelley); postlude (Freyer).

Evening—Organ prelude, "Andante Grazioso" (Fricker); anthem, "Abide With Me" (Baruby); offertory (soprano solo and quartet), "Rock of Ages" (Buck); postlude, "March From the Desert" (F. David); Ralph W. Hoyt, organist.

First Baptist.

At the First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Alexander Blackburn, the pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The morning service will open with baptism, and the subject of the sermon will be, "Men Ought to Pray." The evening theme will be, "The Common Sense of Jesus Christ." Music, Professor W. M. Wilder, organist and director:

Morning—Preludium, "Andante Lostenuto" (T. Mee Pattison); duet, by Mrs. Berta Grimes and Mrs. Annie P. Clifton, "The Lord Is My Shepherd" (Henry Smart); offertoire, "To the Evening Star," from "Tannhauser" (R. Wagner); soprano solo, Mrs. Clifton; postludium, "The Chapel" (Kreutzer).

Evening—Preludium, chorus from "Les Huguenots" (Meyerbeer); duet, Mrs. Clifton; offertoire, "Serenade, Op. 216" (Schultz - Weida); contralto solo, Mrs. Grimes; postludium, "In Modo d'vna Macia" (Schumann); hymns, new and old, by congregation.

The church will begin a series of special meetings on Sunday, March 18, to be conducted by the church and pastor.

Grace Methodist.

At Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Hugh D. Atchison, pastor, there will be morning worship at 10:30 A. M., with sermon on "Friends of Christ" and evening worship at 7:30 P. M., with sermon on "How God Treats Good Excuses." Music, under the direction of Mrs. Max M. Shillock, with Mrs. E. M. Bergen as organist:

Morning—Organ prelude, "Vision" (Rudolf Bibl); anthem, with soprano solo, "The Kingly Pilgrim" (Adams); organ, "Pastorale" (Munro); duet, "Sweet Hour of Prayer (Irwin), Mr. Clemens and Mrs. Shillock; postlude, "Offertoire in E flat" (Batiste).

Evening—Organ prelude, "Communion in F" (Munro); anthem (bass solo), "In the Cross of Christ" (Packard); organ, "Serenade" (Schubert); postlude, "Offertoire" (Spinney).

Calvary Presbyterian.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. S. Gilbert, pastor; Mrs. Mann, director of chorus; Miss Leonora Fisher, organist. Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning services—Organ prelude, "Intermezzo" (Bizet-Shelley); anthem, "Hold Thou My Hand" (Gounod), soprano solo and chorus; soprano solo, Mrs. Mann; sermon, "Show Me Thy Glory"; postlude, "Sortie" (Batiste).

Evening services—Organ prelude, "La Speranza" (Rossini); anthem, "Oh, for a Closer Walk With God" (Foster), soprano obligato and chorus; trio, "I Will Lay Me Down" (Brown), soprano, tenor and alto; sermon, "What Christ Saw From the Cross"; postlude (W. Stern).

Sunnyside Methodist.

Sunnyside Methodist Church begins services today with Sunday School, at 10 o'clock, C. A. Gatzka, superintendent. At 11 A. M., the pastor will preach on, "The Need of the Hour." The Epworth League devotional service will be held at 6:30 P. M., subject, "Rejecting Christ." O. J. B. Lane will lead. At 7:30 P. M., the pastor will preach a temperance sermon. Music:

Morning—Prelude in F (Hesse); anthem, "God So Loved the World" (McPhail), solo by Bertha Royal; choir, offertory, "Adagio" (Reineche); solo, selected; postlude (Balfe).

Evening—Prelude, "Serenade" (Pinsuti); hymn-anthem, "Source of Life Eternal" (McPhail); offertory, "In Heavenly Love Abiding" (Thomas); postlude (A. Loof); C. A. Walker, chorister; Henry Crockett, organist.

Other Services.

At the Taylor-Street Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. H. W. Kellogg will preach in the morning on the theme: "The Bugle Call to Battle." The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have issued a pastoral letter, in which they set forth the present needs of the church and a call to fasting and prayer. This call will be considered by Dr. Kellogg at the morning service. In the evening he will preach on "Religion in the Home." The prayer meetings for the week will be as usual. The Young People's prayer meeting on Tuesday evening will be under the leadership of the pastor. Thursday evening's prayer meeting will be conducted with song and evangelistic service. The C. L. S. C. will meet Monday evening. Epworth League prayer meeting will be held this evening at 6:30.

At the Sunnyside Congregational Church the pastor, Rev. J. J. Staub, will preach in the morning on: "A Gluttonous Man and a Winebibber." Rev. Cephas F. Clapp, superintendent of Congregational home missions for Oregon, will be present during the evening, and will deliver the sermon. There will be special music at the evening service by the male quartette, as well as by the mixed choir. The Young People's meeting, at 6:30, will be led by S. C. Pier, the subject being: "Rejecting Christ."

At Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, the pastor, Rev. Dr. L. E. Rockwell, will preach at the morning service on: "Our Lord's Instruction Concerning Prayer." The evening revival service will be conducted by the pastor. Special Lenten services will be held Tuesday afternoon and Thursday evening.

Special revival services are being held at the First United Evangelical Church, they having been in progress since last Sunday. They are conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. T. Hurd, assisted by others.

At St. David's Church, Rev. George B. Van Waters' subject this morning will be: "The Grace of God." In the evening, the theme will be: "Good Principles." There will be services this week, as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 P. M.

At the Second Baptist Church, Rev. Ray Palmer will preach in the morning on: "Pillars in the Temple of God." His evening theme will be "The Devil's Banquet." One of two sermons on "Jesus" will be delivered next Sunday evening.

Rev. G. A. Blair will preach at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church this morning on: "The Relation of Christianity to Humanity." The evening subject will be: "Lessons From the Life of Samson." Miss Bella Sharp will recite, "His Victory in Death," at the close of the sermon. There will be good music.

Revs. C. A. Willey and N. Newton, Free Methodist Evangelists, will begin a series of revival meetings at the Portland Home Mission, 265 Davis street, at 3:30 o'clock, and will continue the services each evening at 8 for an indefinite time.

Rev. H. H. Hoyt, pastor of the First Universalist Church, will preach this morning on: "The Garden, Or Why Do the Good Suffer?" The subject of the Y. P. C. U. meeting at 6:30 o'clock P. M. will be: "Why My Life?" The pastor will also preach at 7:30.

Rev. C. S. Rahn, of the English Lutheran Church, will address the men's meeting in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association at 3:30 o'clock.

Today, at the First Christian Church, Rev. J. F. Ghormley, the pastor, will take for his morning theme, "Sin as Revealed by the Cross of Christ." In the evening his subject will be: "Christian Science Not the Religion of Jesus Christ." Special musical programmes will be carried out at both services, under the direction of W. F. Werschkul; Mrs. Ella Jones, organist.

Hon. William G. Ewing, formerly judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, will lecture on Christian Science, at the Marquam Grand Theater, at 3 o'clock P. M. His theme will be: "Christian Science, the Religion of Jesus Christ." The lecture is under the auspices of the two Christian Science churches of the city.

The subject of the evening sermon of Rev. Stanton C. Lapham, at the Immanuel Baptist Church, will be: "The Friendship of Jonathan and David."

E. W. Allen will lecture before the First Spiritualist Society, in the Abington Building, at 7:45 o'clock, on "Why Am I a Spiritualist?"

The evening subject of Rev. J. H. Allen, superintendent of Shiloh Mission, will be: "The Prophetic Outlook."

Services will be held at the Home of Truth, at 363 Thirteenth street, at 11 and 8 o'clock. A demonstration meeting will be held at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening.

At the Unitarian Church, this morning, Rev. Dr. Eliot will preach the sermon. The confirmation class will meet at 12:30 P. M. and will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Lord. The Young People's Fraternity meets at 7 o'clock; there will be no evening church service for the present.

At Methodist Episcopal Zion Church there will be services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. E. I. S. Swan, the new pastor, will preach at both services. Subject for the morning: "Prayer." The theme in the evening will be "Church." At the evening service there will be music, as follows: Hymn, "A Charge to Keep"; hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom"; anthem, "Stand Up for Jesus"; solo, "In Thy Love"; duet, "The Lord Is My Shepherd."

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist.

Second Baptist—Rev. Ray Palmer, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school at 12; Junior Union, 3:30; young people, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30; Christian culture class, Thursday, 8:30.

Calvary—Rev. Eben M. Bliss, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 11:45; B. Y. P. U., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Grace (Montavilla) — Rev. N. S. Hollcroft, pastor. Services, 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 10; prayer, Thursday, 8.

Park Place (University Park)—Rev. N. S. Hollcroft, pastor. Services, 11; Sunday school, 10; junior meeting, 3.

Immanuel — Rev. Stanton C. Lapman, pastor. Preaching, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 11:45; Young People's meeting, 6:30.

Third—Sunday school at 10, George E. Jamison, superintendent; preaching at 3 by Rev. Ray Palmer, of the Second Church.

Christian.

Rodney-Avenue—Rev. A. D. Skaggs, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:45; Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 3; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

First—Rev. J. F. Ghormley, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:43; Sunday school, 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30.

Woodlawn (Madrona) — Rev. A. D. Skaggs, pastor. Services, 3 P. M.

Christian Science.

First Church of Christ (Scientist), 317 Dekum building—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of sermon, "Matter"; children's Sunday school, 12; Wednesday meeting, 8 P. M.

Portland Church of Christ (Scientist), Auditorium—Services, 11 and 8; subject, "Substance"; Sunday school, 12; Sunday and Wednesday evening meetings, 8.

Congregationalist.

German—Rev. John Koch, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Y. P. S. C. E., Tuesday, 7:30; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30.

Sunnyside—Rev. J. J. Staub, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Young People's Society, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Hassalo-Street—Rev. R. W. Farquhar, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Mississippi-Avenue—Rev. George A. Taggart, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; juniors, 3; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

First—Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15.

Episcopal.

St. Stephen's Chapel—Rev. Thomas Neil Wilson, clergyman in charge. Morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening services, 7:30; Sunday school, 9:45; holy communion, after morning service on first Sunday in the month.

Church of the Good Shepherd—Services at 11 by Rev. E. T. Simpson.

Trinity—Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector. Sunday school, 9:30; morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

St. Mark's—Rev. John E. Simpson, rector. Holy communion, 7:30; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening prayer, 7:30.

St. David's — Rev. George B. Van Waters, rector. Holy communion, 7; litany, holy communion and sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

St. Matthew's—Rev. J. W. Weatherdon, clergyman in charge. Holy communion, 8; Sunday school, 9:45; matins and service, 11; evening service, 7:30.

St. Andrew's—Sermon, 3:15, by Dr. Judd.

Evangelical.

Emanuel (German)—Rev. E. D. Hornschuch, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30; Y. P. A., Friday, 7:30.

First (German)—Rev. F. T. Harder, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Y. P. A., 6:45; revival services all the week at 7:30 P. M.

Memorial—Rev. R. D. Streyfeller, pastor. Sunday services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Y. P. A., 6:30; Junior Y. P. A., 3; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30; young people's prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Evangelical (United).

East Yamhill Mission—Rev. Peter Bittner, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school 10; K. L. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30; Junior League, Saturday, 2:30.

First United—Rev. C. T. Hurd, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; K. L. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Second—Rev. H. A. Deck, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Keystone League, 6:30; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30.

Friends (Quakers).

Friends, East Thirty-fourth and Salmon streets—Rev. A. M. Bray, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30.

Lutheran.

German Trinity, Albina—Rev. Theodore Fleckenstein, pastor. Preaching, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30.

Immanuel (Swedish)—Rev. John W. Skans, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 and 8.

St. Paul's Evangelical (German)—Rev. August Krause, pastor. Preaching, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Bible study, Thursday, 7:30.

Zion's (German)—Services, 10 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Christian day school, Monday to Friday.

St. James's (English)—Rev. Charles S. Rahn, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15.

Methodist Episcopal.

Centenary—Rev. L. E. Rockwell, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Central—Rev. W. T. Kerr, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Mount Tabor—Rev. A. S. Mulligan, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Epworth League, 6:30; Junior Epworth League, 3; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Second German—Rev. Charles Priesing, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Sunnyside—Rev. S. A. Starr, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; general class, 12:15; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Trinity—Rev. A. L. Hawley, pastor.

(Concluded on Twenty-third Page.)