

ASIA AT THE FAIR

Barrett Tells How Exhibits May Be Secured.

ERECT A SPECIAL BUILDING

All Are Inclined to Transfer Exhibits From St. Louis and Make Additional Japanese Commissioner May Come From St. Louis.

John Barrett, commissioner from the St. Louis Fair to all Asiatic countries, offers a valuable suggestion in the interest of the Lewis and Clark Fair. Having already recommended Asiatic rulers to exhibit at Portland, he advises that the Lewis and Clark Fair Commission erect a special building for Oriental exhibits.

He advises that the Japanese commissioner to St. Louis be invited to visit Portland on his way home.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—John Barrett, who has recently completed a tour through the Orient soliciting exhibits for the St. Louis Fair, is on his way to report to the board of managers. During his various interviews with the rulers and representatives of foreign governments, Mr. Barrett never failed to point out the importance of individual and citizen of Oregon. In behalf of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and was the first to advise many of the Orientals that such an exposition was to be held. He explained that the fair was not to be on the grand scale of the World's Fair, but pointed out the importance of Asiatic exhibits. In view of the growing trade between the Pacific Coast States and the Orient. In speaking to the Oregonian correspondent here concerning the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Mr. Barrett said:

"After carefully surveying the situation and considering not only the attitude of Asiatic countries as I visited them, but of their diplomatic and consular representatives in America, I am convinced that the Lewis and Clark Exposition can be made a great success, as a representation in miniature, as it were, of the real resources, products and possibilities of every important Asiatic land. In view of the location of Portland, practically on the Pacific seaboard, and of the fact that Oregon is a Pacific Coast State, California and other far Western States have in the development of the Pacific, it will be especially appropriate that this Exposition should excel in its demonstration of the importance of our trans-Pacific commerce and trade.

"To be more definite, I would recommend that, in the scheme of buildings for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, one of the largest and more prominent should be devoted exclusively to Asiatic countries. It can hardly be expected after the expense they will incur at St. Louis for buildings that they will have separate structures at Portland. If space is thus already provided for them, and the cost of transportation from St. Louis to Portland is defrayed, it is altogether probable that all of the Asiatic countries will send the best features of their St. Louis exhibits to Portland, together with some new features that will have been omitted at St. Louis.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Robbers dynamited the safe in the post-office at Lake Mills, Winnebago County, Iowa, early yesterday, securing several hundred dollars.

Dr. Richard C. Flower, against whom there are several indictments charging him with larceny, was admitted to \$20,000 bail in New York yesterday.

At the invitation of the German government, a conference of the heads of government of the world will be held at Strasbourg from July 24 to July 28.

Private cablegrams from European brokers which were received by diamond importers in New York yesterday stated that 5 per cent has been added to the price of all grades of rough diamonds.

Mrs. O'Connell, who was recently commissioned rector of the Catholic University at Washington, was a passenger on the Celtic, which arrived yesterday. Mrs. O'Connell refused to talk about her plans.

It is said that John W. Gates intends to retire permanently from active participation in the stock market, and that in the future he will devote much of his time as he will spare to business to those concerns in which he is heavily interested.

Brigadier-General James Telfer, in command of the Middle Western division of the Salvation Army, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., has been assigned to command the Army in Sweden. Brigadier Telfer was one of the promoters of the Army in Sweden.

Privileges to construct a salt lake of 400 acres near Cape May for a seaside resort have been granted to a company, which proposes to fill 500 acres extending from Madison avenue, Cape May, to Seaside Point, and to construct an inlet to the ocean so that sea-going yachts may have entrance.

The 11th annual reunion of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons has come to an end at Buffalo, N. Y., with a banquet. Covers were laid for 800. Colonel Francis Ward, of Buffalo, acted as toastmaster. The 2nd degree, sublime price of the royal secretary, was conferred upon 75 candidates yesterday.

Oscar Newasky, a young Polish farmer at Minon, Mich., has become insane as the result of a bite by a blue dog. The dog was bitten by his body commencing to swell, and physicians have been unable to give him relief. Professor P. E. Olinberg, an entomologist of Wheeling,

W. Va., while attempting to procure specimens of the poisonous insect, was bitten also, and within an hour was in a comatose condition. He may recover.

A. J. Weichers, professionally known as Antonius the Magnetic Healer, has been sent to jail at Buffalo, N. Y., after being convicted of conspiring to defraud. Monday he will be sentenced by Judge Kruse in the criminal term of the Supreme Court. Weichers is also charged with practicing medicine unlawfully.

The first practical test of a newly-installed wireless telegraph plant was made at Chicago yesterday, messages being transmitted several miles between the Armour packing-house and the Union Stockyards and the general offices in the business district of the city. The messages came clearly and without a break.

J. J. Timanus, the lawyer who mysteriously disappeared from Baltimore, Md., several weeks ago for what is a search throughout the country has been returned to Baltimore yesterday. He says that his mind has been a blank during his wanderings, and that when his reason returned he found himself in Memphis.

James Murphy, a tugboat captain, was discovered struggling with an unknown man in the East River, New York, Friday. He was taken on board a passing tug and died before becoming conscious. The other man, whose identity is unknown, was known. It was learned that both men engaged on board the tug William A. Kane, which had sunk.

Vice-Chancellor Emory, at New York, dismissed yesterday the suit of Henry I. Dittman against the Distilling Company of America. Dittman charged the latter, which is a holding company, with having diverted the assets of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company for the benefit of the Distilling Company of America. Dittman is a stockholder in the Kentucky concern.

While the appellate division at White Plains, N. Y., has decided against the conviction of J. Luther Peterson, the faith of the conviction was not disturbed. Peterson was convicted of the murder of his son, who was of the Dowd faith, and not a Christian Scientist.

In pursuance of the plan of the Carnegie Institution to establish a library in the desert regions of America, a desirable site has been selected. It is on a small mountain near Tucson, Ariz., rising some 600 feet above the surrounding plain and 200 feet above the level of the sea. A one-story building will be erected, provided with laboratories, workrooms, storerooms and library.

As a New Jersey Central train was passing under the bridge at East Fourth street, Bayonne, N. J., Friday night, some one dropped a stone weighing about 30 pounds from the bridge to the top of the coaches. The rock had a 2-foot drop. It hit the roof of the first passenger coach, broke through, shattered the gas chandeliers and fell into the aisle between seats that contained passengers. The passengers were jumping among the passengers, but no one was injured.

Competition by book collectors is making record prices at the sale of the second part of the library of Harold Mercer at Philadelphia. One buyer, said to have been acting for J. P. Morgan, secured the first of the collection, a book not yet printed, paying therefor \$1000. It is a great prayer-book of Edward VII, of which only one copy will be printed. It will be illustrated with 150 woodcuts, showing ceremonial of the church from Edward the Confessor to the present time.

Richard A. Robb, a Christian Scientist, died Monday night at Lansing, Mich., of jaundice. The Robbs sent to the Supreme Court of Foresters on the widow's claim under his \$1000 policy showed that although he was seriously ill for two weeks, he did not call the forester until the day before his death. The forester has rejected the claim under the section of their constitution which provides that the beneficiaries are persons to whom he neglect to procure or refuse to receive medical aid.

GEOLOGY OF CASCADES.

Government Extending Surveys All Through Washington.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—The United States Geological Survey has been extending systematic geologic work in the State of Washington.

In 1902 work was carried on in the Snoqualmie quadrangle, by a party under George Otis Smith, geologist, assisted by Frank C. Calkins, E. P. Carey and D. F. McDonald. The Snoqualmie quadrangle includes the crest of the Cascade Range from Naches Pass northward to Snoqualmie Pass, and is crossed by the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway. An area of about 800 square miles was mapped in the very heart of the range, and the map will have special value and interest as showing the structure of the central portion of the Cascade Mountains. About 20 different rock formations were distinguished in the field and their areal extent was determined. Among these are the Roslyn sandstone, which contains the Roslyn coal, the most productive section in the state; the serpentine on which are located the mines and prospects of the Fortune Creek and Camp Creek camps; the Snoqualmie granite, which contains the gold and copper veins on Gold Mountain; the Miocene with the iron ore of the Snoqualmie Pass region; and the Sauk sandstone, at the base of which is the Cleaveland iron ore. While none of the mines in this area, other than the Cleaveland, are now being worked, the region well warrants careful geologic investigation, the results of which will be published as an aid in the future development of the natural resources.

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CUBA MAKES NO CHANGE

ACCEPTS TREATY ON PROMISE OF EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Will Be Called to Approve Before December—Hot Debate in Cuban Senate.

HAVANA, March 28.—The treaty of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, as amended by the Senate of the United States, was approved at 3 o'clock tonight in the Cuban Senate by a vote of 12 to 4.

This approval is absolute, and is not hampered by any conditions, the question of limit amendment having been dispensed with through the receipt of the cable message from Secretary Hay, in which it was positively declared that President Roosevelt would call a special session of Congress prior to December 1.

The purpose of this was transmitted to the Senate, and read at the beginning of the session, an understanding having been reached previously with Senators Bustamante, Capote and Dolz, composing the majority of the foreign relations committee, that the objectionable condition in the treaty be eliminated. This was done by the offering of amendments by other Senators substituting the adoption of the amendments to the treaty by the American Senate for the qualified acceptance contained in the original report.

Final action was delayed for a long time by the discussion of an amendment offered by Senators Sangrally, Tamayo and Reelo requiring the House to pass upon the treaty. Sangrally, however, stated that, while the constitution was not explicit upon this point, the Representatives in Congress ought to be consulted as well as the commercial interests whose opinions the committee had sought eagerly. He cited the action of the United States as a precedent, and said the committee evidently was afraid that the treaty would be rejected by the House.

House. Senator Dolz admitted that this was a good reason, and quoted the constitution to show that reference to the House was not required. The amendment requiring the House to pass the treaty was defeated by a vote of 15 to 5.

An amendment to, or substitution for, the committee's majority report, was then offered by Senators Frías, Montecano and Belandier. This proposed and ratified all the amendments of the Senate at Washington and recommended that the Cubans ratify and take action conducive to effective reciprocity as soon as possible. To substitute report was added the following:

"This recommendation must not be taken as an amendment to or a modification of the treaty."

Senators Bustamante, Capote and Dolz announced their acceptance of the substitute report, while Senator Zayas and another committee member argued against it. The chief contention of the last named was the uncertainty as to the action of Congress.

Senator Sangrally, in a long and impassioned speech against the ratification of the treaty, stated that the gradual absorption of Cuba by the United States, in which, he said, the present action was one step. He argued that it was practically disgraceful for Cuba to be a party to a treaty which would give the United States the right to take action on the ratification of the treaty.

The vote was taken separately on each section of the substitute. The vote on the unconditional ratification of the treaty was 12 to 9, on the recommendation of the executive committee it was 12 to 9. The session of the Senate then adjourned. The ratification will be exchanged by cable.

United States Minister Squiers said tonight to the representative of the Associated Press:

"The ratification of the committee without amendment is due almost entirely to the assurance given by President Roosevelt that he will call an extra session of Congress before December 1. This action of the President will be appreciated and people as an additional evidence of the most sincere friendship and interest on the part of the Americans, in whom they have had faith and confidence."

EXTRA SESSION IS PROMISED.

Hay Says Cuba Ratified Treaty on That Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Hay, who apprised of the action of the Cuban Senate in ratifying the reciprocity treaty, expressed his gratification. During the last three days Secretary Hay has been in active communication with Minister Squiers, and no doubt the action of the Senate committee in recommending its position was influenced more or less thereby.

But three days remain of the time limit within which the treaty must be changed. Secretary Hay said, however, that as soon as official notification is given by cable of the mailing of the necessary documents, the ratification can be accepted. Secretary Hay added that in his message to Minister Squiers he gave the positive assurance that the President would call an extra session of the Senate before December 1.

The Secretary said that Congress would be convened shortly in advance of the regular session to assure its action on the treaty, as required by the Senate amendments, before December 1.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SALOON.

Successful Experiment Conducted at Yonkers, N. Y.

Des Moines Register. In a little volume published by the Baker-Taylor Company, James E. Freeman, rector of St. Andrew's Memorial church in Yonkers, N. Y., tells of the workings of a famous Hollywood Inn, which many believe to be the solution of the vexing saloon problem. It is now coming generally to be agreed that if the saloon is made to go, something must be substituted in its place. The successful experiment at Yonkers was the opening of a place of amusement and recreation, which would tend to keep the men away from the saloons, began in a small way. At first, a large store room was equipped with smoking, game and reading rooms, and effort proved so successful that within 18 months larger quarters were needed. The attendance for the first year was estimated at more than 20,000. In the enlarged quarters, the attendance advanced to over 35,000. Up to this time no dues were required, and only about one-half of the cost of maintenance was had from pool and billiards. After the experiment had been given a three years' test, it was decided to erect an outbuilding of 200,000 to erect a complete club building for the men of Yonkers. This building was erected in 1925, and was equipped with every feature which could provide entertainment and recreation for men of all classes. Dues were now required—\$1 per annum. In all its appointments, effort was made to provide the club with all that the saloon could give and much more. In the new building, the first year recorded a membership of over 100,000. Three years of service proved the building inadequate and this in a town of 50,000 people.

The present Hollywood Inn was completed in 1902. It is six stories high. On the basement floor, there are four bowling alleys, three shuffleboards, a locker-room containing 50 lockers, a bath, eight shower-baths with tiled floors, and a large plunge. The main floor contains the offices of administration, and two large rooms comprising the library of over 2000

volumes, with a special reference library of the most modern works in the mechanics and useful arts. The library is also used by the women and children. On the first floor, there is the large gymnasium. The second floor contains the smoking, bathing and gaming rooms. There are 12 pool and billiard tables, ping pong and card tables, the cigar counter and soda fountain, also the baths and lavatories. The third floor includes the large entertainment hall, where lectures, concerts, smokers and dances are held. The remaining floors are given over to various lodge and society rooms, the idea being to centralize as far as possible the social interests of the men of the city.

The theory of the supporters of the Hollywood Inn is, of course, that the saloon is now the poor man's club, and that, taking away the saloon, something must be put in its place. Such a club, it is claimed, must be wholly non-religious. Dr. Freeman's idea is that the church and the club must be kept separate and distinct. "Keep your church buildings out of your club buildings," he says; "do not put some semi-religious badge upon its outside suggestive of its character, and you will have no difficulty in reaching the people." As to the practical workings of the club in Yonkers, there seems no doubt. It is estimated that 55 per cent of the club's members are from the class of men that naturally would spend its evenings in the saloons. But there is a question, of course, as to whether similar institutions would be supported elsewhere.

ALASKA HAD GOOD CARE.

Northern Territory Got New Laws Which Will Bring Settlers.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—(Special).—Alaska has been brought under the care of the past session of Congress, said J. W. Ivey, who has been here all Winter urging legislation of one sort and another for the big territory. "I find that very few states have secured as much in the way of local legislation, and few members can so soon as I do get everything that I want, but we did get the most essential things, and I have no complaint to make. When I first came down here at the opening of the session, Senators and Representatives told me I might as well go home; that in the short session there would be no time for considering legislation. They advised me to come back next session, when there was more time. But I replied that we had been put off for a year and a year, and did not intend to stand it any longer. So I camped down, and here I have been ever since."

Settlement Now Assured.

"In my opinion, the most important legislation of the session was the Alaska homestead bill, permitting the entry of 20 acres of land, 160 acres of which may be commuted upon, and a like amount taken by script. The bill is not perfect, but it will do a great deal towards bringing in the class of permanent settlers that we so much need. Now that people can acquire title to the land, and can feel safe against encroachment, there will be a heavy immigration, and the fertile valleys will soon begin to fill with industrious, energetic people. When we get a larger population, as we are sure to do, we will come back to Congress and make known our other wants."

Representation in Congress.

"I am not sorely disappointed over the failure of the delegate bill," continued Mr. Ivey. "As that measure was amended in New Mexico, and under state satisfactory. It would have allowed the corporations to have named the Commissioner, and the common people would have had no voice in his selection. I am as well satisfied that that bill failed. In a year or two, our population will be so increased that we will be justified in demanding a territorial form of government, such as is now accorded to Arizona and New Mexico, and under state satisfactory. It would have allowed the corporations to have named the Commissioner, and the common people would have had no voice in his selection. I am as well satisfied that that bill failed. In a year or two, our population will be so increased that we will be justified in demanding a territorial form of government, such as is now accorded to Arizona and New Mexico, and under state satisfactory. 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