Only Ordinary Education.

first. Next he passed the intermediate examination for a science degree at the

London University, obtaining honors in both chemistry and physics. Begins Famous Career.

Then he tried for a scholarship at St.

John's College, Cambridge, but was just beaten. Undaunted, he went to study mathematics at the London University.

College was created and offered to him

immediately after.

From this time the young sicentist was

fairly launched on the career in which he has earned so much fame. He was the first discoverer of wireless

telegraphy, anticipating the work of Mr. Marconi by several years. His experi-ments were limited to a quadrangle only

80 yards across, but he triumphantly dem-onstrated the possibility of aerial trans-

mission of messages.

But, learned though he is, Sir Oliver

Lodge has ever been one of the most pleasant and popular of men. All the students who heard his lectures at dif-

ferent universities were enthusiastic in their praise of him. When lecturing he would take long strides (he stands well

over six feet in height) up and down be-fore the lecture table, lay his fingers on his lips, gently stroke his beard, and often remain silent for some minutes be-fore uttering a word.

Then when he did speak his phrases were so illuminating that they conveyed

more than the ordinary lecturer could drive home in twice the time.

Inspels London Fogs.

One of the practical problems to which

the principal of Birmingham University (a post to which he was appointed a few

years ago) has turned his attention was the clearing of our atmosphere of fog. The result of Sir Oliver Lodge's experi-

nents in this direction were shown to an

interviewer. The professor filled a bell-jar with smoke and led electricity into

the smoke by means of an insulated metal bar placed in the middle of the jar.

No sooner was the current turned on than the particles of smoke suddenly be-gan to arrange themselves together and

to tread, as it were, the measures of an intricate dance. For a few seconds this

dance went on-and then, hey, presto! all the space was beautifully clear and the smoke was clinging to the walls of the

jar or deposited in a silvery powder on

ment of this plan in the open air. For 60 yards round the electricity radiator the

air was kept completely clear in the midst of a dense fog. On another subject, that of the problem of the "loafer," the scien-

Work for the Poor.

the organizing and administrative capac

ity of its head. On this analogy he con

By drifting under the organization and

discipline exercised by the community

Whether it was their own fault or their

parents', or the fault of social conditions, Sir Ollver would not have us stop to in-

quire, but simply to imitate the wisdom

He has always stoutly opposed the ma-

terialists, who in the 19th century op-posed their assertion that matter was the

Mind's Power Over Matter.

I would not hold that even a doll or

What are you?—I am a living being on the earth, with a body ascended from the animals and a spirit descended from Gcd.

What are our chief duties?—To be helpful and industrious, to endeavor to be good, to learn the rules of life, and to obey them.

What is God?—The highest and best being that we can conceive, infinitely highest.

ing that we can conceive, infinitely higher and better than we are, the manager and controller of everything, kind and loving to all.

Believing that by investigating the claims of spiritualists some aid toward the solution of the problems connected

with the belief in the immortality of the

possibility of communicating with the

McMinnville Woman Dies Suddenly.

She was a member of the Chris-

an cling about terrestrial objects.

lectures:

and religion

children started with:

He took the illustration of workman

o enter a factory to take advantage of

tist once spoke as follows:

elping to support himself meanwhile teaching in exercise classes. In 1875 he took his B. S. degree, and the post of demonstrator of physics at University

versal interest.

VICTORY FOR HILL OVER HARRIMAN

All Tariffs to Portland Not Concurred in by Northern Pacific Must Be Canceled.

LONG HAUL FOR HILL ROAD

Interstate Commerce Commission Rules One-Way Business Must Be Sent Via St. Paul or Through Billings to the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 .- It was anounced today that the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a ruling compelling the Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chi-cago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific and other railroads to cancel all tar-iffs on file to the Far Northwest through Portland, Or., which have not been concurred in by the Northern

The order means that all one-way business from Chicago and contiguous points which has heretofore been routed to Seattle via Granger, thence over the Short Line to Huntington, from there over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company to Portland, and thence to Seattle over the Northern Pacific must hereafter be routed by way of St. Paul or over the Chi-cago. Burlington & Quincy through Billings, Mont.
The Portland gateway has long been

a point of dispute between the North-orn Pacific and its southern competi-tors. The Northern Pacific has always refused to participate in a sale of tickets through to Seattle unless they were routed through St. Paul or Billings, thereby securing the long haul. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, in an effort to overcome this attitude, sought to file a schedule with the In-terstate Commerce Commission stating that its through tariff included a local ticket purchased at Portland by the rallway company and given to the passenger so that he might reach Se-attle or contiguous points over the Northern Pacific.

This tariff was declared illegal by the Commission and, when its atten-tion was called to similar schedules filed by other roads, all were ordered cancelled It was held that all tariffs filed by a road must have the written concurrence of all other roads over which tickets are sold.

EASTBOUND RATE IS HIGHER

Hardwood Lumbermen Complain of Discrimination Against Them.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—There is a differ-ence of 25 cents a hundred weight to lum-ber shippers of the Middle West between hauling a carload of lumber from Los Angeles to Missouri River points and hauling the same car, refilled with lumber, from the Missouri River to Los An-

This difference was considered yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the complaint of the National Hardwood Manufacturers' Association Hardwood Manufacturers' Association against all the Pacific Coast and Middle West rallroads.
Railroad officials maintained that

there is no necessity for a lower West-ern rate because the Coast competi-tion is inconsequential and that the low Eastern rate is made because the sthound truffic is much heavier, when nd shipments of other comi dities than lumber eliminate empty car movement westward.

Commissioners Prouty and Harlan yesterday heard testimony in the complaint of 16 creameries of Nebraska and Kansas against four railroads and five express companies charging illegal combination to raise rates. In August, 1907, the rates on shipments of creamery products were raised. The railroads and express companies claim added cost of labor and op-erating expenses necessitated the in-

Close Shops Till Times Improve. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.-The Missourt Pacific shops at Sedalia, employing 800 men, and the St. Louis, Iron Moun-tain & Southern Railroad shops at Doloreck, Ark., with a force of 1200 men, have been closed and will not reopen until March 6.

At the offices of the general manager f the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, the following statement was

"The general falling off in the vol-ume of business leaves less work necessary on equipment than during normal conditions when locomotives and cars are most actively in use, in consequence of which the company has closed its principal shops during the last week of the month of February rather than dismiss the equivalent number of men from the service

RELATIONS ARE STRAINED

APPREHENSION OVER ATTITUDE OF JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

Many Rumors Rife as to Feeling Between China and Japan. Russia on Guard

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22. - (Special.)-All sorts of rumors as to im-minent complications in the Far East and the dispatch of large reinforce-ments to Transbalkalla have been rife for some days past. Suspicion has naturally been aroused in many quarters that these stories constitute a maneuver inspired by the supporters of big navy schemes. But from careful inquiry there appears to be some genuine basis for apprehension with regard to the relations between China

regard to the relations between China and Japan, and that Russia therefore thinks it wise to be on her guard.

Japan's action in regard to Mancing is being watched very closely by Russian diplomacy, and it is believed that the recent publication of the Russian Orange-book, though giving only the briefest possible summary of the negotiations which led up to the Russo-Japanese treaty, was intended Russo-Japanese treaty, was intended to convey a gentle reminder to Tokio that Japan has by treaty pledged herself to the integrity of China and the open door in Manchuria. It is diffi-cult to separate the false from the true, but the Russian government is undoubtedly in a position to secure valuable information from M. Shipoff, who has just returned from the Far

It is understood that his impressions, while justifying some anxiety, owing

to the strained relations noticed in Manchuria between the Chinese and the Japanese, are far from bearing out the alarmist views which some hotheaded people would like to propagate. Cool-headed skeptics cannot fail to both that the second s to note that these sensational develop-ments in the Far East seem timed to coincide with the arrival of the American squadron in the Pacific. At

best, however, the situation in the Far East is disquieting. East is disquieting.

The Government has finally introduced a bill for the construction of a second gauge of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The work of duplication will, it is estimated, cost \$85,500,000, and will take eight years. For the current year the Government asks only a credit of \$18,000,000.

TROUBLE AHEAD ON YUKON

'Reindeer Bill' Huber Forewarns New York-Paris Auto Racers.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 22,—"Reindeer fill" Huber, the Alaska mail carrier, now in Tacoma, says the automobiles on their way to Paris will have plenty of trouble down the Yukon to Nome. The only chance the racers will have to reach Nome on schedule time, in the opinion of "Reindeer Bill," is to follow in the wake of the big dog teams carrying the mails. The snow gets as deep on the frozen river as it does on land. If the ice is smooth and the wind heavy, the snow will blow off, but often it accumulates and makes travel difficult. The large, heavy sleds with their 300 and 400 pounds of

FOR THE SPIRITS

Oliver Lodge, Who Believes in Messages From Dead, Noted Scientist.

HAS HAD GREAT CAREER

Englishman Whose Statement Has Startled World Was Discoverer of Wireless Telegraphy, Even Before Marconi.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Can we communicate with the spirits of the dead? Are those who have passed over to "the

EDWARD'S NIECE MAY CHANGE FAITH IN ORDER TO WED



ROME. Feb. 22 .- (Special.)-The rumor of the betrothal of the Princess Patricia of Connaught and the Count of Turin is apparently well founded. The delay in the official announcement is due to the question of the conversion of the Princess to Catholicism not being yet settled.

The constitution does not insist that the wife of a royal Prince must be a Catholic, but a mixed marriage would be unprecedented in the House of Savoy. Prince Victor Emmanuel, Count of Turm, is the second son of the late Amadeus, sometime King of Spain and otherwise Duke of Aosta. Victor is thus first cousin to the King of Italy. He is 36 years old, lives in Florence and has never been married.

The Princess Victoria Patricia is the second daughter and third child of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, oldest surviving brother of the King of England. She is almost 32 years old. Rumor had her engaged at one time to the young King of Spain, and it was said that her unwillingness to change her religion was the cause of the breaking off of the match.

Uncle Sam's mail, together with the dog team, comprised of a dozen or more malamutes, may break the trail enough for the automobiles to travel over it.

other side" able to send us messages Throughout the ages man, longing to be assured of a life beyond the grave, and yearning to know what that life will be,

DECREASE ONLY \$8,000,000

OREGON BANK DEPOSITS ARE WELL MAINTAINED.

According to a recent report of James able to the banking institutions of the Steel, State Bank Examiner, 111 of the 134 state. state and private banks and 55 National banks of the state on December 3 last, reported individual deposits aggregating \$5,689,452. On August 22, last, 105 of the 141 state and private banks and the 55 National banks of the state reported individual deposits amounting to \$84,686,921. This falling off of only \$8,000,000 in deposits for the six months when financial conditions generally were seriously dis-turbed is considered remarkably credit-

During the intervening six months represented by the two reports to Bank Examiner Steel, the amount of cash on hand ncreased from \$9,646,823 on August 22, to \$10,847,152 on December 3.

fair comfort, but an instrument of in-For comparative purposes, a summary of the two reports is printed. The fol-lowing statement shows the condition of III state and private banks (out of 134 struction and discipline for able-bodied wasters and failures. banks in the state), and 55 National banks in the State of Oregon, at the close of business December 3, 1967; they would acknowledge failure of a sort, and just the same disgrace, neither more nor less, would attach to them as that which attaches to a man who fails

Totals\$38,345,905.00 \$56,025,621.50 \$94,371,529.68 Itlan Church of this city,

111 Sinte Banks \$19,339.276.8	145,022.54 249,495.49 7,250,800.21 2,302,836.00 1,879,750.00 67,013.30 11,445.00 1,905.00	Total. \$40,280,630,20 1,308,818,61 7,737,671,70 1,704,520,20 737,816,60 14,729,575,13 286,861,80 430,951,42 10,847,152,23 2,302,850,60 1,579,750,60 67,018,30 11,445,60 1,005,768,648
Expenses	\$46,106,649.70	\$82.689.003.38
· LIABILITIES.		THE RESERVE
Capital stock Banks Banks State Banks State Banks State Stat	Banks, \$ 3.631,000.00 2,312,375.00 741,810.00 1,497.00 6,126,425.56 28,742.842.21 46,387.43 50,000.00 1,204,174.61 651,766.55 2,285,432.00 2,285,432.00	Total: \$ 5,777,952,21 1,002,502,82 1,002,502,82 1,002,502,82 1,004,472,68 56,059,452,61 70,963,61 671,7667,36 (471,766,73 (471
Other Habilities	222,565.40	222,565.4

In the following statement is shown the condition of the state and private banks and 55 National banks in the State of Oregon, at the close of business

RESOU	RCES.		
Loans and discounts Overdrafts Securities bonds, etc. Banking bouse, furniture and fixtures Other real estate owned. Due from banks and bankers Checks and other cash items Exchanges for clearing-house Cash on hand U. S. bonds to secure circulation U. S. bonds to secure deposits E. S. bonds on hand Due from United States Treasurer Totals	1,225,008.99 1902.248.96 280.297.27 9,235.322.21 181.383.82 108.134.14 2,698.581.32	2,495.00	\$44,140,029,34 1,390,312,98 10,187,439,33 1,769,576,48 486,555,22 21,222,719,51 396,235,85 488,519,22 9,646,823,00 2,456,690,00 1,825,00 1,825,00 1,825
LIABIL		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	907.011.040.00
	ALTERNATION		

as anxiously sought for answers to these momentous questions. Wise men of an-cient Egypt, Babylonia, India, China and Greece all puzzled over them, and today there is no subject of such uni-

Now a startling statement on the sub-ect has been made by Sir Oliver Lodge, a man whose fame in the realms of cience makes his carefully worded as-Tuberculosis Making Fearful sertions of the utmost value.

To appreciate the importance we must Inroads Among Alaskans. attach to his suggestion that proof of communication with the dead, which many investigators deem satisfactory, had recently been given, we must glance at the past achievements of this extra-

LIVING IN UTTER SQUALOR

Born 57 years ago in Penkhull, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Sir Oliver as a boy had a very ordinary education, and he was taken into business by his father in the potteries when he was only 14. Surrounded by Filth and Unsanitary Conditions, Death Rate Is He made his first acquaintance with clence by reading an odd monthly num-Increasing Alarmingly-Tractber of the English Mechanic, afterward picking up what he could from the ar-ticles of the Penny Cyclopedia. On a visit to London he attended a course of six lectures by Professor Tyndall, and, able and Eager to Improve.

fired by these, he went back to his work in the potteries determined to pursue the study of science. He attended evening classes in chem istry, and by amazing industry and ability in his odd hours he learned enough to matriculate at the London University by the time he was 20. A year later he was permitted a Win-ter's course in the South Kensington Chemical Laboratory, and on the annual examination list he came out bracketed

gine one, two or even more cases of theroulosis in the same room with the hildren and friends of the family; im-gine the afflicted ones expectorating large quantities of tubercular sputum, containing countless millions of tubercular organisms, promiscuously about the room. Imagine, also, that the room is rarely swept, never scrubbed, and is constantly littered with bones abandoned by dogs and children, crumbs, dirt and filthy rags. If you can also imagine foul-smelling garments thrown carelessly on the floor, a few cooking utensils of the crudest form, containing remains of the last meal, a simple board bunk, or per-baps two, a small sheet-iron affair used for a stove, an idea may be formed of the interior condition of the fairly pros-perous Indian's house. Exteriorly, the scene changes but little; discarded garments and old shoes lie rotting in the moist soil; salmon skin and fresh flesh disintegrating; the cans partially filled with stinking slush and half-buried and decaying matter everywhere. Both in-side and outside we find everything conducive to the propagation of germs which produce the disease that now threatens their extermination."

Natives Eager to Learn.

orresponsion news bureau, washington, Feb. 22.-If the ravages of tuberculosis are unchecked, it will be a matter
of only a few years before the native
population of Alaska, Indians and
to learn. They have none of the prejudices which characterize the American
dices which characterize the American
to displace and readily adopt civilized meth-Eskimos, is completely exterminated. dices which characterize the American How to check the spread of this and Indian, and readily adopt civilized methother diseases and protect the Alaskans of which characterize the American of the presented is a problem that is dependent upon Congress, for nothing can be done except lem to prevent the rapid spread of dis-

ST. PAUL'S AGED MAYOR RETIRES After 45 Years Spent in Office, He Leaves Politics in

BOSSES WANT YOUNG MAN

Poverty.

Through Unfortunate Investments and Devoting Fortune to Pay the Bank's Debts, Robert A. Smith. Is Left Entirely Pennilegs,

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 22-(Special.)-Robert A. Smith, the venerable Mayor of St. Paul, who has held public office for 45 years, and who has occupied the Mayor's chair for seven different terms and an unexpired half term, 15 years in all, is down and out, and at the age of 80 leaves politics without a cent. His action follows the determination of his party boss to run a different man for Mayor during the pending city campaign, which involved brusque notice to the

aged Mayor that his years of political usefulness are at an end, "Bob" Smith, as he is affectionately known to both political parties, has had a political career equaled by but few men in the United States. Of the 53 years since he became of age, 45 have been spent in office. As a Democrat he was for years practically invincible in his campaigns for municipal honors, and throughout his lifetime of public service he has successively won and held the friendship of a substantial factor of the opposing party, a fact which largely acopposing party, a fact which largely ac-counts for his exceptional record in pub-lic life. Though once a man of much wealth, he is now penniless through un-successful business ventures and misfor-tunes, and now with his wonderful vigor partially impaired, lacks even the modest competence which might mean the difference between comparative comfort

Fought Through 19 Campaigns.

Nineteen different campaigns attest his political sagnetty and success. During his life in St. Paul he has paid the city \$140,000 in taxes, but of what he has received from the city there is nothing left. In the gloom of the Bank of Minnesota fallure, a memorable financial dis-aster. "Bob" Smith loomed up as a heroic figure, and his entire personal for tune to the last dollar went to pay the claims of depositors. The bank finally paid 70 cents on the dollar, but he was financially ruined. Since that time his business ventures have been unsuccess ful and he has never succeeded in regain-ing the lost ground.

"Too old—we need a younger man" is the grim comment of his political man-agers. And with this curt verdict, although hundreds of voters feel that the venerable politician could again win at the polls, he is reluctabily content. "De Bob," as he has often been satirically named, lacks the strength to take up the right of the under dog, and has not the resources for a single-handed campaign against men whose power no one knows "I won't run again," he said, in com

"I won't run again," he said, in commenting upon his long public life. "What there is left I shall need for my own support, and it would not be wise to risk the money in an uncertain political right. I shall go to California now, but I'm coming back, and I'm going to vote at the next election, too."

REQUIRE 500,000 TROOPS

THIS NUMBER TO DEFEND COAST AGAINST JAPANESE.

General Grant Tells Some of the Problems of Defense in Case of Actual Hostilities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Forecasting the eeds of the Army in time of war, Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., in speech tonight at the annual dinner of the Society of Cincinnati in New York State, at the Waldorf Astoria, declared that "in case of a war with a great nation, Japan. for instance, 500,000 troops would not be sufficient to properly garrison the Pacific Coast, north and south." The defense of the country, insofar as the Army is concerned, General Grant

said, is not as simple a proposition to solve as many think it would be. General Grant said he looked upon the 8,000,000 men capable of bearing arms for the Government, if need be, as the Army of the United States, while the 50,000 or more men composing what is known as the Regular Army may be looked upon as a trained nucleus of men who are at all times under arms and ready to take the field as trained soldiers. He declared the Army has been reaching out to the

militia more and more of recent years as an auxillary force.

After expressing the opinion that 500,-600 troops would not properly garrison the Pacific Coast in case of a war with Japan. General Grant, speaking of the

Japanese, said: Their army is so well trained that I do not think we could get along with less than 1,000,000 troops. The same is true of the Atlantic, or would be if we were attacked by some great power. You may see for yourselves how many troops would be needed in the event of disaster to the Navy.

ROADS ARE BETTER AHEAD American Car Still in Lead of All

Other Competitors.

GOSHEN, Ind., Feb. 22.-The American car in the New York to Paris race, driven by Montague Roberts, left here at \$:25 this morning, with a prospect of better roads ahead than any that had so far been traversed on the trip across North-ern Indiana. Roberts reached South Bend at H.50 A. M. and left at 2 P. 14. for Michigan City.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Feb. 22 .- Refreshed by a 20 hours' rest in this city, Sartoria, with the Italian car, left here at 8 o'clock this morning, He expected to reach Ligonier, 20 miles west, by noon. St. Chaffray is still repairing his French car and expects to get away today

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 22.-The German car and French car reached here this after-noon at 3 o'clock. The German car went straight through without a stop, but the French car will remain there over and will leave at 9 o'clock tomorrow.



According to latest information from New York, Alfred E. Dieterich, the young Standard Oil millionaire, is being advised by a prominent New York law firm, and suit for divorce from the wife, who is reported to have cloped with one of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's grooms, is to be brought at Poughkeepsle.

'I will never take her back. No man with red blood in his yeins would. She has gone with Brenchley. To me she is as dead." Thus declared the husband, while discussing a report circulated in

horse show circles that the couple were preparing to return to New Until now Mr. Dieterich has expressed absolute faith in his beautiful young wife, who is said to be worth \$8,000,000 in her own right,

In all previous statements he has said that the stories of her having been in love with Brenchley were started by the young horseman him-It is not believed that Mrs. Dieterich will make any defense against

her husband's suit, but fear is expressed that she will contest the father's application for their child, which she abandoned when she went away with the coachman. This child, a beautiful little girl of five, is still with her father, whose city residence is 500 Fifth avenue.

sidered the poorhouse, stripped of its stigma of disgrace and deterrence, should be made not merely a place for maintaining the impotent and aged in by Congressional authority, coupled with leases which are now destroying them Congressional appropriations. Friends of It is Captain Hutton's belief that much the Alaskan people argue that inasmuch as Congress has appropriated liberally to of the disease and to relieve those now stifle yellow fever and malaria in Panama afflicted. He is satisfied that if the mat stiffe yellow fever and maiaris in ranama affincted. He is statished that if the maiand Cubs, and is furnishing doctors to the properly treated, the natives can the various Indian tribes in the United be instructed in sanitation and cleanly states, it could consistently make a habits and taught to take proper care of modest appropriation to prevent the extermination of a self-supporting people present condition is due entirely to ignorwhose preservation means much future development of all Alaska.

The sanitary conditions prevailing among the natives of Alaska was made the subject of exhaustive study by Captain Paul C. Hutton, Assistant Surgeon, from this disease is really terrible. One of the medical profession, which does not seek to blame, but seeks whole-heartedly United States Army, and his report has been transmitted to Congress. It shows in vivid language the frightful spread of tuberculosis and other disease among the Alaskan natives, who, while willing to sole ultimate reality to the teachings of Christianity, Since then the attitude of and advice from competent white men. With such assistance and advice, their condition can be materially improved, and the death rate greatly reduced. As illustrating the powers he believed mind possessed, he said in one of his

Awful Ravages of Consumption.

which much affection had been lavished was wholly inert and material in the inorganic sense. The tatooed colors of a regiment are sometimes thought worthy to be hung in a church. They are a symbol, truly, but they may be something more. I have reason to believe that a trace of individuality can elling about terrestrial objects. Captain Hutton discovered that over 20 per cent of the natives in the communi-ties visited by him, were suffering from advanced stages of consumption. Another 12 per cent showed all the symptoms, though the disease had not reached an acute stage; and an additional 35 per cent were found to be "in a tuberculous condition," which justified the opinion So with scientific reasons for believing in the powers of the mind or soul, Sir Oliver Lodge published what he called that they would later develop the disease in its worst form. It was further disthe 'New Catechism," in which he sought to reconcile the claims of both science covered that on an average three chil dren are born to every Alaskan family, and the death rate among the children is The text of the simplified catechism for practically \$5 per cent, thildren started with:

Trachoma is another prevalent disease the control of the being text.

among the natives, not a few being totally blind, and many others with impaired vision, due to this contagious affliction. While the spread of trachoma is bad enough, it is shown that the very exist-ence of the disease is a menace to the white population as well, for the natives travel on the same boats, sleep in the same hotels, and frequent the same localities as do many of the whites immigrant afflicted with trachoma is de-nied admission to the United States, yet the Federal Government spends not cent to check or even treat the disease among the Alaskans.

Living in Fearful Squator.

soul might be found, the scientist has for years been at work with the Psychical Research Society. It is as a result of this work that he made his most recent pronouncement upon the subject of the "The Alaska Indian has no idea of con tagious diseases," says Captain Hutton, "and unless taught to do so, takes no precaution to prevent the spread of disease to his family or neighbors, and on account of the squalor and filth in which he lives, the wonder is that any of them M'MINNVILLE, Or., Feb. 22.—Mrs. J.
M. Harrington, of this city, died very suddenly last evening of apopletic symptoms. She had been having a light siege of grip for a few days, but had siege of grip for a few days, but had been over to a neighbor's in the after-

much to the ance. In his concluding appeal for an appropriation, Captain Hutton says:

"I doubt if any country in the world

has but to visit a few sincks and ques-tion the natives as to the cause of death of his brother or his sister, or to view from the door the number of scrofulous children squatting about in sputum and learn, have never had the advantage of Alth, to see the old women, ragged any training in sanitation, and who have and foul smelling, sitting upon the floor science has changed, and Sir Oliver not the slightest knowledge of medicine in a foot of pollution, feebly attempting boldly gave it as an axiom that matter and its uses. What these people need, is only the instrument and vehicle of says Captain Hutton, is friendly help are defiled by the most dreaded disease of the human family, to realize the neces alty for action on the part of humanity.'
A Federal grand jury that sat last Deember also made an investigation of the condition of the natives in and around Juneau, and reported that the situation was such as to call for the application of appropriate remedies "to preserve a race of people naturally of a peaceable and industrious character whom we be-lieve capable, by education of forming a desirable class of inhabitants. They have for years furnished labor for the develop-ment of the fishing industry, the lumber industry, the fur trade and the trans portation facilities so important in the levelopment of a frontier country."

This same jury looked into the moral condition of the natives, and reported it 'very deplorable." The natives are living ecording to customs handed down by heir forefathers; those customs are not he customs recognized by the white man's law, yet it is deemed inadvisable, at one fell swoop, to convict every native who lives according to his teachings; the grand jury rather recommends the gradual substitution of the white man's law to cure these social evils.

MAKE HIT IN ASTORIA

Clay Clement Opens Season in Ore gon With "New Dominion."

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 22 .- (Special.)-Clay Clement and his company opened here tonight in his popular play, "The New Dominion," to a large audience and leaves tomorrow for Portland. "The New Dominion," as is well known, was written some years ago by the talented actor and has been a favorite with playgoers for some years. The Clement company this year was assembled in Oregon and will start en tour from Portland.

wented by the thorough calking of win-dows, doors and cracks, and houses being without chimneys, air cannot enter. Im-