

FORTY THOUSAND MARCH FOR FAITH

Great Outpouring of Catholics in Parade Before Cardinal Logue.

HE WARS UPON DIVORCE

Wants All Religious Bodies to Join in Opposition—Thinks Christianity the Only Antidote to the Growth of Socialism.

NEW YORK, May 2.—New York witnessed an extraordinary religious demonstration today, on Fifth avenue, when 40,000 Catholic laymen, ranging in years from 20 to 60, passed in review before the Archbishop of New York and his guest of honor, the Irish prelate, Cardinal Logue.

Streets Jammed for Hours.

It was exactly a quarter to 2 o'clock this afternoon when the mounted police escorting the marching host were seen from the grandstand at the cathedral, and at that moment the chimes on the Gothic pile pealed out "The Star-Spangled Banner" and a mighty cheer went up from the thousands congregated on the streets and jammed in the avenue and side streets.

The escort of the procession was a body of men from the Catholic Club, about 400 in all, that included Thomas F. Ryan, ex-justice Morgan J. O'Brien and other well-known men. The Knights of Columbus were represented by their uniformed body and 10,000 picked men. Thousands of members of other Catholic organizations were in line.

United to Fight Divorce.

It was announced tonight that the Irish cardinal will remain here for a few days more before beginning his visit to other cities. Cardinal Logue said tonight that he hoped to visit President Roosevelt while in Washington. In an interview, speaking of the divorce question, he said: "I have watched and studied the divorce problem here with a good deal of interest and the time here comes for all religious bodies to unite upon this subject. It has been a great pleasure to me to note that ministers of all the sects are united in preaching against it. It is not entirely a matter of religion; the welfare of the state demands that something should be done in this country to check this evil."

Advance of Socialism.

Cardinal Logue declared that Socialism was making great advances in England and that he believed Socialism could be remedied by Christianity in relieving the poor. "But there is another kind of Socialism and that kind is against religion. When it comes in, all other Socialism goes out. I really think there are some men with great wealth who are trying to do their best with it. I think that Mr. Carnegie, whom I met the other night, is spending freely for what he believes to be the welfare of the people and I think that Mr. Rockefeller is doing a great deal of good in founding a university."

GREAT UNREST IN COREA

Hatred of Japanese Requires Stringent Police Regulation.

SEOUL, May 2.—The government of Corea, acting in co-operation with the office of the Japanese Resident-General at Seoul, Prince Ito, is preparing plans for an active and final campaign against the disorderly forces in Corea. These forces, insurgents and bandits, are making much trouble; they prevent the Korean agriculturists from disposing of their products and hamper general business effectively.

The present disturbed conditions in the interior of Corea are due chiefly to the insufficiency of the protection available for the farms and other peaceful inhabitants. The disturbing element today is composed largely of men out of employment, discharged Korean soldiers and regular bandits. It is the practice of the marauders to oppress and rob the farmers, to attack villages and kill Japanese. The bandit element probably numbers altogether not more than 3,000. The real Korean patriots, who are irrecusable toward the idea of a Japanese protectorate do not exceed 10,000, but there exists a feeling of unrest and hatred toward the Japanese among a majority of the Corea people.

A society of Koreans called the Iheon-ho, pro-Japanese organization, also is embarrassing the administration. This society is composed of the lower element of the Corea people, and it takes advantage of the presumed authority of the Japanese to oppress Korean farmers and laborers in the interior. Furthermore, certain native newspapers are in the habit of publishing inflammatory articles against the Japanese, while the pro-Japanese press suppresses the actualities. The Resident-General has just issued some stringent press regulations, directed against the Japanese. Korean and foreign-owned vernacular newspapers. It proposes to confiscate those journals that circulate inflammatory articles.

general improvement work is going forward. The Japanese population is increasing rapidly.

MUST DEMONSTRATE PEACE

New By-Law of Christian Science Church Is Adopted.

BOSTON, May 2.—It was understood tonight by the officers of the First Church of Christ (Scientist) that a new by-law bearing on the subject of peace has been adopted.

It shall be the duty of members of the Mother Church and of its branch churches to promote peace on earth and good will toward men; but to do this it is not needful to form outside organizations. Members of the Mother Church shall not hereafter become members of peace societies, but shall

DELEGATES SO FAR CHOSEN

Taft Figures on Convention Brought Up to Date.

Table with columns for STATE, Number, Selected, and Total. Lists delegates for various states including Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, etc.

PLANS ARE TURNED DOWN

Turret and Ordnance Boards Disagree With Congress' Idea.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., May 2.—The special boards of turret and ordnance officers of the Atlantic fleet, which held a special meeting to consider a proposition from the Bureau of Construction in Washington looking to the further safety and protection of the turret hoists in eight and 12-inch turrets, voted unanimously to disapprove of the proposed changes. The proposition was discussed at considerable length, but it failed entirely to find favor with the officers. It is understood that Congress has already appropriated \$500,000 to make the changes in the hoists, and the plan which was turned down was the one selected by the Bureau of Construction. The scheme involved the building of enclosed steel trunks reaching from the protective decks below the turrets down to the floor of the handling rooms. The hoisting cars were to be operated inside of the steel trunks. Three automatic doors were a part of the plan for insuring safety. One of these doors was in the trunk in the handling room and another at the protective deck. It was also proposed to have a section of the protective deck fixed to revolve with the trunk.

The whole trunk from the floor of the turret to the floors of the handling-room was to revolve with the turret. One objection to the plan was that it involved the use of much complicated machinery, while the turret machine was already too complicated. Another was that the automatic doors and other features of the plan involved too great a sacrifice of time and that required rapidity of fire could not be accomplished. Still another objection was that the trunk which would be rectangular in shape, about 20 by 9 by 4 feet, would occupy too much room in the handling room and make it difficult for the men to work there. The boards will have another meeting in the near future, at which these subjects of further insuring the safe operation of the turret hoists are to be considered.

Germany does not permit dentists to style themselves "American," as is the custom all over Europe.

NOT GIVEN LABOR

Increase in Paper Prices Not Due to High Wages.

NORRIS GIVES THE FIGURES

While Price to Publishers Rises \$12 a Ton, Labor Cost Only Increases 52 Cents—Small Advance in Wages.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—According to figures submitted today by John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the select committee of the House on wood pulp and print paper investigation, regarding the increased labor cost per ton of paper produced, the increase amounted to but 52 cents a ton. In spite of statements of the paper men to the contrary, he said, his calculation was correct, and yet he charged that the papermakers had put on an increased price of \$12 a ton, alleging that the increase was due to the higher cost of labor. In the case of the Hudson River mill, Norris presented data showing that even though the mill changed from a two to a three-shift basis, the cost of production of paper actually had been reduced \$1.13 per ton. It was, he said, a matter about which he has personal knowledge. Mr. Norris continued for some time to discuss the change of base from a two-tour or two-shift basis to a three-tour or three-shift basis, contending that the increase in cost was not sufficient to justify the advance in price.

Wages Remain Very Low.

Mr. Norris, replying to questions by Mr. Mann, gave evidence showing that the average wage of union paperworkers in the State of New York for the third quarter of 1906 was \$10.94 per week, which he said was very low. He would not enter into a discussion with Mr. Mann as to the latter's suggestion that it appeared to be about time the wages should be increased. Answering Messrs. Ryan and Bannan, the witness said that his wage calculations had reference to union helpers, workers and skilled laborers, exclusive of women and children. In the State of Mississippi he said the average weekly wage for 1906 was \$9.20, and that this figure took into account employees of all classes.

In further refutation of the claim of the paper manufacturers regarding the high cost of labor, Mr. Norris read from reports of the United States Bureau of Labor by which it appeared there was a decrease in the wage of paperworkers in 1906 as compared with 1905, and that paper-working was the only industry that was decreased.

Only Slight Increase Made.

As showing the slight increase that had taken place in the wage of paperworkers, Mr. Norris offered statistics for the year 1901, which fixed the paper production at 2,782,219 tons at an average labor cost of \$7.45 per week. In 1905, he said, the 6,264 paperworkers in the United States received an average wage of \$9.32 per week. Further disputing the statements of the papermakers to the wages paid, Mr. Norris presented in evidence official statistics regarding the printing and binding group, which he said were receiving 73 per cent more wages than were being paid to the paperworkers. At this juncture adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

ABANDONS HIS OLD LAW

John Bull at Last Allows Appeals in Criminal Cases.

LONDON, April 25.—The criminal appeal act of 1907, which took effect April 19 of this year, is expected to work a revolution in the administration of the criminal law. In addressing the grand jury recently at East Sussex justice sessions, over which he presided, Justice Grantham referred to the change. His lordship said he was that day practically attending the "last post" of the old criminal law of England. The latter provided that where persons were accused of crime the final appeal rested with a jury of their own countrymen. The criminal appeal act, 1907 (Edw. 7, ch. 25), undoubtedly owes its existence partly to the persistent agitation of the press, and partly to a slowly increasing popular demand for some means of reviewing the judgments that are given in the course of the administration of our criminal law. Mistakes, occasioning a miscarriage of justice and inflicting intolerable hardships, have been so frequently made that it began to be felt that not only were the best traditions of the law in danger of violation, but even the security of the subject was a matter of the gravest concern.

Instances of serious blunders which have shaken public confidence occur readily enough to one's mind, and the worst feature of these mistakes has been the irremediable nature of the suffering and distress which they have caused. In many cases the worst results have been prevented by the untiring efforts of the press.

It is the first time in the history of English law that there has been a court to which appeal in criminal matters may be made more or less corresponding in constitution and procedure to the Court of Appeal which now reviews decisions in civil actions.

The judicature act of 1873, although creating a general Court of Appeal in civil cases, still retained, by section 7, the rule that no appeal shall lie from the High court in any criminal cause or matter. This rule has become widely known, generally representing the popular estimate of the restricted nature of criminal proceedings.

As a matter of fact, under the same section a right of appeal was reserved for the record, and a further appeal lay by petition to the House of Lords. But unfortunately the procedure governing appeals did not tend to place them within easy reach of the ordinary individual, since in all cases of appeal under this rule the express permission of the Attorney-General had to be obtained.

It is interesting to note that by the new act of error are entirely abolished. In addition there was the Court for Crown Cases reserved, a tribunal of five or more judges of the high court, who considered any question of law that arose upon the record or not. This court has not, however, been extensively used, the average annual number of cases which it tried being less than a dozen, while in 1900 only six of these appeals came before it.

The outstanding feature of the new act is that, subject to some restrictions, it gives a right of appeal upon questions of fact, although altogether there are three main grounds of appeal available.

IN MASTERING JAPANESE

Takes Child Seven Years to Learn Essentials of Alphabet.

Kansas City Star. Japanese is not an easy language even for the native born subject of the Mikado, but it is very difficult of acquisition by the Westerner. Clive Holland, in his book, "Wild and New Japan," gives foreigners any encouragement that they will ever be able really to learn the language. It takes a Japanese child seven years, it is said, to learn the essential parts of the Japanese alphabet. To use a Japanese dictionary, Mr. Holland says, one must be familiar with no fewer than 144 signs, which may be said to serve the same purpose as initial letters in American dictionaries. Then, after one has tracked down in one of these 144 signs some part of the character for which he is about to undertake an exploration, he still has a veritable North Pole hunt ahead of him. The pompous first personal pronoun is avoided whenever it is possible in speaking Japanese. If it must be used it is introduced casually, but generally the abstract noun "selfishness" serves in its stead. For example, a Japanese would not say, "I don't drink wine," but "Wine don't drink"; or, if this is not clear enough, "Selfishness wine don't drink." Reference to one's self possessions must be dropped. Train him to curb the impulse to point out his own residence, he says, "That miserable house," which, of course, could refer to no other than his own. On the other hand, "That beautiful house," would easily identify the house as belonging to some one else. Moreover, any one who wishes to learn Japanese must be prepared to learn two languages: the written and the spoken. The one differs so materially from the other that if a Japanese is reading a book or newspaper and wishes to do so aloud, it becomes necessary for him to translate the written words into the colloquial. To be able to read any of the higher-class Japanese newspapers, Mr. Holland says, it is necessary to master at least from 2500 to 3000 ideographs.

There is one word in our language which I have come to hate with a virulence far greater than that reserved for many mortal sins: the word "degenerate." First popularized by a half-educated coon, who tried to explain to the universe in terms of a before-breakfast group, it has spread till now genius, insanity and crime are all lumped under the one overworked heading. This is an extreme instance, of course.

The term is usually applied to criminals—any sort of criminals. The man who breaks the law—and gets caught—is not simply one of us who has gone wrong, but a "degenerate," a creature apart, a being outside the pale of human sympathy. This hand-me-down moral classification is backed by a host of physical signs—"stigmata of degeneration" they are called. A lobelia-seer gives you so many points toward a Lombroso diploma of "degeneracy": a low forehead, so many a high palate, so many defects of hearing, mouth-breathing, insensitive skin, all have their assigned value. On every hand we are asked to drop the old-fashioned notion that man is a responsible creature, that he belongs to the "educabilia" as Chavler would say, and is capable of learning, even though with stripes. Instead we are told that man is a mere test tube full of diverse moral or immoral chemicals, and that the "expert" can foretell the inevitable reaction by the color of the hair and the cut of the front teeth.

There is an element of truth in all this. There are human beings whose natures are so warped that they cannot go straight. But these unfortunate, while they furnish many of our sensational, un-understandable crimes, are really only a tiny proportion of our criminal population. The average criminal, at the beginning of his career, is very much like the average non-criminal. He may be, usually is, a little more lazy, a little more impulsive, a little less given to estimating the remote consequences of his acts. And that is all. He commits crime either from the conjunction of impulse and opportunity or from calculation of profit. Train him to curb the impulse or show him that crime is unprofitable and he drops the business, if he can. And that is precisely the way in which every one of us has won whatever moral position he may hold today. There is no sharp division between the sheep and the goats. The man who can look you between the eyes and say that he has never had a criminal impulse, is either a most accomplished liar or has a conveniently slippery memory.

BOTH SIDES CONSIDERING

Meanwhile, 35,000 Coalminers in Southwest Are Idle.

CONCERNING 'DEGENERACY'

A Term Which is Applied to All Classes of Criminals

Lippincott's Magazine. There is one word in our language which I have come to hate with a virulence far greater than that reserved for many mortal sins: the word "degenerate." First popularized by a half-educated coon, who tried to explain to the universe in terms of a before-breakfast group, it has spread till now genius, insanity and crime are all lumped under the one overworked heading. This is an extreme instance, of course.

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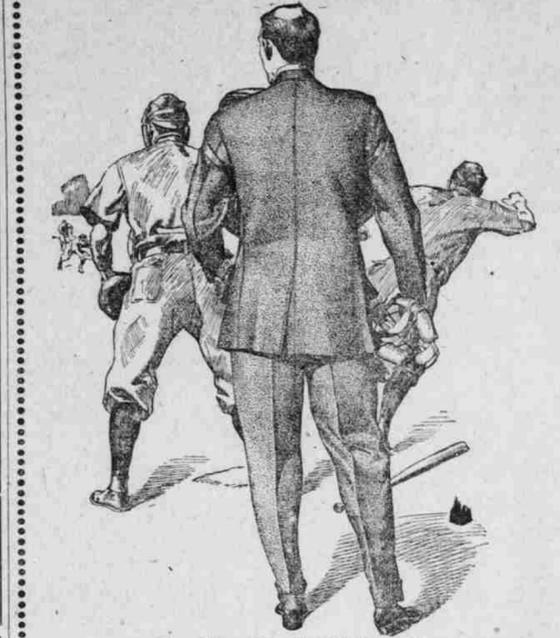
Effects collections in any part of the country on most reasonable terms.

Acts as Trustee in all legitimate relations.

Cares for properties, collects rents, etc.

Interviews solicited with those contemplating any phase of our service.

Portland opens the 1908 Base Ball Season at Home with San Francisco, Tuesday, May 5th



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You can be umpire in our good clothes match if you'd like to; and we know we'll get the decision as soon as you look at the score we're making. Every point is honestly earned.

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are making good with every man who knows them, because they're right and the price is right.

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white being symbolical of the bandage used in tying up the arm after withdrawing the ligature. The pole itself is a sign that the operator possesses a stout staff for his patients to hold, continually tightening and relaxing their grasp during the operation—accelerating the flow of blood by the muscular action of the arm. The phlebotomist's staff is of great antiquity. It is to be found among his properties in an illuminated missal of the time of Edward I.

Selz Royal Blue Shoe



IS ECONOMICAL

Real economy in shoe buying consists in getting a good shoe for the money you pay, not in paying a low price for it. We sell Selz Royal Blue Shoes here at \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00—the price varies with the leather and the style and finish. They're the best shoes in the world for the money; the most economical shoes, in comfort and service, ever produced. Selz Royal Blue Shoes, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

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PIANO OPPORTUNITY UNUSUAL

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SOME BARGAINS—ALL BIG VALUES—the opportunity comes to us through the railroads paying the damage—and now we pass it on—to you—if you come before they are taken.

Monday morning at 9:30 and until all are sold we will offer the most tempting money-saving opportunity in a Piano used and praised by the world's greatest musicians—pianos that have stood the most exacting tests in music schools, conservatories, etc., and one to be found in thousands of American homes. Savings run a third on all—nearly a half on some. Choice to first callers after 9:30 Monday morning.

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A blemish—a scratch or varnish-bruised spot—on a highly-finished piano will cause quite a depreciation in selling price when sold by a house that tells its customers of any and all imperfections before they buy, and the higher quality and more expensive the instrument should be perfect if sold at the regular price.

It is, and always has been, and always will be the "Eilers Way" to tell his customers and show them all these little imperfections, blemishes, etc. hence pianos that are not absolutely perfect in every detail must be sold for less—even if worth full price musically, and now—Monday morning—we have something out of the ordinary. Nearly a carload of the very highest grade, best-known of the world's famous pianos, reached us some time ago slightly damaged. Most of them on the top covers, scratches, small bruises, etc., but where they will not show, especially when covered with a scarf. A few have a little more serious blemishes—mostly on or around the fall board and will suffer more in the mark-down. At any rate the loss at a fair estimate was settled by the railroads, and we don't lose a dollar by passing it on to our customers—better arrange to come down and examine the pianos. Special display Monday morning in our Washington and Park-street windows, where there is plenty of light that customers may see any and all imperfections, scratches, etc. We predict it will not take much advertising to close out this small lot, and especially just at this time of the year when, after moving or house-cleaning, and the children will soon need a piano during vacation—the first Best Make can be bought at about the ordinary price of a cheap one.

Eilers PIANO HOUSE 353 Washington St.

EDITORIAL STAFF OF ALBANY'S HIGH-SCHOOL PAPER



STUDENTS WHO HAVE CHARGE OF "THE WHIRLWIND."

ALBANY, Or., April 25.—(Special.)—The Albany High School publishes one of the brightest and breeziest school papers in Oregon. It is called "The Whirlwind," and is now in its fourth successful year. The staff includes many of the leading pupils of the school and is composed of a bright corps of writers. The members of "The Whirlwind" staff, all shown in the accompanying photo, are: Editor, Wilson Peery; associate editor, Gerlie Taylor; literary editor, Nita Schutt; exchange editor, Kate Stewart; athletic editor, Dolly Bending and Verne McPherson; class editors, senior, George Blatner; juniors, Minnie Laugger; sophomores, Anna Johnson; freshmen, Olin Douglas. Lucille Hart is business manager; Rella Ralston, assistant manager, and Melissa Martin, subscription agent.