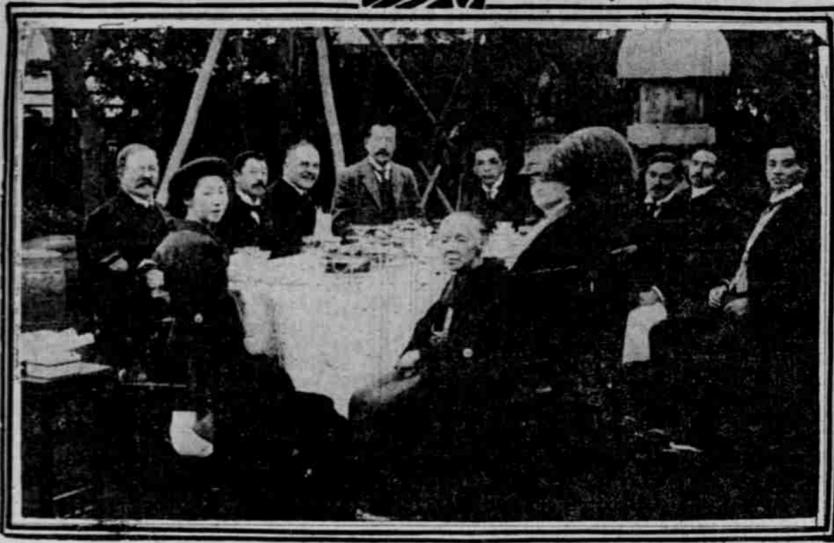


TRIP TO ORIENT IS ONE PROLONGED FETE FOR AMERICANS

Representatives of Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce Have Interesting Experiences on Mission to Make Trade Relations With Far East Closer—O. M. Clark, Portland's Delegate, Describes the Trip.



TRAVELING 20,000 miles, 63 days of which were on water, being feted and feasted in 25 ports of the Orient, inspecting coal and iron mines, factories, schools, public buildings and lumber yards, and finally greeted by the Prince Regent, father of the 5-year-old Emperor of China, are only a part of the experiences of the delegation from Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce since August 28, when they sailed out of San Francisco.

The delegation, almost worn out from the hospitality received, returned this week.

Portland was represented by O. M. Clark, of the Clark & Wilson Lumber Company. He was accompanied by Mrs. Clark, who was the recipient of many special favors, and had the unique distinction of being the guest of prominent Chinese and Japanese women in their own home.

The delegation was composed of 22 men and 15 women. The following were the accredited delegates:

San Francisco—W. L. Gerstle, Robert Dollar, R. M. Hotaling.
Seattle—E. F. Elaine, J. Purth, W. Pigott.
Tacoma—W. H. Dickson, C. H. Hyde, J. R. Marshall.
Spokane—C. H. Moore, J. H. Shaw, Sam S. Stern.
Portland—O. M. Clark.
Oakland—W. H. Welby, E. A. Young.
Los Angeles—W. H. Booth, E. P. Booth, E. S. Moulton.
San Diego—George Burnham, William Franklin Knight.
Honolulu—Fred L. Waldron.

In addition, there were Charles V. Bennett, secretary of the Commission, and Charles J. Field, American-Sunset press representative.

The steamer Corea took the party across the Pacific, stopping a day at Honolulu. On September 3 the steamer sighted the city of Yokohama. Previous to that, the members of the Commission, the purpose of which was to create friendly relations between the Pacific Coast and the Orient, had received wireless messages from the Japanese, bidding the commissioners welcome and telling of plans for their entertainment.

It was the second trip for Mr. Clark, representing Portland, and when he landed, he found ready to greet him with open arms, R. Nakano, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; Baron Kanda, principal of the Peers School; Mr. and Mrs. Horikoshi, K. Otani and Mr. and Mrs. Y. Numano, formerly Consul at Portland, and other Japanese friends.

A number of the party were immediately placed aboard the train and rushed to Tokio, where quarters were placed at their disposal at the leading hotel.

T. Watake and T. Machida, merchants, and R. Hara, a lumber dealer, were also on hand to greet the Clarks, who were old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark were taken out to the palatial home of Baron Shibusawa. The baron had a big automobile to furnish means of transport. A banquet was served in a pagoda which the baron had received as a gift from friends in Corea. It is an old temple and representative of the architecture of centuries ago.

After this delightful entertainment, the party was received at the Nippon Club, where a lunch was served and formal introductions were had. Here Mr. Clark met Mr. Nakano, who was a member of the Japanese party that visited Portland and other cities in the United States a year ago. At that time Mr. Nakano presented a flag to Mr. Clark, which he in turn had presented to Mr. Clark, where a lunch was served and formal introductions were had.

Before starting on this trip, we had the opportunity of inspecting the new assembly building at Hangchow. Under the new system in vogue by decree of the Emperor, the 13 provinces of China are entitled to legislative assemblies in 1912. A property and education qualification is necessary to vote, and at Hangchow the assembly consists of 117 members, 24 of whom are to form a standing committee. This assembly will look after the whole interests of the province and levy taxes for the support of the empire as well as for the improvement of the means of transportation.

It was at Nanking where we began to appreciate the magnitude of China. Here we found the exposition, and it was a very creditable affair. It cost \$5,000,000, and there are on exhibition pottery, weaving, painting, silks and some machinery.

TEA PARTY GIVEN BY T. MACHIDA, TOKIO.



O. M. CLARK AND BARON SHIBUSAWA

On going up the Yangtze River stops were made at Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kiangang, Suiyoo and Tah Yeh, at which place the iron mines are located, and they are the most wonderful thing in all China according to Mr. Clark's views. Here millions of tons of ore are in sight and of very good quality. The ore runs 67 per cent pure. It costs 6 cents a ton to take the ore on the cars, according to the statistics given by the manager to Mr. Clark. To place this ore on the boats for foreign commerce costs 15 cents per ton, and some of this ore is shipped to Ironville, north of Seattle, where it is made into iron. This mine has been worked so long that even Chinese history does not record the start.

The ore has not been smelted at the mine for 100 years, and yet slag covers 20 acres and is 25 feet deep. According to the engineers it would have taken thousands of years to have reduced the ore to form the slag which is on this 20 acres. The mine owners have 250 boys and 1500 men at work and 700 experts and railroad men. The men are paid 6 to 7 cents a day, while the better class of help get 12 to 15 cents. When the party reached Hankau it was entertained in a very affable manner by the Chamber of Commerce. A rail trip of 800 miles was taken to Peking.

Upon arriving in Peking the party was taken in hand by United States Ambassador Calhoun. A special invitation was extended to the party by the Prince Regent to China, father of the Emperor, who, by the way, is only 5 years of age.

"The Prince Regent," said Mr. Clark, "is a very ordinary looking Chinaman, of 25 or 26 years of age. He is the absolute ruler of the Chinese. We were served with an official declaration of how we should dress and how we should act. We conformed in every particular in the matter of dress and when it came to entering the Yang Hain audience hall we were stationed on certain spots with Ambassador Calhoun a few steps in front like a sergeant just getting ready to drill his company. When the Imperial Regent entered the hall, in accord with the rules we all bowed. The Regent returned the bow and asked Am-

assador Calhoun a few questions regarding the health of the party. Then all bowed again. The Regent retired, which released us of the necessity of backing out so that we would not have our backs to the Prince—a Chinese custom which is regarded as very sacred.

"We were also requested to refrain from conversation during our visit to the hall and while we were in the vicinity of the place for holding the audience.

"The whole affair did not take but a few minutes, and while we got a good glimpse of the reigning power of the Chinese Empire it was not so close as one at from any decided impressions outside of the fact that he was a very young man, of clean appearance and of very simple dress.

"We were in China something like six weeks, and we met all kinds of viceroys, mandarins, Tartar generals and officials of one class and another.

The conclusion to be gathered from meeting these men, many of whom are exceedingly bright and intelligent, is that China will become a great nation of powerful influence and one of the largest importers of goods in the world.

"There is a marvelous condition existing in China in which her future is wholly involved, and that is as to what form the coming government shall take.

"There are many patriotic Chinamen who are engaged at the present time in aiding the work of reform which will bring the 400,000,000 people within the scope of modern influence.

"China is certainly waking up. Everywhere we went we were met by the young Chinese who have been educated abroad, and who are used to American and European ways. They were put forward to meet us. Those

who have been educated in the United States look to the United States as their model for whatever is done in China. They are the ones who would probably regard the products of the United States as those to be imported. Our visit opened vast possibilities in bringing the two countries together, particularly in a commercial sense.

"One of the interesting visits I had while in Peking was with Seld Back, Jr., son of Seld Back of Portland. The young man told me he had passed his examinations there very creditably and inquired after all of the people here. He is a bright young Chinaman and a credit to Portland, his birthplace.

"It is the young men of the type of Seld Back that will bring China out of its lethargy. I remember while being entertained in Canton at a banquet that I listened to a speech by Ng Poon Chew, a very intelligent and bright

Chinaman. He said that in the progress of the civilization of the human race, they first ate their food with their fingers, then with knife and fork and finally with the chop stick. He went on to say that if China is left alone to develop its own destiny and if the nations of the world will let her have absolute peace for the next 15 or 20 years, she will be able to stand on her feet and become an honorable nation among the family of the nations of the world. I believe that the time is coming when the sons of China and of America will raise their voices with the sons of America and sing a refrain, 'America and China Forever.' That is the way the vast majority of the Chinamen whom I met feel. They love America regardless of the exclusion laws and want to pattern their future after American methods."

POOR PEOPLE AS RULE HAVE FELLOW FEELING

Charity of Humble Not "Scrimped and Iced, in Name of Cautious, Statistical Christ," as Proven by Donations to Volunteers.

IT IS the poor—not the rich—who drop the money into the kettle of the Salvation Army and the "chummy" of the Volunteers of America so that the poverty stricken and the unfortunate of the city may feast and be merry on Christmas day.

Many of those who give appear as if they themselves might be in want, while those who are noticeably prosperous and well-to-do pass the kettle by. The contributions vary in amount from a single penny to a \$5 gold piece. The average is a little more than 5 cents and not so much as a dime.

"It is the same class of people who give every year," said the girl in charge of the kettle and tripod at the Morrison street entrance of the Postoffice yesterday. "We don't expect the rich people to give us much in this way. We depend upon the poorer people to help us most."

As she spoke, an old man approached and glanced into the kettle. "You ought to have more money than that," he said. Then he reached into his pocket and extracted a much worn purse from which he carefully selected a quarter which he proudly tossed into the receptacle and walked away.

Small Boys Catch Spirit.

A woman accompanied by two small boys started toward the Postoffice. Curiosity attracted one of the little ones toward the girl and the kettle. "See what is in there, mamma," he exclaimed. "Pennies! I see a whole lot of pennies." This evidently aroused the charitable disposition of the mother and she gave each of her sons a nickel that

they might drop them into the kettle. This they did with some hesitation and many glances, denoting confusion, toward the unformed girl.

A newsboy came running up at full speed and tossed in a penny, without stopping. He was followed by a crowd of his fellows, who shouted as he let go of the coin. They stopped at the side of the girl and laughed heartily. What caused their strange behavior and their apparent joy over the contribution of theurchin prompted the girl to give expression to her confusion.

A few minutes later a well-dressed boy, evidently from one of the nearby stores, came running through the rain and tossed in a handful of coins, pennies, nickels and dimes. Presumably he had taken a collection somewhere for his very purpose.

Three girls, probably school girls, started to pass the kettle by when one of them stopped. "Let's give something to the Salvation Army," she suggested and followed this with a giggle that broke into laughter as her companions discouraged the idea. She fumbled about for her purse but the others led the way toward Sixth street.

"Aw, come awn, Gert, wall-th'smother time," one of them shouted, and before she could find her money her benevolent notion had been overcome and she followed the others into the great Christmas crowd.

Removing a mitten from the hand which he carried his cane an old man, who hobbled painfully along the sidewalk, reached deep into his pocket from which he took an old leather wallet. He opened it with nervous fingers. He

who have been educated in the United States look to the United States as their model for whatever is done in China. They are the ones who would probably regard the products of the United States as those to be imported. Our visit opened vast possibilities in bringing the two countries together, particularly in a commercial sense.

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He appeared like a man of ordinary means but he gave it willingly. Every one gives willingly here. We don't ask for contributions. They all know what it is for.

"The other day a woman gave me a \$5 gold piece. This is the most that I ever received in a single contribution."

The Salvation Army collections average from \$5 to \$11 a day at each of the eight stations in the city. Those of the Volunteers of America reach a like amount.

However, the fact that the more prosperous element of the community fails to support the street collections of these organizations does not warrant the conclusion that they fail to give at all. Officers at headquarters report that the donations from business men, professional men and those in the higher walks of life are greater this year than ever before in the history of the organizations in Portland.

The funds thus derived will be used in providing food to fill the baskets that will be sent to the poor families on the night of Saturday. A list of needy people has been secured and for each family of six a basket containing a turkey or its equivalent in chickens, together with potatoes, vegetables and other articles required to complete a proverbial Christmas dinner, will be sent.

The general dinner at headquarters will be a Christmas feature in former years will be dispensed with this time, as many unworthy persons took advantage of this practice. It is said, with the result that sometimes their families, who were in real need went without it. On Tuesday evening the Salvation Army will provide a Christmas tree for the children of poor people. Candy and other presents will be distributed.

JESUITS FORTIFY ABODE

Barcelona Council Orders Defense of Steel Removed.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—(Special)—In consequence of the events of the

left Peking for Tientsin, having been entangled with a view to the Great Wall. Soochau was visited, as was Amoy, Canton and Wuchau and finally Hong Kong, where the party broke up. Mr. and Mrs. Clark returning to Japan, where they had a most delightful time with friends formed during the visit of the Japanese Commissioners from the Chambers of Commerce to this country. They sailed for home amid the farewells of their friends and best wishes of every one with whom they came in contact.

"The trip has been a profitable one," concluded Mr. Clark. "The Japanese and Chinese are greatly misunderstood in this country by some of our leaders but no better and more anxious people exists on the face of the globe to maintain friendly relations with the American people than those who reside across the Pacific Ocean."

"Tragic Week" of Barcelona last year, the Jesuit Fathers decided to strengthen the defenses of their abode. Embrasures were cut in the walls, which were lined with steel plates, and a large supply of arms and ammunition was stored away in the cellars.

This action has lately caused hot discussions in the Town Council, the republican and progressive elements denouncing such proceedings as illegal; the religionists maintaining that the Jesuits were within their rights. The subject was finally put to the vote and the religionists were defeated.

The Jesuit Fathers have been ordered to do away with their defenses within 15 days and if they fail to comply with this order, the Municipal Brigades will enter the establishment with picks and hammers.

ART PLAYHOUSE IS UNIQUE

New Theater de Monsieur in Paris Pleases Public.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—(Special)—The Theatre de Monsieur, a new art playhouse, in the Rue des Mathurins, was opened recently under the direction of M. Victor Silvester. It is unique in its architecture and scheme of decoration, which were much admired by the public.

The house is decorated in the style of the decollete period of Marie Antoinette. The musicians of the orchestra are dressed in brown silk coats, flowered waistcoats, white ruffles and cuffs, knickerbockers, silk hose and pumps with silver buckles. They wear brown wigs with pig tails. The conductor, M. Jean Gallon, is distinguished by a plum-colored costume.

Lackeys in knee breeches and powdered wigs open the doors, while the programmes are distributed by pretty little maids in 18th century short frocks. The three pieces being played at present are also of the 18th century.



PACIFIC COAST DELEGATES IN FRONT OF CHINESE TEMPLE.