# Editorial Page of The Journal

## THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL Famous Sermon From the Bible

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

## THE JOURNAL'S WORK JUSTIFIED.

TT IS NOW full five months since The Journal began to make public the result of its investigations of the jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia river. Realizing the vital importance of that work to the whole Columbia River basin, and how essential to the permanency of the work was the character, quality and size of the rock which formed the jetty, the investigation was begun. Not a word was printed until what we believed to be the absolute facts, backed by proof and the evidence of experts, were in our possession. It was then demonstrated that it was beyond the power of the contracting company to live up to the terms of the contract. It could not furnish the rock in the quantity, in the sizes -that is, the two largest, and therefore the most essential, sizes-or in the quality which must be had to finish the work so that it would be of permanent benefit.

All of these facts were laid before the public. They aroused much interest and created widespread discussion. Many of the comments made were critical in tone, and some of them frankly questioned the truth of the statements. By others they were denounced as hiding some ulterior purpose, for hitherto in Portland journalism nothing of the sort had ever been undertaken without some selfish motive to actuate it. The president of the contracting company came to Portland and was alleged in a newspaper interview to have "smiled sarcastically" when the matter was brought to his attention. The esteemed Oregonian, in a ponderous way it has-a way which used to be much more decisive than it now isattempted to brush the matter aside and sneer it out of acter. court. The chamber of commerce committee took up the matter for investigation. It reported everything lovely, everybody all right, and the stone in every respect A1, Street improvements cost money; if the taxpayers were with several xs thrown in for good measure.

In the face of all these obstacles The Journal continued to bring forward proof to sustain its position. The first and smaller of the contracts was remitted, as it was 000 tons of rock for jetty purposes.

In this whole transaction Major Langfitt has been conis now engaged at the mouth of the river.

## A CRISIS AT HOOD RIVER.

THE WATER QUESTION at Hood River has reached an acute stage. As is well known, the great fruit and berry crop of that beautiful valley is dependent upon irrigation, and the business and development of the valley is measured largely by the results of the crop. The Valley Improvement company, managed by Mr. Davenport, owns the irrigating ditch which furnishes the water to the great majority of the F. L. Chambers of Eugene in about the sum of \$23,000, to Mr. Frank Davenport about \$4,000, and it will take year. Mr. Chambers is dissatisfied and has taken control will be no water for irrigating purposes, a dilemma either reached 16 below, Kansas City 4 below, Denver 2 below. horn of which is sharp enough to be unpleasant.

proposed, the farmers can operate the ditch if the com- January, and what it usually shows. pany doesn't; but this alternative, under the circumthe ditch in order. Unless some satisfactory adjustment or New York.

is reached, and that soon, litigation is sure to follow, for it is, inconceivable that hundreds of farmers are going to allow their crops and vines to be destroyed for lack of water through the failure of a public corporation to carry out its contracts or conduct its business. Today a meeting of the growers is to be held at Hood River to consider this problem. The outcome of the meeting will be watched with great interest, for the welfare of the valley depends upon the water supply.

## THE QUESTION OF THE STREETS.

THEN MEN of the standing of Mr. Isom White, Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Teal come before the public, over their own signatures, as they do in today's issue of The Journal, to criticise not only the methods of street improvement, but seriously to question whether the taxpayers are getting results in anywise commensurate to the financial outlay, it will not do to meet them with the simple statement that the taxpayers get precisely what they pay for. The vital part of the contention is that they do not.

The agitation of the matter was begun a few days ago in The Journal. At that time attention was called to the poor condition in which many of the recently repaired streets were found, and to what appeared to be official dereliction in the matter of railroad experimentation in Fourth street. It was then suggested that the best scientific results were not being reached, and that the work should be placed under the control of a practical man thoroughly experienced in undertakings of this char-

The assistant city engineer, Mr. Scoggin, when seen about the matter, said it lay wholly with the taxpayers. willing to pay for them, they got them good; if they did not, they got them as good as the price paid.

But the explanation does not quite reach the heart of public evidence to sustain it came when part of the first the matter. Admit Mr. Scoggin's premises and his conclusions are logical enough, but it is his premises that clearly within the province of the engineer in charge to are called into question. The taxpayers say they do not do. The second came when, as a result of the blasts get what they pay for, and the result of macadamizing fired at the Bugby quarry, it became apparent that the is a profound and dismal failure. Thus we get down to two larger sizes of stone could not be furnished in the fundamentals, and it is up to the city officials to come quantities required. The third and overwhelming proof forward and show the whys and wherefores. As the subcame yesterday when it was officially announced that ject is of profound importance to the whole city, it is the government would advertise for bids to furnish 240,- well to have it thoroughly threshed over. We have undertaken a great system of street improvements; they have involved the expenditure of great sums. If these fronted with a succession of difficulties, out of which he sums are wisely and intelligently spent, they will be has happily found a way, which not only redounds to object-lessons to encourage similar improvements all his credit, but which will vastly raise the ultimate esti- over the city, so that we may look forward confidently mate which will be placed on the great work on which he to the day when the streets of Portland will be objects of pride and satisfaction. On the other hand, if the money is paid out and the results are not secured, we may not only expect present dissatisfaction, but a growing disinclination to spend money when there is so little to show for it. The importance of starting right should therefore be self-evident.

## HE ENVIED US THE WEATHER.

HE WINTER has been one of such unusual severity in so many parts of the country that the weather reports and tables have been studied with greater berry-growers. For some reason its finances have got- assiduity and enthusiasm than for many years past. The ten into bad shape and it has been announced that un- tables showing relative climatic conditions have attracted come to the rescue there will be particular attention; for, while people were feeling the no water this year. This would be a public calamity severity of zero weather in one section, they were all and result in great loss and be a very serious setback anxious to see if people in other parts of the country were to the entire valley. The company is indebted to Mr. not even worse off, and in this way make their own sufferings more bearable by comparison.

A Portland gentleman sends us a copy of a Toledo about \$4,000 to put it in condition to deliver water this paper sent him by an envious Ohio friend, who has carefully marked the weather table. In Toledo on that parof the property and says he will advance no more water, ticular day the thermometer was 4 degrees below zero; and has proposed that the land-owners buy and pay for the maximum temperature in 24 hours had been 12 above. or secure, at the rate of \$30 an inch, before March 1, In Chicago it had ranged from 16 below to 2 below; in 1,000 inches of water, receiving in return a 99-year con- Milwaukee 24 below to 12 below. In Duluth and St. tract for the use of the water, paying therefor in addi- Paul the mercury had fallen to 32 below and not gotten tion \$2.50 an inch each year. This would raise \$30,000 above 22 below, while at Bismarck and Winnipeg the coldand practically put the company on velvet. If this is est weather registered that day showed the thermometer not done, he says, the ditch will not be repaired and there at 34 below, and never rose above 24 below. Omaha

Portland's place in the column was very carefully in-On the other hand, many of the farmers now have dicated with a blue pencil, and this is what it showed: contracts which, it is said, the company will not carry Minimum temperature for the 24 hours, 36 above; maxiout, so they do not feel very enthusiastic about putting mum, 46; and it may be added that that is almost figure up \$30,000 without any guaranty. Under the contract for figure what it showed throughout the whole month of

It takes a careful student of weather tables, who stances, is not very attractive. To most of them it looks plows through heavy snowdrifts and who is pierced by as though they are being called upon to pay for the ditch zero weather, to fully appreciate what the people of Portand present it to the men now owning it, They cannot land constantly enjoy, but usually do not appreciate as understand why, when they pay the yearly water rent, fully as they should, unless they have just returned from they should be called upon to pay the debts and to put a trip to one of the famous winter resorts like Chicago

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## Lenhardt Makes Reply.

Portland, Feb. 5 .- To the Editor of The Journal-Referring to an article published in your paper on Thursday, February 4, under the heading "Mortgage Home to Start Saloon," in which article was quoted a letter written by Dr. Ella K. Dearborn, addressed to the common council and remonstrating against the granting of my application for a liquor license, I beg, in justice to myself, to correct several false and erroneous statements contained in letter of Dr. Dearborn's. In her letter she deliberately charges me with the wish, in order to start a saloon, of mortgaging my home, alleged to have been given to my wife at the time of her

the facts are these: Anna Taylor and on February 25, 1902, day. What do you think of that, received from the estate of her father, with a file! imuel Taylor, who died on March 9, cation for a license

sage my home in order to start a saloon equally false and was made for the same purpose. If my application were granted it was the intention of myself and of my cousin. J. Lenhardt, to purchuse the lot adjoining my house for 1750, erect thereon a building and establish a saloon. I had no idea of origaging my home in order to do it, worship that is pleasing. The singing is a makey would have been provided by done by the congregation under the di-

my cousin for his share, and the share rection of a leader. I have not attended necessary to have been put up by me was advanced by my father, Henry Lenhardt, 826 Grand avenue. No attempt to mortgage my home was made and none would have been made. Nor is the sentiment in the immediate neighborhood so strongly against the project as Dr. Dearborn suggests. Whatever op-position exists has been aroused by Mrs. Dearborn in her capacity as a professional agitator.

In order that I may be placed in the true light before the community I ask that you give this communication space in your paper.

HARRY LENHARDT.

## A SIX-DOLLAR BOY.

From the New York Press. The other day I saw in a metal-worker's shop a boy using a file on some very marriage. This is absolutely untrue and small steel castings. He was about 17 years old, and the proprietor of the On August 7, 1901, I was married to place said that his wages were \$6 a purchased from the Title Guarantee & youngsters, who clerk in offices at \$7 Trust company lot 6, block I. in North a week? That boy was born poor, has Irvington addition, paying therefor out had no advantages and worked his way my own money the sum of \$400. up. He helps to support his mother and Subsequently I built a house on said is attending night school. Put a notch lot, costing \$1,200. The house was built in your stick to mark a successful capartly with money which my wife had reer for him. Thirty-six dollars a week

Over in the office of one of the most 1887. Neither the lot nor the money powerful financial institutions in the for the house was received by my wife world is a young man of 21, whole salas a wedding present from her parents. ary is \$100 a year, \$8.33 a month, or This false statement was deliberately less than \$2 a week. In addition to this made by Dr. Dearborn so as to prejudice princely income he receives free daily me before the liquor license committee a modest luncheon in the eating-room of and to induce them to deny my appli- the company's employes. It costs pos-The statement that I intend to mort- boys with brains go in for mechanics?

The President Not a Singer. Washington Correspondence of the Winchester Sentinel.

Sunday morning, under the guidance of Mrs. Dollie Nelson, wife and I attended Grace Reformed church. There is an absence of formality in the

Cause and Effect. From the Ohio State Journal. Poor General Reyes has lost his popularity in Colombia, just because he was

a church in many years where the people were more modestly dressed. The building, while new, is not at all pretentious, The seats are without cushions and very plain. Every one appeared to feel at home including the president, who sat near us. He sings loud and heartily the old time hymns, but I am inclined to think that he is a better president than he is a

#### Bryan Shakes Hands With John D. Bookefeller. From the New York World

When Mr. Bryan attended the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, in New York, it fell to the lot of John D. Rockefeller to pass the plate to him. Mr. Bryan put a dollar bill on the plate without looking up. Those sitting nearest to the two men watched their movements intently. When the service was over Mr. Bryan was introduced to Mr. Rockefeller in the lobby of the church. As they approached to shake hands they eyed each other from head to foot. The mutual scrutiny was so keen and significant as to attract attention. They exchanged commonplace greetings, but continued to study each other's faces. The powerful of the radical leader contrasted strikingly with the pallor and dyspeptic richest man in the cess, of the world, the greatest genius among trust organizers. When they parted compressed his lips and smiled in an amused sort of way.

From the Pittsburg Disptach. Basketball has become most popular among the girls in some of the women's universities, but it usually gives place in time to the saner game of market

there is an ungrateful republic

The transfiguration of Christ. He healeth the lunatick, foretelleth his own passion, and payeth tribute. And after six days Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain

And was transfigured before them: and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. And, behold, there appeared unto them

Moses and Elias talking with them. Then answered Peter and said unto Jesus, Lord, it is good for us to be here: if thou wilt, let us make here three tab ernacle; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias.

While he spake, behold, a bright cloud overshadowed them; and behold a voice out of the cloud, which said, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him. when the disciples heard it, they fell on their face, and were sore afraid.

And Jesus came and touched them, and

said, Arise, and be not afraid.

And when they had lifted up their eyes no man save Jesus only. And as they came down from the moun tain, Jesus charged them, saying, Tell the vision to no man, until the Son of man be risen again from the dead. And his disciples asked him, saying Why then say the scribes that Elias

must first come? And Jesus answered and said unto them, Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things. But I say unto you, That Elias is come dready, and they knew him not, but have

Likewise shall also the Son of man suf-Then the disciples understood that h spake unto them of John the Baptist. And when they were come to the multi tude, there came to him a certain man, kneeling down to him, and saying, Lord, have mercy on my son: for he is

lunatick, and sore vexed; for ofttimes he falleth into the fire, and oft into the And I brought him to thy disciples, and they could not cure him. Then Jesus answered and said, O faithess and perverse generation, how long

suffer you? bring him hither to me.
And Jesus rebuked the devil; and he departed out of him: and the child was cured from that very hour. and said, Why could not we cast him

your unbelief: for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be im-

Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting.

And while they abode in Galilee, Jesus said unto them. The Son of man shall be

betrayed into the hands of men: And they shall kill him, and the third day he shall be raised again. And they were exceeding sorry.

And when they were come to Capernaum, they that received tribute money

came to ePter, and said. Doth not your He saith, Yes. And when he was come into the house. Jesus prevented him, sav-

ing, What thinkest thou, Simon? of whom do the kings of the earth, take custom or tribute? of their own children or o strangers? Peter said unto him, Of strangers. Jesus saith unto him, Then are the chil-

Notwithstanding, lest we should offend them, go thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up the fish that first commouth, thou shalt find a piece of money; that take, and give unto them for me and thee.

### AN INSIPID EXPLANATION. How the Opposition to Boosevelt Was Fostered. Walter Wellman in the Chicago Record-

Herald.

Now that the campaign against the president's nomination is virtually at an end, it is possible to tell an interesting story of the methods adopted by his opponents in their efforts to compass his defeat. The opposition to General Wood in the senate was a part of the plan to break down Mr. Roosevelt. The opnents of the president argued that if they could defeat confirmation of the president's nominee for major-general the Republican senate it might be a blow at Mr. Roosevelt's prestige, from which he could not hope to recover. It would not be fair to say that Mr. Hanna's opposition to General Wood was based on this ground; he had other motives, as is well known. But other men who were anxious to defeat the president joined in, thinking this the best to encourage Mr. Hanna to become a candidate and to strike at Mr. Roose

It is a highly interesting fact that James J. Hill, who of all the great railroad men in the country was most bitter against Mr. Roosevelt on account of the Northern Securities case, put his oar in the General Wood affair and tried his best to defeat confirmation. Hill is credited by the knowing with virtually owning three es four senators from the Northwest—senators who secured their election through Mr. Hill's favor. Some weeks ago Mr. Hill caused the word to be passed amongst these senators that he wanted them all to vote against General Wood. This influence was sufficient to lead two fluence was sufficient to lead two or three senators from Mr. Hill's part of the country to turn against General lad, and when recently he was sent to Wood, though they had hitherto been one of the operative departments with One of the senators apfor him. proached by Mr. Hill refused to be guidproached by Mr. Hill refused to be guid-ed by that great railroad president and He returned, gave the alarm, and thus returned answer that he should follow returned answer that he should follow prevented much damage. The circum-his judgment as to the evidence, and stance was reported to the head of the so far as he was advised there was no evidence against General Wood worthy moned.

I am informed that a careful canvass of the senate on the Wood case discloses had now recovered from the effects of that while General Wood is sure of confirmation, the majority in his favor is not as great as hitherto had been sup- by \$1 weekly. posed to be. At the present moment "Thank you, sir," said the bright little the majority for confirmation is about fellow. "I will do my best to be worth ten, although this number may be in- it, and to be a good servant to you. creased by the time the vote is taken, perhaps six weeks hence. - As a club features, eagle gaze and burly physique with which to break down the nomination of President Roosevelt for a second term, the Wood case has not been a suc-

#### Opposition Assured. From the Detroit Free Press.

A railroad president in Oklahoma has been fined for swearing at a negro. Nobody will ever convince Senator Tillman that a territory in which such outrages are tolerated is fit to become state.

#### Vanished Prestige. From the Washington Star.

"Who is that?" asked the bantam. "That," replied the brahmin, famous goose that lays the golden egg. "Well, she needn't put on airs. current market quotations the hen that run over by the march of events. Truly, lays the plain old-fashioned egg is quite THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

## Asked for President's Old Clothes-The Story of Miss Week.

From the New York World. A soldier's widow who lives in Ne-braska wrote a long letter to the president telling about her troubles over her pension. She asked him to do something about it, and wound up by requesting him to send her some of his old clothes, as she had a family of children to suport, and found it hard to do so on \$12

ter to see that it referred to pensions and then sent it to Pension Commissloner Ware, with the request that he look into the matter. Yesterday Com-missioner Ware sent the letter back to Mr. Loeb with this indorsement:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: This letter does not belong to the pension bureau as we have none of the president's old clothes on file here. I suggest that you go over the president's wardrobe and send this good woman something, only don't send his shoes. Hanna wants

It is "Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court" in Washington, where they know the value of titles and Justice Brewer is from Kansas. A short time ago he went back to his home state and took Mrs. Brewer with him. 'Mrs. Brewer is from the east and had never been in the west. After they had crossed the Mississipp river the people who knew the justice called him "Judge," and Mrs. Brewer gasped. When they got to Leavenworth she was still more surprised to find that everybody hailed the justice as "Dave. She rebelled at first, but finally thought the plan a good one, and now she calls him "Dave" herself.

Black Eagle of Fergus Falls," as they call him out in his state, is dark-skinned and black haired and looks like a south erner. He is a rabid Republican. He was traveling in the south a short time ago and was talking to the porter on the "What is your politics," asked the

senator. "Dey's some fool niggahs roun' heah," the porter replied, looking closely at Clapp, "who am Republicans; but, boss, I ain't no fool niggah."

To illustrate a point in his speech in the house on Thursday, Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota told the story of Miss Week, who was wedded to Mr. Day. Mr. Bede's version of the tale was that the editor of the local paper began his account of the wedding with a verse of poetry that ran thiswis

A Week we lose; a Day we gain. But why, prithee, should we complain on will be Days enough To make a Week again.

## WEATER AND MONEY.

#### New Meaning for Pluctuations Temperature.

From the Wall-Street Journal. Wide fluctuations in money rates are nevitable in a country where the range of the thermometer is from 4 degrees to 30 degrees below zero to 96 degrees, even 102 degree above, a variation of 100 to 132 degrees.

Living under such climatic influences, it is not surprising that the American temperature is prone to extremes of enthusiasm and of depression; that adactive stocks should be common; that money on call should be eagerly sought at 8 to 10 per cent, or even higher, in December, and go begging at 2 per cent or below in the following January; that rates of foreign exchange should rise port point to the gold export point, so that two ships might pass in midocean, one bringing gold to New York from Surope, the other taking gold from Ne

York to Europe.

London and Paris are amazed at the if the financiers of London and Paris could experience such a winter as we are now enjoying, and in quick succession such a spring and summer as we must expect in order to bring up the mean temperature of the year to the annual average, it is probable that they would lose the faculty of adjusting money rates in fractions of eighths and sixteenths of 1 per cent and adopt our measurement of halves and quarters or

When money is going out of Nev oss of \$9,000,000 a month, as it did for the last four months in 1903, either dull ness must reign upon the stock change or call money must advance to it. While money is returning from the weeks, at the rate of a net gain of nearly \$9,000,000 a week, concessions of 1-16 of 1 per cent on rates of inter-est would afford slight encouragement to borrowers, at a time when 600,000 shares sold in a day is considered an It is doubtful whether the possession

of capital equal to that of the financiers of London and Paris could overcome the climatic influences of New York. There are some banks that never charge than 6 per cent for loans, but that does not prevent the other banks from pay any rate for money at some times and refuse to borrow at a mere nominal rate at other times. Merchants have to keep the goods that the people want at popular prices, and bankers do like-

From the Chicago Journal. "Willie" Thompson, the office boy t a large firm of publishers, was a smar a message he noticed at once that some firm, before whom "Willie" was sum "You have done me a very great ser

ice, my lad." said the genial chief, who much enforced Christmas generosity. "In future your wages will be increased

The reply struck the chief almost as much as the lad's previous service had "That's the wight spirit, my lad," he

said. "In all the years I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase \$2. Now, what do you say to that?" "Well, sir," said "Willie," after a moment's hesitation, "would you mind if I said it again?"

#### Isn't Exactly. From the New York World,

The Erie commuter who for 10 years has taken a 5:33 train to be at his at 8 o'clock without fall is one of the martyrs of what isn't exactly civiliza-

From the Birmingham Age-Herald. General Uribe-Uribe should not think happened to have the Kahn in the centhat a coupling pin name will scare our ter of his name, introduced the reporters

## An intimate Picture of the Man Who Rules Japan

Eliza R. Scidmore's Tokio Letter in Chi- university was especially charged

During the Chinese war of 1894 and they almost owe the life, certainly the more robust health of this once most 1895 the military headquarters for the conduct of the war were established at Hiroshima on the Inland sea, close by Kure, the chief mayal station of the

there until the successful termination of that affair. He was quartered in the and innovations of this reign of the old castle, which retains still its citadel meiji (enlightened) period. and towers, and all Hiroshima a headquarters station. Every tea house in town, all the temple guest rooms, and the empty houses were taken for official use, and there were no diplomats and daily papers to ask for audience and the education in the Akasaka and seither texture to a complete the education of the education in the Akasaka and seither texture to a complete the education of the edu daily papers to ask for audience and shore palaces. He was married at the interviews. Tourists were warned away. trains, and the alien visitor, finding no sion all the court and diplomatic corps place to lay his head, was forced to go were invited to the reception at the pal-

ing little empire with their presence and met at court functions, and they hold expected at the least to be headquarters no large entertainments of their own. guests, finding themselves negligible A new steel frame palace of modern quantities, vowed their praises and pres-ence to the Chinese army—but were not for the crown prince on the site of the able to get any nearer to the seat of old Akasaka palace, the Kluskiu Yashiki war than the Shanghai bund, in whose of feudal days, whose park is one of hotels they sat at ease and wrote war the largest and most beautiful of those

In the event of another war on Korean or Manchurian soil, it is fully expected that the emperor will again remove the seat of government temporartouch with the forces and free from any of the disturbing influences of the cap-

ments made for the emperor, but much more impressed by the reverential si-lence, the worshipful prostrations of the country people when their sacred ruler passed by. No "bansais" (cheers) broke the silence when the emperor and his staff clattered through some village street or country lane lined with worshipful rustics, who, bowing low as he approached, could not look upon the serious but benign face of their sover

All the sacredness remains with the emperor new that attached to him in those days when he was but an exaited the crown prince will have his wishes prisoner in the Kloto palace, sitting gratified, and that after first visits, trial within a closely curtained throne white silk when he gave the so-called audiences. He has not parted with any of the attributes of divinity in the ey

Some years ago the Philistine foreigner used to have much to say about the emperor being a mere figurehead in the government, an automaton who nodded assent to anything the ministers. decided upon; that not the sovereign but some one else far cleverer ran the gov-

ernment. Prime ministers and cabinets have changed with frequency since then and none has been permanent in the councils of the empire save the serious, hard working, unresting emperor. Marquis Ito goes abroad for six months and a year at a time, remains in his Oiso villa for whole seasons without coming up to the capital, and others of the "elder statesmen" who have worked so powerfully to help create modern Japan are as remote for long periods from the imperial presence, yet the government goes on just the same. Some one strong, intelligent leader of men is al- first summer at Nikko, and one often ways present, and an unvarying, consistent course is followed no matter who holds the portfolios, and proof simply piles upon proof that the emperor himself rules Japan; that the govern ment abides in that workroom of the palace paneled with satin gray cedar wood, the cedar wood of a thousand years, the cabinet and study of Japan's admirable and adored ruler. Never was a situation calling for a great and wise sovereign more fully met than when his majesty, Mutso Hito, emerged from seclusion to lead and enlighten his people, to choose the fit instruments to help him create new Japan.

Will the present crown prince, when he comes to throne, enjoy the same sacred regard as the emperor? Can this child of modern Japan evoke the same passionate patriotism as the sovereign to whom so much of the old mystery and divine seclusion clings, who is the link between the old and the new? One must often ask these questions, and, recognizing what the emperor has been to his people, wonder what will come when this wise ruler passes the sacred sword and mirror to a successor.

Until the crown prince showed himself likely to outlive a deficate childhood have it if she wanted, I suppose. Girls the emperor's cousin, Prince Arisugawa, do not count, you know. Nobody cares was looked upon as the successor to the throne. Haru no Miya was watched keep tablets, burn incense to father, or over and no prince could have been more fearfully treasured. He had the most careful training, diet, and exercise, plying call money at the market. It is and the German professor who directed the climate which makes men willing to the school of medicine in the imperial flowers of spring.

delicate child, to the devoted and con scientions care of Dr. Back. As a small boy the crown prince went

empire, and Ujina, the headquarters port of the transport fleet.

Within a month after the opening of the war the emperor removed with the government to Hiroshima and remained officials, who could never grow accus-

The young prince proved to be so modern, so advanced, that, as his age The foreign war correspondents, who mony. Since then neither the crown old diamio demesnes, and includes the ber. The new palace is now in the decorators' hands, and when the crown prince has a fitting residence he may lead a more active life socially.

Because of his delicate health, the During this last month the autumn maneuvers were held around the eastle town of Himeli, half way between Kobe and Miroshima, and the emperor was quartered in the old feudal fortress. The European officers who witnessed the maneuvers were much impressed by the dignified simplicity of all the arrange-ments made for the emperor, but much Among the many reasons it was denied. for this denial, and all our specula tions, it is talked that the cons members of the imperial clan draw the foreign fashions there; that they felt that such a thing as foreign travel would rob him forever of all divinity and sacred attributes; that the people could never reverence him when he came to the throne as they do the emperor.

Again, one hears that in a few years trips, to the courts of Korea, China and Siam, he will be permitted to visit Europe and America. The birth of two princes secures the succession of the direct line, and having sons to perform the rites and guard the tablets the crown prince, in the Oriental sense, has dis charged the first great duty in life, fulfilled the greatest obligation to his an-

The two baby princes, Prince Michi, born in April, 1901, and Prince Atsu, oorn in June, 1902, are fine, healthy little fellows, upon whom the most extravagant care has been lavished. These precious heirs of the long line of emperors were not left for their young and inexperienced parents to rear, but immediately consigned to the care of the most able and devoted of the old court

The Viscount Kawamura has the unenviable responsibility of acting as guardian to the infant princes, and they remain in his keeping at his house alvisitors. Little Prince Michi spent his pillow and followed by attendants, as she went between the crown prince's palace and the palace where the infant and his official guardian resides. His oshita, and this last season, both the baby princes were at that mountain resort, which is nearer the capital than

Nikko. I once asked a Japanese, outside of court circles, why they were so cruel as to take these children away from the crown princess, since she could not

fail to grieve for them. "O, that is our old custom. Those boys are too useful to the empire. The mother is too young to take care. pose she should let one boy die!

He couldn't see that it made any difference how the poor little mother might feel if one of her little ones died in a stranger's care. When asked if one of the children had been a girl, would they then have admitted the crown princess' right to her own child and let her

keep it, he brightened up.
"O, perhaps! Maybe! Yes! It would not make any differencet hen. She might so much for their lives. They cannot do any useful thing"-which is the candid Oriental view of relative values, dearly as all Japanese love and pet their little daughters and array them like the

## PERSIA'S GREAT MAR HERE. All Askar Is "the Mark Hanna of Shah's Domains."

From the New York Times Atabeg Azam Ali Askar of Persia, with his son, Mirza Mahomet Khan, accompanied by a party of nine, six of them from the Orient and in no way

their names, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and were immedistely shown to an expensive suite of rooms on the eighth floor. Atabeg Azam is the official title of much like the sesiskin caps worn in this Ali Askar, and, translated by English country a generation ago. authorities, means the grand vizier of Several Persians who had gathered to pay their respects to his highness and bowed low when their cards were received, stated that Atabeg

Azam means more than the English

translation would indicate. They said that the proper translation in the American language was "the Whole Thing; the Mark Hanns of the Shah's domains. When those who had come to present their cards had gone, several mem-bers of the staff of the distinguished visitor appeared in the corridor, each one to present his card, with the word Japan. Kahn at the end of their names, to the reporters. They explained that they would be war between the Japanese and were not related, but that Kahn was a the Russians, as he believed the former

title similar to the "Hon." of Those who accompanied the great man of Persia were Merza Amend Kahn, the Persian minister of education, Mehdi Guani Kahn and private secre-tary, Abboul Kerin Kahn, Housel Kahn and Abdulah Kahn. The last three named are students. The party was in

charge of Jules Clerfayt of San Francisco, special agent of the Trans-Siberian railway. When the presenters of cards had disappeared Dikran Kahn Kelekian, the consul of Persia, at 252 Fifth avenue

them to calm themselves before they should be ushered into the presence of

Looking them over carefully, he seemed satisfied, and, with a final inroom where Atabeg Azam All Askar awaited their coming. He bears a striking resemblance to Richard Croker. To the left of the Persian, said to be the related, but with Khan at the end of most powerful man in his own land, was the interpreter. About were the other members of the staff, wearing tall Persian lamb caps, their superior's at being of a shorter crown and in shape

Atabes Azam Ali Askar announced through the interpreter that he had been detained on his journey, a pilgrimage to Mecca, where he must arrive on February 23. He had intended to spend a month in America, and at least eight days in New York.

Atabes Azam All Askar expressed himself as delighted with what he has seen of America. He said that the people of this country were favorably known all over the world, and particuthis sentiment particularly in China and

felt themselves prepared, and the proper time was at hand. There was a chance, however, that diplomacy would prevent the war. The chances were, however, that it could not be avoided. man from Persia stretched his hand ou to the reporters. As the last one shook it be laughed, looked at his interpreter,

## Another Freak Word.

and said in very certain English

From the Washington Post. Senator Spooner furnished a contribu-lon yesterday to the freak words heard to Mr. Clertayt, who excitedly warned cheeves of the government."