

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

IT WAS REPORTED a few weeks ago that a Chicago university professor had advanced the theory that the earth was a solid mass, rather than a ball with a comparatively thin crust, and being for the most part a hot and molten mass, as is the generally accepted theory.

The earth's surface is marked with hundreds, probably thousands, of volcanoes now extinct. Whole great areas have been overflowed with their lava—as was, to refer to a nearby region, the Columbia basin, and indeed most of the western part of this continent.

The eruptions occur, of course, where the crust is thinnest. The volcanic forces follow the line of least resistance, hence they break out here, there and yonder, but usually in some comparatively new upheaved island or near a shore—as in the case of Vesuvius and Pelee, or in the case of the Lisbon and Charleston earthquakes.

Volcanoes may be as necessary in the economy of mother earth as a boil is on an overfed or wrongly-fed man. But if the earth is to cool farther and farther down, and become solid, and the internal fires all go out, as seems to be happening, will the planet not then become a frigid, desolate speck of the universe, uninhabitable by man?

Japan is a tremendously overcrowded country. It has 45,000,000 people in 145,000 square miles of territory. They are thrifty breeders, and millions of them must get out. Should we let them in? The Japanese subsist on a very few cents a day—have to. Do our people want them in great numbers for active, immediate competitors?

According to the report of the Japanese commissioners, to the exposition in St. Louis, the following are prevailing rates of wages in Japan, reduced to American money: Farm laborers (average), 16 cents per day.

Operatives in silk culture (average), 16 1/2 cents per day. Operatives for reeling silk (average), 10 cents per day. Farm laborers, by the year, male, \$16. Farm laborers, by the year, female, \$8.50. Metal miners (average), 13 1/2 cents per day.

These laborers live on rice and fish. When they come over here they live a little better, but they are still, if coming in great numbers, as they will if not restrained, becoming dangerous competitors of the American workmen, who cannot live and work on any such diet and wages.

IT IS EXCEEDING GRATIFYING to note the way in which the business men of Portland have responded to the appeal for money to put a steamer on the upper river. There has been \$52,000 already subscribed, not primarily as an investment, but to insure adequate transportation facilities on the upper river.

One boat will at once be built, and it is now assured that steamers will by fall be running from Celilo clear to Lewiston. In this way only can the purposes of the open river propaganda be accomplished.

THE PLAY. Are you tired of putty-nosed comedians with hoarse voices, of glaucous beauties that pose, of jokes that are stale and repetitive, of parlor catfish, and hitchhiking humor? In other words, are you tired of musical comedy as you know it? If you are, just try "Toyland" and see it at its best, with clinging melodies and pretty dances, where everything is free and light-hearted and agreeable without being nasty.

There are all the Mother Goose boys and girls in "Babes in Toyland," which pleased a big crowd of people at the Helix theatre last night, and they romp through three acts and a dozen surprisingly pretty scenes. The two leading characters, Jane and Alan, are the center of things most of the time. Alan is played by Ignacio Martinelli, well known to old theatergoers. He has a good baritone voice and lots of spirit; Katherine Bell plays Jane. She is as bright and vivacious, as sweet, graceful and unaffected as any little girl from school. The other parts are taken quite creditably and the chorus is large, generally comely and carefully trained.

SMALL CHANGE

It should be a good Friday. The weather gods know no holidays. If help for sufferers around Mount Vesuvius is needed from America, it should be not only Italian Americans but all sorts who would help.

The armed burglar or robber ought to be hanged or suffer life imprisonment. Newcomers might well pleased with Oregon. Only a week till those primaries vote for the best men.

Remember to buy Oregon-made goods. The Hill road will get in, of course. Tomorrow is the last day to get that hat.

The "silver lining" is sometimes lead. The people, right or wrong, must be obeyed. Top much and too many kinds of needless noises.

Glad Lent is nearly over? Oregon needs two good first-class men in the house of representatives. Is he going to get them? Party counts for but little these days.

Vote for men who will sustain the local option law. Fine time to carry on the good roads work. Get ready to be good on Easter. Don't let pests multiply. What a splendid time to clean up.

On April 30 some now confident candidates will feel as though they lived near Vesuvius. Big trade in garden tools. Saloon trade not booming—good sign. Let in the north bank railroad. Arbor day next. Nice time of year to get up early.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Mohair will be a very important Oregon product hereafter. McMinville Telephone-Register: Work is progressing rapidly on the reservoir and pipe line ditches for the city water works.

Seven homeseeking immigrants from Kansas arrived in Independence Saturday. Eugene also has streetcar franchise propositions on its hands. Roseburg News: Garden-making is all the go nowadays, and the citizen who has a bit of spare time may be seen out scratching mother earth and getting ready for a lot of "garden sass."

The Hood River News-Letter describes "a very fortunate wreck" there. Sheepmen never busier or happier. At the mouth of Wind river.

April 13.—The loss of our perigee yesterday obliges us to distribute our concluding between the two canoes and the remaining perigee. This being done, we proceeded along the north side of the river, but soon finding that the increased loading rendered our vessels difficult to manage, if not dangerous in case of high wind, the two perigees only continued on their route, while Captain Lewis, with the canoe, crossed at the mouth of the river, with a view of purchasing one or more canoes. The village now consisted of 11 houses, crowded with inhabitants, and about 50 fighting men. They were very well equipped, and we had no difficulty in procuring two small canoes, in exchange for two robes and four elk skins. He also purchased with some deer skins three dogs, an animal which has become a favorite food, for it is found to be a strong, healthy diet, preferable to lean deer or elk, and much superior to horse flesh in any state. With these he proceeded along the south side of the river, and joined us in the evening. We had gone along the north shore as high as Cruzate's (Wind) river, to which place we had sent some hunters before yesterday, and here we were detained by high winds. The hunters, however, did not join us, and we therefore, as soon as the wind had abated, proceeded on for six miles, where we halted for Captain Lewis, with a view of purchasing two black-tailed fallow deer, which seemed to be the only kind inhabiting these mountains. Believing that the hunters were still behind us, we dispatched Sergeant Fryer and two men in a small canoe back for them.

A POSSIBLE TEHUANTEPEC CANAL.

IT IS POSSIBLE that Mexico will have a rival to the Panama canal—providing there ever is a Panama canal. Apparently, for some years to come, the Panama canal will consist chiefly of taxes and salaries. The Journal recently published some details about the railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and its significance. Harbor facilities have been or are being constructed on both sides of the isthmus, capable of accommodating ships of heavy draught. Eads saw the possibility of a canal across this neck of land, and if sufficient harbors could be made, as it seems they can, it would be a better route for a transoceanic canal than Panama.

If the president of Mexico, with his great ability and executive force, were 30 years younger, we might see him dig the Tehuantepec canal, and it might be done before even our active Roosevelt, handicapped as he is by the senate and an army of grafters, could get into conclusive action.

But Diaz is old, and probably will not undertake this great work. Who will be his successor? The Tehuantepec canal is still a possibility. Eads and De Lesseps looked far, and carefully. The railroad men who desire no canal are also looking beyond tomorrow.

plaintive, clinging melody of "Toyland," as sung by Miss Albertine Benson, is an agreeable memory of the performance. Then there is a scene in Toyland where the whole company appears, made up as dolls and moves as if actuated by hidden springs, and there is a good song with many verses, called "Before and After," which Alan and Jane do capitally. In the forest scene there is a monster human spider that is startlingly real, and a human bear and its cub. And there is a whole lot more which it would take quite too long to tell about.

The piece drags in two or three places, where there is small talk to drown the noise of changing scenes, and some of the costumes need laundering. But on the whole it is first rate and it is all presented so generously and moves so freely that the uninteresting parts don't matter. Made in Oregon. From the Albany Herald. There is sense in a present plan of Oregon manufacturers to exploit Oregon-made goods. "Made in Oregon" should be a recommendation to home people, anyway. If the article upon which this brand goes is right in quality, it should sell in preference to something made elsewhere.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By H. D. Jenkins, D. D. Topic: Jesus' Power Over Disease and Death—Luka vii:1-11. Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life.—John xi:25.

It is certain that a world in which ideal and death exist is not an ideal world. Inferior creatures suffer comparatively little, but "the grade of rank in nature is capacity for pain." The finer the organism the more sensitive it becomes; and the more intelligent the being, the more the suffering. Man, the head of creation, is creation's chief martyr. He has more bodily ills than any other creature, and they stay by him longer. Beside all this, he suffers through anticipation and in recollection. A bird that has "escaped the snare of the fowler (Ps. cxlvi-7) settles down to its accustomed food the next moment, undisturbed; but a man who has narrowly avoided sudden death may be nervously unstrung for weeks or months or years. Man is the world's prime sufferer in body, mind and soul.

No Messiah is fully accredited who does not at once convert his suffering and turn back this flood at will. Our Lord's miracles of healing and of deliverance from death constitute an important part of his credentials as the Son of God. He was able to convert this groaning of creation into a song of joy. And we have through him the promise of perfected redemption, "to wit, the redemption of our body."

It is observed that Jesus wrought his miracles in moderation. He healed certain ones who were brought before him and others whose cases were presented to him by supplication. He did not attempt at a word to banish all the sickness in a city or even in a village. We cannot infer from his own conduct that it ever was his intention to free men, as they now are from their ills, by a word. He would not. The apostles used such powers of healing yet more sparingly. Had they done otherwise, the gospel would have become in the thought of the world a magical power and authority, and not with sin. Wherever great stress is laid upon the power of healing, little stress is laid upon man's need of a Saviour from sin. Such power granted to all believers, would soon would teach it to be, would defeat its own ends. Instead of leading men to Christ it would tempt them to forget Christ. We find that Jesus was far understanding than his followers, who would gladly teach it to be, would defeat its own ends. Instead of leading men to Christ it would tempt them to forget Christ.

Verse 1. Jesus had been teaching that he had the personal right to interpret the sacred Scriptures and to lay down rules of conduct and to command implicit obedience. He works many wonders to confirm his claim. This is Mark as well as in Luke (Matt. viii; Mark iv). His great claims were all backed up by supernatural exhibitions of power and authority.

Verse 2. Capernaum, an important city upon the northwest shore of the sea of Galilee, had for some time been considered Christ's home (Matt. ix:11). It was a country where from the least number of acres a family could make a home and living. We are very pleased with the climate, could hardly wish to have it better. The land that is not good for anything else is good for raising grapes and figs, and is certainly up to the standard of other states, and like any other civilized state we are to be entitled to local self-government and nominal independence, such as we have in our own homes, and are independent of them that build to our harbors the better for us. They can never do us any harm. Portland, our commercial center, will become one of the largest cities of the world, with the completion of the Panama canal, caused by natural conditions. All this looks very bright and promising.

Verse 4. When we read that the rulers of the synagogue brought this request to Jesus and emphasized it by their own prayer, we seem to discern a touch of satire. Did they mean to doubt Christ's power and so were a little over-zealous to put him to the test? Did they assure Jesus that he would be content with a partial to their cause in order to see how Jesus would take it? He himself was never accused of partiality for them, although he had scrupulously avoided the word "I" and "me" like a dog. Verse 5. There can be no doubt that many inquirers of that day were greatly impressed by Judaism when they got to Jerusalem, and they were under the fundamental principles. This centurion, searching after God, saw and felt that what made the Jew different from his neighbors was his religion. When he would have his religion, he would have among whom he was stationed, he built for them not a theatre but a synagogue.

Verse 6. We see in the message of the centurion a frankness and personal contact with Jesus. He understood that his office was very hateful to all strict Jews. His gift of a synagogue might make him popular with a class, but it would be a hindrance to his insight as Jesus into men's hearts, and when one lived such a blameless life as Jesus lived, could anything atone for his holding down God's people by a Roman spear? He could not think that Jesus would be as tolerant as his more worldly minded neighbors had shown themselves to be.

Verse 7. It is the faith of the centurion, and not the faith of the rulers, who appear to have put this case before Jesus with a wish to see what he would do with it. This centurion says that he has seen that Jesus should in any way impair his own standing out of pity. Many of the men who accepted his gift of a synagogue would not enter his doors. Should Jesus do so, even out of pity, it would be a power which would be against him. "This is not at all need," says the man accustomed to authority. "I do not need to take a soldier by the hand in order to have him obey me. I can send the word by another and he will execute my will. Whatever you say goes." Spare yourself any possible misapprehension. I know by personal experience how bitter is the Jewish race feeling.

Verse 8. The fact is that today we often find outside the atmosphere of a Christian community—that is, among converts from heathendom—miracles of faith. Some of the men who gave their lives for Christ during the Boxer rebellion in China, were converts from the most benighted forms of paganism, yet they excited the wonder of the world by their fidelity and courage and faith. The result justified the faith of this man, for his prayer was granted even

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Officiated as John Brown's Funeral. Portland, April 13.—To the Editor of The Journal.—At the lecture on John Brown last Sunday evening it is interesting to note that Mrs. Gordon W. Stanley, the niece of the late Roy Joshua Young, D. D., who officiated at the burial service of John Brown, was present.

John Brown was to be buried in the Adirondacks, just across the Vermont line. There was no one near to give him a Christian burial, and the solicitation of Wendell Phillips, Dr. Young consented to officiate. William Lloyd Garrison was also present at the funeral.

His story of the episode was told by him in 1889 as follows: "I had never met John Brown, but was a firm abolitionist and thoroughly in sympathy with his purposes. For 11 years I was a member of the Vigilance committee and belonged to the abolition school at the time the fugitive slave act was under consideration in Boston. In Burlington I was what was termed the 'station-keeper'—that is, I was in charge of the taking the part in the transfer of the fugitive slaves from one state to another. I harbored as my home many slaves. It was not difficult to render assistance to escaping slaves, for I was very near the Canadian border."

After Brown's execution, I learned that his body was to be brought to his home at North Elba. I was determined to see the body, and accordingly accompanied on the trip by one of our abolitioners, an enthusiastic abolitionist. We started in the midst of a northeast gale and when we reached there it was blowing hard. We traveled by cart roads through the blizzard, and were perishing from the cold. Had I not been a young and vigorous man, I never could have withstood the rigors of that long and perilous ride. There were present at the funeral, in addition to four members of Brown's party. When the remains were escorted from the house to the great digger, beside which the grave had been dug, Wendell Phillips, the abolitionist, and a young man, the widow, Mr. McKim supported the widow of Oliver Brown, I offered my arm to Mrs. Watson Brown, and Mr. Bigelow escorted the widow Thompson to the grave.

In August, 1899, the reinterment of the remains of seven of John Brown's comrades occurred at North Elba, and Dr. Young was bidden to the service and made an address in order that the Mrs. Stanley, who resides at 414 Fifth street, is the daughter of the late Hon. Dr. Aaron Young of Boston, who was United States consul at Brazil under Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. X.

Electric Motors for the Household. Consul Couvert reports that during the months of July and August, 1906, there will be held in Lyons, France, a general exposition of all electrical devices that can be applied to domestic uses. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Agricultural and Scientific Society of Lyons, and no motor will be accepted for exhibition which is over one horse-power. The object of the exhibition is to bring to the attention of the people the great mass of electrical appliances now in use, and to show in order that the great mass may derive some benefit from them—motors that may be used on embroidery, sewing and knitting machines, vacuum cleaners, rug cleaners, floor polishers, carts for transporting objects, turning spits in cooking, etc. Motors for weaving are excluded. They have been used for years ago, but for the last three years, and it is deemed advisable to have an exhibition at an early date expressly for such motors.

Each precinct should levy and spend its own road fund. In brief, we need local self-government. If anyone will take the trouble and look over the tax book of Clackamas county, we will find some property vary in value from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and some of the real property he will find the variation of its value from \$75 to \$100 per acre. And that the discrimination is against me I can prove by the fact that my unimproved property is valued at less than other such lands of the same value, and that I am assessed \$600 for improvements, which is out of proportion with other places. And an old woman, who has lived here for 50 years, has her property valued at \$100 per acre, and she is assessed \$100 for improvements, which is out of proportion with other places. And an old woman, who has lived here for 50 years, has her property valued at \$100 per acre, and she is assessed \$100 for improvements, which is out of proportion with other places.

Oregon needs a good house-cleaning, and the every good citizen will do his part of the work at the next primary election, April 26. It is no use trying to cover up things unclean or hide facts we are ashamed of for fear it would hurt our property or status. The speeches delivered to farmers denouncing corporations and trusts are at least for this state not in its interest. Some claim that under my system of taxation, they don't agree with certain taxes. Now I wish to ask my brother farmers if a line of mills and factories from Oregon City to Portland would not be a good thing for us? Surely, if we had a much-needed electric railway from Portland southeast over Logan, Molalla, Willoughby Springs to Salem. Would it hurt us farmers even if the road paid no taxes? Trusts and corporations are here to run their course, and since we need them we have or can get the power to control them, we must deal justly and neighborly with them. We must elect representatives that are honorable and broad-minded enough will work for the best interest of all of us. Nature has given us very lavish in her work for our existence here. Let us have that condition that is of our own making, and let us have it. Let us meet Mother Nature part way. JOHN A. STOLL.