ASTORIA'S LID THREATENS DANGER

Tiny Aperture, Which Nobody Thought Could Do Any Harm, May Be Soldered Up—Knell May Sound for Saloons and Gambling

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Astoria, Or., Feb. 5.—The Astoria council adopted a resolution Monday night calling upon the police commission to instruct the members of the police force to make arrests in all cases of violation of the Sunday closing and gambling laws. It was stated at the time that the police commissioners had given "orders" to the officers not to make such arrests. Yesterday the police commissioners came back with a retort courteous, wherein they stated to the council that they resented the imputation laid upon them, and that it was untrue that any orders had been given to the police officers to "go easy."

Today a new factor has appeared. A rumor appears that when Clatsop county grand jury is called February 15 there is to be a general investigation of the saloon, blind pig and gambling matters and as a result there is much perturbation among the politicians and men about town. It is also hinted that evidence has already been secured against a few of the alleged law breakers.

The whole story is an interesting one and involves the regeneracy of this city from a wide open town into a place where the lid is kept down tight. Less than two years ago the lid was put down, and ever since Astoria has been a far different place from what it was in the days of wide open gambling, dance halls and 24-hour saloons. The lid has been merely raised sufficiently to permit the Chinese to run a few lotteries, to permit gambling in the back rooms of cigar stores and to let saloons keep their back doors open on Sundays. But there has been an insistent demand that even this comparatively mild state of affairs be stopped. Only one thing more is required for an understanding of the matter; during the past two years it has not been possible for the lid to be clapped down absolutely tight for the reason that the sheriff said he knew nothing about these things; that it was the duty of the police to take care of the city, anyway—while the police said the same of the sheriff's office. The district attorney complained that he was helpless because the sheriff and police wouldn't help him.

Police Must Show Hand.

Now, however, the council has called upon the police commissioners to make the police get to work. It is expected that this is the first gun in a new wave of reform which, if it succeeds, will make Astoria more like a Sunday school town than the typical seaport city it used to be.

Meantime, some remarkable statistics can be produced. While only two years ago Astoria was known as a wide open port town, with gambling, dance halls, murders and robberies, for the past 24 months the police force has had little to do. There have been no murders and only one holdup the past year. Weeks go by without an arrest. The only known violations of the laws are in the cases of the Sunday saloons, the cigar and Chinese gambling, and a few "blind pigs," alleged to be doing business in uppertown.

Despite the extraordinary changes brought about in the past two years, the law and order element is demanding that the lid be nailed down tight and there seems to be a pretty good chance that its wishes will be carried out.

Back of it all there lies another question and one that may be well worth while studying by the saloonmen and the "drys." Astoria has now about 50 saloons, all collected in the central part of the city. Both the east and west ends of the city are dry, and the people of these portions of the city are firm in their determination to stay dry. The strongest temperance advocates are the Norwegians, Swedes and other foreign residents.

Their claim is that so numerous and so insolent have the saloons become in the center of the city that it would be better not to have any at all, and some are freely prophesying that before another two years Astoria will have placed itself in the column of the dry towns of the state of Oregon. On the other hand it is freely admitted that if the saloons obey the laws and if decent places are run there will be no concerted effort to put them out of business.

OFFICER FAILS TO RECKON ON HOSTESS IN SEARCH FOR STAR

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 5.—C. Van Ausdle, who secured a writ of replevin to get possession of a constable's star from Lew Donkard, ex-constable of College place, who refused to give it up, reckoned without his hostess.

When he read the writ to Mrs. Donkard she laughed at him, told him she would give it to a "man," not him, that he was welcome to search the house, and then he says she wanted to throw hot water over him. He did not get the star and is now trying to devise other means.

Donkard was compelled by an attorney today to give up possession of the insignia and will probably do so.

GOVERNOR GILLETT SENDS STRONG APPEAL

(Continued from Page One.)

the United States and imperatively demanded by the national interests.

Action Withdrawn.

"This action was never tried, but was dismissed on the withdrawal by the school board of San Francisco of the resolution complained of.

"Everyone supposed that this vexed question was settled. In fact, the people of the state had about forgotten it and were no longer paying much attention to it until the bill under consideration was introduced in the assembly. There has been no general demand for such legislation, there is no immediate and present danger to our schools and no bad influence exists therein by reason of the attendance of any Japanese pupil, so far as is known. In fact, there are but very few Japanese pupils attending our public schools, and there is no occasion, at present at least, for any unnecessary alarm.

Clause Quoted by Japan.

"It is claimed by Japan, and admitted by the authorities in Washington, that the bill, if passed, will be in violation of the treaty existing between the two governments. Without expressing any opinion upon this subject, it being a debatable one, I wish to call your attention to the views of Japan and conceded, so far, by our government, to be correct. There is contained in the present treaty with Japan the following language, to-wit:

"'In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel the citizens or subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of other the same privileges, liberties and rights of the most favored nation.'

"'The right of residence in a nation secures police protection to both person and property; the right to engage in business; the right to the protection of the courts and the laws of the land; the right to own and dispose of property; the right to attend places of public amusement; the right to seek pleasure and enjoyment and the right to acquire an education.

What California Law Grants.

"By our constitution and laws, the state of California has provided a free public school system, where certain privileges have been provided for all resident children, native born and aliens. To support this school system, money is raised by taxation levied upon the property of both citizens and aliens. The law also provides for the compulsory attendance of all resident children, whether of alien or citizens. To our public schools are admitted the children of subjects of all European nations. This is a great privilege which our state extends to them. This right is given to them by virtue of their residence within the state, and is part of our public policy to encourage education and to improve and develop the minds and characters of those who make their homes here, independent of their citizenship.

Stand by Treaty Till Revoked.

"Japan, under its treaty, being one of the favored nations, and being jealous of the rights of its citizens, claims for them and their children the same rights and privileges as are accorded to the subjects of other favored nations. This claim our government recognizes, and stands ready to enforce. If the treaty, as claimed, guarantees to Japanese children the rights and privileges accorded to the children of aliens of other nations, then these rights and privileges, so long as the treaty remains, should be observed, and if our morals and citizenship are to be endangered thereby, then the treaty, so far as it guarantees that right, should be annulled by the general government, as this state has no power to do so.

Roundabout Coercion of State.

"While the treaty with Japan does not and can not require a state to establish or maintain a system of public schools, or to admit alien residents therein, yet it is contended by the authorities in Washington that the United States can by treaty assure to the resident citizens of that nation a treatment and enjoyment of rights and privileges equal to those accorded to the citizens of any other foreign nation, and if a state should see fit to extend privileges to alien residents, as well as to citizen residents, the state will not be allowed to discriminate against the citizens of that country with which the treaty has been made. If the state grants certain privileges to the citizens of one foreign country, it can not deny them to the citizens of another, having the same rights by treaty.

All Rights Must Go to All.

"It is further contended that if a state chooses to supply education as a governmental function it can not discriminate by excluding from its public schools the alien children of any particular nation enjoying treaty rights. In speaking of the action of the school board of San Francisco, Secretary Root said:

"'No state can set up its laws as against the grant of any particular right, privilege or immunity, any more than against the grant of any other right, privilege or immunity. No state can say a treaty may grant to alien residents equality of treatment as to property, but not as to education. There were questions of policy, questions of national interest and state interest arising under the administration of the treaty and regarding the application of this provision to the conditions existing on the Pacific coast. The best interest of the whole country is always the true interest of every state and city, and the protection of the interests of every locality in the country is always the true interest of the nation.'

Plea to Withhold Action.

"These words are strikingly true and the wisdom of them should be observed and considered by you in your deliberations.

"I trust that no action will be taken which will violate any treaty made by our country or in any manner question its good faith. I most respectfully submit this message to you with the full hope and belief that when final action shall be taken, that nothing will be done which can be the subject of criticism by the people of this nation, and that no law will be enacted which will be in contravention of the constitution or any treaty of the United States."

When the news of the passing of the bill reached Washington President Roosevelt immediately wired to Governor Gillett as follows:

"Your kind letter just received. What is the rumor that the California legislature has passed a bill excluding the Japanese children from the public schools? This is the most offensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional, and we should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the legislature or by veto?"

The school bill was not expected to pass. The supposition was that it would go down to defeat with the two Johnson measures. The bill went through with a vote of 48 to 26, and Leeds of Los Angeles schemed for its reconsideration by casting his vote for the bill from "no" to "yes," and after roll call moving for the reconsideration.

SENATOR NEWLANDS PROPOSES SOLUTION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 4. — Senator Newlands of Nevada proposes a solution of the Japanese immigration problem, in a letter to Governor Dickerson of Nevada, in which he advocates exclusion so near to the line of totality that only so many Japanese shall be admitted that the purposes of commerce, travel and education may be served. Senator Newlands opposes state legislation as inadequate, and advocates exclusion by the general government, operating under an act of congress, and not under any form of treaty whatsoever. He demonstrates the futility of diplomacy.

Newland's letter follows an interview with President Roosevelt in relation to the resolution passed by the lower house of the Nevada legislature urging the California legislature to take radical action on measures then and still pending at Sacramento.

The senator places his exclusion proposal upon the broad grounds of national peace and national self-preservation. He makes it not an industrial but altogether a racial matter. Yet so far from inciting race hatred he appeals to every consideration of inter-racial comity, on the well known principle that families that should be good friends and neighbors will fight murderously if they undertake to inhabit the same house. He expresses the highest regard for the "vigor, courage and patriotism" of the Japanese people, but argues that it is an impossibility for the white and the brown man to inhabit the same land without mutual extinction or the eventual enslavement of the weaker race by the stronger. He points to the problem of the negro in America, and implores his constituents to do nothing to raise a second race problem in America, and one that would be as much more difficult as the Japanese is more vigorous, proud and determined than the negro. He predicts that the western third of the United States will be in a short time filled from the estimated billion of Japanese, Chinese and Hindus, if the practically total exclusion which he advises is not effected promptly.

ANTI-JAP SENATOR SHOWS HIS CONTEMPT

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 5.—Directly after Governor Gillett's special message was read to the senate this morning Senator Anthony Caminetti showed his utter indifference to executive appeals by introducing Grove L. Johnson's anti-Japanese school children segregation bill, which was passed in the lower house yesterday and made the subject of a second debate on reconsideration this morning. The measure is Johnson's bill word for word, Caminetti being perfectly satisfied as to its constitutionality. On this point he has the following to say:

"Since the question of admitting Japanese children in our public schools is again the subject of consideration, and it is claimed that the state has no jurisdiction thereof, on account of our treaty with Japan, it becomes the duty of the legislature to consider, if for no other reason, to assert the sovereignty of California and the right to conduct and control our public school system, rights which are not and cannot under our system of government be the subject of treaty stipulation with any foreign government. This, it appears to me, we should do, lest by acquiescence and silence we stimulate the movement now in progress to encroach upon the rights of states to govern their internal affairs, a power guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States."

JAPAN IN FAVOR OF TREATY REVISION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Tokio, Feb. 5.—Several Japanese newspapers today, believed indicative of governmental and official feeling, are rejoicing at the prospect that next year will witness the termination of all commercial treaties between Japan and other nations. They declare that the empire will welcome the time when the present pacts are abrogated and the nation be enabled to negotiate treaties that shall not be hampered by any unequal engagements.

It is intimated that the anti-alien land owning laws of Japan will be abolished to pave the way for better accord with the United States. Quoting a government official, a local paper says: "Altogether, Japan's policy is one of waiting, but nevertheless it is constructive, inspired by need of developing its resources for definite progress. Treaty revision on the basis of stricter reciprocity in conjunction with the consolidation of peace is likely to mark the new struggle for international development in the far east."

WANTS PEOPLE TO VOTE ON IMMIGRATION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 5.—Senator Marc Anthony's bill, providing that at the next general election the voters of the state shall have submitted to them the question of Asiatic immigration, has been acted upon favorably by the senate committee on labor and capital. The author of the measure says it will clear up misconceptions of California's attitude, many of the authorities at Washington doubting that the people of this state have expressed hemselves at all positively on the question.

ANTI-ASIATIC ACTION OPENED AT SALEM

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Salem, Or., Feb. 5.—Senator Bailey sent to the desk today a resolution aimed at the exclusion of all Asiatics, but it was not reached in time for action before adjournment at noon. The resolution is sweeping and names Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, but includes all races of the orient, prohibiting their admission, settlement or naturalization in the United States.

CABINET DISCUSSES CALIFORNIA CASE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 5.—It was announced at the White House today that additional correspondence between President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett regarding the pending anti-Japanese measure before the California legislature embodied no new principles. The proposed legislation was discussed at a cabinet meeting today.

SENATOR CLARK NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED

(United Press Leased Wire.)

London, Feb. 5.—Ex-Senator William A. Clark of Montana, who was injured by a fall aboard the liner Lucania is much improved. It is reported that he will continue his trip to Paris in a few days.

The muscles of his right leg were strained.

ALL TALK AND NOTHING DONE

(Continued from Page One.)

tied. Too great a desire for amusing repartee and merry badinage is delaying the business of the state. Speaker McArthur says he intends to put the blinds on, pull the overchecks up, buckle down the kicking straps and apply the bud. If he does, maybe the house will hit a stride and nose out. If he doesn't—well, the state will have lots of oratory and a 40 days' session, but not much legislation.

BILL TO PROTECT LOCAL MERCHANTS

Salem, Or., Feb. 5.—Peddlers will have to keep out of the interior towns of the state and leave Portland merchants and the merchants will have to talk straight in their advertising if two bills being prepared at the instance of the grocers' association for introduction find favor with the legislature.

As conditions now are men take rigs and go into the interior of the state and sell all kinds of goods to the farmers and then flit away, leaving the resident merchants to take what they can find out of the pickings. It is also a fact that many of the merchants advertise to sell Mocha and Java coffee for less than the wholesalers can buy it for and give their customers cheap grades of central America goods.

JUDGE VAN ZANTE FILES HIS REPORT

That the legislature should have called to its attention the necessity for an act empowering the municipal judge of Portland with the authority of a justice of the peace in case a new city charter is put into effect, is one of the recommendations in the annual report of Municipal Judge Van Zante, which will be filed with the mayor today. The municipal judge now has these powers, but the people of the city would have no right to confer state authority should the present charter be changed.

Judge Van Zante also shows the need for an official on duty at the police station day and night, who could issue complaints or warrants at any time. Chief Gritzmacher has done the same in his annual report.

During the year 1908 the municipal court received by the fine route $26,463, of which $13,867 was taken in during the administration of Judge Van Zante, which dates from July 8. During the year 8714 cases were docketed of which 7669 were city cases and 1045 state.

SPOKANE EXCURSION ARRIVES SATURDAY

Latest advices concerning the Spokane excursion on the O. R. & N., which will arrive in Portland Saturday morning, are to the effect that there will be 209 people on the special train and that it will be necessary to have eight Pullman sleepers, two dining cars, a baggage and an observation car to accommodate the party. They will arrive in Portland at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and leave for the south at 10:30 Saturday night.

Rock Springs Coal

The best coal on the market. Liberty Coal & Ice Co., agents. Office 25 North Fourteenth street. Main 1662, A-3136.

ONE MORE DAY OF RAZOR SALE

$3.00 RAZORS FOR 97c

$2.50 RAZORS FOR 97c

This sale of fine imported, full hollow-ground razors has been the talk of the town, and it seems as if every man has purchased a razor. If you have not we advise you to buy one today, as the sale positively closes tomorrow evening. We sell you such razors as the "Brandt," "Wade & Butcher," "I. X. L." "Rogers," "Wostenholm," "Pipe Razor," "Ben Hur," "Peerless," "Ern," and other popular brands of all the famous makers, which ordinarily sell for $3.00 and $2.50, at this sale, **97¢** each.

Every Razor guaranteed perfect and ready for use.
Any Razor that does not satisfy can be returned.

$2.00 RAZOR STROPS FOR 97c

The Brandt self-Honing Razor Strop is the only strop in the world that hones and strops your razor at the same time and enable you to obtain an edge which only an experienced barber can give.

Headquarters for all Kinds of Safety Razors and Blades

THIS STORE IS VALENTINE HEADQUARTERS

Photogravures

At One-Third Discount

A special sale for Saturday of fine hand-colored Photogravures, each beautifully framed. Splendid subjects, by such artists as Bison, Ellsley, Pilny, Mowbray, Wagner and others. Regular price is reasonable enough, but now we offer **ONE THIRD DISCOUNT.** (Values $10 to $30.) See window display.

Values $10.00 to $30.00

Toilet Paper Reduced

BUY A YEAR'S SUPPLY

Saturday Specials

1 dozen Oneida, 5-ounce roll; regular 50c, special ..... 42¢
1 dozen Sanitas, 8-ounce roll; regular 65c, special ..... 57¢
1 dozen Zilk, large roll; regular $1.15, special ..... 94¢
1 dozen Delta, square package; regular $1.00, special ..... 90¢
1 dozen Klondike, square package; regular $1.20, special $1.02
1 dozen Ye Upper Ten, square package; regular $1.75, special $1.44
Balsam Tissue, regular 25c package, special, 3 for ..... 50¢
TOILET PAPER HOLDERS, special ..... 10¢

Exchange 11
A 6171-6172
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO
FOURTH & WASHINGTON
Fourth and Washington

Extra Trouser-Time

Too early to buy a Spring Suit and too late for a Winter Suit—is the logical time to buy an extra pair of Trousers to help out. Our splendidly successful suit season has left our immense stock of trousers (we carry more extra trousers than any house in Portland) too heavy even for this house to carry, so we make reductions in price in order to make room for our spring stock, which is arriving every day. Just a word as to quality: We carry the best makes only, guarantee every pair sold by us, whether sold at regular or cut prices. **We positively do not carry any sale pants.** In the immense lot we offer tomorrow, you will find worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, cheviots, blue serges, black thibets, and many others mostly all wool materials. For the next 10 days you may have choice of values up to $6.50 per pair, at **$2.85**

YOUTHS' TROUSERS — 420 pairs of good, durable Trousers, waists from 24 to 30, lengths from 26 to 32; values up to $3.50—choice, per pair, at..... **$1.85**

Saturday Specials Men's Furnishing Dept.

$3 men's Jersey Sweaters, at $1.45
$2.50 Medlicott Underwear for $1.45
$2 men's Pajamas..... $1.35
$1.50 full dress Shirts..... 90¢
50c silk Neckwear..... 25¢

THE LION CLOTHIERS
166-170 THIRD ST.

Saturday Specials Shoe Department

$7 men's high cuts..... $3.85
$5 men's Dress Shoes..... $2.65
$3 women's Dress Shoes, pair $2.35
$2.50 School Shoes..... $1.45
$2.50 men's Work Shoes, pair $1.45

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Tomorrow's bargain items are subject to delivery at our earliest convenience, and for which telephone, mail or C. O. D. orders will not be accepted. Store closes at 6 o'clock.

Portable Bath Sets

Special Tomorrow at 90c

Set is composed of soap shell, tumbler bracket, tooth brush holder and towel bar. These fixtures are nickel-plated and mounted on never-rust tile backing. Only one to each customer at the above special.

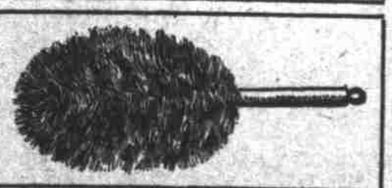
In Drapery Dept.

Brass Extension Curtain Rods, extend from 30 inches to 54 inches, regular 15c values. Complete, per set ..... 5¢
Printed Scrim, 36 inches wide, regular 20c value. Per yard special ..... 10¢
Heavy Printed Scrim, regular 35c values. Per yard, special ..... 20¢
Full-Size Window Shades, regular 45c value, complete with brackets, etc. Special.. 25¢

Wilton Rugs $1.25

For tomorrow's special selling the Carpet Department offers at this special price a popular size in the Colonial Wilton Rugs—27 inches by 54 inches, an assortment of patterns and colorings for selection—Oriental designs, medallion-center patterns, etc. Special in Carpet Dept., Sixth Floor.

Wool Dusters at 55c



Another attractive special offered for tomorrow in these Dusters; they are 15 inches long and well made and just the thing for removing dust without injury to furniture, etc.; unusually good value at tomorrow's special.

CLOSE-OUT SALE BUCK'S RANGES

TULL & GIBBS
COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS

CLOSE-OUT SALE BUCK'S COOK STOVES