

ENJOYS EARNING MOST LIVING Man Who Squandered Million and Turned Tramp, Reforms.

SON OF NOTED GOVERNOR

N. Sture Mattson, Once a Gilded Youth Happier Spending Five Cents for Beer Than Hundred for Champagne.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—N. Sture Mattson, son of former Governor Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, after squandering an inheritance of \$1,000,000 turned tramp for years, but is now earning a honest living with a steam shovel gang in New York, and likes it. In relating his experiences, young Mattson said:

"I've spent a million dollars. I've wanted to be a millionaire. I've been a tramp. I've been down and out—as low down as hell—as hopeless as a healthy man can be. "But I'm on my feet again. I've got a job. For the first time in my life I know what it is to work—to earn with my own hands the bread I eat. "And now I'm happy. I'm hopeful. I get more pleasure now in buying a glass of beer with five cents than I did in a hundred for champagne."

Came of Sturdy Norse Stock.

Colonel Hans Mattson, father of the young man, was one of the great characters of Minnesota in the early days. He made a fortune in lumber and wheat. He was a settler, who built Minnesota and made the great Northwest. He became Governor of the state and served with distinction, and when President Garfield was elected in 1880 he was sent to India as Consul-General. There he made a record for sound common sense, business judgment and general excellence.

Young Mattson was reared in Minneapolis and went through Yale. He dissipated his money in the usual manner of the gilded youth, including a disastrous fling in Wall street. In relating his after life, Mattson said: "October 20, 1900, was my wedding day. I married Emma Curtis, the daughter of a prominent family. You can see her any night at the Jardine des Parla. She was a good little woman to me.

"I remember the finish all right. I thought I had about \$5000 in bank, and sent in my book to have it balanced. For I wanted to make a little investment. I had just \$170. You see, I never kept any stubs or accounts. That was when my wife and I separated. She went her road and I took my balance and started West.

Adopts Life of a Tramp.

"I got as far as Butte, Mont., and it was only a few days until I was completely broke. I had no money, no food, no shelter, no work. I was a mucker in the Never Svent mine. It was the first time I had ever worked in my life, and I lasted just one day. "I had to get somewhere and do something, so I beat my way to Seattle. On that trip from Butte to Seattle I learned more than I had in my whole life put together. I learned just what the primitive man would do under certain circumstances and I did it. The habits and ways of a tramp were acquired, and having nothing else to do, I went to my moorings—in fact, not having any definite moorings—I just let go and became a tramp. It was a sudden metamorphosis, but I was a tramp.

Beginning to Mend His Ways.

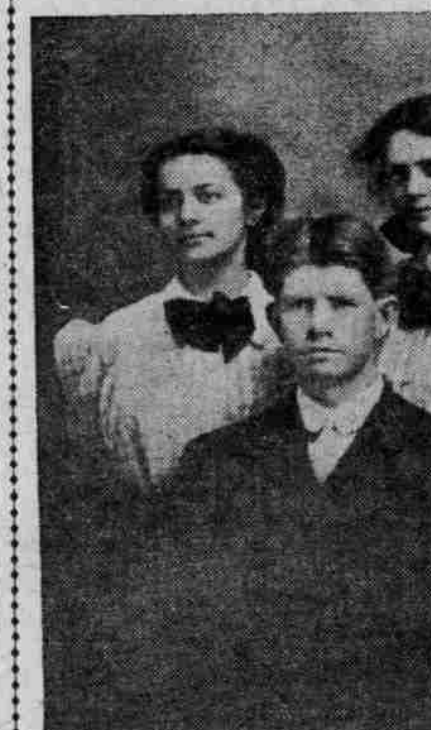
"After the fire had burned itself out and the citizens began to get over their excitement, the army soon straightened things out. The orders were to put every man to work and the hoboes had to join the rest. "After I had been at work for a few days I began to have different ideas about life than those I had entertained some years. I decided I had had enough of tramping, and for me it was in the future. I stuck right to it, and by the time the wreckage had been cleared away I had saved enough money to fit me out with clothing and pay my way back to New York. "There does not seem to be much need of a fellow loafing in New York if he doesn't want to get a job out here in the New York Central terminal. For few days I worked in the mud as a laborer. Then they picked me out for a foreman. I got a job out here in a feeling it gave me. I was looked up to and respected by a lot of other men, even if they were only laborers, who worked under me. As pit foreman of a steam shovel I was quite important in the world at last, and was doing something to make this world a bigger and a better place. "The bread I eat is earned and honest and it tastes sweeter than any I ever paid for with money I never earned. When I was rich I thought I enjoyed life. I have not become a saint by any means, but I find more pleasure in spending five cents than I used to find in blowing in a hundred."

OIL IS CHEAPER ABROAD

(Continued from First Page.) 1903 to August, 1905) 10.5 Average English price (January, 1903, to August, 1905) 7.3 Excess of United States price (less 1 cent) 2.2 Average United States price (October, 1903, to August, 1905) 7.4 Average Danish price (October, 1903, to August, 1905) 10.2 Excess of United States price (less 1 cent) 2.2 Average United States price (September, 1905) 9.0 Average Belgian price (September, 1905) 8.1 Excess of United States price (less 1 cent) 1.9 Average United States price (September, 1905) 8.0 Average price in Netherlands (September, 1905) 7.0 Excess of United States price (less 1 cent) 1.0 A similar comparison covering January, 1905, to May, 1905, may be made between the prices in the leading Oriental markets (India,

Dutch East Indies, China and Japan) and in the United States. Average net price (less 1 cent) 8.6 Excess of United States price (less 1 cent) 2.8 It is necessary to take into account again the large common elements of cost in order to appreciate fully the enormous importance of these differences in price. Standard's Reasons Refuted.

The recent decline in prices of American illuminating oil abroad, it was claimed by representatives of the Standard Oil Company, was necessitated by an oversupply of that product. But this argument is refuted by the report, which shows that there was not an oversupply of this product during the years 1904 and 1905, when the prices abroad were being severely cut. The production in the United States, according to the report, was substantially the same in 1904 as in 1903, and the world's production increased less rapidly than in previous years. While the exports from the United States in 1904 were greater than 1903, they were less than in 1901 and 1902, and the exports from the five principal countries combined show a little more than the normal increase. Although the production in the United States increased very considerably in 1905, this increase failed to make up for the great deficiency in the foreign production, so that the world's production fell more than 8 per cent as compared with 1904. That there was no oversupply of illu-



GRADUATING CLASS OF THE KLAMATH COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Aug. 10.—The accompanying photograph shows the members of the graduating class of the Klamath County High School. Reading from left to right the members are: Lue Glenn Leonard, Frank Wilson, Florence Boorey, LeRoy G. Applegate, Augustus Bonney, Lucille Cox, Bertha Hammond.

minating oil in the United States which necessitated an increased exportation at reduced prices is still more emphatically shown by the fact that in 1904 and 1905 the Standard Oil Company purchased large quantities of oil in Russia to supply its trade in Europe and the Orient. Shipments of oil from Russia by the Standard Oil Company from November, 1902, until January 1, 1904, amounted to 398,000 barrels. In 1904 these Russian shipments reached a total of 1,573,000 barrels, equalling one-eighth of the Standard's exports from the United States.

Price Varies at Home.

On the subject of price discriminations in domestic markets the report says: "The prices charged by the Standard Oil Company for petroleum products in the United States differ widely in different places, according to the degree of competition of the local market. This is true of all classes of petroleum products, but is most conspicuous and most easily demonstrated with respect to illuminating oil and gasoline. After deducting freight rates, which often constitute a large element in gross prices, extraordinary differences in price are taken to exist by the local operators or sections of the country and (2) as among towns in the same general vicinity—for example, within the borders of a single state. These differences in price are so extensive that to differences in the cost of producing the oil and gasoline sold in different sections, and to differences in the cost of marketing. In many cases, however, they are due solely to differences in the degree of competition, and in a large measure to a difference in price is due to difference in the degree of competition.

Excessive profits and discriminations in the sale of lubricating oils to railroads is also charged by the Standard Oil Company. The trade with railroad companies of the United States in lubricating oils for rolling stock, according to the report, is valued at \$4,500,000 per year, is an important branch of the oil industry and the Standard monopoly, through the Galena-Signal Oil Company, which it controls, handles about 95 per cent of this business. The charge against the railroads for the oil ordered is made on the basis of the invoice price, but at the end of the year there is a credit under the guarantee is computed on the basis of the number of miles run by locomotives, passenger cars, and freight cars. The difference between the invoice cost charged, the oil company refunds the balance.

It is further shown in the report that there was a wide difference in the prices paid by the different railroads. The Pennsylvania system paid less than one-half of the invoice price, and 41 per cent of the invoice price. The payments by 94 roads amounted to \$4,067,974 and of this amount \$1,812,922 was paid at the full invoice price and \$1,985,121 at over 95 per cent of the invoice price. The total refund from the invoice cost to all railroads was \$807,934 and about half of this went to the Pennsylvania system.

In summing up the results of its findings the report says:

In all the material gathered on this subject there is nothing to indicate that the business reason why the railroads of the country should pay the standard \$2,000,000 per year more for lubricating oils than they would to pay other concerns for oils of the same quality, it seems fair to conclude that it is by reason of its influence as a large shipper, taken with the general influence in financial circles, that the Standard Oil Company has been able to obtain a monopoly of the trade in railroad lubricants regardless of price. This is the only reason why the railroads should fail to take advantage of the competitive conditions except the suggested connection between the contracts and the distribution of freight traffic by the Standard Company together with the use of its general financial power.

Acquitted for Charity's Sake.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 11.—(Special.)—The trial of Dr. Best of Cottage Grove in Justice Bryson's court here yesterday was largely attended by people from both Eugene and the doctor's home town. The case was brought for an alleged violation of the state law governing the practice of medicine. The jury acquitted Dr. Best, as two previous juries have done on the same charge. The defense claimed that while he had practiced medicine without a license, he had given his services practically without charge. There was evidence of considerable sentiment on both sides of the case from Cottage Grove, but the verdict of the jury seems to have met with general favor.

STRIKE PROMISES TO SPREAD TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

Received a telegram from United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill that he was proceeding to Chicago immediately, at the request of President Roosevelt, to confer with President Small of the Telegraphers' Union, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, to try to effect a settlement of the difficulties now existing between the telegraph companies and their employees.

Mr. Archibold told the meeting that Commissioner Neill desired that the local operators make a strike declaration at this time. Several men were on their feet in an instant and a strong effort was made to bring the meeting to a vote declaring that the time had passed for parleying and that nothing could come from the Chicago conference. Several of the older men counseled delay, and in the heated argument that followed, Chair-

man Neill was further claimed that the local had in its possession over 20 specific instances of illegal intimidation and cruel and unjust discrimination against members of the union, especially women members. National President Small was present at the meetings, where he gave out the following correspondence between himself and United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill:

In reply to a telegram from President Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, sent last Friday, informing the Commissioner of Labor that the telegraphers' strike had become a very serious matter, the following was received:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1907.—S. J. Small, Oakland.—Telegram received. Also telegram from Stewart. It is useless for me to attempt to do anything at this time as I do not understand precisely the issue or the exact cause for the strike. I assume the various strikes have been without your authority and are therefore illegal. If locals have no respect for constitution of organization and the National officers cannot control them, what guarantee can you give that any adjustment satisfactory to you will be accepted by men on strike? I am entirely at your disposal with respect to all in my power to assist you in bringing about a fair settlement of this controversy. Will you advise me definitely precisely what the demand for which the strike has occurred and upon what terms you would accept the responsibility of ordering local back. CHARLES P. NEILL. Mr. Neill received this reply: Mr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.—Cause of present

an eight-hour day and that women operators be paid the same wage scale paid men. W. W. Beatty first vice-president of the International Union, today reported to the local union that he had received instructions from Wesley Russell, secretary-treasurer of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who is directing the strike from Chicago, that the national organization will support the local union if they strike when called upon to work with non-union men. Mr. Beatty estimates tonight that when the word is given tomorrow 85 per cent of the operators and messengers employed by the two companies will join the strike.

Strike in Detroit Today.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—A resolution was adopted by the local union which means a complete stoppage of the Western Union and Postal officials, that there will be a strike in Detroit tomorrow morning.

Cleveland Operators Ready.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11.—The union telegraphers of both offices adopted resolutions and appointed a strike committee immediately upon orders from President Small.

Keys Silent at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The union operators walked out here at 11 o'clock.

LOSE THEIR CHILD LABOR

Oregon City Woolen Mills Fear New Truant Law.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 11.—(Special.)—The new truant law is of peculiar interest to Oregon City, where many children between the ages of 14 and 16 years are employed in the woolen mills, and an active truant officer could break heavily into the labor market of the factory. The Clackamas County district boundary board has appointed 24 truant officers in every district except that of Oregon City, which is a district of the first class, and as an experiment the clerks in each district but this have received the appointments.

In educational circles throughout this state the new truant law is exciting considerable interest. It is largely in the nature of an experiment that may or may not prove successful. It is a well-known fact that nearly half of the children of school age do not attend any school and the law was enacted for the purpose of compelling attendance, unless the parents or guardians of the child have good and sufficient reason for their non-attendance. The law provides that any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years, and every child between the ages of 15 and 16 years not regularly and lawfully engaged in any useful employment shall be required to attend school while school is in session in the district where they may reside.

Four exceptions are made. The law does not compel children to attend school who are physically unable to do so. Neither does it require children between the ages of 8 and 10 years, whose parents live more than one and one-half miles from the nearest school, and children over 10 years of age whose parents live more than three miles, by the nearest traveled road, to some public school, to attend unless transportation is furnished such pupils. Children who are taught in private or parochial schools or by a parent or private tutor, such as the children of the public schools are exempt from attendance at public schools.

Parents and guardians are liable to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$25, or by imprisonment in the county or city jail not less than two or more than 10 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, for failure to observe the provisions of the new law.

The enforcement of the compulsory educational law is entrusted to the care of truant officers, who shall be appointed by the district boundary board, consisting of the County Board and the County School Superintendent, except in districts of the first class, where the board of directors, who shall be appointed by the board of directors. The officer shall receive \$2 a day for actual service, and it seems to be the intention of the law to appoint police officers to these positions.

The County Superintendent shall furnish to each truant officer, at the opening of the schools, a list of teachers and principals. District clerks shall furnish to each truant officer a copy of the names and addresses of all parents and guardians in parental relation, and the teacher or principal shall at the beginning of the school term and every four weeks thereafter, compare the census with the enrollment of the school, and shall report to the County Superintendent the names of the children who are not in regular attendance at school, and also the names and addresses of their parents or guardians, and the County Superintendent shall notify the proper truant officer forthwith, and within 24 hours that official shall serve formal written notice on the parent or guardian to present the child or children at the public school on the Monday following the date of notice, with the necessary text-books, for instruction in the public schools for the remainder of the term.

The truant officer shall at the same time notify the principal or teacher, who, in turn shall notify the truant officer of the failure on the part of the parent or guardians to comply with the notice. Within three days after having knowledge of such failure, the truant officer shall make a complaint before a justice of the peace, who shall issue a warrant of arrest and the case shall be heard and determined in the usual manner.

When the annual enumeration of children of school age was formerly taken in February, the Legislature of 1907 amended the law so that the census shall be taken in November by the district clerks, but this feature was apparently overlooked by the persons who drafted the compulsory educational bill, which provides that clerks shall furnish to the principal or teacher in charge of the school a copy of the last census at the beginning of the school year. This would mean that the clerk would have to supply in September a census that was taken 10 months previously. It is probable, however, that the November census, which completely could be substituted for the old enumeration.

Cutting School for Court.

Youth's Companion. George Ronald Lane, who has recently been appointed by King Edward a page of honor, is still some weeks off his 18th birthday, and is very much the boy. His new office, which is ornamental and not too onerous, is a much-coveted appointment. The pages are always sent for in a royal carriage when they attend any ceremonial and are sent home in the same manner. But this dignified mode of locomotion is not, it seems, the strongest appeal to the new page. Some one recently congratulated him on his appointment. "Yes, it's a very nice thing," he said, with a smile. "I have to be two days at court, and that means cutting school for those days."

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man Ahearn had to rap repeatedly for order. An amended resolution was finally approved that in view of the statement of Mr. Archibold, immediate action on the question of calling a strike be deferred and that the local union notify both telegraph companies that if they continue to recruit strikebreakers in New York, summary action will be taken; and further, that the mediators now on their way to Chicago be given till Friday noon to equalize one-eighth of the Standard's exports from the United States.

Put It Up to Companies Direct.

Deputy President Thomas said that after the meeting that President Small and the National executive board of the union would hold a meeting in Chicago on next Thursday to consider the advisability of calling a general strike.

President Ahearn of the local union said: "The officers of the local union approved the action taken today by the meeting. It will show that we are honest in this fight and we are putting it up to the companies direct now. It is the last chance that the companies have to avoid a strike."

Take Care of Loyal Men.

"We shall take a firm stand in dealing with the situation. You are authorized to advise managers at the points where strike conditions prevail to say to our loyal men who stand by us in our difficulties that their regular salaries will be paid their regular salaries as a bonus, and their services at the keys will be computed as extra on a basis of seven hours per day or night, and where you deem it wise to do so, you may also furnish free meals and lodgings until we return to normal conditions when the regular rates will prevail."

Efforts to Advance Peace Negotiations Make No Progress.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11.—The fifth day of the local telegraphers' strike, which, up to the present time, involves about 90 Western Union operators, passed without incident of importance. Effort to advance negotiations was made by either side, although it was announced tonight that the demands of the strikers adopted at a meeting late last night would be presented to Superintendent I. N. Miller through Ethelbert Stewart, representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Even while planning such action, it is admitted that if the demands were accepted, the men would not return to work without an order from National President Small. The situation is reported to be in the hands of the National organization.

NO CHANGE AT LOS ANGELES

At today's meeting, the men modified their demand for increased salary so that it shall be 15 per cent instead of 25 per cent. Late tonight it was learned that Ethelbert Stewart, through whom the Western Union has been presenting to the Western Union here had left for San Francisco, Superintendent I. N. Miller, to whom they were eventually to have been submitted, also left for the North tonight.

WILL ORDER GENERAL STRIKE

Walkout Tuesday if No Arrangement Is Made for Conciliation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—It was announced today by S. J. Small, National president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, that if by Tuesday next no way is found for bringing about a conciliation in the telegraphers' controversy, a general strike will be called by him. Mr. Small further said that he had advised Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, that he could guarantee an immediate resumption of work if the Government would insist upon an investigation or arbitration of the telegraphers' grievance.

QUIT IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Men Will Refuse to Work With "Scabs" at Other End of Wires.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—If called upon to man wires operated by non-union men at the other end, the Washington operators employed by the Western Union and Postal companies will tomorrow morning walk out in a body. This decision was reached at a meeting of the local union of telegraphers this afternoon. The local union will demand a 15 per cent increase,

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