

L GROWERS AT BAKER CITY

Should Ought to Insure At-
tendance of Every Man In-
stated in the Industry.

AL SECRETARY WILL
ADDRESS WOOLGROWERS.

Gwynn Receives Message Assur-
ing Oregon Association That Mr.
Will Be Present at Baker
Program for Next Tuesday's
Party Arranged.

Gwynn, secretary of the Ore-
gon Woolgrowers Association, has
returned from an extended visit
to Eastern Oregon, and parts of
it is now diligently at work
on a program for the annual
meeting which convenes at Baker
on Tuesday.

The most prominent features
of the meeting will be the visit
of M. Martin, secretary of the
Livestock Association, who
will stress them on the formation
of an independent packing com-
pany which he organized among the
men of the West at Kansas
City last week.

Martin is the moving spirit in
the organization of this company.
His address will be one of the
most valuable numbers on the pro-
gram which will explain the issue de-
termining this gigantic organization,
and its advantages to the stock-

holders. Other numbers now assur-
ing the meeting Mr. Gwynn and
the following:
"The conditions of the sheep
in Eastern Oregon," by J. H.
of Joseph, Or.
"The evolution of sheep hus-
bandry in the range districts," by
H. H. of Corvallis.

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ARMY MANEUVERS.

A Hundred Thousand Men in Action
in Germany.

Halle, Sept. 7.—The annual Ger-
man maneuvers began south of here
this morning, 100,000 participating,
including 100 squadrons of cavalry
and 100 battalions of artillery, the
kaiser umpiring. He used alternately
a motor and a horse, while a cap-
tive balloon fixed near him, reported
movements. The troops suffered
greatly from heat.

PREPARING FOR MANEUVERS.

Troops From Fort Riley Will Operate
Over 120 Square Miles.

Junction City, Sept. 7.—Work will
be started by the quartermaster's
department tomorrow, laying the
water mains for the camp to be
used during the coming military man-
euvers. The operations of the
troops will extend over 120 square
miles of territory. All the equip-
ment arrangements have been made
in advance.

TURNUED STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Leaders in the Illinois Race Riots
Face the Prosecution.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 7.—Richard
Roberts, one of the men on trial
charged with complicity in the recent
race riots, turned state's evidence to-
day. He gave testimony which it is
believed will result in the conviction
of four defendants, including Mrs.
Bessie Dodge, whom Roberts averred
called upon the mob to lynch the
sheriff.

Chasing Lost Opportunities.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—A commission of
merchants representing the cham-
bers of commerce of all the promi-
nent Spanish cities, has gone to
South America to visit the empires
of that continent and endeavor to ex-
tend Spanish trade.

More Trouble in Morocco.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from
Morocco today says the French con-
voy which was recently attacked by
the natives at Elmagous, Morocco,
lost 27 killed and 43 wounded.

Union County Grain Crop.

La Grande, Sept. 7.—The wheat
crop of Union county is estimated
at 700,000 bushels by local farmers
and millmen. Last year's crop
amounted to 1,000,000 bushels.

Famine in Persia.

Odessa, Sept. 7.—Advises of bread
riots at Korosson and elsewhere in
Persia continue. The people were
relieved by the Russian consul.

BAER REFUSES HIS EVIDENCE

PROBLEM OF WHAT WILL
THE GOVERNMENT DO.

Up to the Administration to Say
Whether the Coal Trust Shall Be
Boss — Government Officials Are
Much Worried.

Washington, Sept. 7.—If President
Roosevelt takes the stand that is ex-
pected, the courts will soon deter-
mine whether the bureau of corpora-
tions in the new department of com-
merce is to amount to anything. The
Reading, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Val-
ley and other large coal companies
in the East practically have refused
to furnish the census office with sta-
tistics called for concerning the op-
eration of the anthracite coal mines
of the United States from 1900 to the
present time, and the president has
been consulted as to the advisability
of prosecuting President Baer and
other officers of leading anthracite
companies.

The law of 1898 provides a \$10,000
penalty and one year's imprisonment
for any officer or corporation failing
to furnish statistics demanded by the
government. The government seeks
information regarding operating ex-
penses, cost of production of coal,
freight charges of affiliated roads pay
of miners, their number, the gross
and net earnings and the profits of
the companies. In the event of rad-
ical action being taken against Baer
and his colleagues of the coal com-
panies, the best legal talent in the
United States will be employed to at-
tack the constitutionality of the law
of 1898. The validity of the law has
been questioned more than once since
its passage, but only in an informal
way.

Conservative government officers
here view the situation with great
concern and admit frankly the legal-
ity and efficacy of the act creating
the trust smashing bureau of the de-
partment of commerce and labor will
be finally decided, if the matter ever
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LABOR DAY APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATED IN PENDLETON

Not Another City in the Northwest Can Prepare as Fine Floats
and Program in Proportion to Its Size.

The Labor Unions Were Out in Full Force, City Was Decorated, Music
Was Splendid and the Weather, With the Exception of Being Slightly
Too Cool, Was Perfect—Day Will Be Long Remembered.

Labor day was celebrated in the
city today as it has never been be-
fore, and the day was as great a suc-
cess in the way of a celebration as
has ever been seen in this part of the
state. The city was crowded with
people from the surrounding parts of
the country, and all of the details of
the day as arranged by the commit-
tees in charge were carried out to the
letter.

A Splendid Parade.

The parade formed in the morning
shortly after 10 o'clock and marched
over the route that had been provid-
ed. Taken in all, it was the longest
and the best that has been seen in
the city for a long time, and in it
were represented all of the industries
of the city, and most of the mercan-
tile houses.

The procession was led by Charles
L. McGinnis, the marshal of the day,
and he was followed by the Ninth
Cavalry band of 24 pieces. Following
came the speakers' carriages, in
which were William Horan, of Port-
land, Judge S. A. Lowell, of this city,
A. D. Stillman and Walter Pierce,
also of Pendleton, and Ed Eben, of
the Retail Clerks' Union, the chair-
man of the committee on arrange-
ments. The speakers' carriage was
followed by a guard of honor select-
ed from the various organizations of
the city, and comprising 12 men.

The Painters' and Decorators'
Union was the next in line, and had
29 men out in uniform. After them
came a float of the Wool Sorters and
Graders' Union, and a wagon loaded
with several head of blooded bucks
from the Pilot Rock ranch of Charles
Cunningham. Following this came
the members of the Wool Sorters
and Graders' Union with 29 men in
line. The Bartenders' Union was
next in the line with 29 men.

The carpenters' float was one of
the best attractions in the line of
march. It showed the men at work
on the construction of a house. Fol-
lowing the float came the Carpenters'
Union with 24 men.

The Federated Trades Council was
the next in line with 69 men, and
after them came the Retail Clerks'
Union with 28 men in line.

The blacksmiths' float was the next
attraction. In it were the members
of the craft, at work as in their shops.
After them marched the Pendleton
band, and this was in turn followed
by the floats of Lee Teutsch, Shields'
Parf, the Peoples Warehouse, M. A.
Rader, the Boston Store, four wagons
painted by Wilson & Carnine, R.
Alexander, Baker & Folsom, the Mod-
ern School of Commerce, the Ross Ice
& Cold Storage Company, and the
Tallman Drug Company.

"What We Labor For."

One of the most unique and touch-
ing features of the parade was the
wagon load of little children, in
charge of Drayman M. B. Keys, rep-
resenting the objects of the work-
ingman's care and toil. All the other
features of Labor Day dwarf into in-
significance when compared to this
thought, that the sole aim of wages,
unions, labor and ceaseless efforts to
ward better conditions, are the fami-
lies dependent upon those who toil.
This merry load of urchins repre-
sented the workingmen's hope and
object in life, and nothing in the en-
tire program of the day appealed as
deeply to the thinking citizen, as this
little group dressed in gala attire,
carrying flags and adding to the
cheerfulness of the occasion, with
their laughter and smiles. It is for
the children that wage schedules are
made. It is for them that strikes are
instituted to bring about better con-
ditions, and it is for them unions are
maintained to strengthen the work-
ingman's position in the industrial
world. This load of laughing child-
ren was the very soul of Labor Day.

Program at the Courthouse.

The procession marched and coun-
termarched, and ended its progress
at the courthouse, where, in the
room of the circuit court the ad-
dresses of the day were heard. The
large room was packed to the doors
with people gathered to listen to the

remarks of the men who had been
chosen by the committees to enter-
tain and instruct them. Mr. Tram-
pleasure, the president of the Fed-
erated Trades Council, presided at the
meeting and the first speaker on the
program was Steven A. Lowell, of
this city. He was greeted with great
applause, and spoke in part as fol-
lows:

The marvelous triumphs, material,
social and moral, which aureole the
civilization of our age spring not
from palaces of wealth or seats of
power, but from the humble homes
of average humanity; from the ranks
of workmen.

It is a matchless record, and fitting
is it, indeed, that the states of this
republic—itsself the resultant heri-
tage of the centuries' struggle for
equality of privilege—should set
apart an annual day for retrospect
and prophecy; a day to adjust the
balances; a day to don the purple
badge of courageous purpose, and to
set faces toward the high mark of
a justice common to all.

The balance wheel of our revolu-
tionary period, Franklin, and the
spirit of the anti-slavery crusade,
Garrison, labored with cunning hand
and active brain at the printer's
case.

They whose pure philanthropy has
become the later model of ostenta-
tious wealth, Peabody and Child, laid
the foundations of their fortunes in
the compulsory economy of poverty
while pursuing the humble duties of
boys of all work in marts of trade.

Scotland's loftiest characters; he
whose name is forever linked with
the ultimate regeneration of Africa,
David Livingstone, and he whose
poetry is attuned to the pulse-beat
of human hope, Robert Burns, never
saw other than years of toil.

Eads, the star of modern engine-
ering, Stevenson, who gave us the lo-
comotive, Howe, whose genius marks
that boon of women, the sewing ma-
chine, Bessemer, the father of this
age of steel, and Edison, who has
electrified it, are proud products of
care encompassed toil.

The master mind of the old world
today, the silent minister of the czar,
who is infusing the sentiment of in-
dependence into the mysterious citi-
zenship of Russia, and who seems to
sway the destinies of two continents,
Surgius Dewitt, is a German emi-
grant whose earlier years belonged
to poverty, and whose young man-
hood was spent in the ranks of work-
ingmen.

The list is limitless, and at your
feet today, in recognition, should lie
the homage of Christendom.

This occasion honors not only la-
bor, but the principle of unity, the
associating together for mutual pro-
tection, that spirit which underlies
nations, and which has inspired
man from the dawn of his intelli-
gence.

The record of trades-unionism is
not long; perhaps two centuries, and
during much of that time its influ-
ence has been exerted in the face of
strenuous opposition, but it has com-
pelled in England the extension of the
franchise to the common people, se-
cured factory regulation and the abo-
lition of commodity payment, while
in America we owe to it the national
homestead act, the alien labor law,
and the government eight-hour day.
Under its beneficent influence many
of the states have abolished sweat-
shops and child-labor, regulated ten-
ement houses, fixed definite pay-
days, limited hours of work, and in-
stituted public inspection of food and
places of employment.

That is a magnificent record of hu-
manitarian effort, and ought to com-
mend your movement to the consid-
erate approval of all as a concrete
exemplification of the Golden Rule
and the new commandment of the
Master, "Thou shalt love thy neigh-
bor as thyself."

Unfortunately, the public has meas-
ured union labor by a false standard,
for the adoption of which the unions
themselves are largely to blame.
There has been too persistently push-
ed to the front the appeal for higher
wages and shorter hours, both of

which are but means to higher ends,
to-wit: self-improvement and the up-
lift of the race.

While the attainment of a universal
eight-hour day and maximum wages
are desirable, and will surely be ulti-
mately reached, it must be remem-
bered that the great majority of the
people belong in the ranks of neither
capital nor labor, as those terms are
generally used, and it is only by the
sympathy and support of this inde-
pendent class that the purposes of
unionism can triumph. These men,
who are all directly or indirectly af-
fected by economic changes, are nat-
urally your friends, and must be
made to understand that your creed
is not hostile to their interests, that
wages and time are but incidents,
and that the unions inculcated disci-
pline, unity, sobriety, thrift, honesty,
industry, education, as the tenets in
fact of their faith, and that it is for
the fuller exercise of these virtues
that greater leisure and higher wages
are sought. Insist upon fair hours
and just wage, but, by your conduct,
compel the world to measure your
movement by its loftier purposes and
its exalted achievements.

Synopsis of Mr. Horan's Address.

Following the remarks of Mr. Low-
ell, the presiding officer introduced
William Horan, of Portland, who
proved to be a speaker of great pow-
er and force. He said in part:

"I want to make clear to the peo-
ple of the city who are gathered here,
the meaning of the inscription on the
banner that was carried at the head
of the procession today: 'Labor is the
Creator of Wealth.' This is a fact,
for there is no other way to get
wealth. Labor is the foundation of
wealth, and land is the foundation of
labor. When the world was made the
land was put here, and from it all
the development of the ages has
sprung. To the land the people be-
long, and to the people the land
should be given.

"I believe in radicalism. I am a
man who has been so radical that I
could not get a job in any of the
shops of Portland, and I do not wish
to have the protection of the govern-
ment in a greater measure than I can
help.

"What I want is all the liberty that
I can get, and the way to get it is
to help all men to have liberty. I
am a man of no race prejudice, and
one of the few who do not 'hate a
nigger.' I have no prejudice against
the black man, or the brown man, or
the red man, and am one whom you
seldom meet.

"Man does not want to be idle.
The universe has no use for an idle
man. There is nothing important in
the universe but a live thing; the
dead are cast out. The average man

(Concluded on page 8.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF JNO. BURKLE

DEMISE SUPPOSED TO BE
RESULT HEART DISEASE.

Had Resided in This County Twenty
Years—Leaves Some Property, But
No Known Relatives—Was German
by Birth.

John Burkle, an aged German who
has been a resident of the city for
the last 29 years, died last night at
the Renn lodging house suddenly.
For some time he had been under
the care of Dr. Smith, of this city, and
was afflicted with heart disease and
cancer of the stomach. Last night
he was on the street and was taken
ill there, and removed to his lodgings
at the Renn house. There he revived
somewhat, and later went into the
water closet. As he did not come
out for some time, the proprietor of
the house went to investigate and
found him dead. The coroner was
notified, but after viewing the re-
mains and hearing the testimony of
those who had been with the man, it
was decided that an inquest was un-
necessary, and the body was removed
to the morgue, where it now is.

Burkle was a carpenter by trade,
and had been in the city for the last
29 years. He had a farm near Vin-
cent and is supposed to have some
money in the bank.

As far as known, he has no rela-
tives in this country. Some years
ago he was divorced from his wife,
who ran away with another man pri-
or to the commencement of the suit.

The deceased was born in Wurtem-
berg, November 18, 1842. He was a
member of the Sons of Herman, and
is supposed to be a Mason, but this
latter is not known at this time.

The funeral will be held tomorrow
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the
undertaking parlors of Baker & Pol-
som, and will be conducted under
the auspices of the Sons of Herman
and the Lutheran church, of which
he was a member.

Three men last Saturday lost their
lives in a well at Neshannock, Pa.,
from black damp.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL COTTON

Vice-Consul Magelssen Was
Shot at—Four Men Arrested
for the Deed.

GUNBOAT MACHIAS IS

AT PORT SAID, EGYPT.

Arrival of the American Squadron at
Beirut at Once Inspired Foreigners
and Christians There With a Sense
of Security—Insurrection "Stamp-
ed Out in Monastir District.

London, Sept. 7.—Dispatches from
Constantinople this morning to Reu-
ter's agency, assert that information
has been received at Constantinople
that the revolt in the Monastir region
has effectually been stamped out.

Advices From Admiral Cotton.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The navy de-
partment this morning received the
following from Admiral Cotton, dated
Beirut, September 4. He says:

"Magelssen was shot at, but unin-
jured. The Turkish officials inform-
ed the consul four men had been ar-
rested on suspicion of being the ass-
ailants.

"I cabled Friday to the American
minister at Constantinople reporting
the arrival of the squadron. He re-
plied he had nothing to communi-
cate. The arrival of the squadron
has strengthened the American rep-
resentatives' position to a pronoun-
ced recognition of them. The Ameri-
can consul and vice-consul accom-
panied me in my call on the Turkish
government and Turkish general
here, and were present at their call
on the Brooklyn. The Turkish offi-
cials are very cordial. A Turkish ad-
miral is here. Following the Turkish
warships came one small gunboat
and one armored cruiser. The usual
courtesies were exchanged.

"Have conferred with our consul
freely. Will have a conference with
other prominent American citizens
Sunday and Monday. Shall request a
full statement in writing of the situ-
ation at Beirut.

"The presence of the American
squadron inspires with confidence
and security all foreigners and
Christians. Cotton."

Machias at Port Said.

Washington, Sept. 7.—A cablegram
to the navy department this morning
announced the arrival of the Machi-
as at Port Said.

PRESIDENT AT SYRACUSE.

Addresses an Immense Number of
People at State Fair.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The pre-
sence of President Roosevelt, the
opening of the New York fair and
the celebration of Labor Day com-
bined today to draw to Syracuse one
of the largest crowds in the history
of the city. The railroad officials
estimate that no less than 75,000 vi-
sitors had arrived in the city before
9 o'clock this afternoon, the hour at
which the president delivered the
opening address at the state fair.

President Roosevelt came to Syra-
cuse from his home at Oyster Bay
in the private car of President Trues-
dale, of the Lackawanna road. At
the station he was met by the state
fair commission and a citizens' re-
ception committee. Former Senator
Frank Hiscock acted as host to the
president and luncheon was served
at the Hiscock residence. Shortly
before noon the chief executive was
taken to the state fair grounds by
special train. His address was deli-
vered from a specially constructed
stand in the athletic field in the
presence of more than 100,000 people.

The president spoke at considerable
length, his address being in a meas-
ure intended as a preliminary key-
note to the coming campaign. In
the course of his remarks he deliv-
ered forceful utterances regarding
the foreign policy of the government
and repented the views he has previ-
ously expressed on the subject of trusts
and several other public issues.

Returning to the city late in the
afternoon the president reviewed the
parade of the National Association of
Letter Carriers, which has been in
session here during the past week.

Loe Sing, a Chinaman of Helena,
Mont., is under arrest for assaulting
a white child, and there is strong
talk of lynching.