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EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

The situation in Morocco is becoming serious.

Eighteen St. Louis legislators must answer to the charge of taking boodles.

Nebraska officials are in pursuit of a criminal who is remoulding Harry Tracy.

Hayti will not complain to Germany about the sinking of the Firminist gunboat.

The National Candy company has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$9,000,000.

New Jersey gamblers whose houses were recently raided have been fined from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The sum of gold now in the United States treasury exceeds that of any previous time in the history of the country.

President Roosevelt has been made an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of Chattanooga, Tenn.

An army surgeon who has just returned from Manila says a good rain is the only remedy for the epidemic of cholera now prevalent on the islands.

The Democratic state campaign has been opened in Ohio.

A cloudburst at El Paso, Tex., caused considerable damage.

King Edward visited Andrew Carnegie at Skibo castle, Scotland.

The transport Buford has arrived at San Francisco from Manila with 900 men.

The coalminers' trouble in West Virginia is over and most of the men have returned to work.

One person was killed and two seriously injured in an automobile accident at Vineland, N. J.

The salmon pack of the Fraser river, B. C., is in round numbers, 252,000 cases. The pack of the entire province is about 500,000 cases.

John Larsen, who attempted to loop the loop at the Portland Elks' carnival, fell from the loop, slightly injuring four persons, but escaping unhurt himself.

Mr. Leshman, United States minister at Constantinople, has reached a satisfactory understanding with the portos as to the questions which have been the subject of negotiations for several years.

No settlement of the Pennsylvania strike is in view.

President Roosevelt has started on his Iowa tour.

Iowa Democrats will run ex-Governor Boies against Speaker Henderson for a place in congress.

Boer leaders and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain held an important conference in London.

A shingle combine is being formed in Maine that proposes to take over all of the largest firms in that state.

The White Star steamship company has placed an order for the building of the largest steamer in the world.

The Lewis and Clark fair committee has chosen the tract of land at the foot of Willamette heights for the 1905 exposition site.

Farmers of the Northwest are raising more hogs each year and before a great while will be able to supply the demand on this coast.

The lives of half a million people are imperiled by the threatened destruction of Martinique. Nearly 2,000 have been killed by the recent eruptions.

The national mining congress will meet in Portland in 1904.

Wisconsin Democrats have nominated David S. Rowe for governor.

Mineworkers refuse to arbitrate the strike in the anthracite region.

Violent storms sweeping England, Wales and Ireland caused great damage to property.

The cruiser Brooklyn ran on a rock in Buzzard's bay and it is thought her bottom is seriously injured.

An enormous glacier swept a Russian valley, entirely destroying 20 villages and killing nearly 700 people.

Grand Army men of Portland are endeavoring to have the 1903 national encampment held in that city.

The recent eruption of Mount Pelee was much more destructive than that of last May. The inhabitants of the villages destroyed had just returned last week.

Great Britain will not treat officially with the Boer generals.

The coming Oregon state fair is certain to be better than ever before.

The national convention of postoffice clerks is in session in Kansas City.

A wreck on the Mexican Central resulted in the death of many passengers.

Sir Thomas Lipton is preparing to issue a challenge for the America's cup.

President Roosevelt has announced that he will visit Kansas City September 29.

CUBAN INDUSTRY REVIVED.

Sugar Production on the Increase—Other Interests Picking Up.

Washington, Sept. 10.—In its final settlement regarding the commerce of Cuba the bureau of insular affairs of the war department dwells particularly on the sugar and tobacco industry of the island, and presents some interesting facts regarding the production of these two commodities. After showing that sugar constituted one-half of the exports of the island for 1901, and predicting that it will continue to be the leading product, the statement is made that there are other interests which are growing and which may become of vital importance to the future prosperity of the island. By far the greatest of these is tobacco, of which in its different forms there was exported in 1901 \$25,000,000 worth.

The report reviews the history of Cuban sugar growing, which first assumed importance in 1840, when the crop amounted to 200,000 tons. The production steadily increased up to the time of the "Ten Years' War," when it had reached 749,000 tons. At the close of the war the sugar crop had fallen to 523,000 tons. During the last 10 years of Spanish occupancy, the production varied greatly, exceeding 10,000,000 tons in 1894 and 1895, and after the beginning of the insurrection running as low as 212,000 tons in 1897. The average for this decade was about 660,000 tons.

The exportation of sugar for the calendar year 1899 was in round numbers 317,000 tons; in 1900 287,000 tons, and in 1901 890,000 tons, and during the entire period of American occupation more than 1,400,000 tons.

It is estimated by good authorities that about 2,000,000 acres, or one-fourteenth of the entire acreage of the island, is devoted to the culture of sugar cane. With the establishment of new plants, equipped with the latest appliances, the planters secured from violence, and a removal of the enormous burdens of the various taxes formerly imposed by the government of Spain, the acreage in cane may be greatly increased and the cost of production reduced to a minimum.

BERTI PROBABLY DEFEATED.

Colombian Government Forces Unable to Hold Agua Dulce.

Panama, Colombia, Sept. 10.—The government General Morales Berti, who has been besieged by the insurgent forces under General Herrera at Agua Dulce, has probably been defeated. The government gunboats returned here last night from an exploring expedition. Officers from the expedition report having landed at Yegua, where the insurgent garrison was defeated after a slight skirmish. A few insurgent prisoners were captured and it is from these men that the news of the government defeat at Agua Dulce has been obtained.

General Berti has been besieged since July 28. The troops of his command must have suffered terribly from lack of supplies during the last days of the siege, and it is said they were compelled to eat horse flesh. Up to August 30 General Berti had not surrendered, but since that date he is believed to have either done so or to have forced his way out of Agua Dulce.

POWDER MAGAZINE BLEW UP.

Killed One or More, Damaged a Fort and Shook Up Boston.

Boston, Sept. 10.—One of the powder magazines at old Fort Winthrop, on Governor's island, upper Boston harbor, blew up this evening with a detonation that was heard 20 miles away. One man was killed and five others were injured, all having flesh wounds, and two are missing. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The force of the explosion was shown by the fact that great granite blocks were hurled into the air several hundred yards, one of the largest coming down through the center of the fort, making a hole large enough to drive a team of horses through. All over the island the effects of the explosion are visible, while in East Boston, South Boston and in the city proper, the concussion was severe enough to break windows and shake buildings to their foundations.

Jamaica Wants to Join Canada.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the representative sugar planters of Jamaica, resolutions were passed condemning Great Britain's neglect of the West Indies, resulting almost in ruin to the island, resulting setting forth the total sugar industry of the measures proposed by Great Britain for the relief of her West Indian sugar planters, and calling for federation with Canada as the only means of relief.

Forest Fires in Colorado.

Lyons, Colo., Sept. 10.—Advices today from Long's Peak are that fully six forest fires are burning in that vicinity and are beyond control. Large areas have already been burned over and millions of feet of valuable timber destroyed.

Wall Paper Factory Burned.

Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 10.—The plant of the Campbell Wall Paper Company at Boston was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$175,000.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The Benton county tax roll shows an increased valuation of \$80,000 over last year.

A promising gold prospect has been opened up near the North Pole mine, in the Cracker creek district.

The Montana Gold Mining Company, of Sumpter, has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000.

A move for a new armory for the Oregon City national guard is on foot. The county is asked for aid in the matter.

Four hundred head of sheep were shot by 25 masked men, who are supposed to have been miners, on the Grant county range.

Hop growers in Polk county say that while as a rule the crop is lighter than last year, a number of yards will run considerably heavier.

The report of the Benton county clerk for the past two years shows that he lacks \$13.48 of turning over to his successor as much as he received.

Secretary of State Dunbar has ordered a warrant drawn for \$1,500 in favor of Maurice Smith and others, being the reward offered for the capture and return of Harry Tracy.

Five masked men entered a store at Prairie City, Grant county, blew open the safe, and secured \$70 in coin and gold dust. A lot of checks and county warrants were also taken.

The Southern Pacific Company has commenced the construction of a 2,500,000 gallon steel oil tank in its yards at Ashland. The tank will be one of the largest on the coast.

Hugh C. Bellinger, nominated for a cadetship at the Annapolis naval academy, failed to qualify in the recent examinations at that institution and will therefore not be able to enter. As none of the alternates took the examination, there may be an Oregon vacancy.

Farmers near Eugene are greatly incensed over what is believed to be the work of an incendiary. A number of residences and barns have been destroyed by fire. A meeting was held last week and a reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of the criminal.

A large amount of fruit is being shipped from The Dalles to Eastern cities.

The Gaston flouring mill is running day and night, and farmers are bringing in their wheat very rapidly.

All preparations are completed for the Baker City carnival to be held the week commencing September 15.

The schooner Wing and Wing is high and dry on the shore near Florence, where she went while trying to enter the Siuslaw river.

Considerable new wheat is coming into The Dalles. The grain this year is of a very good quality and perfect satisfaction is expressed on every hand.

Clatsop county commissioners will endeavor to start a fund for the building of a new court house and jail.

The Salem Fourth of July committee has \$395.50 on hand, which, by the general desire of the public, will be spent in the improvement of Marion square.

Hop picking is in full swing throughout the Willamette valley. There seems to be plenty of pickers. The price ranges from 40 to 50 cents per box.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 80¢@81¢; blue-stem, 83¢@84¢; valley, 84¢.

Barley—Feed, \$19.00 per ton.

Floor—Best grades, \$3.05@3.00 per barrel; Graham, \$2.95@3.20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.00; gray, 95¢@1.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60¢@65¢ per cwt.; ordinary, 50¢@55¢ per cwt.; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.30 per cwt.

Butter—Creamery, 25¢@27¢; dairy 17¢@20¢; store, 12¢@15¢.

Eggs—22¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 13¢@14¢; factory prices, 10¢@11¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.50; hens, \$4.50@5.50 per dozen, 11¢@11¢ per pound; \$2.00@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢, dressed, 15¢@16¢ per pound; geese, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 2½¢@3¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢ per pound.

Veal—7¢@8¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3¢@3½¢; steers, 3½¢@4½¢; dressed, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Hops—16¢@17¢; new crop 20¢@22¢.

Wool—Valley, 12¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@14¢; mohair, 35¢@25¢ per pound.

SINKS A GUNBOAT.

Germany Takes a Hand in Haytian Row and Punishes Piratical Act.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Sept. 9.—The German gunboat Panther arrived here September 5 and received instructions from the German government to capture the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot. She left immediately for Gonaves, the seat of the Firminist government. The Panther found the Crete-a-Pierrot in the harbor of Gonaves and the commander of the German gunboat informed Admiral Killick on the Crete-a-Pierrot that he must remove his crew and surrender his vessel in five minutes. Admiral Killick asked that this time be extended to 15 minutes. The request was granted on the condition that the guns and ammunition on board the Crete-a-Pierrot should be abandoned when her crew left her. The crew of the Crete-a-Pierrot left that vessel amid great disorder.

At the end of 15 minutes, the Panther sent a small boat carrying one officer and 20 sailors who were to take possession of the Firminist gunboat. When these men had arrived at a point about 20 yards from the Crete-a-Pierrot, flames were seen to break out on board of her. She had been fired by her crew before they left her. The Panther then fired on the Crete-a-Pierrot until she was completely immersed. Thirty shots, all told, were fired.

There is much feeling here against the Firminists, and their cause is considered to be a bad one. Soldiers are leaving here to attack St. Marc. Port au Prince is calm.

NO SLEEP FOR THEM.

Outbreak of Souffriere Caused an Exodus of the Population.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Sept. 9.—Advice from the island of St. Vincent reports that a slight eruption of the Souffriere volcano occurred at noon, September 3. The outbreak was accompanied by rumblings, and caused an exodus of the population from Georgetown and Chateau Belair. On the 4th, at 7:30 in the morning, and again at 10 o'clock last night, loud noises were accompanied by electrical discharges from La Souffriere, which continued until 1 o'clock in the morning, when a continuous roar began, lasting until 4 o'clock. This was followed by a murmuring sound, which was heard until 6 o'clock in the morning. In a short time the heavens were obscured by dust or smoke, and the scene was something fearful. Nobody slept at all during the night.

No dust, the advice says, has yet fallen at Kingstown or Georgetown, but the atmosphere has a hazy look. Dust and pebbles fell at Barnell's at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of September 6. Reports from Chateau Belair are to the effect that there has been a heavy fall of sand there, and that the arrow-rope has been destroyed. No deaths have been reported.

BOTH SIDES RESTING EASY.

Close of Seventeenth Week of Anthracite Miners' Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 9.—With the beginning of the 18th week of the miners' strike, both sides to the contest say they are satisfied with the situation. The operators state that the output of coal this past week was greater than any other week since the strike began. The strikers, on the other hand, assert, through their officers, that the efforts of the big companies to resume mining have been a signal failure.

At strike headquarters it is admitted that the washeries are turning out a certain amount of coal, but it is asserted that the total output is only a drop in the bucket. President Mitchell says that the miners are just as determined as ever, and that all talk of them going back to work was without foundation.

COOK COUNTY PROPERTY.

This Year's Real Estate Valuation Placed at \$1,488,749,810.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Cook county's total real estate value is \$1,488,749,810, according to the figures given out by the board of review. By the same figures the total valuation of the real estate in the city of Chicago is shown to be \$1,382,556,875, while in the county outside of Chicago the valuation is \$106,192,935.

The figures indicate an increase in full valuation in round numbers of \$33,000,000 over the board of review figures for 1901. The increase is found to be almost entirely in Chicago, although the rest of the county shows a material gain. The assessed valuation, which is one-fifth the cash valuation of the real estate in Chicago this year is \$276,511,375. Last year the same property was assessed at \$259,255,598, showing an increase of \$17,255,777.

Proposed Cuban Loan.

Havana, Sept. 9.—The house of representatives is daily holding secret sessions to discuss the question of the \$35,000,000 loan and the matter of providing means to meet it. The idea of establishing a lottery, which has many supporters, while other members of the house advocate an internal revenue tax. The senate has not yet confirmed the nomination of Rafael Montoro as Cuban minister to Great Britain. The press favors it.

Four Hours' Battle in Venezuela.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Mr. Bowen, United States minister at Caracas, has telegraphed the department of state that an engagement between the revolutionists and government troops occurred yesterday on the mountain behind the American legation, lasting four hours and resulting in the rout of the revolutionists.

FIRE ON AMERICANS

ELEVENTH INFANTRY LOSES ONE MAN AND THREE WOUNDED.

Moros of Mindanao are Becoming Unruly—General Sumner Ordered to Interior to Compel Peace—General Movement Against Rebels Not Improbable—Our Troops are Attacked Repeatedly.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The war department has received a cable dispatch from General Chaffee dated at Manila, stating that an attack was made on the United States troops at Matiling Falls, seven miles from Camp Vicars, by Moros on September 1. First Lieutenant William M. Parker, Eleventh Infantry, and two soldiers were wounded, and one soldier killed. General Chaffee also says:

"I have authorized Brigadier General Samuel Sumner to move troops into Macin country and exact promise of good behavior in future from Dattoes and followers. Troops have been attacked 12 times since May 2, with loss to us of four killed and 12 wounded. We have remained all the time quiet, seeking friendship, acting in self defense only."

The last part of General Chaffee's dispatch evidently is intended to inform the war department that the army has been acting wholly upon the defensive in the Moro country. His instructions have been to do nothing which would provoke a conflict with the Moros, and the position of the war department is that if there is a conflict it must be justified by the aggressions of the Moros.

Some time ago General Chaffee asked for authority to attack the Moros immediately, but he was advised that the department wished to avoid hostilities if possible. At the same time it has long been the belief of officials of the department that an aggressive campaign in Mindanao is inevitable, and it would not be surprising if there should be a forward movement of the United States troops in a short time.

ELECTION IN MAINE.

State Goes Republican by a Plurality of 27,000—Socialists Gaining.

Portland, Me., Sept. 9.—Maine rolled up a big plurality for the Republicans in the election yesterday, it approximating 27,000. Complete returns will be late, owing to the remoteness of many towns. Figures from 240 cities and towns give Hill, Republican, 40,932; Gould, Democratic, 24,587.

The legislature, which is usually strongly Republican, will have an uncommon number of Democratic members, some of the strongest Republican towns of the state having elected representatives of that party. The senate will have one Democrat in 31 members.

In the first congressional district Representative Amos J. Allen, Republican, was elected over Dr. S. O. Gorham, Democratic, and Fred E. R. Irish, Socialist, with a plurality of about 5,500.

An incident was the increase in the Socialist vote of 70 two years ago to 300 this year in Portland alone. In the Fourth district, owing to its great area, the returns will not be completed until late tomorrow, but the estimate is that Representative Powers, Republican, has been re-elected by a plurality of 7,000 over Thomas White, Democratic.

In the Third district Representative E. C. Burleigh got the prohibitionist vote, and ran slightly ahead of his ticket in defeating E. H. Henson, Democratic. In the Second district Representative C. A. Littlefield had no difficulty in defeating his Democratic opponent, running well ahead of his ticket.

LIPTON WILL CHALLENGE SOON.

He is the Same Old Sport as Ever, Willing to Give Others a Chance.

Rothsay, Scotland, Sept. 10.—In an interview here today with a representative of the Associated Press, Sir Thomas Lipton informed the latter that he would mail a formal challenge for the America's cup to the New York yacht club within two or possibly three weeks. If, however, in the meantime, any British yachtsmen or combination of yachtsmen, challenge, they would have his cordial assistance and the use of the Shamrock II as a trial boat absolutely free of cost. Sir Thomas added that the stories about his new boat being already half built were false.

Ammunition for Rebels.

New York, Sept. 10.—Loaded down with dynamite and carrying in her hold a large quantity of ammunition, it is alleged, the little steamer Maid of Patuxa has sailed from this port, says a Baltimore dispatch to the Herald. It was stated that the vessel was to be used in building a jetty at the mouth of the Patuxa river, in Honduras, but along the water front the impression prevails that the steamer is carrying ammunition for Colombian rebels.

ANOTHER AWFUL DISASTER.

Mount Pelee Claims 2,000 Additional Victims—Tidal Wave is Feared.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Sept. 6.—The Royal mail steamer Yaro arrived here this evening from the Island of Martinique. She brings the report that a violent volcanic eruption occurred there the night of September 3, and that about 2,000 persons are said to have perished. Large numbers of people are leaving the island.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a dispatch from Point-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, dated September 4, which says that constant detonations heard there that night indicate a terrific volcanic eruption on the island of Martinique. Thick black clouds were seen to the southward of Guadeloupe, and the heat at Point-a-Pitre was intense. The population was said to be greatly alarmed, fearing a tidal wave in the event of the collapse of Martinique.

The minister of the colonies, M. Doumergue, is placing \$100,000 at the disposal of the governor of Martinique to relieve the distress in that island. He has urged the governor not to congregate refugees at Fort de France, but to distribute them in the south, where their necessities can be most easily supplied. Recognizing the danger of a tidal wave at Fort de France, the colonial minister has instructed Governor Lemaire to adopt all the measures necessary to enable the inhabitants immediately to evacuate the place in case of necessity and seek refuge on the heights above the town, where food depots should be established. The minister has also recommended the establishment of observatory posts whence the least signs of fresh outbursts of Mount Pelee can be reported.

Heard in Venezuela.

Paris, Sept. 6.—In a dispatch from Carupano, Venezuela, the correspondent of the Figaro says:

"Violent detonations were heard here from 10 o'clock in the evening of September 3 until 3 o'clock in the morning of September 4. The sounds came from the north, and were identical with those heard during the night of August 30, during the volcanic eruption on Martinique of that date."

WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE ENDS.

Miners Return to Work Upon Advice of Their Chief Officer.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The coal strike in West Virginia is practically at an end. At a mass meeting of miners from all the coal fields along the Norfolk & Western railroad here today, it was unanimously agreed to end the strike provided the operators would take back all the old miners, and they have signified their intention of doing this. The miners have agreed to return to work next Monday. It is reported that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers advised the strikers to return to work. He realized that winter was near at hand and that the miners in this field could not hold out much longer, as almost every one was dependent on the union for food and clothing. It is thought the strikers at the New River and Kanawha fields will soon follow today's action.

The Pocahontas mine continues to burn out, but the operators think that they will soon have it under control.

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

A Great Institution to Operate in Latin-American States.

New York, Sept. 6.—Plans were made today at a meeting of the directors of the Mexican Trust Company bank for the formation of an international banking institution, capitalized at \$10,000,000, and designed especially to operate in Latin-American countries. The scheme involves the consolidation of the Mexican Trust Company bank and the Corporation Trust Company. The combination is to be known as the International Bank & Trust Company of America. The directors of both the merging corporations have signed the consolidation agreement, and the stockholders of both companies have already signified their approval of the plan.

Will Land at Monterey.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The men of the Fifteenth infantry regiment, en route from Manila on the transport Meade, will be disembarked at Monterey, where a post is about to be established, and where the Fifteenth will be stationed. The Meade is out on 27 days from Manila by way of Nagasaki. She is, therefore, due about September 13. The naval hospital transport Solace is out 34 days from Manila direct, and is expected to arrive here in about 10 days. The Buford, which put in at Honolulu, should arrive Sept. 9.

Still Bear Marks.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou have recovered from the effects of their accident, but still bear awkward marks of the catastrophe. Dr. Lung, the president's official physician, thinks that the marks on the president's face will disappear in about four days. President Roosevelt is receiving a large number of telegrams, cablegrams and letters congratulating him on his escape from serious injury in the accident.

Compulsory Arbitration Law.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.—Governor Stone has indicated to friends his purpose to call an extra session of the legislature in an effort to end the strike, which he is said to believe can be effected in less than 30 days. The plan proposed is a compulsory arbitration law, providing for the arbitration of the strike whether the strikers or operators are willing or not. Provision will be made to compel both sides to accept the award.

AN IMMENSE CROP

UNITED STATES CAN SUPPLY WORLD WITH CORN.

Production is Estimated at 2,589,951,000 Bushels This Year, or More Than the Entire Corn Crop of the World Last Year—Harvest Will Last Till the Snow Falls—Good Price Assured.

Washington, Sept. 8.—In the history of the cereal production there has never been such an enormous crop of corn as is being gathered in the United States this year. It will aggregate 2,589,951,000 bushels, or more than the entire corn crop of the world for 1901. The corn raised in the United States will be sufficient to supply the needs of the world for this and next year, even should there be a total failure in 1903, says the New York Sun.