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## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

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President, H. W. Corbett; cashier, E. G. Withington; assistant cashier, J. W. Newkirk; second assistant cashier, W. C. Alvord.

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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.

A Toledo, Ohio, steel plant has closed down for want of coal.

A French aeronaut and his companion were dashed to death while experimenting with an airship at Paris.

Belgium miners have gone on strike, claiming the trouble in the United States has raised the price of coal and they should get some benefit.

Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador to the United States, has been received by President Roosevelt and has entered upon his duties.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has left Honolulu on her way to visit the United States. It is believed that she intends to press her claims to the crown lands.

Dr. William Riddick Whitehead, one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the West, died of heart disease at his home in Denver. He was 70 years of age.

Seventeen persons are under arrest at Indianapolis for robbing graves. It is believed the remains of at least 100 people have been stolen. The grand jury is inquiring into the matter.

Mrs. Nation has resumed active operations in Oklahoma.

King Edward has returned to England in better health than for years.

A strike of mailhandlers and baggage men at the union depot in St. Louis has caused considerable delay of the mails.

The walls of a hotel at Jackson, Mich., collapsed while 13 men were at work on the roof, but none were even seriously injured.

The strike of French coalminers is assuming a seriousness equalled only by that in this country. Numerous clashes between troops and strikers are reported.

Ex-Secretary of State Olney, in an address, scored the coal operators. He says that for years they have defied the laws of Pennsylvania, which forbid common carriers to engage in mining.

A report will soon be issued by the bureau of forestry showing the amount of timber destroyed by forest fires in the Northwest. By this means it is hoped to secure more protective legislation.

The crown prince of Siam has arrived in New York.

The G. A. R. will hold its next encampment at San Francisco.

Foreign coal will be admitted free of duty while the miners' trouble continues.

President Roosevelt has so far recovered that he is able to go about on crutches.

A Homestead, Pa., inventor, while temporarily insane, murdered his mother, one brother and two sisters.

The coal operators have demanded of Roosevelt that he begin action against the miners' union under the anti-trust law.

Strikers at Geneva clashed with the troops and the hospitals are filled with wounded men from both sides. Many arrests have been made.

To meet need of officers for the navy a special midshipmen's examination will be held in November. Each senator and representative has been asked to name one principal and five alternates.

Governor Bliss, of Michigan was thrown from a horse and severely injured.

There is enough coal on hand in the various public institutions of New York to run for two months.

Jessie Morrison, who has been twice convicted of murder in Kansas, and who is fighting for a new trial, is out on \$10,000 bonds.

French coal miners have voted a general strike. It is estimated that there are 162,000 miners in France, 60,000 of whom belong to the union.

The transport Sherman has arrived at San Francisco from Manila. She has been sent to quarantine, as there were several cases of cholera on board.

The Northern Pacific has a corps of engineers at work on its Coeur d'Alene branch. The company contemplates making this the main line into Spokane, as much time could be saved.

Edward S. Bragg, consul general at Havana, and William A. Rublee, consul general at Hong Kong, have been exchanged on account of lack of judgment used by General Bragg in a letter.

## SLOW ON WARSHIPS.

Behind Contract Time in Construction—This Permits Improvements.  
Washington, Oct. 15.—"Progress upon new vessels under construction during the past year has not been satisfactory," says Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the naval bureau of construction, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy. All the larger vessels, he says, have been delayed by the nondelivery of structural steel, while the vessels building at San Francisco were set back by the 10 months' strike, and the holdout of the workmen at Seattle prevented any actual progress on the structure of the hull of the battleship Nebraska building there. The delay in the deliveries of armor for the battleships Maine, Missouri, and Ohio and the monitors Arkansas, Florida, Nevada and Wyoming has retarded the completion of these vessels, concurrently with other causes. The inability of shipbuilders to obtain a sufficient force of skilled workers also has been in many cases an important factor in the slow progress.

The battleship Ohio is shown to have been 29 months behind her contract on the first of July. The battleship Missouri is over 20 months behind. The majority of the battleships and cruisers are over 10 months behind, and some of the torpedo craft are more than 40 months behind the date of completion stipulated in their contracts. However, Admiral Bowles says that the extensive delays on the torpedo boats are being terminated by the newly modified conditions for their delivery.

The contractors' delay in beginning construction of the Virginia, Pennsylvania and St. Louis, the chief constructor points out, gave his bureau an opportunity to make a careful revision of the general plans of those vessels which, he says, will result in a considerable improvement in their military value and in their habitability. The plans for the turrets of the Virginia class were developed in more detail. An entire rearrangement of the scheme for the stowage of ammunition was made and particular attention was given to an efficient scheme for coaling. The ships added to the navy during the past year the battleship Illinois and the torpedo craft Decatur, Perry, Preble, Biddle, Thornton and Wilkes.

Substantial and encouraging progress is reported in the standardization of ship fittings, a scheme to secure uniformity in the innumerable types of ship's parts, which has long been fostered by the construction department.

## MUTINY ON A SHIP.

Murderous Plan to Secure \$15,000 and Wreck the Vessel.

New York, Oct. 15.—The little steamer Dos Hermanos was sent out on a cruise among some of the southern islands by a trading firm a few days before the transport Sherman left Manila, says a dispatch from San Francisco.

The steamer reached Virac and anchored in the harbor there. Officers and the few passengers on board were at dinner in the cabin when about 30 of the crew, led by the boatswain, rushed down the gangway armed with knives hatchets and clubs, and demanded the money that was on the vessel. The officers were caught unarmed. The two women passengers fled to their rooms. The captain and men passengers gave the mutineers battle.

The Dos Hermanos was anchored close to the shore and not far away from the constabulary barracks. The noise of the fight was heard at the barracks and officers put out to the vessel. They succeeded in boarding after a desperate struggle with the mutineers, several of whom were shot and killed. The others, numbering 34, were arrested, charged with mutiny and piracy.

It is supposed the plan of the mutineers was to kill all the officers, run away with the steamer, take the \$15,000 which was aboard and then wreck the ship and declare all were lost except themselves.

## LOOKING FOR A PASS.

Great Central Engineers in the Umpqua Mountains.

Roseburg, Or., Oct. 15.—Engineers George Lyman Moody and A. A. Lindsey are making a reconnaissance of the North Umpqua route over the Cascade mountains, east of here, for the proposed Great Central railroad between Salt Lake and Coos bay. Engineer Jarrett and a party of surveyors are now working this way from Myrtle Point. Work was begun today laying off and platting the depot grounds here on the Bushey tract, adjoining the city limits. An office building is to be erected thereon for the use of the railroad company as soon as the material already ordered arrives. Definite location of the railway line eastward will begin when Engineers Moody and Lindsey return.

The Great Central townsite company, composed mainly of local capitalists, has been incorporated here with a capital of \$50,000. They are platting a tract of several hundred acres adjoining the city limits and the Great Central depot grounds.

## UP TO THE MINERS

OPERATORS AGREE TO ARBITRATION OF THE LABOR TROUBLE.

Consent of Strikers Means Work at Once—Five Men are to Inquire Into All the Conditions in the Mining District and Their Decision is to be Final—Great Victory for Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The coal mine operators have agreed to the appointment of a commission, to be appointed by the president of the United States, to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of the commission shall be accepted by the operators. The commission is to consist of an army or navy engineer officer, an expert mining engineer not connected with the coal mining properties, one of the judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, a man of prominence as a sociologist, and a man who, by active participation in mining and selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The operators also make it a part of the proposition that the miners shall return to work as soon as the commission is constituted, and cease all interference with nonunion men. The commission is to name a date when its findings shall be effective, and to govern conditions of employment between the companies and their own employes for at least three years. The statement was read to the president as an act of courtesy before being given to the press.

The conditions which the operators attach to the proposition for arbitration are not such as can be refused, although they couch their statement in language which has characterized all their statements. In spite of the insolent manner in which they received the first overtures of the president they have been compelled to allow him to name a commission of arbitration. Even in suggesting the character of the men who will compose the commission, they are following suggestions coming from the president, as the character of the men described are the kind he would choose. As first believed by the president when he took the initiative, the men refusing overtures of peace have been compelled by an overwhelming public sentiment to reconsider. His judgment has been justified, and the result will cause great rejoicing among those threatened by a coal famine.

The following is, in part, the statement of the operators:  
"To the public: The managers of the different coal properties comprising the anthracite coal fields wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts:  
"There are in the anthracite regions about 75 operating companies and firms and 147,000 miners and workmen, of which 30,000 are under age, comprising some 20 nationalities and dialects. Of these workmen, possibly one-half belong to the United Mineworkers' union, of which John Mitchell is president. That organization was originally formed in the bituminous coal region, and three-fourths of its members are miners of bituminous coal, and bituminous coal is sold in active competition with anthracite coal. The remaining workmen in the anthracite field either belong to no union whatever or do not belong to the Mineworkers' union.  
"The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and all that the business in its normal condition has been able to stand if the capital invested is to have any reasonable return. The profits have been small, several of the companies have become bankrupt and have been reorganized several times. Several have never paid dividends, and the dividends of the others have been a small return for the capital invested. It is not, however, the purpose of this statement to discuss this question.  
"We are not nor never have been unwilling to submit all questions between them and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision. We are not willing to enter into arbitration with the union of miners, a union composed of men in a rival and competitive interest, and they are not willing to make any arrangements which will not secure to the men now working, and all now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the Mineworkers' union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or to their families."  
The proposition of the coal operators was a result of a visit of Secretary Root to New York, and his conference with Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan at that time expressed a keen interest in the situation and a desire to bring about an adjustment, if possible. Following this talk with Secretary Root, there was a conference in New York, at which the proposition of the coal operators was agreed to, and Mr. Morgan was delegated to bring it to the president, in the belief that such would be the courteous course, and the best way of promulgating the offer of settlement.

## PUBLIC FUNDS SOLICITED.

Wage Earners Asked to Contribute Their Earnings for One Hour Each Monday.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, has issued an address to the public, appealing for financial and moral aid for the striking anthracite miners, and denouncing the attitude of the mine owners, on whom, the appeal says, must rest the responsibility for the hardships resulting from the coal famine. The address in part is as follows:  
"To the Public and Organized Labor:—The strike of the miners is now in its 23d week. That the strike occurred was entirely the fault of the presidents of the coal companies. That the strike has continued to this day is entirely due to the contempt which the presidents of the coal companies have for the people of our country, and the untold sufferings which all may endure. No offer to settle the strike could be fairer than that of the miners' representative at the conference with President Roosevelt. The operators' haughty arrogance, brutal, dominating spirit and blasphemous assumption of divine wealth, proprietorship, shook the universe, and aroused the indignation of all lovers of justice and fair dealing.  
"What more could the miners do and maintain their self respect (and not forfeit the respect of their fellow men, than their willingness to submit all matters in dispute to a commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and when that was refused, to leave the entire controversy to J. P. Morgan, one of the men largely interested with the operators. There has never been a time, either before the strike or since its inauguration, that the miners have not been entirely willing to have the questions involved in the miners' claims investigated and adjusted by any disinterested person.  
"In behalf of the miners, in behalf of the cause of freedom, for justice and right, the undersigned, representing the organized wage earners of America, appeal to all people to contribute generously, promptly, and to continue the same until the termination of this contest. And to that end the following suggestions are made:  
"First—That in each city and town, business, professional and public men form relief committees to solicit financial and other contributions.  
"Second—That the hours between 10 and 11 o'clock of each Monday morning during the continuance of the strike, is designated as 'Miners' Hour,' and the wages earned during that hour by the working people of our country be appropriated to the miners.  
"Third—That the ministers of the gospel of all denominations make a special plea to their respective congregations each Sabbath morning in behalf of the miners, their wives and children, and that they constitute themselves into relief committees among their respective parishioners.  
"Fourth—That the daily, weekly and labor press solicit contributions from their readers; entertainments be arranged and contributions from unions and other organized bodies solicited.  
"Fellow citizens, fellow wage earners, come to the aid of the miners in their heroic contest, and administer a well-merited rebuke for the arrogant, oppressive and unjustifiable attitude toward the miners of the operators, who would trample under foot and crush the hearts and spirits of the men whom they employ with equally callous indifference as they outrage dignity, the manhood and the interests of every man, woman and child in our land.  
"Send all contributions to W. B. Wilson, Secretary United Mineworkers of America, Stevens Building, Indianapolis, Indiana."

## TO INCREASE CUBAN ARMY.

Island Congress is Now Considering a Bill for This Purpose.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Cuban congress is considering a bill to increase the Cuban army to three or four times its present strength, and the impression prevails in the island that the bill will be enacted. Should Secretary Root heed the appeal of President Palma, the legislation would be looked upon as almost necessary, as the Cubans are looking forward with much anxiety to the time when their own troops can form the sole garrison of Havana, and when there will be no other troops to dispute their title.  
The natives of the island, according to mail advices from the Cuban metropolis, have a misconception of the intention of this government in leaving a handful of troops in their territory. Those that remain are in no way acting as a garrison, and do not assert themselves, or thrust themselves to the front, as they did prior to May 20. Officially, neither American officers nor men appear at any functions. Whenever they are invited, it is in a personal and not an official capacity. It is said today that an American uniform is rarely seen on the streets of Havana, there being practically no evidence of the presence of our troops in that vicinity.