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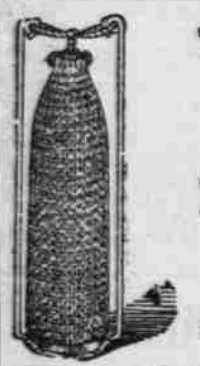
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TO SCHOOLBOARDS. HEATING SCHOOLHOUSES.

We have heated some of the largest schoolhouses in the Northwest by warm air. Among the late ones is the new schoolhouse at Walla Walla, Wash. Concerning this schoolhouse we are in receipt of the following letter from the Methyl Worker, the leading magazine on heating and ventilating in the United States:

"Gentlemen: We have received an item in reference to the warm-air furnace which you installed in the school at Walla Walla, Wash., which is said to be an exceptionally fine operating plant. Could you furnish plans for illustrating a description of this plant? We should be glad to have you favor our suggestion. Very truly yours,

EDITOR THE METAL WORKER."

We should be pleased to hear from school directors or others interested in the proper heating and ventilating of their schools.

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FOR ASSAY OFFICE

Oregon Delegation Gets Hearing for Bills.

PORTLAND AND BAKER URGED

Mitchell and Tongue Speak for Former, Moody for Latter—Real Object of Bryan's Trip East—Talk of Hanna for President.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Oregon assay office bills held the boards today. Senator Mitchell was given a hearing by the finance committee of the Senate in support of his bill to establish an assay office at Portland. He explained the necessity of an office at that point, and on his showing is confident the committee will favorably report his bill. The House committee on coinage gave a hearing to Representative Tongue on his bill to establish an assay office at Portland, and to Representative Moody, in support of his bill for an assay office at Baker City. Mr. Tongue asserted that the present office at Seattle does not accommodate the gold of the North Pacific, and furnishes no accommodation at all to Oregon.

"According to reports of the Director of the Mint," said he, "only one-half of the gold from Alaska went to Seattle last year; from Oregon one-ninth of 1 per cent of the output, while but 9 per cent of the gold output of Washington found its way to that office. I contend that much of the gold taken from Alaska would be tributary to an assay office at Portland. All of the Oregon gold would be tributary to that office, as would practically all the gold of Eastern Washington and a large portion of that from the Roseland and Republic districts, in British Columbia. The gold production of Oregon, as shown by undoubted testimony, is upwards of \$3,000,000 per year, and is entitled to be taken into consideration, and I should like the committee to deal favorably with the Northwest and with Oregon. Out of upwards of \$500,000,000 spent by the Government annually, very little is expended in Oregon. Oregon is entitled to fair consideration, and at least a small amount necessary to encourage this important and growing industry should be allowed." Mr. Tongue laid before the committee the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, favoring the Portland assay office bill.

Representative Moody defended his bill on the ground that Eastern Oregon produces the great bulk of the gold mined in Oregon. The committee decided to refer both bills to the Treasury Department for recommendation as to which is the more worthy of consideration.

Object of Bryan's Trip East.

Bryan denies that his trip East has any political significance whatever, notwithstanding he had a conference with Nixon, the chief of Tammany, in New York, and was "in close consultation today with numerous Democrats of his way of thinking, and with the Populists, who are acting with the Democrats in Congress. Bryan's real object is no doubt to see how far the movement has gone in the interest of Hill, Gorman, Judge Parker and of any other Eastern man as Presidential candidates. Bryan had considerable to say on politics, declaring that the Republicans are "learning more about imperialism than they knew during the Presidential campaign." He also expressed the belief that the "colony policy will have less supporters as it is more fully developed." Bryan talks about an aggressive campaign this year, and says that "we hope to carry the next Congress." He believes that the elections this Fall will have an important bearing upon the Presidential campaign in 1904, and he is anxious to have success this Fall on that account. He begins to look a little worn out, and is not the fresh and aggressive man who stamped the Democratic convention in 1896.

Predicament of Democrats.

The Democrats find themselves in a serious predicament over the matter of a chairman for the Congressional campaign committee. Richardson has declined simply because notice was served upon him that he could no longer occupy that position, and if he was a candidate again it would cause a fight. It looks as if some nonentity from the South would have to be chosen. Clark of Montana has been temporarily refused, as he does not propose to be made a figurehead simply to give the Democrats an opportunity to draw on him for a large fund. Gorman was over from his country home in Maryland, and the Democrats approached him on that subject, and he declared he had enough of the chairmanship business. This showed Maryland politician is not going to enter a fight in which he is not concerned, and which would make him enemies two years hence. The position of campaign manager is not very important, but unless a man is successful it is politically unfortunate for him.

Deal With Irrigation Folk.

Some sort of a deal has been made with the advocates of irrigation in the House by which the Newlands bill is to be considered. It is believed that the managers of the House before they consented to allow the bill to come up found they had a majority against it.

More Talk of Hanna for President.

There is more and more talk of Hanna for President. The fact that he did more than any one else to bring about compromised negotiations on the Cuban tariff, and that he is called in on labor disputes, seems to mean that a well-defined organization is at work to boom him for the Presidential nomination. Quite a little prominence is given to the declaration from Register Lyons, of the Treasury, a colored politician of great influence in the South, who has asserted that if Hanna should be a candidate he would feel under obligations to support him. Already there seems to be a move looking to securing Southern delegates for Hanna. President

Roosevelt's action in the railroad merger case is said to have alarmed capitalists to a considerable extent, and it is the moneyed interests that are looking about for another candidate.

No Action on Ide's Nomination.

The Senate committee on commerce did not take action today on the nomination of Ide for Collector, as Senator Foster has not yet been able to secure letters expressing the opinion of the people of Washington on the appointment.

Adverse to Foster's Bill.

The Senate committee on commerce today adversely reported Senator Foster's bill granting American registry to the steamer Manauana, which is owned by E. E. Caine, of Seattle. The committee holds that the steamer does not conform to the requirements of foreign-built vessels which acquire American registry.

Land Grant to Washington.

The Senate today passed Senator Turner's bill granting 50,000 acres to the State of Washington for the benefit of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Mitchell's Good Work for Chemawa.

Senator Mitchell today succeeded in hav-

STRIKE IS BROKEN

Labor Trouble at Boston Brought to an End.

MEN WILL RESUME WORK TODAY

Settlement Reached at a Conference of Merchants, City and State Officials and Representatives of Labor Unions.

BOSTON, March 12.—Through the united efforts of representatives of the great mercantile bodies of the city, seconded by the chief executive of the city, in conference with the recognized leaders of

ever, union men will not be required to load or unload that company's teams.

A Day of Conference.

The day was filled with conferences between representatives of the various labor unions and the city's business interests, in which Governor Crane, Mayor Collins, Secretary Easley, of the National Civic Federation, and the State Board of Arbitration took important parts. Every one was fully impressed with the gravity of the situation and felt the absolute necessity of an immediate settlement. An early at 8 o'clock, Secretary Easley, who had arrived from New York on the night train, met a number of labor leaders at Young's Hotel, where their side of the controversy was explained to him in detail.

At 12 o'clock those in attendance proceeded to the rooms of the State Board of Arbitration at the Statehouse, and met representatives of various mercantile bodies of the city, the officials of the various railroads and Mayor Collins, who had an interchange of ideas. Governor Crane, although not present at this meeting, personally had a representative in attendance, and was kept in close touch with all its proceedings, as he manifested great interest. Among those present were Mayor Collins, J. Richards Carter and John M. M. Little, representing the Associated Boards of Trade; A. A. Lawrence, A. C. Farley, E. B. Wilson and E. H.

PLEA FOR CHINESE

Dr. Wise Denounces Mitchell-Kahn Exclusion Bill.

IS "MONSTROUS AND INHUMAN"

At Unitarian Banquet the Jewish Rabbi Makes a Sensation—Opposing View of J. T. Morgan—Dr. Strong's Remarks.

At the Unitarian Club banquet last night Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of Temple Beth-Israel, the largest and most influential Jewish congregation in the Northwest, denounced the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill as monstrous and inhuman. Dr. Wise declared that it would not receive fair consideration; that the intense antagonism to the Chinese was born of a political condition, and that its supporters sacrificed self-respect to vote-getting. It was a representative gathering of men of affairs, prominent in professional and business life of Portland, that attended the first banquet of the club. The following named were present.

Dr. Frank Strong, president of University of Oregon; Eugene; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, J. T. Morgan, R. W. Wilbur, Major Alfred F. Sears, Sr., Judge Alfred F. Sears, Jr., Dr. A. E. Rockey, Dr. Robinson, W. P. Oles, H. C. Wortman, Dan J. Moore, E. P. Waite, Frank Woodward, Dr. Herbert C. Miller, H. F. Padgham, Will Woodward, F. G. Clarke, Mr. Wagner, W. T. Bosley, J. W. Montague, John F. Logan, James D. Hart, A. L. Mills, Dr. T. L. Elliot, Ralph R. Dunaway, Rev. George C. Cressney, W. G. Elliot, Jr., F. Brucker, Walter F. Burrell, N. J. Levinson, M. C. Strickland, C. H. Meuserdorfer, Jr., Richard W. Montague, W. Wynn Johnson, Norris R. Cox, W. A. Gordon, C. Lombardi, Fred G. Buffum, James A. Beckett, Dr. George Wise, A. T. Smith, F. B. Harlow, G. G. Gamman, O. E. Heintz, J. F. Sale, H. E. Wood, J. R. Thompson.

Dr. Wise's speech was the sensation of the evening. He was the second speaker, and followed President Strong, of the University of Oregon. In the course of an address before the Economic League a short time ago, Dr. Wise referred to the Chinese exclusion bill, now pending in Congress, in such terms that there could be no doubting his position on the question. It was expected that he would denounce the measure, and he did. Rabbi Wise is an eloquent and forceful speaker. He was in splendid voice last night, and every sentence he uttered was listened to with rapt attention. Dr. Wise said in part:

"I am very much afraid that discussion of the Chinese question will be fruitless and futile. I fear that much of the tone and temper of the people of our Coast towards excluding the Chinese from our country has been influenced by the same spirit which dominated the mass meeting held some time ago at the Exposition building. It was a meeting called to denounce certain resolutions which had been previously passed by the Chamber of Commerce. The report of the meeting in The Oregonian, the following morning, said that the cry, 'Down with the Chinese' was greeted with much enthusiasm. A very unhealthy moral tone has been born about the discussion of Chinese exclusion. I trust that 'Down with the Chinese' is not the sentiment of the workingmen of Portland."

"Are we paying sufficient attention to what may be involved commercially by excluding the Chinese? We are building a Chinese wall around the United States, and history is repeating itself. We have been crying for an open door in China. I hope if the bill now in Congress is passed and signed by our President, that the open door is shut tight. I hope that we cease to sell \$1 worth of goods to China. We are willing to Christianize them, but not Americanize them. I do not believe in the unlimited and unrestricted admission of Chinese to this country. But the Mitchell-Kahn bill is prohibition, not restriction. The Chinese are not to be excluded. They are to be kept in the United States to live there and transact business. If this is an inspiration of imperialism, God save us from all that is bound to follow in the future. Under the law a Chinaman found in the country without legal right to be there can be imprisoned and kept at hard labor during his sentence. It is distinctly un-American to subject a man to this

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress.

The effort to settle the conflict over Cuban reciprocity has not yet succeeded. Page 2.
Berry and Perkins spoke against and for the shipping bill in the Senate. Page 2.
General debate closed in the House on the postoffice bill. Page 2.

Foreign.

Emperor William may meet Prince Henry on a battle-ship at sea. Page 3.
General Meibum has been released by the Boers. Page 2.
The cancellation of King Edwards' visit to Ireland causes adverse comment. Page 2.

Domestic.

The freight-handlers' strike at Boston was called off. Page 1.
The anthracite miners will decide next week whether or not to strike. Page 3.
Pennsylvania coal operators will continue the old wage scale. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Marion County primaries today settle a hot political battle. Page 4.
Heavy electrical storm at Port Townsend, Wash. Page 4.
Seattle employers threaten to tie up building if union men out at all give in. Page 4.

Marine.

French bark Ernest Ledouze and Vendee chartered yesterday for wheat loading.
British bark Matterhorn to load at Hamburg for Portland.
Large portion of Knight Companion's flour cargo saved.
Schwimer Reporter wrecked near San Francisco.

Portland and Vicinity.

How registration in Second Ward is padded. Page 12.
Simon men panicky, and fearful of defeat. Page 8.
Dr. Wise denounces Chinese exclusion bill at Unitarian banquet. Page 1.
Drydock contractors will soon begin work. Page 10.
Vancouver rescinds resolution for wagon-way on Columbia River bridge. Page 10.



ing the Indian committee incorporate in

the Indian bill an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a new brick dormitory at the Chemawa Indian training school; also another amendment making provision for the allotment of 80 acres of land to all children on the Klamath Indian reservation who have been born since the general allotments were made in that reservation.

To Prohibit Trespass on Reserves. Senator Warren today favorably reported Senator Foster's bill to prohibit trespassers or intruders from entering the Mount Rainier National Park, and authorizing the use of troops to carry out this provision if necessary.

DOCTOR TALMAGE ILL.

On His Way Home From Mexico With a Bad Attack of Influenza.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage is resting quietly at the St. Charles Hotel, greatly improved and will be able to continue his journey to Washington tomorrow. He arrived last night from the City of Mexico, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Dr. Lawrence Shields, Chief Surgeon of the American Hospital in the City of Mexico. Mrs. Talmage and Dr. Shields were fairly bombarded with letters and telegrams from all parts of the world, asking as to the condition of Dr. Talmage's health. But the doctor was not able to arise from his bed or see any one. Dr. Shields gave out the following signed statement to the Associated Press:

"Dr. Talmage was attacked with influenza March 2, two days after his arrival in the City of Mexico. On account of the altitude of that city it was deemed expedient to remove him to his home in Washington. His present condition is favorable, having steadily improved after leaving Mexico, the debility following his malady being the only affection at this time. He will be able to resume work in about two weeks. He will depart for Washington Friday morning."

Range Horses for British Army.

SHERIDAN, Mont., March 12.—British Agent J. A. Conway, who is purchasing horses for the use of the English cavalry against the Boers in South Africa, purchased a large band of animals in this vicinity. These horses will be shipped to Utah, where they will be inspected by the British officers. Later they will be sent to New Orleans, whence the stock will be shipped to South Africa. The British express great satisfaction with the hardy mountain cayuses from Montana. Over the roughest ground the animals appear almost indefatigable, hour after hour keeping up the swinging gait peculiar to the range horses.

organized labor, the great strike of freight-handlers and kindred trades represented in the Allied Freight Transportation Council was broken tonight. Fully 20,000 men, who have been idle for four days, will go to work in the morning. This result was attained at a conference this evening at the office of Governor Crane. The decision was at once reported to the Allied Freight Transportation Council at a special meeting tonight, and unanimously endorsed.

The settlement was the result of an expressed determination of Governor Crane and those representing the merchants of Boston to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to adopt the rules in force upon the Boston & Maine Railroad forbidding freight-handlers to unload teams except at their own option and risk.

All of the old men for whom places can be found will be taken back by the railroads tomorrow, but owing to the suddenness with which the strike was ended and the large number of new men who have been installed, it is likely that

GIVE THEM TIME TO VOTE.

Business men and other employers of labor are especially urged to give their employees a chance to go to the polls tomorrow. It will take but a little time, and the employees are entitled to it. A good plan will be, in large establishments, to send the men to their polling places in relays. Begin early in the morning, and the matter will soon be disposed of.

many of the old employees will find no vacancies ready for them tomorrow. Eventually, it is believed, they all will regain their old positions. Teamsters and longshoremen will find an unprecedented demand for their services, and traffic of all kinds, which has been virtually at a standstill for the past three or four days, will be resumed with a rush. The Brine Transportation Company, the loading and unloading of whose nonunion teams precipitated the strike of the New York, New Haven & Hartford freight-handlers, does not appear to have figured in the settlement of the present controversy, and as far as that company is concerned, the settlement against it on the part of the labor unions is as bitter as ever. Under the new arrangement, how-

Walcott, representatives of the Merchants' Association; Jerome Jones and H. Leonard, representing the Chamber of Commerce; President Lucius Tuttle, of the Boston & Maine Railroad; General Manager Barnes, of the Boston & Albany Railroad; General Manager W. E. Chamberlain, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; President Oscar F. Cox, of the Allied Freight Transportation Council; President Hartott, of the Teamsters' Union, and many other officials of the various labor bodies of the city.

The outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to devise some plan that might be mutually agreed upon as a basis of settlement in consultation with Governor Crane. The committee, which consisted of Judge W. A. Reed, chairman of the State Board of Arbitration; A. A. Lawrence, George H. Leonard and John T. Little, on behalf of the merchants, and Thomas H. Cannon, George F. Frye, O. Powers and Thomas Mahony, representing the unions, will meet tomorrow.

Easley, then waited upon the Governor and were closed with him for two hours. Meantime a large number of labor leaders had arrived at the Statehouse, and went into conference in the council chamber, which adjoins the office of the Governor. The doors between the rooms were open most of the time, and there was a general exchange of ideas. Every one was given an opportunity to express his opinion, and those of the men who can will return to their work. I will, as Governor of the commonwealth, use my best efforts with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to have them adopt rules that will be in conformity with those already adopted by the Boston & Maine Railroad regarding the loading and unloading of teams."

The Boston & Maine road's rule is that freight handlers are not required to go upon trucks of forwarding concerns and assist in unloading freight. The Governor further agreed to see the officials of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the various steamship lines, and urge them to reinstate as many men as they possibly can. Governor Crane impressed every one present with his deep interest in the matter, and it was largely through his influence that the representatives of labor present unanimously agreed to recommend to their various unions that the strike be declared off and that every man now on strike return to work tomorrow.

This decision was reached with intense

(Concluded on Second Page.)