PICKETS MAY STAY

But They Must Use No Threats Nor Intimidation.

CIRCUIT JUDGES MAKE ORDER

Partial Victory for Union Men in Strike Case—No Temporary Injunctions Hereafter on Mere Ex-Parte Showing.

Picketing, unaccompanied by intimidation or force or threats, is not illegal, and this was the decision of the four Judges of the State Circuit Court yesterday, in the suit of the Northwest Door Company, Nicolai Bro. Co., et al. against the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, et al. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Sears, and the result is a partial victory for the union men.

The injunction order remains in force, but was modified to the extent already stated.

Judge Sears also made another important ruling, which was that hereafter preliminary injunctions will not be issued on the face of a bill, as has heretofore been the custom, but affidavits must accompany the complaint, and a case must practically be made out.

Judge Sears, in passing upon the case, said:

In the light in which this cause was presented, both in fact and in law, giving full scope to the claims and concessions made upon both sides, the duty of the court becomes almost perfunctory.

Some vague suggestions of a difference of opinion as to the law were made, but counsel for defendants expressly waived any claim of the inapplicability of the remedy of the extraordinary writ of injunction to the facts, and expressly asked the court to enjoin any illegal conduct of whatsoever nature, and explicitly consented to the issuance of such a writ as that framed in Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company vs. Saxey, 131 Mo., 219.

(The decision in this case prohibited picketing, but only if accompanied by threats, intimidation, personal violence, etc.)

Taking defendants at their word, we are enabled, at once, to prepare a modification of the original order in conformity with this express admission.

It may be that the plaintiffs ask for more than this, but we believe that upon this hearing a remedy cannot be granted covering any violations of law not established in the supporting affidavits; and in our view plaintiff's claims must be restricted to that basis.

It may be urged that we have not enjoined picketing, and it was suggested at the hearing that picketing was within the purview of the rule laid down by a majority of this court in Hall vs. Walters' Alliance.

Without discussing further this question, or determining just what is within the scope of that decision, it may be said—as the matter of picketing is a much mooted question, concerning which the decisions are inharmonious and irreconcilable—that a majority of this court are of the opinion that picketing, per se, unaccompanied by intimidation or force or threats thereof, is not illegal, and that illegal conduct of that nature by pickets is inhibited by the first clause of our order, as modified.

Judge Sears further said that, as a matter of practice, he should issue no more injunctions or restraining orders in similar causes—and he believed all th eother Judges concurred in this view—unless strong supporting affidavits accompanied the complaint; that the practice of filing them for such purpose, after the issuance of the order, is pernicious.

A copy of the order signed by Judge Sears in the case, following the decision, is as follows:

This cause heretofore, on May 29, 1902, having been argued and submitted on the motion of defendant to vacate the restraining order heretofore issued herein, and the court on said day having vacated the order as to the Building Trades Council, J. E. Lewton as secretary, and the president of the Portland Federated Trades Council, and Harry Gurr as president; and having taken under advisement the motion as to the other defendants, and the court being now fully advised in the premises.

It is now ordered that said order as to the defendants other than the Building Trades Council and its officers, and the Portland Federated Trades Council and its officers, be modified so as to read as follows:

That until the further order of the court the defendants, and each of them, be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from intimidating the employes of the plaintiffs, or either of them, by force or by threats of violence, or from placarding the premises of plaintiffs, or either of them, or their property, or from congregating in front of or about the premises of plaintiffs, or either of them, in such manner as to impede a full ingress and egress from such premises upon the part of all persons.

A statute passed in 1891 regulating the rights of employers and employes, and to protect the rights of business men, and which accords with the decision just rendered by Judge Sears, reads as follows:

If any person shall, by force, threats or intimidation, prevent or endeavor to prevent any person employed by another firm from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment, or if any person shall circulate any false written or printed matter, or be concerned in the circulation of any such matter, to induce others not to buy from or sell to or have dealings with any person, for the purpose or with the intent to prevent such person from employing any person, or to force or compel him to employ or discharge from his employment any one, or to alter his mode of carrying on his business, or to limit or increase the number of his employes or their rate of wages or time of service, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the County Jail not more than six nor less than one month, or by fine of not less than $30, nor more than $100.

This statute provides that certain acts shall not be done by force, intimidation or threats, or false matter circulated, but does not prohibit peaceable or lawful acts or persuasion.

UPHOLDS SUPREME COURT.

Judge Sears Decides Against Appeal of T. A. Garbade.

In the suit of T. A. Garbade against the Larch Mountain Investment Company, in which the State Circuit Court was asked to set aside a decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the Larch Mountain Company, Judge Sears yesterday, deciding for himself and the other Judges, sustained a demurrer to the complaint. This means that Garbade loses. The amount involved is $2200.

Judge Sears, in rendering the decision, said: "The court has agreed that the argument in behalf of plaintiff is founded solely on the ground that the Supreme Court committed an error of law, but there is nothing presented to justify an affirmative action of this court in favor of Garbade."

C. C. Palmer, attorney for Garbade, says he will appeal, which will afford him an opportunity to raise the point of error relied upon before the higher tribunal.

WILLIAMS PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

He Is Charged in Court With the Murder of George Hicks.

A motion to set aside the motion against James Williams charging him with the murder of George Hicks was submitted by John Ditchburn, attorney, before Judge Sears yesterday without argument. It was denied by the court, and the defendant then entered a plea of not guilty. His trial was set for June 20.

The motion was based, first, on the ground that Williams has not been examined, and the crime with which he is charged in the information has not been investigated by a committing magistrate.

Second, That he has not been held to answer by any committing magistrate.

Third, That he has not waived his right to an examination and investigation before a committing magistrate.

Fourth, That he has demanded an examination and investigation before a committing magistrate.

Fifth, That James Williams is being deprived of his liberty and his life endangered without due process of law, contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Sixth, That the names of the witnesses examined before the parties making the information does not appear on the information.

Seventh, That John Manning is not the District Attorney for this or any district; that he has no power or authority under the law to examine, inquire into or file said information.

U. S. Cases Set for Trial.

Cases have been set for trial in the United States Circuit Court as follows:

L. P. Bolander vs. Andrew Saling; June 13.

Harry Smith vs. J. G. & I. N. Day; June 19.

Wilhelm Wilhelmson et al. vs. North Pacific Lumber Co.; June 23.

Max Moses vs. Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.; June 25.

R. M. White, administrator, vs. Southern Pacific Company; June 27.

M. H. Fish, administrator, vs. Southern Pacific Company; June 30.

Ole Olstad vs. Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.; July 2.

Frank Earnson vs. Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.; June 16.

Damage Suit Settled.

The suit of the Capewell Horse Nail Company against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, Rio Grande Western Railway Company and Southern Pacific Company, was settled and dismissed in the State Circuit Court yesterday. The complaint charged that a large shipment of horseshoe nails was made at Hartford, to be carried over the lines of defendants to Portland, and that some of the nails were in leaky cars, and were rained and snowed upon, resulting in damage and loss to the amount of $3684.

Divorce for Mrs. Bessie Daniels.

Bessie Daniels was divorced from Morris Daniels by Judge Cleland yesterday, on the ground of desertion in March, 1901. The parties were married in Portland in 1898. Mrs. Daniels testified that so far as she knew her husband is now living in Tacoma.

Court Notes.

Mary G. Martin has sued Robert C. Smith et al. to foreclose a mortgage for $1265 on 40 acres of land.

John E. Atchison yesterday filed suit in the State Circuit Court against William Scott to quiet title to lots 1, 2 and 6, block 6, North Albina. The defendant holds a tax title.

Margaret E. Looney has sued James P. Looney for a divorce, charging in her complaint that he abandoned her in May, 1901. They were married in September, 1897. She asks to be restored to her former name, Curtis.

The inventory and appraisement of the estate of Bernard L. Stone, deceased, was filed yesterday by the appraisers, Simon Harris, Aaron Harris and Albert L. Stone. The property is valued at $74,727, and consists principally of Portland real estate.

A. H. Withington was appointed in the County Court yesterday administrator of the estate of his father, George E. Withington, deceased, valued at $5000. The heirs are A. H. Withington, Elizabeth Forsyth Abbott and Mary Couch Withington.

HON. C. E. S. WOOD.

Protest by Him Against a Report Published in "The Oregonian."

ASHLAND, Or., May 29.—(To the Editor.)—Your Ashland interview with me, published the 28th, is substantially false. I have not hit my party. I believe in it wholly. I am in entire sympathy with all Democrats, and value their nomination of me unsolicited as much as I would election. There is no warrant for your headlines in your own publication. Furnish was never mentioned, and I do not know today what the defamatory campaign against him is. Scuttle or anti-imperialism was never mentioned. My going on the stump, or what I would do was never mentioned. I said Republicans were claiming Williams, Democrats Inman, and I had returned too recently to have any opinion myself. I did say I thought election times should be used to actively propagate the party doctrines. The purpose of your headlines and falsification of me is evidently a reckless and malicious effort to serve Republican campaign ends, and I shall hold all concerned responsible, and demand that this explanation be as fully and conspicuously published as the original statement. C. E. S. WOOD.

Certainly Mr. Wood has a right to be properly reported, if he is to be reported at all. No doubt our correspondent at Ashland gathered from Mr. Wood that he believed the United States should consent to the independence of the Philippine Islands. Also that a party should stand by its principles, and that its candidates should do the same. The Oregonian has high respect for Mr. Wood, but thinks him unnecessarily sensitive on the Ashland dispatch—which, for the purpose of rendering his denial as complete as possible, is herewith reproduced, viz.:

Ashland, Or., May 27.—C. E. S. Wood, whom the Democrats of Oregon have named on their state ticket as a candidate for United States Senator, was here this morning, en route to San Francisco, where he goes on legal business. He says he only returned a few days since from a several months' visit East, and has not been back long enough to have a clear opinion of the political situation, but that the preponderance of expressed opinion of others inclines him to believe that George H. Williams will be elected Mayor of Portland. He expressed no sympathy with the personal and defamatory campaign the Democrats are waging against Mr. Furnish. He believes a party should, when it has enunciated its principles, go before the people and plead with them, and not run away from them. Mr. Wood will not be heard on the stump for the party whose candidate he is for United States Senator, for he is a warm advocate of the "scuttle" policy in the Philippines, and would take a firm stand on that question should he address the people.

MY HERO'S GRAVE.

From North to South, from East to West,
Where'er a soldier's dust may rest,
A star will mark that hero's grave;
The flag he loved shall o'er him wave.
My soldier sleeps so far away
I may not strew his grave today,
But patriotic hands instead
Will place a wreath above his head,
And gently will they strew for me
My hero's grave in Tennessee.
And I, where sets the western sun
Will strew some grave—a lonely one;
Will spread it o'er with choicest bloom
And fill the air with rich perfume—
An incense to the memory
Of one who sleeps in Tennessee.
Oh, soldier dead, could you but know
The lips you kissed so long ago
Still breathe your name in tenderness
That time can never make thee less!
I deck an unknown grave, 'tis true,
The tears I shed are still for you.
God bless the hand, whose e'er it be
That strews my hero's grave for me.

—ELLA K. DEARBORN.

RECREATION.

If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot at 9 A. M. for a short trip up the Columbia, returning, if desired, by boat from Cascade Locks. Tickets and particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

NO YIELDING IN STRIKES

NO SIGNS OF LET-UP SHOWN BY EMPLOYERS OR UNION MEN.

Planing Mill Owners, Master Builders, Master Plumbers and Strikers Stand Firmly by Their Guns.

There was no let-up in the strike tension yesterday. The planing mills, the unions, the master builders, the master plumbers and the journeymen plumbers all had their teeth set. The mills still have nothing to arbitrate, the unions still maintain their boycott on the mills, the master builders still stand by their resolution to use materials from whatever source they may come, the master plumbers refuse to make up with their journeymen, and their journeymen have a point of their own to maintain, which they have formulated into a demand on the bosses. The whole trouble therefore seems to have five corners, on each of which a faction is stubbornly established.

The demand of the journeymen plumbers was up yesterday before a meeting of the boss plumbers. Its details are kept from the public, but they are understood to include a requisition for higher wages. The bosses, on their side, want the journeymen to recognize their association to the extent of working only for its members. They have an association of their own, whose integrity they think is as much entitled to consideration as that of the unions. Inasmuch as a nonunion man is bedecked with the epithet "scab," a boss not affiliated with his fellow-bosses should be regarded in the spirit of that epithet if the word itself is not applied to him.

The boss plumbers held a long meeting, in the afternoon. The subjects of discussion are secreted jealously. To the question put to them by a reporter as to what they did, they religiously responded, "Just talked," and then clapped their mouths shut. They will not give out what the journeymen demand, and say in a few days the trouble will be healed up and haired over. A committee has been named by the bosses to confer with the union and to concoct a panacea.

The five recalcitrant bosses who refuse to join the Association of Master Plumbers are still holding out and doing a big business. Those who were said to be weakening toward the cause of the association have not yet announced their allegiance to it. Meanwhile the other bosses are idle and their shops are quiet, and anybody who wants a plumbing job done has to call on the bosses who are not in the association.

The journeymen held a meeting yesterday morning and afterward the president and secretary left the city on a fishing trip, so it was said. A large number of men in the union have gone on vacation excursions, and more will leave today and tomorrow. The men are talking of making an excursion to the beach tomorrow. They talk as if they were prepared to stay out for a long time. A group of them was planning yesterday to go to the seashore to camp until the strike blew over. "It's cheaper living down there than here," they said, "and besides we should have an outing."

Master plumbers started in to work with their own hands yesterday morning on Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie's building, at Sixth and Davis streets. The carpenters immediately took up the cause of the journeymen plumbers and threatened to quit work themselves if the bosses did not. The threat had the desired effect, and the plumbing in the structure will have to await the settlement of the trouble between the bosses and journeymen.

Master Builders Still Hold Out.

The master builders also held concourse and discourse yesterday. They made the most of the day, and had morning and afternoon sessions. They are just as stingy about dropping crumbs of information as are any of the other people involved in the strike. But they announce their determination to hold out along the same line as before; namely, to insist that union men use building materials no matter whence they come or whether "unfair" or not. This means that they require the unions to remove the boycott, or at least to forget it.

Present building materials from the planing mills will last two or three weeks. By that time the masters hope the carpenters will have grown tired of the boycott and the strike and will be disposed to go back to work again. If the carpenters do not, the masters acknowledge everybody will be up against it good and hard. But they are all as mum as oysters when a reporter tries to put them through cross-examination. "Where do you stand today?" he asked one of them yesterday.

"On our feet."

The reporter corrected him by saying that one of them at least was sitting in a chair.

"Well, our standing ground has been published in The Oregonian. That's what we mean, and we shall stick to it."

"But that means a lockout."

"No, it doesn't."

"You can't get men to work on the boycotted materials."

this has been discussed by the masters, but action has been deferred for the present, in hope that the trouble will wear away.

A few small quantities of planing mill supplies have been received from California and more are on the way. They are, however, in extremely limited quantities. The strike leaders look to San Francisco and Seattle for supplies to ease the stringency until sufficient union supplies can be obtained at home. On the other side, it is pointed out that no greater shipments than usual are received from California and that prices in that state are considerably higher than in Oregon, so as to preclude any large consignments from the south.

"Outlook Good," Say Union Men.

Secretary Lewton, of the Building Trades Council, says that the outlook continues satisfactory. He estimates that about half of the number of carpenters are at work. Secretary Hoyt, of the Woodworkers' Union, says that not a single member of that organization has flinched or backed out. Pickets are not kept in the field officially, but the union is kept closely informed by wideawake members. The members of the union are passing their idle time as best they can, assisted by checkers, dominoes and cards. They are supported by the other unions, so that they are not in distress and "our bank accounts are intact," as one of them expressed himself.

The unions will work regularly today, although it is a holiday. Memorial Day is not down on the labor calendar as a regular holiday, and no extra wages are specified.

Permits for work are sparingly issued by the Building Trades Council. A union carpenter yesterday applied for a permit to employ a non-union man. He explained that it was mutually agreed between them that each should work for the other 12 days. He had done his 12 days' work and desired to get what was owing him from the other man. He said the regular employment of the man was that of a preacher. This final argument was a clincher and the permit was granted.

Strikes Might Have Been Avoided.

"Before the strike business was lively and full of confidence," said F. E. Beach yesterday. "Now it is oppressed with apprehension. I think there has been too much haste in talking. The mills are directed by young men who have been a little hasty. If they had met the union half way and had the contractors done the same, I think that the dispute could have been smoothed over. It is my conviction that, had the unions been thus fairly met, they would have withheld the boycott, at least on supplies already contracted for."

New Unions Organized.

G. Y. Harry, president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, has returned from Southern Oregon, where he organized a number of unions in affiliation with the state body. At Roseburg a Federal Labor Union, a union of retail clerks and a union of carpenters were instituted; at Eugene a Federal Union, a union of carpenters and one of printers; at Grant's Pass, a Federal Union and a union of retail clerks, and Federal Unions at Medford and Ashland. Mr. Harry came back sooner than he expected to do, on summons from Portland, where it was thought his presence would have a mollifying effect on the strike. He had intended to do further organizing at Salem and Albany. Mr. Harry says that organized labor now has a firm foothold in every town between here and California. His next trip will be up the West Side of the Willamette and then to the Coos Bay country, where there are already some large organizations. The State Federation now has between 14,000 and 15,000 members. Other organizations which are about to be merged with it will increase that number 2000 or 3000 men.

Mr. Harry has received a commission from the American Federation of Labor as general organizer for the United States. It gives authority to organize and install labor unions of any character.

Vote for Earl C. Bronaugh for City Attorney, No. 156 on the official ballot.

For trunks, go to the Harris Trunk Co.

MAY BE CALLED TO FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

REV. ELWIN L. HOUSE, D. D., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Rev. Elwin L. House, D. D., pastor of the Free Evangelical Church, of Providence, R. I., will fill the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of this city, June 8 and 15. Those who have heard Dr. House in his own pulpit say he is a forceful and eloquent speaker. He is an earnest and successful pastor, and is a well-known and popular speaker among the Christian Endeavor Societies and conventions in New England. Dr. House has been invited by the First Congregational Church to visit Portland at this time for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the church and its surroundings, in order that he may be prepared to consider the question of a call to the permanent pastorate if, after his arrival, it shall be found to be mutually agreeable for the church to take such action.

CLOSING DAYS OF SCHOOL

FIVE STUDENTS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS AT RUSSELLVILLE.

State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman Delivers an Address to Pupils and Parents.

The closing exercises of the Russellville public school yesterday afternoon were given an added interest by the presence and fine address of State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman, and also the presence of County School Superintendent R. F. Robinson. Five students received diplomas. The room in which the programme was given was crowded with the parents of the neighborhood, and although the exercises lasted from 2 till nearly 5 o'clock, there was no lack of interest, and each number of the varied programme was heartily applauded. Rev. A. F. Learn, of Mount Tabor, assisted by a class of girls, rendered "Suwannee River" with fine effect.

Mr. Ackerman was introduced by Principal Lance, and said that he was highly gratified to be able to be present on the occasion of the closing. He said that when he was County Superintendent he was well acquainted with the people of that district and was not now surprised at the interest the patrons of the school displayed in their school.

"There are five graduates, I understand," said Mr. Ackerman, "who have taken the state examinations sent out by me. I want to congratulate this class upon its success. I am told that in Multnomah County nearly 100 pupils have taken the state examination, which is highly creditable to the schools of the county. This method of examination is being extended over the state. The members of this class have assumed a responsibility, and the certificates each will receive mean something. I hope that the boys and girls of the class will appreciate their responsibility, and become useful members of society. I trust these boys will take hold of something and work. The girls can do the same thing. They should be thoroughly practical. I like a thoroughly active boy, one who is willing to do something. We sometimes see graduates from the high schools standing on the street corners complaining there is nothing for them to do. Another takes hold of whatever he can find and succeeds. Those other young men say he has a 'pull.' He has a pull, but not the pull they refer to. He has the willingness to work, and that is the secret of success in everything. The education of 30 years won't do to fit a man or woman for the active duties of life for the present. There must be something better than that. If I were to give the text of my talk here this afternoon I should say it is 'Work.' Work develops the real man and real woman. No matter how often a young man may fail, let him get up and go to work again. So in examinations. You fail once or twice, but work will retrieve the failure fully."

After several selections from the programme, Chairman Lewis, of the Board of Education, presented the diplomas to the five graduates who had passed the state examinations—Roy Legault, Charles Palmenter, Chester Lewis, Grace Crimmins and Alice Mickelson. County School Superintendent Robinson made a few remarks, congratulating the class on its success. The exercises then closed with remarks by Principal Lance.

TEACHERS ARE RE-ELECTED.

Directors of the South Mount Tabor District Retain the Full Corps.

The directors of the South Mount Tabor School held a meeting Wednesday evening and re-elected the corps of teachers who served the district last year. Following are the names: Principal, W. A. Law; Misses E. Strange, A. C. Davidson, C. Failing and Elnora Biohm. At this meeting the directors increased the salaries of the assistants $5 a month.

For promotion from the grammar grade there is a class of 13, but the members have not yet received their records, and it is not yet known who have passed the examinations successfully. Principal Law will leave in a week to attend a Summer term at the University of California, returning in time to resume his duties next Fall.

Umatilla Avenue Improvement.

An effort is being made to get Umatilla avenue, between East Seventh and East Nineteenth street, Sellwood, improved by gravel. It is desired on the part of the property-owners to have a partial improvement made. Under the petition there will be a 16-foot roadway graveled, and it will not be spread on as thick as on the city streets. There is a question whether under the charter a partial improvement of the sort can be made, but it is thought that it can. A. M. Spreckelmier, of the Sellwood Board of Trade, has charge of the circulation of the petition.

Sidetrack on East Second.

Contractor Ben Smith has his piledriving outfit at East Second and East Morrison streets, preparing to start driving piles for the sidetrack from the O. R. & N. spur to the Advance Thresher Company's new warehouse. The trestle and track will be built on the east side of East Second street, beginning at East Morrison and extending to about East Yamhill.

Gravel Hill Bridge Completed.

The bridge on the Gravel Hill road, over the O. R. & N. Railroad, has been finished and the road is now open to the use of the public. It was built jointly by the railroad company and the county. The approaches are yet to be graveled, but this does not interfere with the use of the bridge.

Charles K. Cranston Married.

Friends have received the wedding cards of Charles K. Cranston and Frances Mariam Todd, both of Pendleton. They were married Wednesday, May 28. Mr. Cranston is well known in Portland, and before going to Pendleton was connected with the First National Bank, of East Portland.

Willsburg School Closes.

State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman and County School Superintendent Robinson attended the closing exercises of the Willsburg School yesterday afternoon. They then drove to Russellville, where they were present at the closing.

East Side Notes.

John R. Gladden, ex-Recorder of La Fayette County, Indiana, with his wife and mother, arrived in Portland a few days ago, and will make their home in the city. They are stopping at present at 567 East Belmont street.

A public meeting will be held this evening at Fireman's Hall, Sellwood, under the auspices of the Sellwood Ladies' Auxiliary. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Helen Ladd-Corbett and others on the kindergarten work. Sellwood Board of Trade has postponed its regular meeting and will join with the Auxiliary this evening.

Pleasant Home News.

A memorial programme will be rendered today by the M. A. Ross Post, G. A. R., of Pleasant Home. This morning the post and Woman's Relief Corps will assemble at the G. A. R. Hall and then proceed to the graveyard in the rear of the cemetery, where the graves of veterans will be decorated, followed by appropriate ritualistic ceremonies. In the afternoon, Dr. Plummer, of Portland, will deliver a memorial address. Sunday last a memorial sermon was delivered by Rev. C. A. Nutley.

Orient School held closing exercises yesterday. A dinner was served, which was followed by an entertainment by the pupils of the school.

Miss M. Dormain, of Vancouver, Wash., is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. O. Hall.

Charles Klein will begin operating his creamery in a short time. He has for some time been sending the separated cream to Sunnyside and having it turned into butter there.

The prospects for fruit in this part of the country look very favorable so far. The farmers are getting their land ready for their potato crop, of which there will be a large acreage this year. Farmers have found that it pays better to raise potatoes than anything else.

THE 1905 FAIR.

Considerations on Selection of the Site.

PORTLAND, May 29.—(To the Editor.)—The question of the location of the site of the 1905 fair is rife in the minds of all citizens. I think opinion on the matter should be expressed freely through the columns of your justly celebrated paper.

I have been asked to state which I think would be the most desirable and beneficial location. I answer that I am emphatically of the opinion that it should be in some situation where the world at large may best be brought to realize our facilities for commerce; where the foreign merchant may appreciate that a deep channel comes to Portland on which his deepest-draught ships can ply. Wherever our fair grounds are located, there will be many drawings and pictures made for magazines, periodicals and illustrated papers, both in American and in foreign countries, and if these pictures show ships from all parts of the world anchored at the foot of the grounds, our facilities for navigation and the importance of the port of Portland will be advertised far and near to a greater extent than by any other means.

The objects for which the fair is to be held are primarily to show the advancement the Pacific Northwest has made, its cities surpassing in size and commercial importance many that were large cities when Lewis and Clark penetrated the primeval forests; to attract attention to the proportions already assumed by the Pacific seaboard trade; and especially to make known the great possibilities for the business of the United States with the Oriental countries. Now, what would give us more prestige in the sections where we are scarcely known and wholly unappreciated than to display our marine location? What would better serve to teach the people in our Eastern States that we have here raw materials in abundance, cheap fuel, electrical power, railroad facilities, and an outlet to the sea, than by holding our Centennial Fair and Oriental Exposition right alongside of our channel to the sea? What would better serve to arouse our Eastern countrymen to the fact that it is no longer necessary to send tons of raw material from the Pacific Coast each year to the Atlantic region to be manufactured into goods and products and then sent back here for consumption and to fill our foreign orders, than to show them that we have ships from all nations loading at our wharves to take the products of this section to the Orient, and to Europe, and to bring back their productions on return voyages?

I think it is a question of serious importance, and one of great moment to our future development.

FRANK MOTTER.

Water Supply at Grant's Pass Free.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., May 28.—(To the Editor.)—In the report of the recent fire, which appeared in The Oregonian of May 27, the statement is made that "the water supply in the city reservoir was low at the time." The following statement of facts will show that the assertion is incorrect: When the fire broke out in the west end of the lumber yard there was 11 feet of water in the reservoir, and at no time during the fire was there less than 10 feet of water. At 7:30, the manager of the water company and three other gentlemen went up to the reservoir, and there was then over 10 feet of water therein, and more water was coming into the reservoir than was flowing out. The fire spread so quickly that the firemen were forced to retreat and leave one hydrant open. Besides this, there were three 2-inch and two 1¼-inch standpipes left running in various parts of the yard and mills. From all these outlets water was wasting during the whole course of the fire. In spite of all this loss, water was carried through 850 feet of hose from the Truax hydrant with sufficient force to save Mr. Harvey's house and barn and Mr. Parker's house, and thereby stop a general spreading of the fire. It must also be borne in mind that almost every one living within five or six blocks of the fire were wetting their houses by means of garden hose. It is a fact that by the time the fire department reached the scene the fire was beyond control. A force of water five times as great would not have availed. The fire boys did heroic work and are greatly to be commended that they checked and held the fire where they did. Our city has reason to be proud of its water system and fire protection, as compared with any other city in Oregon outside of Portland.

R. W. CLARKE,
Manager Grant's Pass New Water, Light & Power Company.

FRIEND OF THE POOR MAN

A Pioneer Gives an Incident of Judge Williams' Kindness.

PORTLAND, May 29.—(To the Editor.)—To illustrate the attitude of Hon. George H. Williams toward the poor man, John Winters, of Middleton, and a pioneer of 1852, relates the following incident:

In 1855 he took a claim near the foot of Chehalem Mountain, and it became necessary for him to go to Salem to prove up and at the same time take out citizens' papers. There was only one person in the territory who knew he came to the United States as a minor, and he was driving the stage between Salem and Oregon City. Winters started on foot to Salem, a distance of 25 miles, accompanied by his witness as to the land. In the evening he inquired for Judge Williams and was told he could be found at a certain place. Upon going thither he learned that the Judge had gone home. In time he found the Judge's residence and obtained audience, but discovered that he was in the act of retiring for the night. Winters explained the situation, to the effect that the witness regarding his qualifications for citizenship would leave on the stage the following morning at 4 o'clock, and would not return until the next day, and that he had no money to pay the expense of himself and witness in waiting over, besides the next day was the last of that term of court.

"All right," said the Judge, "I will be at the hotel in the morning in time to take the stage driver's deposition before he leaves, and will fix up the rest of the business the first thing after the court opens." True to his word, Judge Williams was on hand, the whole business was finished, and John Winters and his companion were able to return home that day. This considerate act on the part of the Judge saved Winters several dollars and won his lifelong friendship.

Similar acts have characterized the conduct of Judge Williams since he came to Oregon in 1853. Everywhere and under all circumstances he has always shown himself the friend of the poor man.

PIONEER.

The Effect, What?

PORTLAND, May 29.—(To the Editor.)—The Democrats claim Oregon, and confidently assert that Portland's Republican majority will be wiped out. Now, sir, what effect, if any, would such a result have upon the appropriation bill now before Congress? Judging by myself, it would be disastrous. If I were a Republican member of Congress, and should read on the morning of June 3, 1902, in blazing headlines, "Oregon Democratic. The Administration Turned Down! Congress Discredited!" I would say: "We will let Columbia River appropriation stand; it is a National highway; but for any local purpose or place in the State of Oregon not one dollar. Thousands for commerce, but not a cent for confusion and scuttle." G.