

# Oregonian

VOL. XLII—NO. 12,988.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1902.

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FIXTURE AND GLASSWARE SALE.

Begins Wednesday, July 30—lasts three days. Special full line New Fixtures just received. 2-light combinations, \$8 grade; our price, \$5.75. 3-light combinations, \$10 grade; our price, \$7.00. 2-light combinations, odd lots, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Full assortment of straight gas and electric fixtures at just such phenomenal reduction as above.

GLASSWARE—Remnants of lots as low as 10c. Not a thing in the house but artistic beauties.

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## ORIENTAL SPLENDOR...

In colorings and designs will be found in our new and beautiful display of Floor Coverings

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

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86 and 88 Third St.

Opposite Chamber of Commerce.

## NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS

Fourth and Morrison Sts. Portland, Or.

Old-established and reliable dentists, where all work is guaranteed absolutely painless.



Full Set Teeth.....\$5.00  
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Gold Fill..... 1.00  
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Our offices are not managed by ethical dentists, but by Eastern graduate specialists.

## NEW YORK DENTISTS

Fourth and Morrison Streets

### Fred W. Ames in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—Under indictments that have failed of service for more than two weeks, Police Superintendent Fred W. Ames was today seen here. A friend shook hands with him in a railway station in St. Paul this morning, and later the superintendent was seen in Minneapolis in a carriage with his private secretary, E. E. Wheelock. Up to midnight he had not been located. Search for him was futile, and those who are believed to know of his whereabouts declined to talk. His wife declared, however, that he would be on hand tomorrow ready to accept service under any warrant that may be pending against him.

### Shot Girl and Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 27.—Charles Welley, aged 25, of Norwood, Mo., late last night shot and killed Miss Josephine Sheridan, his former sweetheart, at her home here, and then shot and killed himself. Miss Sheridan and her sister were entertaining friends in the back yard, both the girl and Welley were dead, stretched out side by side on the porch. The front door, and almost immediately four shots were heard. When members of the family reached the spot a minute later, both the girl and Welley were dead, stretched out side by side on the porch. Miss Sheridan had been shot through the heart, and the top of Welley's head had been torn off.

## ANTIS ISSUE LETTER

### Speaks to President About the Philippines.

### SAYS THAT WE'RE A BAD LOT

### Did to Filipinos What We Demanded in Cuba and the Transvaal—Catalogue of the Army's Offenses.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 27.—At a meeting of representative anti-Imperialists held in New York City just spring a committee was appointed to investigate Army conditions in the Philippines. That committee has since then been prosecuting its inquiries. President Roosevelt's recent review of the court martial of General Jacob H. Smith seemed to the committee to demand some reply and at a meeting just held at Lake George, an open letter to the President was adopted. The letter was signed by Charles Francis Adams, chairman; Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, Moorfield S. Torrey and Herbert Welsh. It says:

"We desire to express gratification afforded us by your review of the 14th Inst., as Commander-in-Chief, of the findings of the court martial in the case of General J. H. Smith. Taken in connection with the previous memorandum of April 15, that review will, provided it be followed by corresponding general action, in our opinion, do much toward the re-establishment of the national prestige and the restoration of the morale of the army. Especially opportune, in our judgment, is your very commendable reminder to officers in high and responsible positions that in a warfare with national dependencies, such as that recently conducted by us in the East, it behooves all such officers to be especially careful in their bearing and in their conduct as to keep a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinate officers. The level here reached is hearty and is in hearty contrast with the spirit, far too prevalent, which seeks excuse, if not justification, for the excess of the present in every instance of inhumanity which can possibly be traced to either our Colonial history or from the regrettable records of our Indian warfare.

**Sense of Obligation but—**  
"While thus, however, expressing our sense of obligation, we wish most respectfully to call your attention to certain conclusions which we have in the course of our own inquiries found ourselves compelled to reach.

"Coming directly to the point and speaking historically, our investigations have led us to conclude that the demoralization of great and general demoralization in the Philippines, including all branches of the service and all grades of rank, was far more general as well as pronounced than might be inferred from your review of the court-martial findings in the case of General Smith. The essential facts charged in this case, we believe we have reason to say, were rather notorious than secret, and were being influenced, very prejudicial to any high standard of military morals, were, under the circumstances, inevitable. This led to lamentable results, calling for the arrest and arrest of our soldiers and most fortunately applied, in your orders of April 15 and July 14.

"Meanwhile we would respectfully submit that the good of the army and the future of our Republic depend upon a demand that investigation should not stop at this point or with results already reached. The inquiries we as a committee have made, and which have yet been sufficient to satisfy us that General Smith and Major Waffler were the sole culprits, nor should they stand in the character of scapegoats.

"In your review of July 14, you say that these cases were exceptional. Your means of information on this point should unquestionably be infinitely better than ours. It is, however, always to be borne in mind that only one side of this painful story has been heard and that side only in part. The testimony of representative Filipinos has been jealously and systematically suppressed. That and impartial examination on the spot has been denied or pronounced impracticable. In the present case, occasionally and by accident merely, have fragments of information come to general knowledge—broken glimpses only have been permitted to reach the public eye. To our minds they indicate unmistakably a condition of great and general demoralization. Of this the findings of the court-martial referred to afford conclusive evidence, as also do the published orders of commanding officers and the reports of provincial Governors.

The letter then discusses the "kill and burn" order and says:

"As the not unusual result of military operations so far as an official report indicates that, out of a total population in a single district of 300,000, not less than 100,000 perished.

"The letter alludes to the water cure, saying that the first report of its practice met with denials, while evidence before the Senate Philippine committee proved conclusively that this and other forms of torture had been used, and added: "Where inquiry revealed the systematic use of torture by subordinates, the officer in responsible command is pronounced free from blame on the ground that his praiseworthy absorption in other duties of his position was so complete that such trivial incidents failed to attract his notice. Such a finding is certainly suggestive.

**Like Cuba and Transvaal.**  
"Finally, every severity known to the state of war practices which have excited the special reprobation of the American people when reported as features of the hostilities in Cuba, under the Spanish regime, or in South Africa during the Boer War, have been of undepicted occurrence in the Philippines. From the early beginning of operations there, it has been the practice if not actually the order to kill those wounded in conflict.

"In like manner as respects concentration camps: These as a feature of recent Spanish and South Africa operations excited in us as a people the deepest indignation, combined with the most profound sympathy for those thus numerically fully dealt with. When reported by our officials in the Philippines, these camps are represented as a species of recreation grounds, into which the inhabitants of large districts rejoiced to be drawn and from which they departed with sorrow. Reports to which we can, on the other hand, refer, give of them accounts not

essentially different from the accounts received of similar camps established elsewhere.

The letter quotes a communication to the Senate by Secretary Root on February 14, in which Mr. Root says:

"The war in the Philippines has been conducted in a manner that has excited the regard for the laws of civilized warfare, with careful and genuine consideration for the prisoner and the non-combatants, with self-restraint and humanity beyond compare, if ever equaled, in any conflict, worthy only of praise and reflecting credit upon the American people.

"These words," continues the letter, "of sweeping commendation and unqualified endorsement were written by that honorable Secretary when all the essential facts since brought to light were within his official cognizance. You have not started any assurance that the Secretary is more delirious than yourself, if possible, to probe to the bottom every responsible allegation of outrage and torture, to the end that nothing be concealed and no evidence, for any reason favored or shied, be left out of your credit thus presented is large, but we accept your assurance. Meanwhile, permit us to point out that such very sweeping and somewhat uncalculated commendation and approval, so far as we are advised, altogether unprecedented in character, coming directly, and in the midst of active operations against the insurrectionary authority, is scarcely calculated to keep a moral check over acts of an improper character by subordinates. It is charitable to assume that the pressure of official business at the time of the communication referred to was such that the Secretary failed to recall what correspondence had been brought to his notice or fully to advise himself as to what the files of his department might have disclosed.

"Such are certain of the conclusions reached by us from a careful study as has been in our power to make of facts thus far procurable. We have endeavored to be as just and as candid as possible, but our efforts to that end have encountered obstructive embarrassments.

"The allegations we make are grave, serious, and of a nature that, if true, are of a National record, it is irreparable. The good name of the country is implicated; as also is the professional character of officers of the Army, some of whom retired, many still in high command. We stand ready to cooperate directly and in utmost good faith to the end that all offenders may be brought to justice and the guilty punished.

"The communication we have made reference, the personal application of which is obvious and of record. To those thus referred to courts of military inquiry are open; and, if demanded, would doubtless be at once accorded. Before such courts, if once convened, we will hold ourselves prepared to substantiate any or all charges here advanced.

"We find ourselves, though with deep regret, constrained to take issue with you on an important order. In your review of July 14 you say:

"Almost universally the higher officers have borne themselves as to supply the necessary checks over acts of an improper character by their subordinates.

**Ready to Direct Attention.**  
"We, on the contrary, have found ourselves impelled to the belief that the acts referred to were far more general—the demoralization morally pervasive. We hold ourselves ready to direct your attention to concrete cases, in the investigation of which we would demonstrate the following circumstances:—

"First—Kidnaping and murder, under circumstances that aggravated brutality.

"Second—Robbery.

"Third—Torture, both of men and women, and rape of the latter.

"Fourth—The infliction of death on other parties, without the strength of evidence elicited through torture.

### SPENT QUIET SUNDAY.

### President Has as a Guest Secretary Moody—Postoffice Was Open.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 27.—President Roosevelt passed a quiet Sunday at Sagamore Hill. In the morning, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Emilin Roosevelt, Lieutenant Ferguson (formerly a member of the Rough Riders) and four younger children, he attended service at Christ Episcopal Church. He passed the afternoon with Secretary Moody, who will be his guest until tomorrow. In your review of an official character were received.

The postoffice at Oyster Bay was opened for an hour today, for the first time in the history of the village. The President did not avail himself of the opportunity of having his mail taken to him. The opening of the office created a commotion among some of the people of the village, and Rev. Alex G. Russell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, sharply criticized those who took the movement which resulted in the Sunday opening.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will arrive at Oyster Bay next Wednesday evening on board the yacht "Mastoway" which will be sent to New York for him. The Senator will be accompanied by Colonel George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York.

### \$50,000 Loss by Fire.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 27.—Fire today destroyed the Clyde pier and warehouse, owned by the Boston line of steamships. Loss, \$50,000.

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## A NEW AMBITION

### Walla Walla as a Center of Education.

### RISE OF WHITMAN COLLEGE

### Interesting Statement of the Cost of This School—Why It Can Do Good Work at Relatively Small Cost.

(By a Staff Writer.)

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 27.—In a letter of two or three days back, reviewing conditions old and new in Walla Walla, I remarked incidentally that the ambitions of the city had in recent years taken on a higher form. The point needs to be emphasized, for it affords a suggestion as to the future character of the city. At an earlier time the local ambition, looking not unreasonably to a great commercial future, was chiefly devoted to business objects. There was no positive neglect of schools and churches, for the American spirit, with all that it implies, prevailed in its fullest integrity; but there was no special direction of thought or energy or anything not connected with money-getting. The two or three schools of higher type—or of higher pretensions—which struggled through those early days, owed their existence to outside initiative. It was Cushing Eels, a non-resident, who conceived the project of a college at Walla Walla to commemorate the name and martyrdom of Marcus Whitman. Again it was a non-resident, Bishop Morris, who put upon its feet St. Paul's School for Girls—a school whose continuing usefulness bears witness to the foresight as well as the beneficence of its first patron. And again, it was a foreign asterisk which established the very excellent Catholic school now and for many years an important factor in the life of Eastern Washington. Walla Walla was always hospitable to these and other agencies of culture and character—extremely so—but the fact remains that she permitted their foundation to wait upon the enthusiasm and, to a very considerable extent, at first, upon the financial generosity of strangers.

It was not until Walla Walla abandoned her early hopes of a large future as the business center of the eastern country that she gave serious heed to the things without which all the wealth of the world is but vanity and dust. Today she devotes great earnestness of purpose and a very considerable energy to the up building of institutions of learning and moral influence, and, as always follows in such cases, she is by this effort creating conditions bound to make Walla Walla the educational city of the Columbia River basin.

To my notion Whitman College, which, by some special grace of common sense, does not sturdily and falsely call itself a university, is the most interesting and significant recent development in Walla Walla. I found nearly 40 years ago, it has come into character and importance only within the past five or six years. It is, as colleges go, a small school, but it is a school so imbued with vitality, so energetic in the personal care of those who hold commission in its fortunes, and so manifestly in the growing stage of its life that nobody can doubt its future or question the part it is to play in the future of Walla Walla. It will, in my judgment, in the long course of years, do for Walla Walla just what the better of the so-called small colleges in the East have done for the cities in which they find their homes. It is destined, I believe, to be the chief among a group of institutions which will make for Walla Walla a distinction more wholesome by far, even if less striking and brilliant, than the commercial future upon which her earlier hopes were placed.

My interest in the work at Whitman College was perhaps made keener by a chance which, on the train coming up from Portland, put into my hands an article by Professor Charles R. Henderson, on the "Small College in America." Among other aspects of the small college Professor Henderson considers its cost in such detail as to afford an interesting basis for comparison. As the standard of "a small college with a full classical course and adequate provision for a reasonable amount of instruction in modern languages and natural science," Professor Henderson gives the following estimates:

Psychology, philosophy, ethics, one professor.....	2,600
History and economics, one professor.....	1,800
Economics and politics, one professor.....	1,800
Greek, one professor.....	1,800
Latin, one professor.....	1,800
Latin, two assistants at \$90 each.....	1,800
English, two assistants at \$90 each.....	1,800
French, one instructor.....	1,000
German, one instructor.....	1,000
Mathematics, chemistry and physics, one professor.....	1,800
Mathematics, chemistry and physics, two assistants at \$90 each.....	1,800
Biology, zoology, botany, two instructors.....	2,600
Music, one instructor.....	1,000
Drawing, one instructor.....	1,000
Pedagogy, now to be provided for one professor.....	1,800
Elocution, one instructor.....	1,000
Physical culture, one instructor.....	1,000
Total.....	\$31,900

These estimates call for a faculty of 24 persons, of whom eight are catalogued as professors and 16 as instructors or assistants, and it is assumed that not more than 25 students shall be taught in one class.

The annual budget of a small college, adequately equipped, Professor Henderson thinks should be as follows:

Cost of instruction.....	\$31,900
Cost of library.....	1,000
Cost of repairs and improvements.....	1,000
Cost of additions to apparatus.....	1,000

## EASE IN VICTORIA

### Seattle's Sun Goes Over There to Rest.

### TRAMCARS TAKE TWO-MILE GAIT

### Gentlemanly Conductors Pass Leather Cream-Pitchers for Nickels—But the Parliament Building and Museum Are All Right.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 27.—(Staff correspondence)—Here is the place for people suffering from an overdose of the strenuous life to bring their broken hearts. "Every day will be Sunday by and by," we are told, the location of the spot where this blissful condition will obtain being presumably above the skies; but here, over the abiding water of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, beneath the blasting sun that shines alike on the hurrying Seattleite and the somnolent Victorian, the Sabbath stillness is never broken. It lies heavy upon the dome of the magnificent Provincial Parliament building, it descends like the gentle dew from heaven upon the round-capped British artilleryman, and it infects the tourist like the plague. The trolley cars in Victoria travel at an average speed of two miles an hour. The automobiles can be seen to move if one sights carefully across their bows at some inanimate object beyond, and the bicyclists are as innocent of the guilt of scorching as the immovable and undiscovered north pole. Victorians who seek moderate excitement and dissipation might sojourn a while in Scappoose; those who desire to go on a wild orgy of dissipation may go to Tacoma, but those who visit Seattle return, if they return at all, with acute cases of nervous prostration.

The manners and customs of the Victorians are restful. When the trolley conductor comes down the aisle to collect your fare he comes with no jingling bell-punch or surly demand of "Fare." Soft-footed and voiceless, he shows a small leather cream pitcher in front of you, and instinctively you dig up your green nickel and place it therein. Overhead at the end of the car you see no stern injunction, "Don't spit in this car." Instead the legend reads, "No spitting, please, in this car." Then, in the fear that these harsh words have offended some of the patrons of the company, the mild-mannered scribe explains and elaborates his request as follows: "It is offensive to one's fellow-passengers, and, besides, it is unhygienic." Who could resist an appeal like that?

The Park.

Much has been said and written of Victoria's Beacon Hill Park. The literature of the Victoria Tourist Association would lead the fainting traveler to believe that it is an Elysian field the like of which is never met with elsewhere outside of the fictions of the ancients. But the park strangely falls to make good. Not content with following Nature's teachings and cutting the park to suit its noble surroundings, the Victorian has left unkept and sere the vast slopes of grass that lead away from the Straits, and in the midst of a little clump of trees has planted a couple of artificial lakes about big enough to float a fleet of swans, and surrounded them with an acre or two of lawn, which is sprinkled, and consequently green. Reaching away on every side are beautiful, grassy slopes which might be made to blossom as the rose by the use of a little water, and here and there are stretches of woodland whose natural beauty could hardly be improved upon. But these are the provisions of Nature, and Nature unadorned is not for the Englishman of Victoria. When he can build stone bridges and walls he will round the park, plant boxwood hedges around every forest tree, and erect abbey and lodges at every turn of the road, he will be content to proceed with his improvements; but until then the little patch of green grass must suffice, and the woods must remain inaccessible.

The Point Defiance Park, at Tacoma, is ideal of its kind. Nature has been studiously and tastefully followed in its laying out, and such adornment as its wider reaches possess is in the nature of embellishment rather than subjugation.

Where bridges are to be built they are made of logs, whose seats offer rest beneath the shade they are built of boughs, and every pretty canyon in the woods is brought within the reach of the pleasure-seeker by a broad path. But in Victoria it is conquer Nature or die, and so the park is the park where it can be made into a parterre, and a tangled and trackless wilderness where it cannot.

The Parliament Building.

But once the Britisher get his hands on stone and mortar and he is at home. The Parliament House is without exception the finest building on the Pacific Coast, and its beautiful location near the shore of James Bay is being made still more beautiful by the erection of a mighty stone bridge across the bay, a bridge that will require months to build, and which will give the surroundings that finished and mastered air so dear to the English heart. Then Nature will not have a fighting chance. Everything will be solid, artificial, convincing, and the proud and happy Victorians will come down by hundreds to look upon the work of their hands and take delight in their absolute annihilation of everything in the vicinity bearing the original stamp of the Creator.

Parliament is not in session now. Its office hours are not onerous, anyway, and the elegantly tiled and marble hallways echo, not to the edifying gust or to the rabbit's tread, but to the hollow sounding footsteps of the irrevrent tourist, who climbs to the dome, inspects the museum, and would even write his name on the tessellated floor if a haunting fear that he would be hanged for such a violation of precedent did not stay his vandal hand.

In one end of the building is a museum of natural history which would make Coladaz.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## PRODUCTION OF IRON.

### Great Increase in This Country—Stocks Are Low.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The new number of the Bulletin, the official organ of the American Iron & Steel Association, just issued, contains the following:

The production of pig iron in the first half of 1902 was 8,868,574 gross tons, against 7,674,613 tons in the same period of 1901, and 3,303,741 tons in the second half of 1901. The production of pig iron in the United States for the first half of 1902 was more than a million tons greater than the production of either Great Britain or Germany during the whole year of 1901, the total production of these countries being 7,761,830 and 7,735,652 gross tons during that period. The production of Bessemer pig iron during the first half of 1902 was 5,136,923 gross tons against 4,582,187 tons during the same period of 1901.

The production of basic pig iron during the first half of 1902 was 1,632,274 gross tons, against 645,195 tons in the same period of 1901.

Charcoal pig iron production for the first six months of 1902 was 181,098 gross tons, against 194,231 tons in the same period of 1901.

The stocks of pig iron on hand in the hands of manufacturers on June 30, 1902, amounted to 25,361 tons, against 20,647 tons on June 30, 1901. The total amount of furnace iron in blast June 30, 1902, was 286, against 259 in the same period of 1901.

### Decisive Action Expected.

FORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, July 27.—Three thousand men commanded by General St. Felix Collin, military commander in this district, started today to oppose General Jean Jumeau, who supports the candidacy of Mr. Firmin. It is expected that a decisive action will take place today.