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AIRSHIP WRECKED.

Denver Balloonists Come to Grief in a Storm.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—After a lapse of 24 hours, during which no word was received from the three aeronauts who left Denver yesterday to try for a transcontinental balloon voyage, a telegram came tonight announcing that the airship had been wrecked in a storm 21 miles north of Florence, Colo. Although severely bruised and somewhat frostbitten, the men were not seriously hurt.

The storm first struck the balloon at 9:30 o'clock last night, and between that hour and daylight, the experience of the three aeronauts was terrible in the extreme. Three times the balloon was carried over Pike's Peak, and the last time it was necessary to throw out all the water, provisions and instruments to clear the rocky summit of the mountain. At daylight a landing was made, and tonight the men reached Florence. The adventurous men are Thomas Baldwin and Percy Hudson, both expert balloonists, and C. T. Sherman, a Post artist.

Flower Statue Unveiled.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A statue of the late Governor Russell P. Flower was unveiled here today in the presence of thousands of people. The statue, which is of heroic size and made of bronze, was erected by popular subscription.

Anderson Denies the Report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Associated Press has received a letter from General Anderson in which he denied the reports that while in Manila he spoke disrespectfully of Admiral Dewey or ever belittled the Admiral's victory on Manila Bay.

QUEEN CROWNED

Elks Pay Homage to Maybelle I.

STREET FAIR IS OPENED

Brilliant Ceremony Inaugurates Carnival.

CROWDS THROUGH THE GROUNDS

With Regal Pomp the Coronation Festivities Are Begun—City Is in Gala Attire—Queen to Review Opening Parade Today.

Today at 1 o'clock the opening parade will leave Eighth and Washington streets. The line of march will be: Washington, east to First; First, south to Morrison; Morrison, west to Fifth; Fifth, south to Main; Main, east to Third; Third, north to Burnside; Burnside, west to Sixth; Sixth, south to the reviewing stand in front of the Portland Hotel. Here the Queen will review it, and the parade will then pass on to Taylor, Taylor to Seventh, and down Seventh to the main entrance, where it will disperse.

The Carnival events scheduled for today are as follows:

12:30 P. M.—Uniformed Elks assemble at Elks' Hall.

1 P. M.—Inaugural street parade.

2 to 3 P. M. and 5 to 10:30 P. M.—concerts in Music Temple square.

Miss Maybelle Douglas was crowned Queen of the Carnival last night, amid a brilliant assemblage. And with the setting of the crown upon her brow the two weeks' festival was inaugurated. From this time forth revelry, feasting and all good living will be the order. And under her beneficent sway the last of the Elks' Carnivals will pass into history as the most brilliant and the most festive of all that have been celebrated in this city.

At her headquarters the Queen received visitors all afternoon, and the interest of the day centered in her coronation. As the night drew on the maids of honor gathered and the often rehearsed ceremonial was perfected to its last detail. When the gates opened at 7 o'clock the crush was very great, and on every hand there was a hum of anticipation. The attractions of the booths and of the Midway could not hold them, and long before the hour set for the event the place in which the throne was erected was jammed. Brilliantly lighted and resplendent in purple and gold rose the dais on which was the throne soon to be occupied by Maybelle I. Massed as close as the lines drawn by the police would permit, the people waited and wondered. In the throng could be seen all the well-known Elks of the city, waiting to do homage to their young Queen. Governor-elect Chamberlain was there, waiting to receive his sovereign, and Grand Marshal C. E. McDonell, the veteran soldier, was ready to put his sword at the command of Queen Maybelle. Grouped with these was a brilliant assemblage of Elks high in the order, also waiting to do the bidding of her majesty.

Finally the trumpeters sounded an alarm, and the gates were opened. The four trumpeters advanced to the steps of the throne and took their places. There was a fanfare and the four maids of honor, Misses Quackenbush, Ward, Thompson and Stephenson, were driven in. When they had been escorted to their places amid applause, there was a hush. The carriage of the Queen was advancing, preceded by four princes. There was another fanfare from the trumpeters, a shout from the heralds and the Queen mounted the steps of the throne. Behind her walked the little pages carrying the glittering train. The band struck up "God Save the Queen," and when the strains died away Archbishop William Davis took his position in front of the throne. The Queen descended and knelt to receive the crown, which was held by a page. The Archbishop took the crown into his hands, and repeating the coronation formula, set it upon the young Queen's brow. As the newly crowned sovereign rose the band burst into the "Queen Maybelle Coronation March," and the Carnival was formally inaugurated. For over an hour her majesty sat in state receiving the homage of her subjects. From this day till the lights go out for the last time Queen Maybelle I rules the Elks' Carnival.

The Carnival has attracted thousands of visitors. All over the city the buildings are decorated, and the purple of the Elks floats and hangs from every point of vantage. While today is the formal parade, there was a carnival spirit in the air yesterday, and the multitudes that had poured into the city from every town on the Coast thronged the streets and displayed the Elks' emblem everywhere. Before noon the hotels were full, and the late comers began to scatter out in search of rooms. These were greatly aided by the accommodation committees of the Carnival, and complaint was lost in good-natured anticipation of a festive time. Many came down from the Seattle Carnival, and not a few of those who had attended the Grand Lodge in Salt Lake City are here, devoting themselves in true Carnival spirit to a good time. Parties went to the heights to view the city, to Mount Tabor, and to every suburb whence some beauty of Portland might be seen

and enjoyed. Gradually the streams of men, women and children emptied into Washington street, and that thoroughfare was almost congested all the afternoon. The sea wind blew freshly, and the sun shone clear from the sky, adding greatly to the pleasure of the revelers. During the afternoon an immense body of smoke rolled up from the north, but the brisk wind soon dispelled this, and timid ones who feared rain took heart and abandoned thought of umbrellas. The citizens gave the keys of the city over to the sight-seers. While the stores were closed on account of the celebration of Labor day, everybody was in town, and on every side a milling mass directed the strangers and took them to every place that could yield them pleasure. Even the epicures seemed loth to leave the brilliant streets when meal time came, and when hunger prevailed the dining-rooms were babels of laughter and noise.

OPENING OF THE CARNIVAL.

Crowds Pour Through the Gates and View the Displays.

The gates of the Elks' Carnival were thrown open at 2:10 yesterday afternoon. The band played the opening march and the waiting crowd poured through into the main street. From the time the gates were opened until the grounds were closed for the afternoon 1100 people bought admission tickets at the windows. The displays in the booths were as yet incomplete, but men were busy putting on the final touches, and seemed to enjoy having the visitors encourage them with sage remarks. After a general view of the displays and a five-minute halt under the bandstand, most pleasure-seekers wended their way through the entrance to the Midway. Here, too, things were not entirely finished, and Jabour was pensively wondering why it was Labor day when he could get no workmen. But within a short time after the people began to enter several of the best shows were in operation, and all was serene.

The Carnival grounds include Seventh street from Washington to Burnside, and the park blocks from Ankeny to Plander. The Seventh-street part ends in a square around the music stand. On this square are the Old Country Store and Postoffice and the Manufacturers' building. On the west side of Seventh, as it crosses Ankeny, is the gate to the Midway. From this on down the parade is given up to Jabour and his various shows. Under the trees wild animals graze contentedly among the trappings of the 175 performers that amuse the visitors at the stages scattered about the grounds. There is also a square of the cages containing lions, tigers and other fierce captives. Within this space a crowd gathered continually and the animals in their native skininess were almost as much of an attraction as the sprightly ladies who did light-rope and trapeze acts farther on.

Hereafter the gates will open at 1 and 7 o'clock each day, and close at 1 and 11 o'clock. Twenty guards with badges will represent the managers and help the nine policemen under Sergeant Church to maintain order. It is stated that all the detectives on the city force will be on duty at different periods of the day to watch out for the safety of the patrons. These will be assisted by two private detectives who report to the manager of the Carnival. Owing to the fact that no regular engine has been detailed the Carnival relies on Babcock extinguishers, which have been liberally distributed among the booths.

INCIDENTS ON THE GROUNDS.

Many Sights From Different Points of View.

In the evening the grounds were packed with people and all of them viewed the many sights from different points of view. The first thing that attracted the eye was the amount of confetti that filled the air. Many of the sight-seers did not know what this meant and it was interesting to watch them as they were interested in the practice. Some would only smile and pass on as a bold young fellow would throw a handful of the little papers in their faces, while there were others who were inclined to resent such familiarity.

"Oh, you nasty thing," said one large girl as she brushed the papers from her hair and eyes and then she turned to her companion:

"If I were a boy, and any one would be so rude to a lady I was with I would demand an apology," but the offender was

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HUNDREDS DEAD

Continued Outbursts of Mount Pelee.

DAL WAVES FOLLOW

Northern Districts Entirely Destroyed.

MANY SEPARATE ERUPTIONS

Monroe Rouge and LeCarbet Wiped Off the Map—People of Fort de France Flee—Stricken.

CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. L. Sept. 1.—The British steamer Korona arrived here yesterday evening from Fort de France, Island of Martinique. She reports that a terrible eruption of Mount Pelee occurred at 9 o'clock Saturday, and people who arrived at Fort de France from the northern part of the island reported that the village of Mounse Rouge, near the district previously devastated, had been entirely destroyed, and that LeCarbet, a village on the coast which was destroyed at the time of the great eruption, had been swept by a tidal wave. About 300 persons lost their lives. A sloop from the Island of St. Vincent, which reached here this morning, reports that Mount Pelee's crater is now quiet, but the detonations Saturday night were the loudest heard up to that time, and the inhabitants were terribly alarmed.

Mount Pelee has been in constant eruption since August 15. There was an enormous fall of ashes from the volcano the night of the 25th. There was a very severe eruption the night of the 28th, when the volcanic rumblings were heard at a great distance. The mountain burned fiercely that night and out at sea passing vessels were covered with ashes. The night of the 30th there were three separate eruptions.

It is impossible to approach the ruined town of St. Pierre from the sea. The people of the village of LeCarbet, on the coast, are terror-stricken and fleeing to the interior. Hot water is pouring down on Lorraine and Basse Pointe, villages to the northeast of the crater. Horrible detonations were heard, the ground rocked and quakes and articles on tables were thrown to the floor.

The governor of Martinique has ordered every available boat to remove the people from the coast villages to Fort de France.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 30th, the sky was cloudless. Suddenly and without warning, one-half of the horizon was obscured by a pitch-black cloud of dust. This cloud was a magnificent electrical effect, the flashes of light surpassing the most elaborate fireworks. Flames and flashes continued to burst from the cloud until nearly midnight. Columns of flames shot out of the crater of Mount Pelee to explode about the cloud in showers of balls of golden fire which fell through the darkness in myriads of sparks. A tidal wave rushed upon Fort de France and the terrified inhabitants fled in large numbers to the interior. The wave was not severe and did but slight damage.

At midnight of the 30th inst. Mount Pelee was quiet; shortly after this hour there came another shower of ashes, accompanied by vivid sheet lightning.

In addition to the 300 persons reported to have lost their lives at LeCarbet and Mounse Rouge, many other persons are said to have been killed all over the northern districts of the island. The

governor of Martinique is believed to have started for the scene of destruction.

When the steamer Korona arrived here yesterday she was covered with ashes.

Passed Mount Pelee.

BASSE TERRE, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, Sunday, Aug. 31.—The French Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Salvador, which has just arrived at Point a Pitre, reports that she left Fort de France, Island of Martinique, yesterday afternoon and passed Mount Pelee at 7 o'clock the same evening. The volcano was then in violent eruption. On approaching the islands of Les Saintes (small islands off the south extremity of Guadeloupe) ashes were falling on the vessel. She arrived off Point a Pitre at 2 o'clock but was unable to enter the port until 10 o'clock at night, owing to the obscurity.

TWO RUMORS DENIED.

President Will Not Give Knox Shiras' Place. Nor Change Commission.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—The attention of the President having been called to the statement that Attorney-General Knox's name was considered with a view to appointing him to a judgeship in the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Shiras, it can be said, on the authority of the President himself, that not only does he not contemplate such a move, but that Judge Shiras does not intend to resign.

The same published statement also credits him with having reached the conclusion to place the construction of the isthmian canal under the jurisdiction of the Army, with General Leonard Wood as chairman of the canal committee. The President likewise is authority for the statement that he has no intention whatsoever of changing the civil nature of the Commission.

Explosion on Submarine Boat.

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 1.—An explosion occurred today on board of the submarine boat Le Francis. Several men were injured.

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IT MEANS PEACE

What Monroe Doctrine Stands For.

OBJECT NOT AGGRESSION

President Roosevelt's Speech at Proctor, Vt.

WHY WE PUT OUR FAITH IN IT

Foreigners Will Respect It Only So Long as We Have an Efficient Navy to Back It Up.

Of the Monroe doctrine, President Roosevelt said in his speech at Proctor: "It is a doctrine of peace, a doctrine of defense, a doctrine to secure the chance on this continent for the states here to develop peacefully along their own lines. Now we have formulated that doctrine. If our formulation consists simply of statements on the stump or on paper, they are not worth the breath that utters them or the paper on which they are written. Remember, that the Monroe doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first-class efficient Navy, and not very much longer."

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt today concluded his tour through Vermont at Brattleboro, and is spending the night here at Northfield. The reception accorded him at Brattleboro was among the most enthusiastic he has received in his tour of New England. Upon arriving at the station, he was met by a company of infantry, headed by a band, and escorted to the Common, where he delivered a brief address, in which he spoke of Abraham Lincoln as the man of the hour in the great Civil War. He feelingly referred to the venerable ex-Governor Holbrook, who was on the platform, and who accompanied the President a short distance through the state, as being one of the few men who had received the distinction of being a war Governor.

The President's progress through Brattleboro was a continuous ovation. On the line of march his carriage was stopped in front of the leading hotel, and from the balcony men, women and children showed flowers upon him. At the Common the pavilion steps were strewn with flowers by little girls, who were drawn up on both sides upon his arrival.

Labor day was generally celebrated throughout the state and wherever the train stopped holiday crowds were out to extend the President a welcome. The heat was excessive, but the President seemed to suffer but little. At the Common his remarks on the subject of labor were confined mostly to a tribute to the people of Vermont, and he expressed his pleasure at being greeted by the representatives of organized labor because, he said, the typical American is the man who works.

The President began the day's journey at Burlington, reaching that city from Shelburne, the home of Dr. W. Seward Webb. After a drive about the city, the Presidential train started southward, stops being made at Vergennes, Middlebury, Brandon, Proctor, Rutland, and Bellows Falls, Chester and Brattleboro, and his Vermont trip ended. He crossed into Massachusetts in the early evening, and went to Northfield to remain tonight, as the guest of William R. Moody, son of the noted evangelist. The President will go to Round Top in the morning to visit Mr. Moody's grave.

The President spoke at every stop today, but most of his addresses were brief. That of the greater address was the one delivered at Proctor, the home of Senator Proctor, wherein he defined his idea of the Monroe Doctrine. The most unique speech of the day was that delivered tonight in the Auditorium here.

RESUMES HIS TOUR.

The President's Speech at Proctor, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt, after a stay of 36 hours on the shores of Lake Champlain as the guest of Secretary L. M. Shaw and of Dr. W. Seward Webb, resumed his tour of New England today. He reached Burlington from Shelburne during the forenoon, and was given an hour's drive through the city. The drive extended to Green Mount cemetery where the President viewed the grave of Ethan Allen and to Battery Park. Crowds cheered the President wherever he went, and at the station there was a large gathering to witness his departure. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw joined the President at the station.

Stops were made at Middlebury, Brandon and Vergennes at each of which places the President spoke briefly. A half-hour's stop was made at Proctor, the home of Senator Proctor. The President delivered an address from the steps of the Senator's porch, and in the course of it made some significant utterances on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine. The Senator introduced the President, saying: "Neighbors and Friends: For the third time a President of the United States honors us with his presence, and he will speak from this platform. We do not expect to have the honor and the pleasure of introducing another President, but I do expect to have the pleasure of introducing this one three or four years hence, when he is serving his second term." (Loud applause.)

After thanking the people for their greeting, the President said: "We believe in the Monroe Doctrine not as a means of aggression at all. It does not mean that we are aggressive toward any power. It means merely that, as the biggest power on this continent, we remain steadfastly true to the principle first formulated under the Presidency of Monroe, through John Quincy Adams—the principle that this continent must not be treated as such for political colonization by any European power. As I say, that

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QUEEN MAYBELLE I CROWNED IN CEREMONY OF GREAT POMP.