

ARMY OF TEACHERS

Portland Invites Ten Thousand of Them

TO MEET HERE IN CONVENTION

National Educational Association Will Come to North Coast, if St. Louis Can't Make Terms—Conditions Are Acceptable.

Prospects for securing the 1904 meeting of the National Educational Association at Portland, and getting about 10,000 school teachers added to the Summer population of this city for a few days are bright. The moving spirit in the enterprise is Max M. Shillock, secretary of the Board of Trade, and a formal invitation has already been sent from a committee of citizens to Irwin Shepard, secretary of the National Educational Association at Winona, Minn. The question of location of the next meeting in July, 1904, is open, and has been referred, with full authority, to an executive committee of five members. This committee meets early in October to canvass the different locations offered, and the most formidable competitor so far for the honor is St. Louis, Mo.

A determined effort is now being made to get the schoolma'ns to meet in St. Louis next year, to add distinction to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. But a little matter of \$20,000 stands in the way of that deal. The railroad companies realize that all rates from all parts of the country next year to St. Louis will be low—so much so that no rebate could be promised to be credited to the fund of the National Educational Association. Now, if the next meeting of the association can be held in Portland, it is believed that such a satisfactory rate could be secured. The railroad companies that the settlements on sales of all tickets would include the association's \$2 membership fee. As about 10,000 members are expected to attend, this would mean that the association's funds would be increased by \$20,000. If St. Louis is selected, it is logical that the funds of the association will be that sum poorer.

Letters were mailed last night by Secretary Shillock to representatives of these organizations asking that they also unite in the formal invitation to be sent to Secretary Shepard to present to his executive committee: Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association, University of Oregon, State Teachers' Association, Lewis and Clark Fair Board, Central Club, City Council, Executive Board, State Agricultural College, various teachers' clubs, Lewis and Clark State Commission, Board of School Directors. Letters have also been sent to the superintendent of the city schools, the superintendent of the county schools, Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Williams and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A mass meeting will be held in about two weeks' time.

Secretary Shillock first placed himself in communication with Secretary Shepard as to the possibility of the National Educational Association meeting here next year, knowing that, if the arrangement could be accomplished, it would be an excellent advertising medium for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In reply, Secretary Shepard wrote in part:

The location now seems to lie between St. Louis and the North Pacific Coast, although some other locality may come under consideration. While there is considerable opposition by the St. Louis people that the association should meet at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, few would wish to see the meeting in July, when the association must meet. The question has been proposed: Should we date our meeting in the North Pacific Coast, or secure a ten days' stopover at St. Louis going or returning for those who could conveniently pass through St. Louis? A favorable answer to that question would be to have the meeting at the Pacific Coast but unfavourably affect our revenue, unless we can collect on all membership coupons. For some years past we note that tickets have been secured for members from North Pacific Coast points instead of requiring all tickets to be presented at the convention point.

Under such circumstances our people would be considerably scattered. Would the roads agree to settle with us on sales of all tickets which would include our \$2 membership fee? This has been one of our all time desires, but we have not met in recent years, and we should be willing to waive that arrangement, though the tickets might be secured at a lower price than the convention city. The convention seats of the convention city no bonus whatever, but does ask the city to:

First—Provide churches and churches as meeting-places for the general sessions and the various departments—an auditorium seating 500, and ten churches or halls seating from 500 to 1000 each, other localities may come under consideration, and other convenient halls. The cost of this item depends upon the generosity of the local authorities controlling such halls. In some cities it is practically nothing, except for janitor service.

Second—The maintenance of a local bureau of information and promotion, with a competent secretary and a competent assistant to receive the convention. Whatever expense goes into this item is for the advertising of the convention and the city where it is held.

Third—The maintenance of the executive officers of the convention, not to exceed eight rooms and 14 persons, at the headquarters hotel. This, the executive committee, \$200 and office does not reach that figure.

Fourth—Arrangements for locating and entertaining the members at reasonable charge for such proportion of \$200 or 300,000 as can be provided for by the hosts.

Fifth—It is expected that the school authorities of the city where the convention meets will secure an advance enrollment of a reasonable proportion of the teachers of that city and of the surrounding territory.

No other convention can be entertained so reasonably. Of course, Los Angeles and Boston spent large sums of money, but it was not necessary and not desired. All we want is what is necessary for the work of the convention. The members all expect to pay for what they get, and the association does not want "something for nothing."

This letter was read to a meeting of representatives of educational, commercial, educational interests, terminal transportation lines and Lewis and Clark Fair Board. H. W. Scott was appointed chairman. In the course of a general talk, it was learned that the various road companies would undoubtedly agree to the provisions named in Secretary Shepard's letter, but, of course, no binding agreement could be reached. It is believed that the proposed convention would be a first-class advertising medium for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and this committee was appointed to make necessary investigations and report to a future meeting. H. W. Scott, J. N. Fleckner, H. W. Geode, Professor Frank Higginer and Max M. Shillock. As a result of such investigation, this telegram was sent to Secretary Shepard last Friday:

"Portland can and will meet essential conditions stipulated in your August 6, to secure National Educational Association meeting, 1904. Invitation to follow by mail."

It has been asked: Could Portland provide the necessary accommodations? It is urged that the Army can accommodate 5000 people, and that the time has come to test the capability of the city to house about 10,000 visitors.

Suit to Get Acid Settlement.
SALEM, Or., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Divided Property, and other heirs of E. M. Friedrich today brought suit in the Circuit Court to set aside the final settlement of the estate of D. F. Lane, administrator. The members all agreed that a contest was pending over the right to administer the estate but that the contest was dismissed in pursuance of an agreement that not more than \$30 attorney

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Portland Lawyers Agree With Justice Brewer.

BUT DIFFER AS TO REMEDY

Doubt is Expressed Whether Abolition of Right of Appeal Would Have Any Effect in Checking Lynchings.

The opinion of Associate Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, that if the right of appeal in criminal cases were abolished, lynchings would cease, is approved by some of the judges and legal fraternity in Portland, and a dissenting voice is expressed by others. Some think the abhorrent nature of some crimes arouses the temper of the people

WILL WORK FOR THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.



Dr. Father J. T. McNally, a report of whose departure for Rome Sunday morning was published in yesterday's Oregonian, will be commissioned an honorary member of the Lewis and Clark Centennial of 1905. During his two years' stay in the Italian capital, where he will pursue his studies in the propaganda, Father McNally will be in a position to speak many a good word for Portland and the Pacific Coast to tourists and possible business men. His love for the West Coast will make the task a pleasure to him, and gratifying results are assured from his ardent efforts while away from Portland.

morning of August 11, 1903, and purchased some drinks, treated some others there and paid for all ordered. When I entered the place I had between \$25 and \$30 in my pockets, and perhaps \$3 for drinks while there. After a few drinks I began to feel drowsy and went to the rear of the barroom and immediately fell asleep. The barkeeper and female attendants of the place were there and saw my condition and knew that I had the money above mentioned. When I awoke from the stupor, after four or five hours, my entire sum was missing (at least \$25), and the only satisfaction I received when I asked for my money was a sarcastic smile from those in charge of the place, and the proprietor absolutely refused to reimburse me for what was stolen from me while asleep in the place.

Repeated efforts to regain my money have proven futile so I therefore present my grievance to your committee that you may know what manner of place is doing business under your license, and ask that you revoke this commission. Into the hands of those who will see to it that the Senate saloon and concert hall be closed up if necessary, and that a new license, if asked for, be refused on the ground of public policy and for the protection of citizens who may unwittingly stray into said saloon.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE.
\$2.00 Takes Choice of All Wool Pants.
We are going to move; all broken lines of suits and pants must be sold. This morning we offer the pick of 200 pairs of wool pants at \$2.00 per pair. They are from the regular line of suits which sell at \$12.50 to \$25.00, and are worth more than what we ask for them.

BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILL STORE.
Washington Street, Near Second.
New location will be corner of Third and Stark streets in store now occupied by Buffum & Fenelon.

HAVE YOU BEEN THERE
To See the New Curious Just Arrived From Mexico?
The invitation extended repeatedly to the public to come upstairs and visit the B. B. Rich curio store will be more interesting this week. They have just received some Mexican filigree work and leather work that is sold at remarkably low prices. It is located upstairs, Sixth and Washington streets, entrance on Sixth street.

William Braden's Fish Story.
William Braden returned Saturday from a fishing trip to Tillamook, which was the first outing he has had for the past 25 years. Sunday evening, surrounded by a circle of friends in Stephens' Addition, he regaled them with stories of his extraordinary luck in catching fish. "I had a very funny experience," he said, "while fishing on the Nehalem River. The brush was pretty thick, and I was slinging out the trout, measuring from 18 to 20 inches, in great shape. Well, I pulled out trout until I was tired. Going up on the bank where I supposed I had been, I found the fish, judge my astonishment to see no fish but a little rat of a black bear just finishing eating the last fish I had thrown upon the bank. I was mad, but what could I do?"

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to the boiling point, calling for vengeance upon the man, and that the law's ways are not considered in the minds of the people at that time. They are laboring under an excitement which they cannot control, and which nothing but blood will appease.

"I do not think," said United States Senator John H. Mitchell, "that the denial by the law of writs of error in criminal cases will go very far, if, indeed, any distance in minimizing the number of lynchings in this country. As a rule I should rather think that in the case of a great atrocity, such as the rape of a white woman, by either a white or black brute, that the community in which such atrocity may be perpetrated will not stop to inquire as to whether or not justice will be meted out to the perpetrator of the crime. Men on such occasions are swept from their feet and moved forward by sudden impulse and reason for the time being. In such a case, a rule, detested. Of course it is well that public sentiment should be educated in such manner as to induce a general belief in the community that the perpetrators of these great crimes will be brought to justice, and if guilty will be subjected to the penalties that the law attaches to the crime committed. But as I have said, I doubt that the fact of the denial of appeal in criminal cases will be of itself remedial from all this, however, it is a question upon which able lawyers and jurists differ as to whether the final judgment of the Court of Appeals in Federal cases, and the Supreme Court in state cases, should not be the end of the law in criminal cases. I am very strongly inclined to the opinion that the ends of justice will be subserved by making these different tribunals, Federal and state, the final arbiters in criminal cases."

Caused by the Law's Delay.
Ex-United States Senator Joseph Simon said: "I think there is much force in what Justice Brewer says. Lynchings are very largely the result of delays in criminal cases by the use of technicalities."

"I don't believe appeals in criminal cases have any effect in checking lynchings," is the opinion of Edw. May, United States Deputy District Attorney. "I think the certificate of probable cause that is issued in many cases, and which is wrong in some instances, is a different thing. It would be so bad if the judges would use proper judgment. A man is convicted and sentenced, and then appeals and gets out on bail, and in the meantime, the reputation with many people, I think that as long as we have our present system of jurisprudence we must have appeals. I do not believe it is the delay of justice that causes lynchings. I think it is the exception where such a thing causes a lynching."

Appeals Should Be Expedited.
Judge C. H. Bellinger has no doubt that delay in the execution of criminal law would have something to do with the mob spirit. "I think it quite likely," he said, "yet I would hesitate to say that the right of review in criminal cases of errors of law—of course that is what an appeal with, to what it is for—should be done. If it would have a good effect. There are often two trials in a case and it runs for years. What cause was it I read recently? A man was executed, I think, who was first convicted in 1885. I have no doubt such delays contribute to the feeling of the mob that there is likely to be law into justice. Yet, no doubt, it is a failure of justice. We have a fear of a mob that he does not have for the law. A man who brings himself to the point of mounting the scaffold bravely to be publicly executed, will show himself a rank coward in the hands of a mob."

Referring to the recent lynching near Spokane of the man who outraged and murdered a little girl who was with her way to Sunday school, Judge Bellinger said: "A crime so shocking engenders passion in the whole people."

Mobs Want Summary Vengeance.
"Doing away with appeals would shut out a lot of business for lawyers," remarked Judge M. C. George, laughingly. "The defendant has no constitutional right of appeal. He has a right to have

a fair trial, and the court can grant a new trial when it is afterwards found he has not had it. I think one error of Justice Brewer's opinion is that lynchings are caused by the fact that criminals can take an appeal. This is not true. The mob wants to inflict summary vengeance. What do mobs think about an appeal? They do not even allow the courts to try him, and they do not even allow summary vengeance, burn or hang. Lynching comes from the desire of people to have revenge and to inflict the punishment immediately, not even to allow a trial in

"It isn't any delay of court, it isn't any right of appeal a person has, it is simply the nature of the crime that arouses the people to permanent pure and simple, a defiance of all law, and the more lynchings there are the more crime there will be. I think there should be more or less limitation on the right of appeal for smaller crimes, and that it ought always to be more or less supervisory control over trial courts by superior courts. The trial courts in the hands of a trial jury are not mistakes that sometimes have better be corrected by a disinterested appellate court. I think all delays of the law should be avoided as far as possible to prevent this general bad feeling."

Judge Cleland takes issue with Justice Brewer. "I doubt whether doing away with appeals would secure desired results," said he. "I have no doubt it would be entirely unsatisfactory to our people."

"Law Too Slow," Says Judge Sears.
Judge Sears approved Justice Brewer's plan. Speaking with reference to the subject, he said: "I am entirely in sympathy with what he says. It has been the custom in England for many years. They have had just as fair trials without appeals where courts often decide cases on technicalities. I think it would be popular with our criminal lawyers, but it works well in England and in English colonies. It is more expeditious. A very good illustration is the case where a man was arrested in San Francisco and taken back to Australia at the time of the Durrant trial. The man was tried and executed within two months, and the Durrant case dragged along for a year after that. I don't believe there would be any more miscarriage of justice than there is today. I believe the trial courts could administer justice as well as our courts with more celerity. There would still be the right of a motion for a new trial if the trial court erred at the first trial. I don't hesitate to grant a new trial when I think I have made a mistake. I have granted several. Lynching is the most cowardly, un-American way of dealing with a criminal imaginable; of course, delay of the law has more or less effect. The remedy is for the Sheriff to shoot; a mob is always cowardly. A person guilty of a capital crime should be tried and executed within two months. Justice Brewer is all right, but of course you can't tell until you have tried a thing what the effect will be. If you cut off appeals there would not be any ground for lynch law. Scoundrels have occasionally been kept alive for four, five, six, and even ten years by legal technicalities. Cut off appeals and then you can administer justice quickly; then Sheriffs would have more reason to shoot. If Sheriffs would show a little more sense, mobs would not be so numerous. They are composed of cowards from the ground up."

BOTH SIDES WATCHFUL.
State Portage Scheme Has Not Gone to Sleep.
Business men of Portland are watching closely the progress of the portage road project. O. R. & N. officials are studying public sentiment in the matter. They have found that citizens of Portland and of places all along the Columbia, while in good humor with the railroad, that it has no right of way to dispose of, take the view that the company should not attempt to "freeze out" the portage. The portage will not be so profitable as will be supplemented by a Government canal and consequently will not deprive the O. R. & N. of property which the company will need for future expansion of truckage facilities. Citizens regard the refusal of the O. R. & N. even to lease land to the portage as an endeavor to defeat the project or to retard its consummation. Officials of the road have not found the public in good humor on the subject.

The work now in the hands of the State Portage Commission is that of running a survey to ascertain just where and how the line of the portage, if approved, laid down, will infringe on the O. R. & N. Engineer Hammond is now conducting this work. After the required information has been gained, the O. R. & N. will be asked to take the portage through. If the company refuses, the state will bring action to condemn.

It is possible to build the portage without encroaching on the O. R. & N., but the cost would be clear and so prohibitive. The O. R. & N.'s tracks might be moved back, but this would cost nearly as much as the whole appropriation for the portage. Mr. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the O. R. & N., will be at the next conference between O. R. & N. officials and the State Commissioners said that to move the O. R. & N. would cost \$100,000 or \$125,000. The Federal Government intends to make good to the O. R. & N. in this way for land which it needed for the boat railway, at a cost of about \$60,000.

The length of the portage, according to the present plan, will be about 10 miles, but it may be reduced to about 8 miles if it encroaches on O. R. & N. property. The company has a right of way varying between 100 and 300 feet wide, which it says is sufficient for the future growth of its business.

Henry Hahn, chairman of the open river committee of the Chamber of Commerce, doesn't believe that it's worth \$100,000 to the portage. He believes that the state will pay that sum or anywhere near it. "We might cross the O. R. & N. tracks much more cheaply," said Mr. Hahn yesterday, and from another angle he says that the portage is not at all impracticable. We could cross the O. R. & N. twice for far less money than \$100,000, and I think that company would rather see us not cross for a great deal less money."

ALL UNDER ONE FLAG.
Officers of Regular Army and National Guard Fraternize.
Closer relationship between National Guard and regular army officers was urged last evening at the official visit of the regular army officers stationed at Vancouver Barracks to the officers of the Oregon National Guard. The visit was made by the O. R. & N. and was the first since and until a late hour the good time continued.

During the evening Colonel Jackson made a strong appeal for closer relations between the two military organizations of the service. Regulars and Guardsmen wore the same uniform, had the same cause at heart and were alike ready to fight for the flag when hostilities came, the Colonel stated. For those reasons there should, he thought, be a closer association of the two forces.

Colonel Houston, of the regulars, paid a high tribute to the guardsmen, who were volunteers during the late war, saying that there were no braver or more loyal soldiers in the field. They did not get as good care as the regulars, who have reached Portland, where they have received under all conditions a close study, but when the fighting came they were very much in evidence, Colonel Houston said.

Following a brief programme by the National Guard band, the regular officers and their hosts retired to the officers' quarters, where refreshments were served and lively stories whirled away the hours until well along into the night. The following officers were present: Colonel Houston, Major Goetz, Captain Johnson, regimental adjutant, Captain Walton, Lieutenants Walton, Supple,

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Trunks and Traveling Bags—Largest and best assortment in the city.
Our "Willamette" Sewing Machines at \$25.00 and \$26.50 are the best money can build.
"Peninsular" Stoves and Ranges—New models just received—All prices.

Fall Suits, Costumes



Have you viewed the new Fall Suits and Costumes? The display here is double all others in town combined and so varied that a pleasant hour is assured every visitor. The long coat is certainly going to be very popular. Of course there are a number of variations on this Louis XVI style. In the main it is the full skirted coat, that is, with slashings, ripples and plaits below the waist line. It is most frequently the fitted back with either the fitted or semi-fitted front. The trimmings are elegant and harmonize with the general tone of the garments. The suit of mannish mixtures is seen in every line while some of the more exclusive styles are showing men's mixtures shot with silk thread. This is the sort of suit that will wear well so long as it remains in style and it is a style of material best suited to the American tailored suit. The rag-carpenter effects in the mannish mixtures will be immensely popular.

Walking Suits and Dress Suits

Very large variety ready for your choosing. No trouble to show them to you. Exclusive Costumes and Opera Capes, new imported models, Corset Coats, novelties in Cravettes. (SECOND FLOOR.)

Men's Clothing Fall Styles

First showing today of the new Fall Suits and Overcoats for men—Attractive styles and materials cut in proper fashion—Every garment made to our special order by the best makers in the land—The clothing buyer spent ten weeks in the market personally superintending the manufacturing—The result: Better made clothes, better fitting clothing than ever before—We intend making this men's branch of the Meier & Frank store just as popular as the ladies' clothing section and just as satisfactory. Then remember, please, that our clothing prices are in every instance fully if not more than 20 per cent lower than you are asked to pay at the exclusive clothiers.—Second Floor.

Around the Store

Great Midsummer clearance sale of fine Shoes.
Cleaning up all Wash Fabrics regardless of cost.
Rare bargains in Summer Suits, Waists, Skirts, etc.
The new styles in Felt Hats for Autumn are now ready.
"Hawes" Hats for men, new Fall shapes, always \$3.00
"August Linen Sale," best Linen bargains of the year.
Ladies' Silk Fabric Gloves, white, black, colors, all sizes
Selling out all Refrigerators at 1-4 off reg. prices.
Demonstration in the basement of "Lacqueret," the new renovating paint, most easily applied, best finish.

Meier & Frank Company **Meier & Frank Company** **Meier & Frank Company**

Witthell, Craft, Tillotson, Miller, Hadwell, Cecil Walling, Major Davis, Lieutenant Langdon and Major Reese.

FOR HIS LOVED PIPE.
Nels Olson Offers Reward for Valuable Heirloom.
For the recovery of a beloved meerschaum pipe, once the property of a man now living in Portland, wires are being set a-tingle "way back in Wisconsin. A pipe presented to Nels Olson by the Norwegian government, and sold by him in Milwaukee, Wis., 25 years ago, is now being sought by the aged man.

On July 1, 1878, Nels Olson and his family arrived in the Wisconsin city from Quebec. Among the most precious of his possessions was a huge and costly meerschaum pipe, presented to him by his native government as a reward for 23 years' service in the government printing office.

The funds of the family ran very low in Milwaukee and for the purpose of reaching a new home at Northfield, Minn., the precious pipe was sold for \$24. A conductor on the train which bore the immigrant family into Milwaukee was the purchaser.

paper being enlisted in the work, it is believed that the pipe may yet be found.

As described by Nels Olson, the pipe is of such peculiar make that once seen it would be long remembered. A bowl some three inches by five is capped with a silver plate engraved with the inscription of presentation from the Norwegian government. A stem two feet long was attached to the pipe when sold. Mr. Olson says that he believes that the pipe must have been 50 years old before it was given to him in the early '50s. If this is the case, it is indeed valuable.

Mr. Olson, now 82 years old, but still hale and strong, lives at 204 Delay street with his sons. The letter was written with tears as he thought of the relic that possibly a pleasant surprise might some day befall him. He was not so hopeful that the meerschaum could ever be found, but his aged eyes almost filled with tears as he thought of the relic from which he had parted while in need of money.

COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY
Seen to advantage from deck of a Regular Line steamer. Through steamers from The Dalles leave daily (except Sunday) 7 A. M. The palatial steamer Bailey Gatzert leaves daily (except Monday) 8:30 A. M.; Sandvay, 8 A. M. for Cascade Locks and return. Excellent meals on all steamers. Landing foot of Alder street. Phone, Main 3110.

Chilens Ministers at Loggerheads.
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Cabinet crisis here is developing into a political quarrel, cables the Valparaiso de Chile correspondent of the Herald. The entire Cabinet has not resigned, as first reported. Eight Queens and the Admirals also make Justice have deserted the government and the rest of the Cabinet is holding back temporarily, hoping for a settlement of the difficulty by the political parties.

PERSONAL MENTION.
Frank W. Middaugh, of the editorial staff of the Spokane Chronicle, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Beek arrived home on Sunday from Hot Springs, Puget Sound and British Columbia, on a two weeks' vacation.

BIG BAND FOR POTTER.
Twenty-Six Pieces Tuesday—Queens and Admirals Go Down.
A band of 26 pieces goes down on the Potter Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, discussing music the entire distance. Eight Queens and the Admirals also make the trip that day. These facts, together with the low rate—\$2 for round trip during the Astoria regatta—insure a big crowd for the Potter. Those who do not care to stop at Astoria will be interested in knowing that the Potter runs very close to the white squadron assembled in the Columbia for the Astoria regatta events.