

Morning Dregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1903.

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Broadhurst & Currie present Edward Garvie in the big musical comedy MR. JOLLY, OF JOLIET

A laugh for everybody—amazing richness of costume—a chorus of dazzling uty—a wealth of wit and merriment—bewildering novelities!

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A SHORT TALK

with our Optician will convince the most skeptical that our classes will do you more good than those you get eisewhere. If you want to enjoy all the comforts of good seeing bring your eye roubles to us and we will make you happy.

Remember we also ell Confirm to the property of the pro ber we also fill Oculists' Prescriptions for glasses



Strike Leaders Punished.

SOLOMANVILLE, Ariz, Oct. 25.—Laus-sunau, the leader of the Morenel strike, The Columbia II arrived here last Friday as been sentenced to two years impris-ment and to pay a fine of 12000. His eutenants, Salcido, Flores and Figueros, ere given two years and a fine of \$1000 tel, and four others were given two rs each and two others one year each, hey were convicted of inciting a riot

Columbia II at Maderia.

and will be overhauled.

The Columbia II is a 19-foot sailing boat, in which Captain Isen Brown left Boston August Il alone to sail to Marsellies. On September 6 the craft was capsized and september 5 the craft was capelled and to sing that, or to try to do it? If you interest one year each. Brown thrown overboard, losing most of his provisions. He was picked up on September 17, and after reprovisioning his it will be but small. The state will be boat, resumed his journey.

President on Service to God and State.

IS INSUFFICIENT

In Fight Against Evil, Power Must Go With Purpose.

ADDRESS GIVEN AT ST.ALBANS

Archbishop Nuttall, of the West indles, Tells in What High Regard Roosevelt is Held in England as President and Man.

MORSELS FROM THE ADDRESS.

'It is not very much praise to give "Small is our use for the man who ndividually helps any of us and shows that he does it grudgingly."
"The state will be saved if the Lord puts it into the heart of the average man so to shape his life that the state shall be worth sav-

There are certain great principles concerning which no man has a right to have but one opinion."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25-"Intelligent serrice to God and to the State" was the subject of an address by President Roosevelt to the 7000 people who attended the Mount St. Albans this afternoon, on the ground of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey and Brigadier-General John M. Wilson.

After a procession led by the Marine Band and a choir of 500 coices, the stergy of the diocese of Washington and the bishops of the Anglican Comi . \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per Day America, the opening prayers were read by Bishop Donne of Albany. The President was introduced by Bishop Satteries.

At the close of the President's address the Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, asked permission to say a word on behalf of the British peo ple. Speaking, as he said for them, he told can be preserved on your of the reverence and respect which all "the man and the Christian."

Warm Admiration in England. He declared that England welcomed the expansion of the United States into a world power and that if President Rooseveit should visit England he would receive the greatest welcome extended a foreign visitor. The President spoke in part as follows:

"I wish to dwell upon certain thoughts suggested by three different quotations: "In the first place, Thou shall serve the Lord with all thy heart, with all thy soul and with all thy mind;' the next, 'Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves,' and finally, 'We being ready both in body and soul may there fore accomplish these things which thou commandest."

"We have the right to claim from you not merely that you shall have heart in your work, but that you shall give the best that your minds have got to it also. In the eternal and unending warfare for righteousness and against evil the friends of what is good need to remember that in addition to being decent they must be efficient; that good intentions and high purposes cannot be effective, and a substitute for power to make those purposes, those intentions, felt in action.

Purpose Backed by Power.

"We must have the purpose and the intention. If our powers are not guided aright it is better that we should not have them at all; but in addition to being guided aright we must have the power also; you must cultivate the power also. "In the second quotation, remember that we are told not merely to be harmless as doves, but also to be wise as serpents, We are not to be excused if we do not show both qualities. It is not very much praise to give a man to say he is harmless. We have a right to ask that in addition to the fact that he does no harm to anyone he shall possess the wisdom and the strength to do good to his neighbor. "Finally we ask that we may be made ready both in body and in soul that we may cheerfully accomplish three things that we are commanded to do, both in body and soul; that we shall fit ourselves physically and mentally; fit ourselves by the way in which we work with the weapons necessary for dealing with this life no less than with the higher, spiritual weapons; fit ourselves thus to do the nanded, and moreover, do it cheerfully.

Work With Good Cheer.

"Small is our use for the man who individually helps any of us and shows that he does it grudgingly. I would-rather not be helped than be helped in that way. We have a right to ask a cheerful heart, a right to ask a buoyant and cheerful spirit among those to whom is granted the privilege of doing the Lord's work in this world. The chance to do work, the duty to do work is not a penalty, it is a privilega." Continuing, President Roosevelt said:

"In the seventh hymn which we sung, in the last line you all joined in singing, 'God save the state,' Do you intend merely saved if the Lord puts it into the heart

at the state shall be worth saving and ly on those terms.

onstitution that the wite of man has ever devised, the best institutions that the ablest statesmen in the world have ever reduced to practice by custom, shall be of no avail if they are not vivified by the spirit which makes a state great by making it honest, just and braye in the first place.

Unite on Fundamentals.

"I do not ask you as practical believers in applied Christianity to take part one way or the other in matters that are merely political. There are plenty of questions about which men can and do differ very greatly and very intensely, about which the triumph of either side may be compatible with the welfare of the state, but there are certain great principies, such as those which Cromwell would have called fundamentals, concerning which no man has a right to have but

"Such a question is honesty. If you have not honesty in the average private cititen or public servant then all else goes for nothing. The better a man is, the more dexterous, the shrewder, the bolder, the more dangerous he is if he has not the root of right living and right thinking In him-and that in private life, and even more so in public life.

Honesty Must Underlie All. "Exactly as in time of war, although needed in each fighting man far more than courage, yet all else counts for nothing if there is not courage upon which to base it; so in our civil life, although we need the average man in private life, that the average public servant shall have far more than honesty, yet all other qualities go for nothing or for worse than nothing unless honesty underlies them-not only the honesty that keeps its skirts practically clear, but the honesty that is such in the spirit us well as in the letter of the law, the honesty that is aggressive, the honesty that not merely deplores but that wars against it and tramples it under

Honesty That Quickens to Duty. "I ask for that type of honesty, I ask or militant honesty, for the honesty of the kind that makes those who have it discontented with themselves as long as they have falled to do everything that in lies to stamp out dishonesty whereever it can be found, in high places or in low. And let us not flatter ourselves that it is possible ultimately for the people to public open-air missionary service at cast upon any but themselves the responsibilities for the shape the Government and the social and political life of the comnunity assumes

"I ask, then, that our people feel quickened within them the burning indignation against wrong to every shape which shall take effect in condemnation, especially condemnation of that wrong, whether found in private or in public life at the

YELLOW PAPER ABROAD.

Matin's Fake Treasure-Hunt Arouses Anger of Parisian Mob.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—An enterprise started by The Matin, which consisted of concealing a treasure, the whereabouts of which ras indicated in a serial story running in the paper, caused trouble here today. A crowd was seeking the treasure in the Buttes Charmant Park, when a man drove up in a cab, alighted and immediately

The crowd declared that the finder was employed by The Matin and had been told where to look. They tried to lynch him and he was saved with difficulty. Subse uently 800 persons marched to the offices of The Matin, where they made a bonfire of copies of that paper and threatened to wreck the premises.

The police had a hard task in dispersing

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dditions to the navy made during the past The Government orders cutting of dam of Great Northern on the Fort Peck reser-

vation. Page 4.

majority of the Commission of Interna-tional Exchange favor gold basis of Chinese currency. Page 4. Russian ill-feeling against the United States

and England sure to be on the increase Inited States agent tells of carloads of Russian troops going East. Page 3.

King Edward has approved the appointment of Durand as Ambassador to the United States. Page 2.

President Roosevelt addresses Anglican Mis sionary Society in open-air meeting at Mount St. Albans. Page 1. Ten lives were lost in the New York subway

cave-in; superintendent and foreman arrested. Page 2. crimmage between messenger girl and taunting boys leads to riot in Bo

streets. Page 2. Jesse McClure, an Indiana farmhand, kills his two small sons because his wife refused to see him. Page 3.

Northwest. Judge Clancy decides to stay in Butte and use every effort to expedite the appeal from his decision against the Amalga-mated Company. Page 2.

Truckes, Cal., lumber mills destroyed; fire threatens the town. Page 4. Mrs. Louis Iverson, while insane, kills three of her children at Pacific Grove, Cal. Page 3. Sports.

Pacific Coast League games: San Francisco 5, Portland 4; Seattle 5, Los Angeles 3; Sacramento, 11-3, Oakland 4-1. Page 5. Gossip of the football field, East and West.

Portland and Vicinity. State Senator Miller denounces present

school studies. Page 12. Soldiers' monument unveiled in Lone Fir Cemetery. Page 1. Duss discusses music and his orchestra.

Page 12. Trouble for successor of former Portland pastor in Chicago church, Page 10. Archbishop Orth denounces divorce laws. enators Poster and Ankeny examine pro-

posed improvements at Vancouver. Page 12. Harry King will run a free barber shop on Sundays. Page 11. Dr. Hill pleads for union of the churches.

Chief of Engineers Gives Out Estimates.

\$1,750,500 IN NORTHWEST

Ship Canal at The Dalles Provided For.

COOS AND COQUILLE FIGURE

Yaquina Bay and Siuslaw River, in Oregon; Lakes Union and Wash-Ington Canal Not Mentioned for Improvement.

Estimates for Northwest. Coquille River, Oregon..... \$ 30,000 Coos Bay, Oregon...... Columbia River at Three-Mile rapids, Oregon and Wash-Canal at Cascades of Colum bla River, Oregon and Washington Williamette and Yamhiii Rivers above Portland, Or 90,000 Columbia and Willamette Rivers below Portland, Or., 500,000 Mouth of Columbia River, Oregon and Washington ... 590,000 Gray's Harbor and Chehalls River, Washington. Puget Sound and tributary New Whatcom harbor, Wash-Improvement Yellowstone Pk. 250,000

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 25.—General Gillespie. Chief of Engineers, in his annual report, made public today, recommended the appropriation at the coming session of Congres of \$1,750,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The bulk of the money asked for is seded to carry on work at the mouth of the Columbia, to provide a 25-foot channel in the Willamette and Columbia from Portland to the sea, and for beginning the construction of the ship canal around the obstructions in the Columbia between The Dalles and Celilo

Under Continuing Contracts. For the former projects \$500,000 each is ecommended, and for The Dalles canal,

funds for continuing work throughout the coming fiscal year, and the fact that all three of these works are now known a continuing contracts" will probably mean that appropriations therefor will be made in the sundry civil bill and wil

not depend upon the passage of a river and harbor bill at the coming session. General Gillespie estimates that it wil cost \$2,573,569 to complete the improve ment of the Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers, in addition to \$165,360 available from prior appropriations, while to complete the south jetty at the mouth of the Columbia will require \$776,181, in excess of the \$1,250,000 still available and unexpended. No estimate of the cost of

the new canal at The Dalles has yet been

made. Among the other appropriations recommended are: Other Oregon Recommendations.

Nine thousand dollars for carrying out the revised project for improving the Williamette between Portland and Oregon City, as suggested by the special board of engineers; \$10,000 for deepening the channel between Vancouver and the mouth of the Columbia; \$80,000 for com pleting the approaches and grounds around the canal and locks at the Cas cades; \$10,000 for continuing clearing of the channel of the Snake River betwee Riparia and Imnaha River; \$10,000 for dredging in Tillamook Bay; \$2000 for Coos River; \$60,000 for producing a greater depth over the bar at the entrance of Coos Bay; \$10,000 for Coquille River, and \$500 for Clatskanie River,

Washington Improvements.

For strictly Washington improvement the following amounts are asked: Lewis River, \$7000; Willapa River, \$5000 entrance to Gray's Harbor, \$30,000; inner Gray's Harbor, \$25,000; tributaries of Pu- the Monument Association, with patriotic get Sound, \$30,000; Olympia Harbor, \$25,- song and eloquent speech. During the aft-000; Tacoma Harbor, \$5000; Everett Harbor, \$10,000; New Whatcom Harbor, \$35,-000; Pen d'Oreille and Okanogan Rivers,

Projects Turned Down.

It is noticeable that General Gillespie ends no appropriation for Yaquina Bay or Sluslaw River, Oregon, or for the Lakes Union and Washington canal near Seattle. All three of these projects have been adversely reported upon by engineer boards and until Con- G. A. R., assumed charge. He said: gress again by specific legislation recognizes these works no further recommend ations will be made by the Chief of Engi-

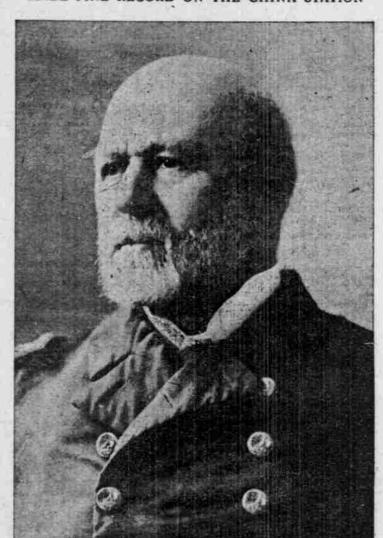
Except for the three first projects named in addition to Tacoma and Gray's Harbor, all appropriations for the Northwest recommended by General ple must be made in the rivar and harbor bill. The importance of such a bill at the coming long session is therefore apparent, especially to the Pacific Northwest, for from balances still available it is evident that unless new appropria tions are made for the coming fiscal year many of the works, stipulated must couse because of lack of funds.

ESTIMATES FOR COAST DEFENSE Chief of Engineers Gillespie Presents

Annual Report. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-The

(Concluded on Page 2.)

MADE FINE RECORD ON THE CHINA STATION



REAR-ADMIRAL LOUIS KEMPFF, RETIRED.

There are few officers of the United States Navy who have seen as much service on the Pacific Coast as Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, who retired from active service this month. Born in Illinois, he was appointed to the Navy in 1857, and saw some hard service in the early years of the Civil War, while attached to the steam frigate Wabash at Port Royal, Fernandina and Jacksonville, Fla., and St. Mary's, Ga. Admiral Kempff first served in Pacific waters on board the sloop of war Suwanee from 1865 to 1867. In 1865-69 he was on the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island; in 1870-72 he served on the steamer Saranac of the Pacific station, and from 1877 to 1880 he was on duty at Mare Island. During the next 20 years, with one exception, when he commanded the Alert on the Asiaffc station, he commanded ships attached to the Pacific fleet, or was on duty at Mare Island or San Francisco. He command-

ed at different times the sloop of war Adams, the Coast defense ship Mon-terey, and the receiving ship Independence.

In 1899, reaching the grade of Rear-Admiral, he commanded the Mare Island navy-yard. The following year he was ordered to Asiatic waters and placed in charge of one of our squadrons there. He was in command of the American squadron in front of Taku, China, when the forts there were bombarded, and his action in not participating in the bombardment, although adversely criticised at first, was afterward commended as diplomatic and humane. Since returning home, Admiral Kempff has been president of the board of defense for the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at San Francisco. It is stated that the Admiral will make his home in

Soldiers' Monument Unveiled at Lone Fir.

THOUSANDS SEE CEREMONY

President M. L. Pratt Recalls Deeds of Glory.

MEN WHO FOUGHT FOUR WARS

Happy Consummation of Enterprise to Commemorate Oregon Soldiers With Noble Granite Shaft and Bronze Statue.

In the presence of 2000 people the shart erected in Lone Fir Cemetery in memory of the veterans of the four wars-the Civil, Indian, Mexican and Spanish-American-was unveiled yesterday afteroon by ernoon not less than 5000 people visited the cemetery to view and admire the monument, probably the only one of the sort in the United States. Officers and members of the Monument Association marched to the cemetery from Sumner Post, G. A. R. hall. The shaft was partly concealed by two American flags, one of which belonged to the Eighth Army Corps when in the Philippines. At the ground Comrade I, McGowan, of Sumner Post,

"I welcome this assemblage to witness the uncveiling of this monument erected in memory of the veterans of the four wars as represented by the inscriptions, I. A. Brown first proposed that a monu-R. veterans, but this plan was afterward enlarged to include the veterans of the Mexican, Indian and Spanish-American wars. The Monument Association was organized November 2, 1901, and incorporated February 9, 1902, Comrade D. D. Neer designed and superintended its erection." After an eloquent prayer by Rev. H. J. Talbot, of the Taylor-street M. E. Church, Miss Metta C. Brown sang a solo with fine

After the Battles.

Mid Jennie Hagedown then recited Mrs. June McMillen Ordway's poem, "After the Battles," She explained that Mrs. Ordway had lost a son in the Philipines, one of the first of the Second Oregon regiment annual to give his life, and that he was buried in Lone Fir cemetery. The poem had been prepared for the unveiling ceremonies by request of the association. It was as

Oh! hark, that deafening clash of steel And see the thousands sway, War's schoes ring from Mexico To far Mantla Bay

And in the distant North and South They still are marching on; Upon each face there, we can see, They will set right the wrong.

Ah! hear their rousing cheer; Unscathed by treason's angry blow, Our stars and stripes appear. For them no conflicts, all is peace, Gained in the long ago,

With the dear old flag above them,

They hear no clash of sword and lance They made the conquest of all time They triumphed o'er defeat; For them no mustering of arms.

No onset, no retreat. They rest in a fairer country. By calmest streams that flow, They hear no sound of bugie's call, Nor fear a treacherous foe

Calm be their sleep as evening, Their souls at peace with God, No sound of strife shall e'er disturb

Our brave 'neath flowers and sod. 'Mid scenes so beauteous, ever rest In long and peaceful sleep, Tho' marching thousands near shall come

Mr. Pratt's Oration.

Professor M. L. Pratt, President of the Monument Association, then delivered the oration. He first reviewed the progress of nations, showing that their development was closely allied with war, but said that the tendency now is toward set-tlement of international disputes by arbitration, which indicated a higher development of the human race. Arbitration, he said, will do much toward preserving the life of nations, teaching them to be just to one another, to subdue the barbarous instincts of the race, and promoting the brotherhood of man. He pointed to the religious and educational freedom of the nation as indicating its high purposes. He also touched on the dangers of unrestricted immigration, and then, taking up the lessons suggested by the erec-tion of the memorial shaft to the memory of the veterans of the four wars, Pro fessor Platt said:

In the education of every boy and girl in the future there should be slowly but steadily developed in the course of the years of his pupilage that independence of thought and action, that individuality, the outward and visible mark of self-reliance, that self-control and its kindred quality, self-respect, that freedom from pettiness of the soul, that broad charity for the weakness of their fellow-man, that innate sense of respect for the opinion of others, that generosity born of noble im-pulses, and that large-heartedness which forms the foundation of that character which pe-culturily distinguishes the highest type of the American citizen. And now, my fellow citizens, I shall speak of an influence that is dearest to our hearts today, and that is, the influence of sacrifice. The loyalty of the men innuence of sacrince. The loyalty or the men to the memories of whom this monument is erected will never be questioned. All the sacrifices they made may never be known nor appreciated, yet that inward consciousness, the result of their early training, spoke for them in a voice that can never be min-taken, and devotion to duty pointed out the way for them to follow. They turned their faces away from the bright sunshine of youth and faced an uncertain future, full of the horrors of war, among which death is not the worst. As defenders of our flag and the

(Concluded on Page 10.)