Each Side Presents Its Statement

AVERS BROKEN AGREEMENT

What Labor Leader Says of Trouble.

PRESIDENT GOODE REPLIES

Conflicting Reports ds to the Situation and the Ability of Contractors to Get Workers to Take Places of Strikers.

The strike at the Pair grounds rested over Sunday. As there was no work for ward, the absence of men was no more than natural, but today the strike will be found to be still on. The unions who have taken charge of the situation say it will on to a fuller extent than ever, but the contractors say that they will all have men on their jobs. They do not seem to be worried over the prospect, and say, strike or no strike, they will have plenty

of men to complete the buildings.
Meanwhile the strikers neld their meetings with the purpose of keeping their
ranks intact and securing new members to their unions. Saturday night a large meeting was held, which is reported to have been not altogether unanimous, some of those present arguing that the strike was a mistake, and that they did not care to remain out, and were only doing so be-cause they did not wish to desert their fellow-workmen. A contrary report says that the men are more unanimous than ever and will not give in.

The labor leaders are beginning to co down to the ethics of the strike. They are discussing the rights and wrongs of the matter

Gram Makes Statement.

The following signed statement by the President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor gives the workingmen's side of

The controversy:

To the Public: The strike of the building trades at the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds has assumed such proportions that it is necessary that the reasons for the trouble should be made public. The daily newspapers have published reports gathered in haste and whelly a training with available of the control of the whally at variance with existing facts. Any-one who cares to take the trouble to visit the grounds can see for litmself that the work has been thed up on practically gli of the buildings, and out of 600 men less than 100 are now employed. The cause of the trouble is not of recent critics. While the criticals is not of recent origin. While the strike a couple of weeks ago on the Government build couple of weeks ago on the Government build-ing was precipitated on account of the dis-charge of Superintendent Ward, this was sim-ply the culmination of a condition of dissatis-faction existing amongst the men for weeks previous. The real cause of the trouble is due to a breach of faith on the part of the Lawis and Clark Corporation, or its agents. Two years ago, when committees were placed in the field to solicit for the \$500,000 fund, the trades unions of the city were visited and in the field to solicit for the \$000,000 fullot, the trades unions of the city were visited and were promised by these committees that in return for stock subscribed all work on the grounds would be done under union conditions with union men, whose bosness and interests were in the City of Portland and the State of Cregon. That these pledges have not been carried out, is attented by the statement given the ried out, is attested by the statement given the press a few days ago by Director-General Goods, which he absolves the local unions of blame In the trouble, and further charges the re-sponsibility to outside labor "agitators." In-stead of employing home mechanics, a bid has been made through the advertising columns of many of the large papers throughout the United States for thousands of men to come to Portland, where there was "plenty of work" at 'tip-top' wages, while local workmen have been walking the streets of the city. These facts are borne out in the statement of Mr. Goode, and the following advertisement inken from the Sunday Examiner of February 5, which is similar to those inserted in the blast-ern papers:

orn papers:
Open Monday at \$1:30 A. M. At Costigan & Co. 26. \$25 Clay street, phone Bush \$49. The reliable employment agents. Wanted for Portland, Gr., Porrland, State of Oregon, for the Lawis and Clark Exposition, at Fortland, Or. Wanted—All kinds of noclapides at regular standard wages, such as carpetters, painters, work on the Fair grounds, planeters, lathers, befolkayers, plumiers, varnishers and pollabers, brass finishers and pollabers, Diners, work on the Fair grounds, planeters, in the properties of the pollabers, planeters, content workers, at standard wages. Plumbers metal pollabers, structural from workers, painternstakers, pipelitiers and steamfilters, reofers of all kinds of all trades, Alm first-class electricians and wiremen and millwrights. Repember at standard wages, Remember all this work on the Fair grounds at Fortland, Or. For further information apply to Castigan & Co. 5, 628 Clay alrest. San Francisco. Wanted—Good mechanics, carpenders and staffmen to rail immediately for work on the Fair buildings at Fortland, Or.

for work of the Pair buildings at Portland, Or.

It will be readily seen that certain trades are listed in the solverthement for whom there is no work at all on the grounds, i.e., briek and stope masons, brane finishers and polishers, varnishers, etc. After thousands of work, then were headed towards Portland by the alturing promises in these deceptive solverthements, open arrival in this city they were contrasted with a condition of sourcity of work and the poewer kind of pay. A system wile plan of discrimination was instituted by the contractors and complexity agreement to workingmen not belonging to labor organizations. Soveral attempts were made by the labor union men, and preferences were given labor unions. Soveral attempts were made by the labor unions of Portland to get the Pair management and contracture to enter into a working agreement similar to those operating of the late St. Louis Exposition, but each proposal was turned down. The nowling day was increased from eight (the customary hours employed on private contracts in the city) to alter, and working agreement holidings on the grounds were constructed under these conditions by marriy all imported men. Then the contract for the Government buildings was let to J. E. Bennett. Through pressure, the working day was shortened to eight hours and a slight increase of wages was given. A doctor's fee of 21 per mouth was imposed upon the working day was shortened to eight hours and a slight increase of wages was given. A doctor's fee of 21 per mouth was imposed upon the working day was shortened to eight hours and a slight increase of wages was given. A doctor's fee of 21 per mouth was imposed upon the working day was called the union men, and many of the foremon workers of the union seen, and fother unautifactory conditions were prescribed. The new then determined to organize and dolores. Then the system of discrimination were discharged, which was like and come of the atrike two weeks ago. A true was arranged between Mr. Bemeett and the union had a core s e and pay common many as and 30 cents per times working on the ground and 30 cents per those working on the ground and 30 cents per hour to those working over 30 feet above ground. Including staffmen; time and a haif for overtime. Sundays and holidays. This agreement Mr. Bennett has not kent in any of its provisions. The doctor's fee was taken out of the wages of the men at their last payday, cosmoo tabor in many instance was paid 20 cents per hour, instead of 25 cents, as promised, with no increase in pay for overtime. Sundays and holidays. In addition to this an order was basised to the under foresten to discharge active union men as fart as possible and fill their places with outsiders. The doctor's fee did not include medicine and houself of the compilar.

capital.
In the case of the trouble with Wakefield & Jacobsen, the firm tad an agreement with the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers Union to work none but union men for the union schedule of wages. On March 5 Mr. Jacobsen

violated this agreement by putting several non-union men to work alongside of the union men. The latter appointed a committee to walt upon Mr. Jacobsen for an explanation, and in a fit of rage he told them if they didn't like it they could go home. The union men guit, and the job was tied up. The men quit work on the inside lim and the other buildings on the south side of Guild's Lake, in pursuance of a demand for an eight-bour day and a reasonable uniform wage. While organized labor of Portland is not primarily responsible for the trouble at the Fair grounds, nor the unfair conditions estab-lished by the contractors, it is heartily in sym-pathy with the men who are striving to get a

Fair grounds, nor the unfair conditions estab-lished by the contractors, it is heartily in sym-pathy with the men who are striving to get a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. It is aware of the fact that a large corps of men is employed by the Lewis and Clark Corpora-tion at princely salaries (most of them also heing Eastern men), the contractors have been allowed a good margin on their contracts, and the selectic commany will rean a rich harvest allowed a good margin on their contracts, and the electric company will reap a rich harvest in lighting the grounds, and we feel that the men who do the creavating, erect the buildings string the electric wires, drive the pilling, etc. are entitled to a reasonable share of the property that has been promised us by the promoters of the Lewis and Clark Fair, Organized labor of Portland will more than gladiyassist in making the Exposition a grand success if they are given reasonable inducements, but it is contrary to Nature's law to expect the tollers to shout loud praises for an enterprise that has been systematically operated against their interests. Even though the event was conceived from patriotic motives, the patriotism of the masses can only be awakened when they are given a "square deat" for every

ism of the masses can only be awakened when they are given a "square deal" for every man. The matter cannot be settled by mis-representation by the press nor abuse of the "agitator." There is a principle involved greater than either of these. The only way that peace can be restored and maintained is for the Fair managament and the contractors to meet the men and formulate an agreement satisfactory to both sides, and then for each satisfactory to both sides, and then let each party carry out faithfully and honestly the party carry out faithfully and honestly the provisions of their agreements. Such an arrangement is due the citizens of the city and sixte, and everyone who has contributed to the ancorse of the Fair, and unless it is done trouble and dissatisfaction will permeate the Exposition from the opening to the closing of its gates. If the business men of Portland are concerned in the success of the Fair, they will demand that the convenier factions. ill demand that the contending factions get will demand that the concending factions get together and frame up a plan that will pre-vent further trouble. Organized labor stands ready to do this very thing. It is now up to the other side. C. H. GRAM, President Oregon State Federation of Labor.

Goode Makes Denial.

When President Goode, of the Exposi-ion, was asked last night regarding certain points brought out in the foregoing

"The Lewis and Clark Corporation never aide a promise that all work on the rounds should be done with union men. and if any such inducement was held out by an agent, soliciting stock subscrip-tions, it was absolutely unwarranted. "Mr. Gram made a statement to me

about one year ago regarding this mat-ter, at which time he was making an ef-fort to secure an agreement that none but union labor would be employed on the Exposition. I then told Mr. Gram that the Exposition management had no knowledge of an offer or even suggestion of that nature and that if any agent had of that hature, and that if any agent had taken it upon himself to use such an argument in canvassing, he did so in direct opposition to the wishes of the directors of the Exposition.

'I told Mr. Gram that the Exposition would willingly refund any amount that had been subscribed by the unions upon the presentation of the stock certificates or receipts at the office of the secretary. This offer still holds good.

"The directors of the Exposition were

much gratified when they received the subscriptions of the unions. The offer made months age to return the amount was with a sincere desire to correct any derstanding on this point.

"I have on two occasions within the past month stated to Mr. Gram and other representatives of the unions that if there was any grievance in regard to wages or treatment of men by contractors, the executive committee of the Fair was ready and willing to intercede as it had the power, with the view securing an amicable adjustment, grievance has ever been presented."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton H. Vaughn, prominent Hood River people, were in the city yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. George A. White returned last evening from a two weeks' visit in Utah and are registered at the Portland, Mrs. T. J. Matthews, of Estacada, is critically ill, and her children have been summoned from different portions of the

From Spokane-D. M. MacMartin and T. J. Smith, at the Gilsey,

From Tecoma-A. E. Smith, at the Gil-

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., March & —Arrived down at 5. A. M. and salled at 7. A. M.—Schooner Virginia, for San Francisco. Arrived down at 8 A. M. and salled at 8 A. M.—Steamer Aberdeen, for San Francisco. Arrived at 6 A. M. and left up at 10:30 A. M.—Steamer Columbia, from San Francisco. Arrived at 8 A. M. and left up at 10:10 A. M.—Steamer Ronnole, from Port Los Angelses and way ports. Arrived at 8 A. M. and left up at 10:10 A. M.—Steamer Ronnole, from Port Los Angelses and way ports. Arrived at 8 A. M. and left up at 12:15 P. M.—Steamer Allance, from San Francisco and way ports. Left up at 6:15 A. M.—Barkentine Koko Head. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, northwest, weather, cloudy.

San Francisco. March 5.—Ralled—British ship Colonial, for Newcastle, Australia; Bettish ship Colonial, for Newbourne; schooner Alice Cook, for Port Gambie. Arrived—Steamer Homer, from Gray's Harbor.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the Ills produced by dis-ordered liver.

Portland's House-Cleaning His Theme.

REV. BROUGHER'S SERMON

He Speaks to a Large Audience Upon the Absolute Necessity of Making This a City Beautiful This Summer.

"Portland's House-Cleaning" was the title of a powerful sermon delivered at the White Temple last night by Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher before one of the largest congregations that ever gathered

in that house of worship.

That the subject of civic improvement is an important one to the citizens of Portland was shown by the close attention paid to every word uttered, and that the speaker's remarks made a lasting impression there can be no doubt among those fortunate enough to listen to the disthose fortunate enough to listen to the dis-

Billboards and unclean streets were spoken of as the "two worst features that could possibly disgrace a city of the size of Portland." Every citteen was urged to put his shoulder to the wheel and insist upon the removal of public signs displaying "filthy and oftentimes obscane pictures and reading matter." The clean-ing of the lawns and public streets is most essential to the welfare of the city, according to Rev. Mr. Brougher, and unless Portland's residents take the matter in hand at once the many visitors that will be here during the Exposition will leave with a very unfavorable impression of the city and the character of its citi

Several times during the sermon Rev. Mr. Brougher was interrupted by appliance when some telling point was made or ad-vice given as to the manner of improving the city's condition.

In part he said: Cities and their streets play a very important part in the history of the world. As a matter of fact, the streets are a very good index to the character of the city and the people who live in 1. It is not only a quantion of pleasure and profit, but also of character, as to the kind of streets we have in Portland.

Journeying up the Nils to Thebes and Memphis travelers are amazed to find that hidcous vices were once worshipped as gods in those cities, where the aplendor of air was united like gold and mid in the same image. If the streets of these ancient cities reveal to us the character of the people living in them, it is likewise true that we can study the manners morale and material prosperity of a modern city by a careful inspection of its streets. Thousands upon thousands of visitors will come to our city this year, and they will form their impressions of us by what they will see upon our streets. As a matter of local pride, if nothing many areas of a careful to a street of the contract of othing more, we ought to seek to give our nothing more, we ought to seek to give our fair city a good name by presenting to every stranger the very finest streets possible.

Well-pawed streets, kept clean and in good order, lined with beautiful shade trees and cx-oellent sidewalks, combined with green lawse, neatly trimmed, together with rose gardens and hedges, which would maintain our title of 'The Rose City'—sil of these would make

The Rose City"-all of these would make many parts of Portland present a far different many parts of Porland present a far different appearance. It would be a great bleasing to all who live here and a source of delight and commendation to every visitor to our city. It is my purpose tonight to try to stir up a civic pride in the hearts of our people, and to interest every man and woman, every boy and girt who lives here in making Portland the cleanest, most beautiful, healthful and most delightful city in all the world in which to live. If the people once get aroused and indesigniful city in all the world in which to live. If the people once get aroused and in-terested in this subject the method and means of accomplishing this happy result will take care of themselves. Lot me call your atten-tion then to the following facts. First-The material prosperity of the city will be judged by what is seen upon our streets. The business blocks, the magnificent churches, the fine banking and office buildings

churches, the fine banking and office buildings, combined with well-paved streets, indicate to a great degree our material prosperity. It is nally true that the cottage home of the NEW YORK, March 5.—(Special.)—
Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:
From Seattle—J. Stringer, at the Glisey;
E. Harris, at the Bartholdi.
From Spokane—D. M. Marchestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

E. Harris, at the Bartholdi.

From Spokane—D. M. Marchestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

Band house in making our city clean, beautiful and house the cottage home of the called garden and a neat lawn, is as much a sign of prosperity as the magnificent mansion of the called garden and a neat lawn, is as much a sign of prosperity as the magnificent mansion of the called garden and a neat lawn, is as much a sign of prosperity as the magnificent mansion of the called garden and a neat lawn, is as much a sign of prosperity as the magnificent mansion of the rich man on the avenue. The poor and healthful. We read that in heaven the streets are paved with gold, and nothing un-clean enters there. It is a place of order, prosperity and happiness. There are no streets in hell. It is the place of the lost. Disorder, dirt and dishonor are its chief characteristics.

great beip to success. People will be attracted to the city if they find that Portland is filled with generous, hospitable, courteeus people. Hoss Winams the great manufacturer of Baitimore, owed his great manufacturer of Baitimore, owed his great manufacturer of the city are an expense and fortune to his courtesy to two foreign strangers. Courtesy always pays. This fact should be taught in all our schools and churches and homes. It will win many of those who viets our city to seek it as a permanent home.

Finally, the streets of the city are an index to the morals of its inhabitants. If "cleanliness is next to godliness," then diviness is next to deviliahness. Walk down a fithy, dirty street, and you instinctively feel that the people in that neighborhood are lacking in their morals, Streets lined on each side with foul handbills and posters advertising indecent, plays and shows are signs of immorality. Only the immoral like immoral plays. Again, the streets that are lined with asioons, concert hails and houses of Ill-fame are evident tokens of a low state of society. Thanks to Sheriff word, many of these dens of vice are being cleaned out. Let the good work go on and the Sheriff will have the backing of every decent citizen.

The question of cleaning up our city and

The question of cleaning up our city and The question of cleaning up our city and making it beautiful is a tremendous one. Every man and woman, every boy and girl, must be collisted in the crusade. Let strict rules regarding the removal of garbage to passed and enforced; let the boyse and girls of our public schools be laught to keep our streets clean and never throw paper on them. Business men and never throw paper on them. Business men and manufacturers must set a good example of cleanliness around their stores and places of business. In fact, there is not a person living in Portland who ought not to do his pair. Fortland can easily be made the most beautiful, attractive and prosperous city in all the world.

FOR THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Rev. J. R. McGlade Gives Timely Ad-

dress at Mizpah Church. In line with the work of the Teachers' and Mothers' Club, and citizens of Brooklyn, the Rev. J. R. McGlade, of the Mizpah Presbyterian Church, Powell and pah Presbyterian Church, Powell and Mary's streets, gave a short prelude last night on civic improvement, in the hope of awakening an interest in this work in that part of the city where improvement is greatly needed. Rev. Mr. McGlade

"I have been requested to speak a few words this evening in favor of the move-ment now being organized to beautify Portland and make it clean externally. I am glad to comply with this request, and I feel that a few minutes of this Sabbath evening will not be wasted if used for this end. "A writer has advanced the two-fold

reason for beautifying our cities: 'First, to make them express the more adequately the high ideals of the community; second, to increase for all, even the poorest citizens, the decencies of life.' 'Now, Portland needs a general cleaning up and I have felt that the 1966 Fair ing up, and I have felt that the 1905 Fair would occasion considerable interest in civic pride. Our city ought to be in re-spectable dress to receive the guests so soon to come here to be entertained. "What can be done? We hear much

What can be done? We hear much about the removal of the biliboard nuisance. This accomplished would add much to the attractiveness of Portland.

"The gathering and disposing of rubbish, etc., should receive attention generally. As the Quaker brother suggested to his brethren that each one sweep before his own pew, so let each home seek to improve its environment.

"It seems to me the Bidewalk Inspector ought to be sent to certain pertions of the

ought to be sent to certain pertions of the city oftener. I am afraid that he is a stranger in some localities. I am one who believes that our lives should not be endangered by the kind of walks that are

found in various places.
"If we are to have our city beautiful, something must be done to make the streets more presentable. Some are torn up and left in confusion for months.

Sink or with the reduction for months. streets more presentable. Some are torn up and left in confusion for months. 'Sink or swim,' the pedestrian might claculate in regard to venturing over certain sirect crossings in rainy weather. Is there no redress for this evil? Can civic pride prevail under such conditions? Let us as a church ongage in this enterprise. It is in line with religious work. Laboring for the true and the good, let us also labor for the beautiful. The maxim is true, 'A clean spirit is the more easily obtainable where there is fitness of surroundings.' If the love of the beautiful is the last saving quality in all human-kind that dies, we are doing a religious work when we seek to keep it alive; if cleanliness is next to Godilness, we may wrily take an interest in civic pride; if the craving for the beautiful drives many to crime, we may well seek to obliterate the unightly and in its place supply that which will tend to prevent crime."

BISPHAM'S FINE ART. First Among Great Singers to Make

Specialty of Song-Cycles.

David Bispham, who will be heard at the Marquam Thursday, March 9, was one of the first American singers to realize the importance of careful dirt and dishonor are its chief characteristics. Let us make Portland next to heaven, so that if people do not get to heaven, so that if people do not get to heaven they will want to more to Portland.

The manners of Portland people will be messured by the treatment accorded to our visitors upon our streets. The courtesy or discourtesy shown to strangers will make a strong impression upon their minds concerning our city. Nothing pleased me more during my recent visit in Europe than the great consideration and kindness shown me, a stranger. The policemen and the people in general, both in London and Paris, were always rendy to give some time in directing a stranger to his destination. They seemed to be entirely familiar with every part of the city, and could tell you quickly and intelligently how to reach the place to which you were going. Here is where the streetcar conductor, the policemen and all the rest of our people will have an opportunity to make a good impression for the city, Manners are an index to character, and it is a well-known fact that good manners are as and correct interpretation of the small-

TALK OF VISITORS

What Impresses Them Most at the Fair Grounds.

ADMIRE FORESTRY BUILDING

It is the Center of Attraction to All Who Comment Highly Upon Its Magnificent Appearance, Unequaled Heretofore.

Of the buildings that are nearing con

Of the buildings that are mearing completion at the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds, the Forestry building seems to be attracting the greatest amount of attention. Hundreds of people visited the grounds yesterday afternoon, and nearly all of them made it a point to observe closely the Forestry building. "There has never been anything like it before at expesitions," said one of the visitors who evidently had attended the large world's fairs that have been held in this country. "Nearly all of the expositions have had similar structures, but they have never had anything that compared with this similar structures, but they have never had anything that compared with this building." he continued. "Most of the buildings of this kind that I have seen," said another of the visitors at the grounds yesterday when speaking of the Forestry building, "were made of small logs, and while very beautiful and creditable structures, they could not be entered in the same class as this one."

A Wonderful Building.

A Wonderful Building.

"Nature cannot be surpassed as far as beauty is concerned," said a traveling man who lives in the East, "but I never fully recognized this fact until I saw this Forestry building. It is one of the most complete specimens of architectural ingenuity I ever saw. It is really wonderful that these timbers, branches and bark from the immense trees that grow in this vicinity can be shaped into a magnificent structure of this kind."

"This building should be allowed to remain after the Exposition has closed," said one of the prominent young mon of Portland to a party of friends who were with him. "It could be used as a clubhouse. If the young people of this city would band together and purchase the Forestry building for club and social purchase.

would band together and purchase the Forestry building for club and social purposes they would have a country club that would not be surpassed anywhere in the United States, New York City not excepted." This idea impressed visitors at the grounds yesterday, all of of whom seemed in favor of such a movement. The Forestry building yesterday was scanned from top to bottom by the visitors who took no pains to hide their curiosity. Every feature of the structure was commented upon. The edifice as a whole was not only praised but every little detail was talked about. The completeness of the building was one of the things that so forcibly impressed its observers.

Talk of Flood Danger.

Early in the afternoon yesterday there was a little group of people gath ered on the terrace overlooking Guild's Lake. Someone made the statement that during the high Spring waters the Bridge of all Nations would be flooded. One man said that if the flood of 1904 should be equaled the inland, on which the Government building is being erected, would be covered with water to the depth of several feet. This created a feeling of apprehension among the lis-teners who immediately began making inquirtes.

They were assured by different persons that their fears were without foundation as it was very improbable that there would be any extraordinary high water this Spring. One man said that an ordinary raise would not hurt the bridge or touch the buildings, Sev-eral visitors at the Fair yesterday, who claimed to know, said the water this Spring would be lower than for years. Yesterday afternoon in Lone Fir Cemetery They gave as reason for their predictions the statement that there was an Infantry, O. N. G. At the Swedish Evas-

cago," said a Portand business man sermon in both the Swedish and English yeaterday afternoon, "but I believe I languages. The church was crowded with will enjoy this Fair more than any of friends of the young man and of the others. It is just the right size. Besides this it is generally admitted that | tended in a body. the Lowis and Clark Exposition will At the grave the ceremony was very be the most beautiful Fair ever held. Impressive. Following the last tributes The architecture here is just as good by the minister, a squad from Company

Expositions and the grounds are sur-rounded in every direction by the most wonderful scenery to be found in the

Lake a Great Feature.

"I always thought that large bodies of water were probably the most attractive features of expositions. At St. Louis there were not enough lakes and lagoons. It was the same way at the Chicago exposition. But it is different at the Fair to be held here. We could cut Guild's Lake in half and then have

cut Guild's Lake in half and then have a lake large enough for all purposes. Nevertheless, you might say that every inch of it will be used."

The statuary near the main entrance attracts a great deal of attention. It shows four cowboys shooting up a town. The visitors at the grounds take a great deal of interest in the Government building which looms up from the other side of the lake from an entanglement of scaffolds, derricks and temporary structures. No one outside of the officials is allowed to so on toe laland. officials is allowed to go on the Island. This is the only portion of the grounds to which visitors are not allowed free

EDITOR GRIFFIN'S STATEMENT Has No Controversy With Other Pa-

per, Merely Attacked Club. A. D. Griffin, the editor of the New Age, takes exception to the story printed to the effect that there is war now on between himself, as editor of his paper, and the editor of The Advocate. At no time, so he says, has he ever ment

the other paper in his own, and he has no intention to do so. The whole controversy, so Mr. Griffin says, is due to an article printed in his paper dealing with a so-called social club carried on in the attic of a barn on North Eighth street, which organization he attacked in his paper as an immoral place. W. H. Willis, president of the club, happens also to be a soliciting agent of the Advocate, hence the trouble.

Some time ago, so Mr. Griffin says, several people came to him in regard to the band of men making its headquarters at the old barn at 10% North Eighth street, stating that the place was a disgrace to the decent colored population of the city. At the time, Mr. Griffin was very busy. so he says, but he promised to see to the trouble when he returned to the city from his attendance at the Legislature. He returned a short time ago and at once made investigation of the place.
"I found," said Mr. Griffin yesterday
afternoon, "that the place was a dis-

grace. Liquor was being sold there and women were taken to the place to dance throughout the night. It was very dis-reputable, and I therefore attacked it in my paper. But in this connection I had nothing whatever to say concerning the Advocate, for I did not consider that the question at issue.

The article which has stirred up the trouble is one of a column in length and goes pretty freely into the details of the club management. In it Mr. Griffin re-fers to the organization having its head-quarters in the barn as the "Arlington Club of the North End," and scores the management for having allowed liquor to be sold there without having secured a license from the city. "I have made no attack on any 'oppo

sition sheet," continued Mr. Griffin, "for, in the first place, I do not recognize the fact that there is any paper in this or any other field which is an opponent of the New Age. What I have done I will do again, but it is not an attack on any paper. I took exception to the conduct of the so-called club and mentioned it in the paper. That is where all the trouble has come from."

Mr. Griffin does not wish to be con-

nected with any alleged controversy or quarrel and it is for this reason that he has asked to have a statement made to the foregoing effect.

SOLDIER IS LAID AT REST. Impressive Services at Grove of the Late Leonard A. Lindholm.

Leonard A. Lindholm, who died February 27 at Santa Barbara, Cal., was buried yesterday afternoon in Lone Fir Cemetery under the auspices of Company H, Third unusual small amount of snow in the mountains.

"I have been to St. Louis and CaiRev. Carl E. Renhard, who delivered his

if not a little better than at the other H, under the direction of Sergeant Geer,

THE PILLS THAT RESTORE

FAILING STRENGTH

Mrs. C. C. Smith, 56 Bowen St., Nashus, N. H., says: "My trouble began with hemorrhages of the bowels. I became white se snow, my heart palpitated and my head throabed continually. My limbs swelled and I grew too my head throbbed continually.
My ilmbs swelled and I grew too
weak to walk. Doctors said my
case was incurable and that I
had but a few weeks to live.
Then my son-in-law brought me
the best remedy ever discovered

Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People

once. My flosh and strength came back and now I am well and able to do all my

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

composed of Sergeant Richard Oesch, Corporal Gus Cramer, and Privates Ialo Smith, Otto Emig, William Bell, Emer Jorgensen, Charles Templeton and Albert Jorgensen, Charles Templeton and Albert Krumpf, fired three volleys over the grave, and Captain R. M. Dobte blew "tape." Many floral pleces covered the grave, which were presented by the young man's many friends and the members of Company H. The palibearers were: William Sandy, Chester Peterson, William Thomas, Andrew Hayseth, William Carlson and Fred McCarver.

Will Give Pastor Reception.

A reception will be given the members and the pastor of the White Temple at the church next Friday night in honor of the completion of one year's work by the Rev. Dr. Brougher in this city. Before the services last night Dr. Brougher com-mented upon the success that had crowned the efforts of the church and himself, and said that 270 new members had joined the White Temple during the

All forms of scrofuls, sait rheum and eczema are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the blood purifier.

Skin Diseases

Hydrozone Glycozone

Endorsed by the Medical Profession. By destroying germs, they assist nature to accomplish a cure. Send thirty-five cents to pay expressage on Free Trial Bottles.

Bild by Leading Desgrits.

Not genuine unless label bears my signature:



My Offer to Kidney Sufferers

will give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy free to iry without cost or da-posit or promise to pay.

I could not make this offer—a full dollar's worth free—if mine were an ordinary kidney remedy. It is not. It treats not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves that control them. The cause of kidney trouble lies ALWAYS in these nerves. The only way to cure kidney trouble is by strengthening and vitalizing and reatoring these kidney nerves. That is exactly what my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. Therefore, I can make this offer with the certain knowledge that every kidney authorer who makes this this will be helped.

When I say "nerves," I do not mean the ordinary nerves of feeling, thought, action. I mean the automatic nerves, which night and day, unguided and undeen, control and actuate ad operate every vital process of life. These are the master nerves. The kidneys are their slaves. Four mind oxanot control them. You will cannot sway them. Yet when they are strong, you are well; when they are not, you weaken and dis. I have written a book on the Kidneys, which will be sent when you write. This book explains fully and clearly how these they, tender "inside" nerves control not only the kidneys, but each of the other vital organs.

the kidneys, but each of the other vital organs.

I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know. It is not intended for or occent to those who have used my remedy. They need no further evidence. But to those who have not not heard, or hearing, may have delayed or doubted. I say, "simply write and sak," I will send you an order for which your druggist will hand you a full dollar hottle and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book I on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart, a full dollar bottle Book 3 on the Kidnou mat address Dr.

Shoop, Box F 173. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 on Ren.
Bactos. Win State Book 6 on Rheumatwhich book you want. Inn.

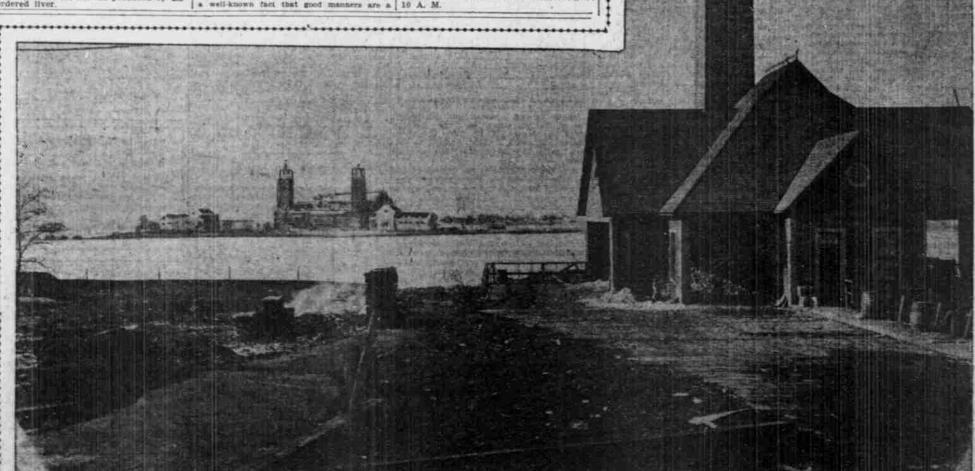
Mild cases are often cuted by a single bot-

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

FREE LAND IN OREGON

in the richest grain, fruit and stock section in the world. Thousands of scree of land at actual cost of irrigation. Deed direct from State of Oregon. WRITE TO-DAY. BOOKLET and Oregon. WRITE TO-DAY. BOOKLET and MAP FREE. Deschutes Irrigation and Power Com-pany, 610-11-12 McKay Building, Portland, Oregon.





VIEW OF THE PORTLAND CREMATORY, SHOWING ITS PROXIMITY TO THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR GROUNDS, A FACT THAT IS CAUSING PROTESTS.