

ROSE'S A ROASTER

Mayor of Milwaukee Denounces Grand Jury.

ALSO DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Says Indictment of Pfister on Suspicion Is Outrage and Offer of Immunity Is Subornation of Perjury.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Mayor Rose today gave out an interview in which he attacked the grand jury and its methods bitterly. He took the Pfister and Schultz cases, with the statement of J. P. Stamm as a text, saying:

"If it be true, as Mr. Perry, foreman of the grand jury, in a published interview seems to concede, that there was no evidence before the grand jury showing any criminality on the part of Mr. Pfister, and that he was indicted merely because the grand jury was suspicious that he had made some corrupt use of it, then a grand jury outrage was perpetrated in the name of the law."

The Mayor said the indictment of Frank F. Schultz for perjury was "unjustifiable and inexcusable, as he only signed what his counsel prepared."

"In view of the proceedings pending before Commissioner Scheuer," said the Mayor, "and bitterness engendered by reason thereof, it looks very much as though the grand jury was moved by vindictiveness of revenge."

After charging favoritism for a local paper, the Mayor closed with a few remarks on the Stamm case. He said:

"If the statement of Mr. Stamm and other witnesses, whose testimony can be obtained, showing in effect that the District Attorney stands ready to promise immunity to indicted persons if they will give testimony involving public officials, can be believed, the grand jury can only be characterized as villainous. If it is not subornation of perjury, it approaches as close to the line as to make the distinction a fiction."

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES

Oregon Has Largest Percentage of Gain Among Pacific States.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 10.—The official report of the Geological Survey on coal production in the United States during the year 1904 shows a larger percentage of gain in coal production in Oregon than in any other state in the Union except Texas.

The actual gain is, of course, comparatively small alongside the gain in the leading coal states, but in proportion to the product of 1903 Oregon is making greater percentage strides than any other except the Lone Star State. The total coal output in Oregon was 111,646 short tons in 1904, as against 91,144 tons the year previous, but the gain amounts to 22.4 per cent as against a falling off in most states and in the Nation at large.

Washington, 1904, as in past years, holds the coal record on the Pacific Coast, producing 3,127,681 short tons, valued at \$5,120,931. California and Alaska combined produced only 79,582 tons, valued at \$177,365, while Idaho put forth 548,000 tons, representing a value of \$1,273,300.

Of the coal industry in Oregon, the Geological Survey report says:

The only productive coalfield in Oregon is situated in the central part of the state in Coos County, and is known as the Coos Bay field from the fact that it entirely surrounds that body of water. It occupies a total area of about 200 square miles, length north and south being about 20 miles and its maximum breadth at the middle about 11 miles, tapering regularly toward both ends. Other coalfields have been prospectively shown in other parts of the state, and some have been shown to contain coal of fairly good quality. Among these are the Coquille field, in Clatsop County, the Lower Nehalem field in Clatsop and Tillamook Counties, the Yagu field in Lincoln County and the Eskay and Shook fields in Curry County. All of these fields lie west of the Cascade range, but none has been developed to the point of production.

Another field has been located in the basin of the John Day River, east of the Cascade, but little is known concerning it. All the fields west of the range, with the exception of the Coos Bay field, are of limited extent, the largest outside of the Coos Bay being the Upper Nehalem, which has an area of less than 20 miles.

All of the coal of these fields is lignitic in character. Transportation is confined exclusively to Coos Bay and the Pacific Ocean, and thence to the coast. The Coos Bay field is divided by its structure into six portions—four basins and two arches. The basins are known as the Newport, Beaver River, Coquille and South Fork Coquille. The principal development has been in the Newport basin, which is the most important productive mine, which is the most important productive mine, which is the most important productive mine.

The total production of coal in Oregon has increased 100,000 tons in three years only—1902, 1903 and 1904—the maximum being attained last year when it reached 111,646 tons.

Speaking of coal production in Washington, the report says:

In 1904, the year of the maximum production, Washington's output of coal was 2,180,275 tons. Compared with 1903, the coal production of Washington in 1904 shows a decrease of \$5,000,000, or 1.7 per cent. The value of the product at the mine was \$5,380,479 in 1903 to \$5,120,931 in 1904, a loss of \$259,548, or 4.8 per cent. This decrease in production, and the proportionately larger decrease in value, were due to the much-increased use of fuel oil in San Francisco and other California cities, which form one of the principal outlets for Washington coal.

There were only two cases of suspension of work by strikes in the coal mines of Washington in 1904. In these a total of 365 men were idle for an average of 80 days, the total time lost being equivalent to 2 per cent of the total time worked, and not sufficient to affect the production of the year.

tributed, having been found on Admiralty Island, where little mining has been done, at various places along the shores of Cook Inlet and in the Shelikof basin. All these lignites occur in seams from 2 to 20 feet in thickness. A second type of coal which has been found in at least two localities is of a bituminous and semi-anthracite character. This high-grade coal occurs in a series of rocks covering at least 120 square miles in the basin of Bering River, which empties into Controller Bay. A coal of similar character has been found in the valley of the Matanuska River. In both fields seams have been found up to a thickness of 20 feet. The Controller Bay coal lies within 25 miles of tidewater and about 100 miles from a good harbor on Prince William Sound, near Matanuska Sound, to which a railway is under construction, so about 20 miles from tidewater and 150 miles from Resurrection Bay, a good harbor. Both these harbors are open to navigation throughout the year.

So far as known the coals of the Bering region are chiefly lignite, the largest fields are in valleys tributary to Norton Sound. This field would probably hardly be considered from a commercial standpoint, were it not for the excellent market afforded by the placer camps of the Seward Peninsula.

Though there are probably very extensive coalfields in Arctic Alaska, it is only the coals which lie near Cape Lisburne which can now be considered a commercial factor. This field, embracing at least 300 square miles, lies adjacent to the Arctic coast, and embraces two coal-bearing horizons. The older is of carboniferous age and includes seams of high-grade bituminous coal from four to five feet in thickness. In the younger horizon of the Jurassic age have been found many commercial seams of a fair bituminous coal. Though these coals occur close to tidewater, their

exploitation and shipment, because of the lack of a harbor and because of the shortness of the open season, will be attended with great expense. They may, however, promptly be mined at a profit to supply the demand in northern placer camps of the Seward Peninsula, where coal commands a price varying from \$20 to \$40 per ton in summer and \$30 to \$50 per ton in winter.

The coalfields of the Yukon basin which are at present accessible fall into two groups. The first includes those of the upper river, which are lignitic and occur in relatively small areas. The second group includes a belt of extensive coal-bearing rocks which have been traced for some 200 miles along the lower Yukon. These latter embrace low-grade bituminous coals which have been found in seams up to four feet in thickness. Though they do not compare in quality with the bituminous coals of the Pacific province, yet they have a prospective value for local use.

In spite of its extensive coalfields and of the fact that Alaska is probably paying \$2,000,000 annually for fuel, coal mining has been almost entirely neglected. The total output of coal reported to the survey in 1904 was 694 short tons and 747 tons in 1903. These figures are probably considerably below actual production, the total would not exceed 2000 tons a year.

MAY GO DOWN BELOW SEA

President Orders Submarine Plunger to Oyster Bay.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Much interest was caused yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard through orders that have been received by Lieutenant Charles Nelson, in command of the submarine boat Plunger, to proceed to Oyster Bay, and report to the Secretary of the Navy, and read:

"You are to proceed as soon as possible to Oyster Bay and report to the President."

When the orders came the boat was in drydock, being overhauled. She was at once taken out and is now lying in the water way that runs through the center of the navy-yard. A large force of expert engineers and mechanics is working night and day getting the little craft into tip-top shape. An entire set of new and heavily insulated electric light wire is being put in, and the gasoline engine is undergoing a complete revamping. Every bolt and rivet is being subjected to a thorough re-soldering, and the torpedo tube is being frequently tested.

It will be five days before the Plunger will be in condition to make the run to Oyster Bay. Lieutenant Nelson has picked a crew of ten men from the various submarines, and every man is being thoroughly drilled at his particular post. Although it is said that the President has several times expressed a desire to go down in a submarine, and the officers of the Plunger are extremely anxious to show the President how their craft works, it is out of the question to take him to Oyster Bay. Instead, the plunge will be made outside in the Sound.

Mayor Dunne Robbed by Burglars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Mayor Edward F. Dunne's residence was robbed last night of a few hours after he returned from his visit to the East. The burglars gained an entrance to the house through a window, and succeeded in carrying off about \$100 worth of linen. A servant heard the burglars, but they had slipped away before the Mayor could be aroused.

German Epworth League Meets.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 10.—Late this afternoon the first meeting of the annual National convention of the German Epworth League was held in the First German M. E. Church. There were about 100 delegates present. Rev. H. F. Lange, of Walla Walla, Wash., responded to an address of welcome.

RESCUED FROM ICE

Steamer Terra Nova Saves Ziegler Expedition.

ONLY ONE SAILOR HAD DIED

Flala's Steamer Was Crushed in Ice and Arctic Explorers Lived on Supplies Left on Franz Josef Land.

HONNIGSVAAAD, Norway, Aug. 10.—The Arctic steamer Terra Nova, which went to the relief of the Flala-Ziegler Polar Expedition, has rescued Anthony Flala and all the others connected with the expedition, with the exception of one Norwegian sailor, who died from

presence in Wilkesbarre on this solemn and significant occasion and their gratitude is emphasized by the consideration that his visit to you is made at a time when he is overshadowed by the cares of state, and has grave foreign relations to consider in his attention. He has held out the olive branch to two great nations of the earth, he is discharging the blessed office of peacemaker and he brings our branch to the peace and good will to you. I have no doubt that his visit will be a potent factor in cementing the good relations between you and your employers.

Before the advent of Christ manual labor was degrading. Our blessed Savior came to blot out the primeval curse that had been pronounced upon it. Ever since he labored at Nazareth in the carpenter's shop, he has shed a halo around the brow of the workman and he has sanctified labor. If the office of a President is ennobled by the example of a Marshall and a Tennyson; if the function of a statesman is ennobled by the example of a Burke and a Webster; surely the calling of a mechanic and a workman is sanctified by the example of Jesus Christ.

In 1853 De Tocqueville, a distinguished French writer, published a work embodying his observations on the United States, in which he pays a beautiful tribute to our economic institutions and the respect in which labor is held in this country. He says that in our land every honest employment is honorable. This is a proper conception of the dignity of labor. The President's mission will be far-reaching in its influence if he strengthens here the good relation between the employer and the employed. There should be no conflict between labor and capital. They should be united and inseparable.

Great Crush to See Roosevelt.

The crush about the speakers' stand was so great that the police and temperance cadets, who acted as the President's escort, lost control of the crowd. More than a dozen persons fainted and had to be carried to the outskirts of the multitude. No one was seriously hurt.

It was 4:20 o'clock when the exercises closed. After a short conversation with those around him, the President announced that he was ready for his drive about the city. The drive covered about 25 blocks. All the streets which the President traversed were densely crowded and every house was covered with the national colors. His ovation from the beginning of the drive to the end was splendid.

A feature of the drive which pleased the President immensely was the driving of about 300 little girls dressed in white. Cardinal Gibbons rode in the President's carriage until the procession reached the rectory of St. Mary's Church, where the prelate left the President. After the party had covered the route laid out by the local committee, the President was driven across the Susquehanna to the west shore and the ship to the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, which church was covered with the national colors. There was a large crowd assembled at the ship to see the President's arrival. He was greeted by 200 of the little boys and girls connected with St. Ignace's Church, singing. A hall was made here and several little girls went to the President's carriage with huge bunches of flowers, which the President accepted with a few happy remarks. In Dorchester and Forty Fort, the roadside was lined with miners and their families from the mountainside. As in Wilkesbarre, his reception was of the most enthusiastic character.

The historic borough of Wyoming, where the Wyoming monument stands in memory of those who were killed by Tories or massacred by Indians in 1781, was reached at 6:30 P. M. Nearly all the school children of the borough were lined up singing the national anthem as the President and party entered the town. Turning to the assemblage of children, he spoke briefly, thanking the children for coming out to greet him and hoping they would grow up good Americans.

The hour was growing late and it was decided not to drive back to Wilkesbarre, but instead to go to Pittston, six miles north, where the party left Wyoming. The President and party were driven to Pittston and across the river to Wilkesbarre. The people of these places did not know the President was among them until they saw the car of the President. They recognized him as he rapidly drove past. The President bowed cordially to the surprised citizens, who prompted the cheering and shouting. The President reached the Valley station in Pittston at 7 o'clock. The news that he was in town spread with lightning speed and less than ten minutes a throng of thousands of people were gathered in front of the hotel. It was 7:15 when the special train arrived from Wilkesbarre and five minutes later it left for Chautauque amid the enthusiastic shouts of the citizens of Pittston.

SPEECHES FROM HIS TRAIN

President Greeted by Thousands at Easton and Phillipsburg.

EASTON, Pa., Aug. 10.—The President's train arrived here at 11:45. The moment President Roosevelt appeared on the platform, a deafening shout went up. The ovation lasted for some time, and those anxious to hear the President began to cheer and shout. The President, however, prevented the Chief Executive from saying a word, but a commanding motion from the President brought immediate silence, and he began to occupy the remaining few moments with an address that was listened to with marked attention.

This was the President's first visit to the station of the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Roosevelt was still talking when the train pulled out, and when his voice could no longer be heard, the hand struck up and the crowd waved a parting salute.

The President also stood at Phillipsburg. The stop was for only three minutes, but in that brief interval there was a mad rush to get near enough to hear the President's voice. All stood and listened to the reception deeply. He spoke briefly.

United States Senator Knox joined the Presidential party at Phillipsburg, having come out from Philadelphia this morning.

Where Victor Hugo Died.

London Globe.

There has been some dispute as to the identity of one of two houses in Paris in which Victor Hugo spent interesting periods of his life. There will be no cavilling about the house where he died, for the simple reason that it is being pulled down. The work is already in progress, and a building which not more than 50 years ago was the very heart of the intellectual life of Paris is being razed to the ground. The place is being pulled down by a building already half demolished. The place has for years been marked by a memorial tablet, which may possibly be attached to the new premises. But it will be in memorial only, to mark the spot where once stood the last home of Victor Hugo; but of his house itself all vestige will have disappeared.

King Philip's Seat.

Springfield Republican.

The rock known as King Philip's seat, forming part of the cliff on the east side of Mount Mettawan, commonly known as Mount Toby, was seen from the cliff and brought to Amherst yesterday morning. The tradition is that this rock was formerly a seat of King Philip, but since that time it has undoubtedly been used as a place for gaming, first by the Indians and later by the early whites. The rock was brought to Amherst by a four-horse team and placed in front of Appleton's cabinet at Amherst College.

The rescue was most timely. By my order the America, wintered in Neptis Bay, where early in the winter of 1903-04 the ship was crushed in the ice and became a total loss, together with big quantities of coal and provisions.

Supplies of stores left at Franz Josef land by various relief parties saved us very serious privations. Three attempts to reach the high latitude failed. The scientific work, however, as planned, was successfully carried out by William J. Peters, of the United States Geological Survey.

Our rescue was due to the splendid efforts of William S. Champ (secretary of the late William Ziegler), commander of the relief expedition, who, owing to the terrible weather, failed to reach us last year, and to the untiring zeal of Captain Kjeldsen and his Norwegian officers and crew, who for six weeks persistently forced their way through solid floes of ice and finally reached us.

An abundance of stores had been left on the Franz Josef Archipelago by the expedition commanded by the Duke of Abruzzi and the Andre relief expedition, so that we did not suffer serious difficulties on that score."

Flala's Farthest North.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 10.—The Flala-Ziegler polar expedition reached 63 degrees and 11 minutes.

ROOSEVELT WITH MINERS

(Continued from First Page.)

any one who I do not thoroughly believe, and I shall not say to you that to be honest, and temperate, and hardworking, and thrifty will always bring success.

The hand of the Lord is sometimes heavy upon the just as well as upon the unjust, and in the life of labor it is not always possible either by wisdom, or by upright behavior to ward off disaster. But it is most emphatically true that the chance for leading a happy and prosperous life is immensely improved if only the man is decent, sober, industrious, and exercises foresight and judgment. Let him remember above all that the performance of duty is the first essential to right living, and that a good type of average family life is the best basis of national happiness and greatness. No man can be a good citizen, can deserve the respect of his fellow, unless first of all he is a good man in his own family, unless he does his duty faithfully by his wife and children.

Believers in Trades Unions.

I strongly believe in trades unions wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in every movement which strives to help a man by teaching him how to help himself. But most of all I believe in the efficacy of the man himself striving continually to increase his own self-respect by the way in which he does his duty to himself and to his neighbor.

Cardinal Gibbons delivered the last address, saying:

Gibbons on Dignity of Labor.

I am sure that you are profoundly grateful to the President of the United States for his

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CHURCH AND STATE

Taft Defines Roosevelt's Policy With Catholics.

TREATS CHURCHES ALIKE

Archbishop of Philippines Banquets Taft Party and Hears About Happy Relations of Government With Church.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—A dinner was given tonight by Archbishop Harty to the gentlemen members of the Taft party. Toasts were responded to as follows:

"Welcome," by Archbishop Harty; "Pope Plus X," by Apostolic Delegate Agius; "The President," by Secretary Taft; and "The Philippines," by Representative Cochran. Mr. Taft in his address said:

It is a great pleasure to respond to the toast His Grace, the Archbishop, has done me the honor to propose. The changes effected by the Spanish War, bringing the United States for a time into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, brought about a more necessary association between the Government of the United States and the Church of Rome than had ever before existed. It was not that the Constitution of the United States was changed thereby; it was not that under the Constitution any particular religion or church was to be recognized, but it was that in taking over from Spain the responsibility of the Government in these new dependencies, the association between the government and the church had to be separated into two, under the just auspices of the United States Government.

Good Relations With Church.

In bringing about that change it became necessary that an association should be established which, under the circumstances prevailing in the United States, would be before seen necessary. It required a visit by an agent of the United States to Rome itself that there might be a conference between those who could speak authoritatively for the Roman Church and one appointed to represent to a time the Government of the United States to aid in solving the intricate problems that were presented by the transfer of sovereignty from a government in which the church and government were common, into one in which the church and government were entirely separated.

This produced an association for some of us that I may say has been exceedingly pleasant. I have almost an episcopal feeling, so agreeable has the association been made while trying to solve the difficulties presented by the situation.

Roosevelt's Policy to Church.

Now, the toast to which I am to respond is a toast to the President of the United States. That office is now occupied by Theodore Roosevelt. (Cheers.) Theodore Roosevelt is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church and is a Protestant, but his principal rule in the administration of his great office, so far as it affects churches, has been announced by him in this wise, and I do not think at this hour that I can do better to illustrate his character than to say what he has said:

That that we wish, as the President of the United States, to act toward the Roman Catholic Church as he would have a President, if a Catholic, act toward the Protestant Church. Representative Cochran in his response, pointed out to the Philippines that by honest, hard labor, they would uplift themselves. From the soil must come their greatness and fitness and he assured them that they would be protected if it took the last dollar in the treasury and the last soul in the army.

Rear-Admiral Train entertained Mr. Taft and Miss Alice Roosevelt in the afternoon at a luncheon party. This evening they were given a reception by the English Club.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Blackleg has broken out among cattle at Brookfield, Mass.

The Chilean Congress has passed a bill granting a bounty to beet sugar producers.

Governor and Mrs. Hoch, of Kansas, accompanied by their daughter Anna, have gone to Philadelphia, where Miss Hoch will christen the battleship Kansas when it is launched.

The Golden State Limited, westbound on the Rock Island road, jumped the track near Columbus Junction, Ia., yesterday, and Charles McKernan, of Chicago, was injured.

A new \$50,000 church edifice, almost an exact duplicate of the fine St. Thomas Episcopal Church in New York City, which

was burned Tuesday, will be built immediately on the old site.

A conference of bishops of negro churches, presidents of leading negro organizations and leading negro church members has been called by Bishop Alexander Walters, of the A. M. E. Church, to meet at Detroit August 28, to devise measures to check onslaughts on civil and political rights of negroes.

The northern tube of the tunnel which is being bored under North River from Jersey City to Manhattan sprang a leak yesterday, and one workman was drowned. Nineteen others fled to the air-lock, but the three remaining plugged the leak with bags of sand, which they kept in place with increased air pressure.

Two locomotives have sunk in the bottomless pit on the Pine Bush branch of the Erie Railroad in New York, and efforts are being made to rescue them. When the road was built thousands of carloads of dirt, rocks and trees were dumped into the pit and the road was built over them, but it soon sank and had to be rebuilt.

Carrying the Bag.

John Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive."

We do great injustice to Ruskin in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-lover, and like all money-lovers, didn't understand Christ. He didn't want him to be killed. He was horror-struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and handed himself over to the executioner. He didn't understand Christ; yet believed in him much more than most of us do; had seen him do

Two Reasons.

Kansas City Star.

A billion dollars is equivalent to a dollar a minute for more than 100 years. Japan demands this amount of Russia in payment for a terribly destructive, bloody and costly war.

John D. Rockefeller demands it of his fellow-men because he likes money.

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