

WAITING CROWD GREET'S HAYWOOD

Almost Swept From Feet by Eager Admirers at Salt Lake Depot.

NO QUARREL WITH MOYER

Miners' Leader Says Moyer Remained at Boise to Be Near Pettibone—Richardson Openly Assails Darrow.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 2.—Carrying his invalid wife in his arms, William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, stepped from an Oregon Short Line train at 8:50 this evening into a crowd which had gathered to meet him. In his eagerness to see him the mob almost overwhelmed the little party of travelers. Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. Haywood's mother, was swept away from the waiting carriages. She was rescued by her stalwart son and the latter, after shaking a few hundreds of outstretched hands, thanked everybody and started with his family for the home of his sister, Mrs. James Killeen.

Murphy Almost Dying.
With Mr. Haywood came his wife, mother, two daughters and other relatives who met him in Ogden. John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, who is now dying from tuberculosis, and Dr. W. L. Biscrow, Mr. Murphy's physician. On his arrival here the patient was so ill that he was taken to the Holy Cross Hospital, as far as is expressed that he will not live to reach Denver, although Dr. Biscrow still speaks hopefully.

At Ogden the news of Mr. Haywood's arrival spread through the railroad yards and many men from the shops and switches in greasy blue jumpers took advantage of the short stop to touch the hand of the labor leader, and to cheer him as the train rolled out of the depot.

No Quarrel With Moyer.

"The story that I have had a quarrel with Moyer doubtless originated where other similar stories, equally false, have started before," said Mr. Haywood, during the run from Ogden to Salt Lake. "There is absolutely no truth in them. Mr. Moyer delayed his departure from Boise chiefly because he wanted to stay near Pettibone as long as possible. As to the charges that may be made in counsel at the next trial, I do not know. There will probably be a charge. Some of the difficulty has arisen between Messrs. Richardson and Darrow. Both are big men and such differences are almost sure to arise when two big men are trying the same case."

Mr. Haywood said that he would leave with his family for Denver at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening on the Rio Grande Railroad. His intention is to be at his desk at Federation headquarters on Monday.

MOYER LEAVES BOISE TODAY

Dissension With Haywood Denied.
Richardson Scores Darrow.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 2.—C. H. Moyer will take tomorrow's train for home. He states that he will go straight through to Denver.

The fact that Haywood and Moyer did not leave together has renewed rumors widely circulated sometime ago of serious differences existing between the two chief officers of the Federation. Both men denied these stories today and declared they were circulated for the purpose of creating dissension and trying to divide the ranks of the miners' organization. It is known, however, that Moyer has not wholly approved of the plan for a celebration in Denver on Sunday and will have no part in it. He believes it would be far better to wait at least until George A. Pettibone, who must remain here in jail, has had his trial.

"It is one of the saddest things I have ever had to do," said Moyer today, "to go away and leave Pettibone in jail. I did not wish to go at all but I shall return to Boise in two or three days, and I shall be home's interests. I do not know when I will take up my duties at the Denver headquarters, nor for some time. My health is none too good."

Although Moyer has been released on bail, he takes the position that it would be ungrateful for him to participate in a celebration, the keynote of which is the innocence of another who once stood charged with the same offense that he (Moyer) is yet to be tried for.

Acting Secretary Kirwan, at Denver, is authority for the above statement. One of the ten attorneys employed in the Haywood trial, E. F. Richardson and John F. Nugent have been dropped from the defense in the remaining trials and Mr. Darrow will have full charge. Mr. Richardson makes no secret of his differences with Mr. Darrow, saying:

"The whole sum and substance of the matter is that I cannot endure Darrow's methods. I do not sanction Socialism, at least not when it is coupled with the trying of a legal suit, especially when that case is a murder case and means a man's life. Darrow's closing speech in the Haywood trial was rank. It was enough to hang any man regardless of his innocence or guilt."

NEW YORK'S AMERICANISM

And Yet Diversity of Blood Its Dominant Characteristic.

Brander Matthews in the Century. There are those among us who are not satisfied with this setting up of barriers against the unfit, and who see a menace to American standards in the admission even of the physical fit, if they come from alien stocks. There are those—and they are not a few—who would keep out the "men from the Volga and the Tartar steppes" and all "bringing with them unknown gods and rites." Willing enough still to welcome Teuton and even Celt, they see peril to our citizenship in granting it to Slav and to Scythian, with their passions, here to stretch their claws. They look askant at New York, with its immense masses of imperfectly assimilated foreigners with its "Little Italy," with its mysterious Chinatown, with its Syrian quarter, with its half-million of Russian Jews. They ask themselves whether the metropolis of the United States can any longer be considered an American city.

To this last question the answer is easy. New York is neither as American today as it ever has been in any of its three centuries. Diversity of blood has

always been its dominant characteristic. As one of its historians has tersely asserted, "no sooner has one set of varying elements been fused together than another stream has been poured into the crucible. There probably has been no period in the city's growth during which New Yorkers whose parents were born in New York formed the majority of the population; and there never has been a time when the bulk of the citizens were of English blood."

MERE MAN IS ARRAIGNED

Mrs. Hidden Tells of Father's Failure as Homemaker.

PORTLAND, Aug. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Many of the orators who have stood upon the Chautauqua platform this year have spent a great deal of time giving the women of Oregon—and the Nation generally—advice in regard to the home, babies and other matters feminine.

Some of us who have listened patiently to such utterances, ask that the speakers try their hands and tongues on questions and conditions for which the "male sex" is specially responsible. There is a wide field that the lecturers are leaving unworked which they ought to know more about than woman's sphere—that is their own sphere. Possibly they are waiting for women to tell them what that is. The pure food question, the trusts, international arbitration, war, famine, pestilence and greatest of all, the liquor question, all being male questions, demand their attention.

Quite a large per cent of the good women of our country have been trying to rear George Washingtons and Abraham Lincolns—with husbands and fathers soaked through and through with whisky and tobacco—but have concluded that the task is herculean. In fact, it can't be accomplished. Not only are these women meeting this primary physical obstacle in the fulfilling of their duties as mothers, but they find that these whisky and tobacco-loving and favoring husbands have installed for their own pleasure the American saloon on every street corner and with it the gambling den and the brothel. Yes, more—not only street corners for the brothel, but whole blocks and streets set apart for those whose ways take hold of drink and hell.

I believe in woman's kingdom, woman's duty, woman's power, but the Lord himself could not rear a nation pure and true and good under these conditions which the American voter has placed around the home. The Rooseveltian idea that it is the duty of woman, no matter what the circumstances, to bring into the world numerous children whose chief heritage must be impaired, enfeebled bodies and minds, is a perilous one. I request that our President turn his attention to the duty of making our country a clean and safe place for the children now here to live in.

When the men of the country clean up personally, and make a place fit for children to come to, then will they find women ready to help build the ideal home, and not only rear young George Washingtons and Abraham Lincolns, but make this country truly the greatest the sun ever shone upon.

Miss Willard's suggestion that we need more fathers in the home and more mothers in the government, deserves careful consideration. If the foundation of society, state and Nation is the home, then is it not about time that men build up that institution? There must be the ideal father, as well as the ideal mother in the ideal home. It can never be built on the hour-end which may be left after a night of debauch and the money which the saloonkeeper fails to find. There must be love, confidence, respect and perfect equity if there is to be peace and harmony in the home. Love for wife and children must be greater than love of money or power. Not until the men of the nation esteem the welfare, the souls of their children more value than the revenue from the liquor traffic, shall we have the ideal American home. Woman's heart beats true to the mother instinct and yearns for the shelter and love of home, and while she may place its adornments and grace it by her presence, she cannot build it alone.

SAILING BY MAGNETISM.

Unique Proposition of Inventor Nixon of Warship Fame.

New York World.

"Power from Niagara to send a ship across the Atlantic by wireless transmission of horsepower to ship," is the weirdly novel naval constructor's expert in the building and development of ships. "Before long, we shall find a way to utilize certain waves of magnetic or electric influence that are undoubtedly a part of the energy of this earth of ours. These currents are inherent in the earth itself they are generated by the perpetual motion of the world around its axis. We get a dim idea of this power through the magnetic compass. We see the needle moved toward the North Pole by a force that we do not understand. We know, nevertheless, that that power is there. We have no reason to doubt that this power is almost limitless. Now, follow this line of reasoning. The savage, many generations ago, saw the wind blow, felt the force of the air. In course of time, after many experiments, the power of the air was harnessed to sails and the art of navigation was developed.

"Consider, then, the power of this earth currents which makes the needle of the compass move. Suppose, now, that an investigator along this line solves the secret of the power; that he or another man finds the means of harnessing that power to human use. "There is nothing unreasonable about it. I believe this power can yet be controlled by the inventive faculty. My idea of the means to trap this power of the earth currents is that somebody will invent a sail—bear in mind that the sail is not something to be spread to the wind, but some contrivance which catches this earth current and apply its immense power to the driving of the ship. The mechanism may be insignificantly small. It may be that the ship will be propelled by other means than the screws that we now use."

HAS NO STEAMER TO RETURN ALLEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Government has filed a suit in the United States District Court to compel the Oceanic Steamship Company to return to the countries whence they came three aliens who were denied a landing here on account of having trachoma. One alien came from Australia and the other two came from Tahiti. Since these men were brought here the Oceanic Steamship Company has given up its Australian line. For what reason it refuses to take the deported Australian back, claiming that the law provides that aliens denied a landing shall be taken back on board was contended that a compliance with the law is manifestly impossible. As to the other two, the contention is that they are not affected with trachoma.

Straus and Longworths in Hawaii. HONOLULU, Aug. 2.—Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, with Mrs. Straus and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth visited Pearl Harbor today. A public reception will be given them tomorrow evening at the territorial capital.

MYSTERY OF SLEEP

Savants Cannot Satisfactorily Explain It.

NATURE'S BALMY RESTORER

We Need About Four Times as Much Nourishment While Awake as in Slumber—Some Great Men Slept Little.

At the climax of our powers from one-third to one-half of our whole life is spent in sleep, and in our infancy nearly all our time is given to it. Yet, strange to say, while every human being from the time of Adam until this hour has known sleep from actual experience, no man can accurately define or explain it.

It cannot be wholly fatigue that induces sleep, else why should the feeble octogenarian sleep least and the infant who does nothing in particular sleep many times as much as his grandparent? Even modern science is most vague on this baffling subject and finds no better use for it than "the repair of wasted tissues." Unquestionably research with the microscope does prove that fatigue, in some degree at any rate, exhausts and vitiates the nerve cells, while rest and sleep appear to restore them to the normal, says the New York Press. When Lord Brougham returned home after his brilliant and exhaustive defense of Queen Caroline, he retired at once to bed almost in a state of collapse and gave orders that he was not to be disturbed on any account, no matter how long he should sleep. His Lordship's household obeyed; but their amazement grew into positive terror when the young advocate's "nap" had prolonged itself 48 hours. Brougham's physician afterward declared that marvelous sleep was nature's own remedy for relieving a terrific mental strain and had certainly warded off some serious brain disorder.

But, then, every one of us at least knows the marvelous recuperative value of a long sleep. And yet all this time digestion, respiration and many other vital functions are in full power, just as in the waking hours. Only the senses and the higher cerebral manifestations are less active.

It seems clear we need more than three or four times as much nourishment while awake than asleep. And yet we wake in the morning without either hunger or faintness such as invariably accompany a long waking fast. Moreover, the first morning meal is ordinarily the lightest of the day, with people free to consult their own tastes in these matters.

How shall we explain this strange discrepancy in the action of the stomach by day and by night? It is no answer that we work in the day, hence waste and hunger; for the same craving for food during the day is experienced by a person taking little or no physical exercise as by the bricklayer, foundryman or other worker engaged in the hardest manual toil.

Obviously, then, a condition of things has been superinduced in sleep which involves not only a discontinuance of intercourse with the world, but a positive suspension of some of the sternest exactions of our nature.

There is another result of deep sleep which is seldom remarked. Lie down upon bed or couch, and however tired you may be you rarely remain in one position long if you be awake. At frequent intervals you feel an impulse to turn over or move some of your limbs to relieve what has become an uncomfortable position. On the other hand, when you fall asleep, even though you have the hard ground for a couch, and, like Jacob, a stone for a pillow, you may lie quietly for many hours without moving, except for involuntary respiration. Nor when you awake will you experience any discomfort even in that part of your body which has borne the most pressure, such as could not be contentedly endured for five minutes when you are awake.

Indeed, not only will there be no sense of pain or discomfort, but rather one of positive refreshment. It is said—among the myriad theories of sleep—that this condition is merely "the assertion of the lower or vegetative consciousness," and, further, that if the higher intellectual faculties could hold permanent away sleep would cease altogether.

The length of time a man can preserve his mental faculties without sleep varies with the individual constitution; but the

Get Your Copies Today

OF

SUNSET

THE splendid issue for August, which is devoted to Portland and the Pacific Northwest. You will want this issue for years to come, ask for it at your news stand today and send copies to your friends in the East. The sixteen full-page two-color illustrations are remarkable in many ways; they represent the best work of Oregon and Washington photographers, and form a combination that has never before appeared in any magazine at one time.



THERE are interesting stories in this exceptional issue; there are 100 illustrations; it is a number that will appeal to everybody. On account of its initial article and illustrations on Portland, every business man in this city will be interested in this issue.

OUR advice is to get a copy while you can. The supply is necessarily limited and those who secure copies will be "lucky". The sale of this number in Portland promises to make a new record for magazine sales in this city.

lower or vegetative consciousness," and, further, that if the higher intellectual faculties could hold permanent away sleep would cease altogether. The length of time a man can preserve his mental faculties without sleep varies with the individual constitution; but the inevitable result is delirium before many days. The Chinese punish certain flagrant criminals by a system of diabolical teasing so as to prevent sleep altogether; and this is regarded with the utmost horror even by the most hardened criminals. When Napoleon attempted the conquest of Hayti, Toussaint made a feat of attacking them, thus arousing them all under arms and in a state of great excitement. These tactics were repeated so frequently that even the greatest of the Napoleonic warriors were utterly worn out, and in time an army of 20,000 was reduced to a bare 5,000 effectives, without having fought a single battle.

Closing Out All Summer Goods

We will assemble our entire stock of Summer garments remaining unsold on our FIRST FLOOR. We have startled the city and state with many thunderous bargains in our time. But our efforts for this coming sale will prove that it is yet possible to "GO ONE BETTER." The unquestioned qualities of fine Summer merchandise to be sold at less money than the very manufacturers we bought it from are now asking.

SATURDAY SPECIALS NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES SATURDAY SPECIALS

Princess Wash Dresses Values up to \$30. Just 30 in this lot. Choice	EXTRA SPECIAL! Flannelette Kimonos, Saturday only . . . 79c	Regular \$1.50 Values	Summer Skirts White Wash Skirts, Linen and Shrunken Duck, values up to \$7.50
\$10	Wash Belts 15c values 5c 25c values 15c 35c values 20c 40c values 25c	Hose 25c white Hose 19c 35c lace embroidered Hose 21c 65c Hose 39c	95c Rajah, Voile and Panama Skirts, values up to \$35
\$15 and \$16.50 Wash Dresses, in fine Linen, Mulls and Lingerie \$4.75	Kimonos A big assortment of 75c values 39c Handkerchief Collar Kimono, 85c values 45c A variety of \$1.50 values 98c	Bathing Suits About 30 Bathing Suits left. \$ 3.50 values go at \$2.00 \$ 6.50 values go at \$3.50 \$10.00 values go at \$5.00	\$6.75 Mixtures. Fine assortment of Summer Skirts, values up to \$22.50
\$5 and \$6.50 Wash Dresses \$1.75			\$5.95

Great Waist Values

Regular \$1.25 Waists for 45c
Regular \$2.00 Waists for 79c
Jap Silk Waists, nicely trimmed with lace and embroidery. An exceptional \$10.00 value \$3.95

Box and Fitted Short Coats

Box Coats, regular \$10.00 values \$2.35
Fancy semi-fitted Coats, values up to \$20.00 \$5.00
Cream Serge Coats, an exquisite line, values up to \$27.50 \$5.95

On our Second Floor we are prepared to show advance Fall styles of Suits and Coats

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR ABOVE DESCRIBED BARGAINS

J. M. ACHESON COMPANY

Sole Agents for Henderson Corsets Wholesale and Retail Fifth and Alder