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PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TALKED TO BOYS

President at School Dedication.

GOT A HEARTY RECEPTION

Advised Teachers to Build Good Character

AND TO DO IT BY EXAMPLE

In the Evening President Roosevelt Delivered a Formal Address at a Union League Founders' Day Banquet—Recept. History.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, came to this city today, and spent the entire afternoon and evening. The visit of the Nation's Chief Executive and the members of his official family was for a two-fold purpose. During the afternoon the President was chief speaker at the exercises incident to the dedication of the new Central High School for Boys. He made two addresses at the institution, one in the assembly hall, where the formal dedicatory ceremony took place, and the other from the balcony of the building, to 1500 pupils of this school. Tonight the President responded to a toast during the Founders' day banquet at the Union League.

In the intermission between these events, President Roosevelt was entertained at luncheon by Charles Emory Smith, ex-Postmaster-General, and was tendered a reception at the home of Edward T. Stolsbury.

Mr. Roosevelt's visit today was the third he has made to this city since he became President. Last year he attended the football match between the Army and Navy eleven, and recently he participated in the Masonic celebration of General Washington's admission to the Masonic fraternity. On both of these occasions, however, the President's stay was brief.

His reputation by the citizens today was most enthusiastic. The special train bearing the Presidential party arrived here at 11:45. Accompanying the President were: Secretary of the Treasury, Shaw, Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Postmaster-General Payne, Dr. Lang, U. S. A., the President's physician, and Secretaries to the President Cortelyou and Loch.

Thousands of people surrounded the station, and when the President appeared he received an ovation, which was continuous along the route to the High School. Chariages were in waiting for the party, and, escorted by the Philadelphia City Troop of Cavalry, they proceeded up Broad street to the school building, which is located about six blocks from the station. The sidewalks were lined with wildly cheering throngs. In acknowledgement of the enthusiastic demonstrations, the President repeatedly raised his hat.

A reception committee consisting of members of the Board of Public Education conducted the President to the school, and upon his arrival at the institution he was met by the entire student body, who lined the corridors and stairways from the entrance of the building to the assembly hall, each pupil bearing a small American flag. The audience arose as the President entered the hall, and amid the plaudits of the 2000 persons there assembled, President Roosevelt made his way down the main aisle to the platform. For fully five minutes he stood facing the cheering assemblage before he could proceed with his speech.

On the stage with the President were

Mayor Ashbridge and other city officials, members of the Board of Public Education and the faculty of the school. The audience was made up principally of the alumni of the institution.

President Spoke to School.

The President was introduced, and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I am indeed glad to be here, and as I came up the stairs and through the corridors I felt as if I were at a football game. I am thoroughly convinced that the pupils of the High School are taught not only how to work hard, but how to play hard, and it is a good thing to know both lessons. Don't let the playing interfere with the work. Work hard, but while you play, play hard."

"I am glad to have the chance of being present at the formal dedication of this new building—a building which in its management stands in line of succession to a series of buildings, themselves typifying in no small degree the extraordinary development of the public school system in the United States. It is some sixty-four years ago that this institution was started, under a man of great eminence, alike in the work of pedagogy and in other fields—Professor Bachet. At that time the public school system of the United States was in the process of development. There are now in the City of Philadelphia in attendance upon the public schools, including the night schools, some 170,000 pupils and over 4000 teachers, and the development of the high schools, especially during the past half century, has been literally phenomenal in its character."

Citizenship in the Raw.

"Nothing like our present system of education was known in earlier times. No such system of popular education for the people, by representatives of the people, existed. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that the stability, the future welfare of our institutions, depend upon the grade of citizenship turned out from our schools. No body of public service, no body of individuals associated in private life, are better worth the admiration and respect of all who value citizenship at its true worth than the body composed by the teachers in the public schools through the length and breadth of this Union. They have to deal with the citizenship in the raw, and to turn it out something like a finished product, and I think all of us who have endeavored to deal with that citizenship in the raw, in our own homes, appreciate the burden of responsibility. The training given in the public school must, of course, be not merely a training in intellect, but a training in what counts for infinitely more than intellect—a training in character. And the chief factor in that training must be a personal equation of the people, the influence exerted by the teacher, the example set by the teacher, the man or woman who stands in so peculiar a relation to the boys and girls under his or her care—a man or woman who has more intimate and more vital in his after-effects than any other relation save that of parent and child."

"Wherever a burden of that kind is laid, those who carry it necessarily carry a great responsibility—there can be no greater; and scant should be our patience with a public school teacher—I can go further than that—scant should be our patience with any man or woman doing any bit of work worth doing who does not approach it in a spirit of sincere love for the work and of desire to do it well for the work's sake."

Need of Good Playgrounds.

"As I said, we need sound bodies—and this is a poor type of school nowadays that has not a good playground attached—and let me interrupt myself by saying that in my own city, at least, that was held as a revolutionary doctrine. In my own city not so long ago it was believed that the schools, and especially in the very

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NO LACK OF SITE

Eastern Oregon Needs Irrigation.

BUT WHO SHALL BEAR COST?

Government Won't Cover Land Now Cultivated.

SETTLERS MAY FINALLY AGREE

Those Already on Land That Would Be Better for More Water May, by Paying Their Share, Draw National Aid.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 22.—If the Government does not undertake the reclamation of lands in the Deschutes Valley, but allows private capital to proceed unhindered with pending contracts under the Carey act, Government work will probably be attempted in some other section of Eastern Oregon. While the Deschutes project is better known to the department than any other, there are several Eastern Oregon sites which have been generally examined and offer excellent opportunities for irrigation.

Hydrographer F. H. Newell, of the Geological Survey, who has visited three prospective sites, discussing this question today, said that the situation in Oregon is very similar to that in other Western states. There are a number of entirely feasible and promising projects, but they cover lands which are pretty well developed. Considerable areas that would naturally be included in Government irrigation systems have already passed into private ownership, and are, to some extent, being irrigated on a small scale by their owners. This is true in the Powder River Valley, around Baker City; in the Grand Ronde Valley, in Union County; along the Sliver River, in Harney County; and to some extent on Crooked River, east of Prineville.

Before the Government would feel justified in undertaking the construction of irrigation systems in localities of this character, it would be necessary to make a distinct agreement with the owners of lands lying within the scope of proposed Government work, that they would take water from the Government ditches and pay the actual cost of putting the water on the land, the same as settlers who subsequently take up vacant lands under Government ditches. The Government could not expect to recover from the settlers who would take up the vacant lands the full amount expended in constructing its irrigation system, which would benefit the other lands as well. In other words, the Government will proceed on a business basis, and will undertake no irrigation until it is reasonably assured that all settlers to be benefited thereby will repay the actual cost of constructing its works.

In some of the favored localities in Eastern Oregon the land is not absolutely arid. This is the case around Baker City where straggling crops can be raised without irrigation. It is true that proper irrigation would greatly enhance the value of the land and insure better crops, but unless the present farmers and landowners will agree to bear their proportionate share of the cost of a Government system the expenditure will not be made there.

Mr. Newell says it rests with the settlers near Baker City, in the Grand Ronde Valley, on the Sliver River and elsewhere, to say whether or not the Government shall irrigate their lands, together with vacant public lands adjoining. If they come forward and offer a hearty co-operation with the Government

in any enterprise it may undertake, and pledge themselves to pay for whatever water rights they may acquire under Government works, there will be little difficulty in having Government reclamation undertaken. On the other hand, there are many attractive sites in other states which would appeal to the Government ahead of involved projects in Eastern Oregon, if the settlers decline to co-operate.

Very difficult irrigation problems are presented in extreme Southeastern Oregon, in Malheur County. There is a limited quantity of water there, which might be applied to small areas of lands with beneficial results, and it is possible the water supply could be augmented by artesian wells. If more promising work in other parts of the state are abandoned, the Government will probably undertake reclamation on a limited scale in Malheur. Such a work, however, would not be undertaken at once, as the Government does not desire, at this time, to enter upon trifling irrigation projects, when larger works elsewhere can be carried out, and where much more land can be reclaimed under a single system than is possible in Malheur. The small works will be left until those of moderate dimensions are well under way.

Foster Wants Building for Tacoma.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 22.—Senator Foster reached Washington last night. He conferred with Senator Mitchell today regarding the report on Hawaiian investigations. Senator Foster expects to secure appropriations for Tacoma's public building at the coming session.

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SLATE MADE UP

Governor McBride Out in the Cold.

RAILROAD MEN WIN VICTORY

Have Written Pledges to Insure Smith's Election.

SENATOR EAST OF MOUNTAINS

King County Goes Flat Back on Home Candidate to Succeed Turner—No Women to Be Clerks in the State Senate.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Senator John J. Smith, from the 30th district in King County, will be president of the Senate in the next Legislature of the State of Washington unless two out of 23 Republican Senators-elect and holdovers violate their written agreement to support the King County man in caucus at Olympia. Senator T. B. Sumner, of Snohomish County, will be president pro tempore. As indicated in Friday's Oregonian in its Seattle special, the organization of the Senate means that the railroads have the upper hand, that Senator Hamilton of Pierce will be chairman of the committee on railroads, and that Senator Baker, of Klickitat, if he desires it, may have the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations.

The agreement to support Senators Smith and Sumner for the places named bears the signatures of 23 Republican Senators, of whom 16 were present at the conference held here tonight at the Tacoma Hotel. The other seven were represented by proxy, the proxies being in every case drawn up so as to give the holder complete power to bind the Senator signing it. While the Senators at the conference unite in declaring that the agreement to support Smith and Sumner was made without reference to the railroad commission issue, nevertheless it is clear that the railroad managers have succeeded in carrying out their coup d'état, and that they are in control. This is not saying that Governor McBride will not make a fierce and determined assault on the entrenchments of the railroads, however.

Governor Will Still Fight.

The Governor is resourceful, and he fights with bulldog determination. It was given out here tonight that the Senators in the conference look for continued opposition from the Governor to their pet measures this winter. The Senators say, however, that they have a strong organization and will be able to fight back. That the contest will be the most remarkable in the political annals of Washington is conceded by every one familiar with the situation.

Senator Rands, of Clark, acted as chairman of the caucus, which was in session from 8 to 10 o'clock tonight. Senator Kinnear, of King County, was secretary. None of the pro-commission Senators were present. None of Governor McBride's friends were here, and, outside of the King County delegation, the Preston interest was practically unrepresented. It is now understood that Senator Preston did not desire the King County Senators to attend the caucus here tonight, and that he and Governor McBride advised their friends in other parts of the state to remain away.

Here are the signatures appended to the caucus agreement: Stansell, of Stevens; Rands, of Clark; O'Donnell, of Chehalis; Ruth, of Thurston; Engle, of Mason; Stewart, Hamilton, Davis and Leconte, of Pierce; Smith, Vancouver; Tucker, Kinnear, Palmer, Potts

and Hemrich, of King; Sumner and Smith, of Snohomish; Clapp, of Jefferson; Hurley, of Ferry; Baker, of Klickitat; Baumelster, of Asotin, and Cornwall, of Walla Walla—total, 23; necessary to control, 22. The last five were present by proxy, as were Potts and Hemrich, of King.

The real work of the conference was done in private this afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock, when the Senators had all reached here. The caucus merely ratified the action taken in the afternoon and ended in a jollification, the visiting solons being the guests of the Pierce County delegation.

Smith Says He Is Not Tied Up.

Senator Smith, in a statement to The Oregonian tonight said:

"I wish it to be distinctly understood that my selection as the caucus nominee for president of the Senate comes to me without having made a single pledge save that I have promised Senators Hamilton and Baker any two chairmanships they desire. I have not bargained with the railroads nor made them any inducement or promise whatever. I shall treat the commission men and the railroads impartially to the very best of my ability. I shall rule without favor on all questions. For myself, I am absolutely unpledged on the Railroad Commission measure."

Senator Smith's last statement, while absolutely true, should be followed by the statement that the King County delegation is overwhelmingly against the McBride bill.

Since the beginning of the fight for the presidency of the Senate both the Governor and the railroad managers have played a very swift and keen game of politics. The railroads scored twice. The first time was when they pulled Hamilton and Baker out of the race and then they forced to the King County candidate. They followed this up today by forever blinding any hopes which Senator Preston may have had of extracting any votes from Pierce save that of Senator Warburton.

King for East Washington Senator.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the entire Pierce County delegation met in caucus and 12 out of 15 Legislators voted for a resolution favoring the election as Senator of an Eastern Washington man. Senator Warburton and Representatives Roberts and Corlies were absent. The effect of this move was to effectually kill any negotiations which the King County delegation may have started to secure in the deal for president of the Senate promised from Pierce for support of Preston.

One important feature of the session must not be overlooked. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring against the employment of women at the Legislature. It was stated that this resolution would be religiously adhered to. This means that the upper chamber next session will be devoid of the more or less attractive feminine employees who have attended the Legislature for several seasons past. The resolution will undoubtedly create a stir throughout the state.

FATAL WISCONSIN FIRE.

Several Dead and Property Loss of \$525,000.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 22.—The Wisconsin Central ore dock was destroyed by fire this afternoon, the loss involved being about \$525,000. In falling, the dock carried with it a number of firemen and dockmen and a number of lives were lost, just how many will probably not be known for several days. A number of badly injured firemen were rescued from the burning ruins. The known dead are:

One Anderson, foreman of crew.

The seriously injured are: Andy O'Toole, fireman; Charles Worka, fireman; Vivian Young.

The fire caught about 5 o'clock, presumably from a boat unloading lumber across the slip, and before the firemen arrived the entire ore dock, half a mile long, was in flames. An engine was run on the tramway as near to the fire as possible and half a hundred men began tearing apart the timbers connecting the tramway and dock to keep it from falling with the dock. Suddenly the dock gave way, falling with a crash and carrying with it 250 feet of the tramway, the engine just barely escaping the fall into the bay. Several hundred people were under the tramway, but none of them escaped with slight injuries. As the broken tramway and the burning dock fell, fully a dozen men were seen to go down in the ruins. The wreck fell into 25 feet of water. The fire is still raging and Murray's sawmill is in danger. Murray's mill is also threatened. The dock was valued at \$500,000 and the ore at \$25,000.

Odessa Free From Plague.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—Odessa has been declared free from the plague, and export trade from that port is again permitted.

KRUPP IS DEAD

The Great Gunmaker of Germany.

HE SUCCEUMS TO APOPLEXY

Recent Vorwaerts Libel Said to Have Affected Him.

LEAVES ESTATE OF \$125,000,000

Employees of His Shops Had Passed Resolutions of Indorsement, but He Was Too Ill to Receive Them—Germany Is Moved.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, and the wealthiest man in Germany, died suddenly from apoplexy this afternoon at his villa at Huelgel.

Herr Krupp had been ill for several days, and a report of his condition was telegraphed daily to his wife, who has been several months in Jena under medical treatment. Concerned by the latest dispatch regarding her husband, Frau Krupp left Jena yesterday, accompanied by Professor Binswanger, of the medical faculty of the university there. She will reach Essen early Sunday morning.

According to the medical reports his physicians succeeded in restoring Herr Krupp to consciousness, but the patient soon relapsed into insensibility. He died at 3 o'clock. In the meantime, the directors of the Krupp Works and Herr Krupp's solicitors had been summoned. They held a consultation after his death and caused a bulletin announcing his demise to be posted at the works at Pore.

At noon rumors were in circulation at Essen that Herr Krupp was dying, but the public had no accurate information regarding his condition until the great works, which dominate the city and furnish employment to 43,000 men, were closed.

The first question that everybody asked was, "Did Herr Krupp commit suicide?" There seems to be no testimony to support this suggestion, the physicians in attendance resolutely asserting that the case was simply one of apoplexy. That considerable time elapsed after death before the news was announced is taken by some persons to indicate that the cause of death is somewhat obscure. Near friends of the dead man, who were aware of the great mental distress to which the recent publication in the Vorwaerts had thrown him—reproduced as it was in the adjacent cities and telegraphed all over the world—are confident that the charges contained in the story induced his death.

Herr Krupp's villa, where he died, is several miles from Essen. The great gunmaker lived there in almost feudal fashion, and the place tonight is unapproachable, nobody being admitted within the gates except the police, the directors of the Krupp Works and the undertakers and their assistants.

The officials and employees of the Krupp Works yesterday called a public meeting for today with the object of expressing indignation at the charges made by the Vorwaerts. The meeting assembled at 11:30 o'clock this morning, but before a deputation could be appointed to convey to Herr Krupp the expressions of loyalty and confidence it was learned that his condition was too serious for him to receive such a deputation.

Herr Krupp was not regarded as a hard master by his workmen. He set up various establishments for their benefit and built hundreds of model houses on sani-

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEEK RECEIVED BY AN OREGONIAN ARTIST.

