

## FAR DID GOOD

### Chicago Is Still Reaping Benefit

### PRESIDENT GIVES FACTS

### Commercial Benefits of Inestimable Value.

### HINTS FOR THE 1905 BOARD

### Man Who More Than Any Other, Made the World's Exposition a Success Tells Policy He Would Pursue.

### POINTS FOR 1905 FAIR.

**BUILDINGS**—Directors should wait until outside states and foreign countries erect their structures before expending any great amount of money on the main structure. The East will be in comparison with those from Oregon and Washington.

**ENTERTAINMENT**—Do not put any large amount in a music hall. Programmes should be varied so as to entertain home people over and over. A midway is essential.

**PUBLICITY**—An illustrated pamphlet describing features of interest west of the Rocky Mountains.

**CONCESSIONS**—Chicago charged 20 to 70 per cent of the gross receipts of the business.

### CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—(Special correspondence.)

The human being is not now alive who will see the end of the beneficent results of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. I doubt whether this influence for good will ever be quite eliminated from the human race.

These were the words of Hon. Harlow N. Higginbotham, who more than any other man, made the Chicago Columbian Exposition what it was. Mr. Higginbotham attended the first meeting of citizens in the initiative move for the world's fair here. From that moment he was the leading spirit throughout the formative period, during the time the fair was open to the public, and remains at present the head of the local organization, which has never been dissolved. He was at first vice-president and chairman of the ways and means committee, and in 1892 when Lyman J. Gage refused to be burdened with the duties of the office of president Mr. Higginbotham was elected his successor and has remained at the head of the organization ever since.

The World's Columbian Exposition, as a corporation, still exists, and will soon declare a dividend of 4% or 5 per cent to its stockholders. It has never paid but 10 per cent of the original stock, and the present dividend will be the last. When Mr. Higginbotham learned that the Oregonian wished to publish some statements of his experience in World's Fair matters and suggestions that might be beneficial to the Lewis and Clark Centennial, he at once asked me to visit his home at "Harlowden," his country seat 25 miles out from Chicago, and spend the night with him, thus giving him the proper opportunity to enter into the spirit of exposition matters and enable him to give the Lewis and Clark Centennial people the benefit of his mature experience and initiative suggestions which may be turned to their benefit.

### Winning Over of Europe.

He is a remarkable man. He is impossible outside of America. He is a product of the best influence of our present civilization. No other man living could have made the statements he has made and told the truth, and perhaps no man in America is as well informed on the modus operandi of running big exhibitions to the best possible advantage with the means at command. Soon after Mr. Higginbotham took the helm of the Chicago fair he was called to Europe to insure foreign exhibits which threatened not to come. He was shown distinctive honors in London; and at a banquet tendered him by the Lord Mayor he made this remarkable statement:

"I live in a city near which I was born, and when my father established his residence there, his fences were the outskirts of civilization. Today Chicago has more than 1,000,000 people, and there are 20,000,000 of people who can reach the city in a day's travel. I am a partner in the largest mercantile establishment in the United States (Marshall Field & Co.), which imports more goods from Europe than any other business house in America. Although the McKinley tariff law is now in effect, our firm has not only paid more money to the British for merchandise during the last 12 months, but we have actually imported a much larger quantity of merchandise than during any previous year."

This was at a time when the British were greatly concerned and much displeased over the enactment of the McKinley tariff bill. They threatened to not have any exhibit at all at Chicago. They were astonished at Mr. Higginbotham's statement and the American possibilities it suggested. They were palliated, pleased and induced to enter such relations of comity with America as have since grown and become much stronger and more magnified.

Hear Mr. Higginbotham's statement as to the effect of the Chicago World's Fair upon Chicago, the American public and

the world at large. "No man," said he, "who is a close student of events, can doubt for a moment the good effect of the Chicago Exposition. Of course I cannot here enlarge upon the educational and moral benefits which I believe to be almost limitless, but I will mention a few of the utilitarian commercial features which have entered into the present civilization and will extend to future ages. The great Chicago Museum which is now a certainty, is the direct result of the Exposition. I would not accept the position of President, although it was thrust upon me without solicitation, until I had Mr. Marshall Field's approval. He was then traveling in Europe. He was at first averse to my accepting the place. Mr. Field, since the Exposition was what it was, first gave \$1,000,000 as a nucleus for the Museum, and has since agreed to give a building to cost probably \$5,000,000 more. Whether he will stop at this amount ultimately, no one can tell. The museum will be a depository of the scientific records of the human race in every conceivable ramification. It will not be a mere curiosity shop. In fact, we will not permit anything to enter it, which has nothing but the characteristic of freshness or merely the abnormal, to recommend it. It will be a monument not only to Mr. Field, but to Chicago and the American people for all time.

### Improvement in Transportation.

"The intra-urban railroads we established in the fair grounds was the first ever tried. It was a success. It used the third rail. The third rail has now been adopted on all of the elevated roads in Chicago, New York and elsewhere, and abolishes forever the smoke and soot of steam, which was before the motive power. This is a step forward. Its effect upon the American people for good cannot be measured. Then the exposition was to elevate the Illinois Central Railroad to elevate its tracks near the exposition grounds. We paid them \$50,000 as a portion of the extra expense imposed, and they raised ten tracks for a distance of three miles. The effect was so satisfactory, the train service was so much better than it could otherwise have been, and the railroad itself realized that it was saved from a multitude of lawsuits by this method, which protected the lives of the people, that this became the entering wedge. As the matter of elevating all railroad tracks entering Chicago, has now been raised ever since, it is on, and one road after another has been forced to yield to the public demand. It is only a question of time when all railroads entering this great city will come in on elevated tracks and will offer no menace to the humblest human life.

### "Another direct result for good following the Exposition and which really enters more into the lives of the American people than those I have already mentioned is through a new impulse given to architecture. The 'White City,' with its turreted ensemble, was a thing of marked beauty. It was the result of the blending of the best and cleanest architectural thought of the ages. Its beauty and harmony were an inspiration even to the masses. They carried away with them new thoughts, new ideas and new inspirations for home and home life. All over this land people have demanded and received better architectural designs for homes since the Chicago World's Fair. I have noticed it in the country seats of the wealthy, in the cottages of the laborer, and in the mansions of the city. This is an influence, the most potent in its effect upon our daily lives and our national character, because it has entered the majority of the homes of America.

### "One other good result, and I will pass this phase: I believe that what the generation that was the young and what they have read as a true record of what took place here has inspired countless lives to a higher effort, a nobler purpose and a more permanent and general interest in their fellow-men. This, as the world at present understands it, certainly marks advancing civilization."

### Ancient the 1905 Fair.

Mr. Higginbotham is of that broad type of American great men which finds no place too remote to appeal to his interest and a project intended for the betterment of mankind too small to enlist his sympathy. He took up the question of the Lewis and Clark Centennial with me as though its success might depend upon his individual effort. Together we examined the map of Oregon and the states carved out of the original territory, and the other Western States. He asked me to get the official statistics of population in all of the states adjoining Oregon, and which might be near enough to aid his feat in the way of patronage. When he learned that the last Government census of 1900 gave Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado less than two and a quarter million people, he slowly shook his head and said meditatively:

"There are not as many people within a radius of 500 miles of Portland as there are in the City of Chicago. According to our last city directory, Chicago has a population at present of 2,231,000. The management of the Lewis and Clark Centennial should endeavor to arrange a programme of entertainments which can be varied often enough to entertain your own people over and over again. The bulk of your gate receipts will come from people who can reach Portland from their homes, within 12 or 15 hours. Your centennial must be essentially, mainly, a local affair. Do not infer by this that I mean to say you will not have many visitors from states east of the Rocky Mountains and from foreign countries, but the proportion of these will be small when compared with the attendance from nearby points. Your best patrons will be from the Willamette Valley, and near-by towns in Oregon and Washington."

### As to Buildings.

"Your directors should be careful not to contract to expend too much money on buildings in the early stage of the work. Get outside states and foreign countries to put up their buildings and husband your modest funds for later. If you want to start a nucleus for a museum or Lewis and Clark memorial in the shape of a home for the Oregon Historical Society, have your architect draw the plans so that the central portion of the building can be constructed of stone or granite with a view of permanency, and complete the model by using 'stair' or some cheap material intended for temporary use

(Continued on Second Page.)

## HELD ON CHARGE

### Kennedy Must Answer for Warren Burglary.

### THE DEFENSE IS SILENT

### Miss Warren Quite Positive in Her Identification.

### HOPES THAT SHE IS MISTAKEN

### Hillsboro Women, Members of Former Congregation, Are Interested Spectators at the Examination—Sits Beside Her Husband.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of September 2 the dwelling of E. H. Warren, west outside the city limits of Hillsboro, was entered. The masked burglar went into the room occupied by Mrs. F. B. Mackinder, a visitor from St. Helena, Cal. Mrs. Mackinder's screams brought Miss Warren to the room. She ran to get her father. The aged Mr. Warren was already on the way, aroused by the unusual noise overhead. At the point of a revolver Mr. Warren was compelled to enter another apartment, where he was confined. Mrs. Mackinder was relieved of a valuable watch, two costly rings and \$7.50 in cash.

On the afternoon of September 2 Rev. R. H. Kennedy, of Hillsboro, was arrested on the charge of burglarizing the Warren residence, and placed in jail in default of bonds.

September 5 Kennedy was released on \$1000 bond, subscribed by citizens of Forest Grove, with one exception.

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## WILL STAND PAT

### Chamberlain Won't Side In With Premier!

### NO FREE TRADE FOR HIM

### Protection Held to Be the Only Hope of Britain.

### RIDICULES THE COBDENITES

### Ex-Secretary Issues a Manifesto Forbidding Enumerating His Fiscal Policy, and Boldly as Ever Champions a Tax on Food.

### KEYNOTE OF MANIFESTO.

Every other nation, and all our own self-governing colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stages of depression and decline, they have grown, during the last 20 years, in wealth, population and trade, and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation—Joseph Chamberlain.

### LONDON, Oct. 2.—Ex-Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has written a manifesto forbidding enumerating the cardinal features of his fiscal policy.

As the document will not be published in the United Kingdom until Monday morning, the effect on the public and the press can only be estimated. It is certain, however, that the aggressive attitude which the Associated Press is able to announce Mr. Chamberlain adopts will add bitterness to a controversy that already rages with a vigor almost unequalled in the history of English politics. Mr. Chamberlain now not only reiterates his belief that the Federation of the Empire depends upon fiscal retaliation with its consequent taxes upon England's food, but he openly classes the out-and-out Cobdenites with the "little Englanders," whom he derides with all the force of ridicule and argument of which he is such a master.

His four and one-half pages preface to the pamphlet in which C. A. Vince, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization summarizes Mr. Chamberlain's policy, is almost equally divided between a fervent plea on behalf of preferential trade, which is to federate the Empire, and a striking dissection of what he holds to be the antiquated doctrine of Cobdenism.

### No Mention of Balfour's Policy.

Of Premier Balfour's middle-road policy, which asks only power to retaliate without taxing food, he makes no mention of his final conviction that nothing short of what he advocates can keep the Empire together and restore its trade prestige to the United Kingdom. Only one slight reference is made to his former colleagues in the Cabinet.

"I have already said," he writes, "that the little Englander 'free traders' care nothing for the colonies; but I am bound to the imperialistic free traders when they declare the interests and union of the Empire are as dear to them as to us. But if this be so, what answer are they going to return when their colonies ask that we shall treat them in commercial matters a little better than the foreigner, and when they promise reciprocal advantages in return?"

This quite refutes the rumors that Mr. Chamberlain contemplates a compromise between the imperialists and the "dumping" of the Empire. He now appeals to Parliament and to the people and says:

"Now is the time to act. Our progress towards federation and 'dumping' assistance is wanted. We have encountered a difficulty which cannot be overcome with the means at our disposal, and therefore we must enlarge the imperial issue to the forefront, and declare Mr. Chamberlain's plan presents an opportunity for the federation of the Empire. He forecasts that the much-debated food tax may take the shape of 2 shillings (50 cents) duty on wheat and 5 per cent ad valorem on foreign imported wheat.

### ARGUMENT OF CHAMBERLAIN.

### Protectionist Countries Progress While Britain Declines.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—"Every other nation, and all our own self-governing colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stages of depression and decline, they have grown, during the last 20 years, in wealth, population and trade, and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation."

That is the keynote of Joseph Chamberlain's manifesto, which will be published October 5, in the form of a preface to a shilling pamphlet entitled "Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals; What They Mean, and What We Shall Gain by Them," by C. A. Vince, secretary of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization. In view of the vigor with which the war of pamphlets of all political opinions, since the questions now raised are not necessarily matters of party politics, nor indeed is it likely that the issue will be ultimately decided on strictly party lines. He begins by saying:

"It is difficult to believe that the results of the investigation will not convince every impartial man of the neces-

## MINNESOTA TOWN IN PATH OF TORNADO

### SIX PERSONS ARE KILLED

### Many Are Injured and Panic Prevails at St. Charles.

### WRECKAGE FILLS THE STREETS

### One Man Meets Death by Coming in Contact With a Plowshare Hurled Through the Air—Other Parts of State Suffer.

### WORK OF TORNADO.

ST. CHARLES—Seven people are killed and 23 injured. Buildings on the main street of the town were all destroyed, and it is feared there are bodies in the ruins.

INDEPENDENCE—Two people are killed and a woman injured. Many farm buildings are wrecked.

LA CROSSE—Many buildings are demolished, but no lives are lost.

### ST. PAUL, Oct. 2.—The little town of St. Charles, in Winona County, was almost completely wiped out by a tornado this afternoon.

Several people were killed and 23 were injured, many of them seriously. The dead:

JOHN BRENS, Sr.  
WILLIAM EBERNS, his son.  
WILL ADAMS.  
OSCAR CRITTENDEN.  
GEORGE JESSEN.  
ED MURPHY.  
ED PETERS, of Dover.

### The Injured:

Carrie Ebbens, Charles Crippens, — Blankenbong, — I. Pike, farmer's boy, fatally injured; P. H. Rockaway, skull crushed, will die; Jacob Helm, farmer, crushed, fatally hurt; daughter of Paul Johnson, farmer, fatally crushed; Jacob Murphy, crushed about body, will die; D. J. Chandler, head crushed; Ezra Stevens, foot crushed; Agent Waite, of the Chicago Great Western, bruised by falling timber; L. Sheridan, back sprained; Judge Edward Gould, legs broken; C. W. Babcock, of Chicago, leg fractured; feet crushed and face lacerated; — Schlesinger, farmer, badly bruised; William Stevens, bruised; Mrs. Dr. Rollins, shoulder dislocated, ankle sprained; baby Rollins, face cut; family of six, names not given, all slightly injured.

### Main Street Wiped Out.

The entire main street of the town was literally wiped out, hardly a business place being left standing. Forty-two residences also were destroyed, and the total property damage is estimated at \$100,000.

Among the buildings demolished were the Central School building, the Chicago Great Western Depot, the Catholic Church and Parrott's Wagon Works.

This being Saturday, people from the surrounding farms had gathered in large numbers in the main street to do their customary shopping. At 2:30 the storm cloud was seen approaching from the southwest, and there was an immediate scramble for places of safety.

The tornado struck the town from the southwest quarter and made a clean sweep through it, following almost entirely the line of the Main street and devastating buildings on either side. Then the residences further back were struck and many of them blown completely away.

### Many Miraculous Escapes.

It seems almost miraculous that there was not a greater loss of life. Four of those killed were in John Eberns' saloon when it collapsed, and they were buried beneath the wreckage. Two others were in a dry goods store, which was blown away and they were killed by the falling walls. Ed Peters, of Dover, was killed in the wreck of the hotel. The telephone exchange was demolished and two of the girls were seriously injured. Their names were not obtainable tonight.

Mr. Blankenbong, who was injured, was the proprietor of a large grain elevator, and was caught in the wreck when this was destroyed. His injuries are serious. Communication was established between this city and St. Charles by telephone by a crew of linemen of the American Electric Company, which happened to be in that vicinity, and the foreman of the crew gave the first information. The four dead persons named. Utter confusion reigned in the town. The streets are filled with wreckage of buildings, trees and farm implements which were blown through the air. The horror of the affair practically paralyzed action for the time being on the part of the citizens who stood about awe-stricken at the awful devastation by the elements. It was some time before crews began to clear away the debris, which it is feared may cover many a sickening sight.

St. Charles is a village of 150 inhabitants on the western boundary of Winona County, and is one of the oldest settlements in the state.

### TWO KILLED AT INDEPENDENCE.

### A Score Are Injured, and Many Farm Buildings Demolished.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 2.—Two persons were killed, three fatally injured and a score of others badly hurt in a tornado which swept Independence tonight. Many farm buildings in the storm's path were torn down. At Eagle Valley, north of here the Reformed Church was destroyed and houses on the prairie surrounding were demolished.

Several small buildings were overturned at La Crosse, but no fatalities were reported.

## LAIDLAW BY WIND

### MINNESOTA TOWN IN PATH OF TORNADO

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