VOL. XXII.-NO. 40.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING,

OCTOBER 4, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Chicago Is Still Reaping Benefit.

PRESIDENT CIVES 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.

POINTERS FOR 1905 FAIR.

BUILDINGS-Directors should walt until outside states and foreign countries erect their structures beexpending any great amount. ATTENDANCE-Patrons from East will be few in comparison with those from Oregon and Washing-

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

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 .- (Special correspond ence.)-"The human being is not now alive will see the end of the beneficent results of the World's Columbian Exponition, held in Chicago in 1893. I doubt whether this influence for good will ever be quite eliminated from the human

These were the words of Hon. Harlow N. Higinbotham, who more than any er one man, male the Chicago Columbian Exposition what it was, Mr. Higinbotham attended the first meeting of citizens in the iniciative 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 chair man of the ways and means committee and in 1892 when Lyman J. Gage refused longer to be burdened with the duties of the office of president Mr. Higinbotham was elected his successor and has re mained at the head of the organization

The World's Columbian Exposition, as a corporation, still exists, and will soon declare a dividend of 414 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. Higinbotham learned that The Oregontan wished to publish some stateents 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 "Harlowarden," 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 imposible outside of America. He is a product of the best influence of our present civiligation. 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 operandl of running big expositions to the best possible advantage with the means at command. Soon after Mr. Higinbotham took the belm 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 remark-

able statement: "I live in a city near which I was born, and when my father established his residence there, his fences were the outposts of civilization. Chicago has more than 1,000,000 people, and there are 30,000,000 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 Mc-Kinley tariff bill. They threatened to not have any exhibit at all at Chicago. They were astonished at Mr. Highbotham'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. Higinbotham'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 feature which have entered into the present civilization and will extend to future ages. The great Chicago Museum which is now a certainty, was a 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 any-

thing to enter it, which has nothing but

the characteristic of freakishness or mere-

ly the abnormal, to recommend it. It will

be a monument not only to Mr. Field, but

to Chicago and the American people for

Improvement in Transportation. "The Intra-mural railroad 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 management forced the Illinois Central Railroad to elevate its tracks near the exposition grounds. We paid them \$250,000 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 in the matter of elevating all railroad tracks entering Chicago. The fight has been raging ever since, is on now, 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

"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, comes through a new impuls given to architecture. The 'White City,, with its tout ensemble, was a thing of marked beauty. It was the result of the blending of the best and cleanest architectural thought of the age. Its beanty and harmony were an inspiration even to the masses. They carried away with them new thoughts, new ideals 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 v in the cottages of the la borer, 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.

in on elevated tracks and will offer no

nace to the humblest human life."

"One other good result, and I will pass this phase: I believe that what was seen by the youth and the generation that was then 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."

Apent the 1905 Fair.

Mr. Higinbotham is of that broad type of American great men which finds no place too remote to appeal to his interest, and no project intended for the betterment of manking 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 its reply. Mrs. MacKinder then told the burfair 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 medita-

"There are not as many people within 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 he said to Mr. Warren, "I know you are Centennial should endeavor to arrange a 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 omes, 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 'staff,' or some cheap material intended for temporary use

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 I the dwelling of E. H. Warren just outside the city limits of Hills hove, was entered. The musked burglar went into the room occupied by Mrs P. B. Mackinder, a visitor from St. Helena, Cal. Mrs. Mackinder's screams brought Miss Warren to the 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 an other apartment, where he was con fined. Mrs. Mackinder was relieved of a valuable watch, two costly rings and

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

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

HILLSHORO, Or., Oct. 2 .- (Special.)-Rev. R. H. Kennedy, the one-time pastor of the Congregational Church of this city today was held to answer to the Circuit Court on a charge of having entered and burglarised the residence of E. H. Warren on the eastern outskirts of Hillsboro or the morning of Tuesday, September i After the examination of the state's witnosses, the defense offered no evidence and Justice' H. T. Bagley stated that he would next Tuesday fix the ball bond. Meantime the minister will be at his freedom on the bond secured by Pr. C. L. Large, of Forest Grove.

The principal witness for the state was Miss Minnie Warren, with whom Mrs. B F. MacKinder, of St. Helena, Cal., and who lost by the robbery, was visiting, Misa Warren testified that Mrs. MacKinder lost a watch, \$7.50 in cash and two valuable rings. When asked if she knew who com mitted the robbery, she answered:

"I think I believe I do."

Awakened by a Scream. She testified that about 2 in the morning she was awakened by a scream for help coming from the guestroom, and that she went in and struck a match. She then saw that a burglar was in the room and she ran downstairs to call her father, who is well along in years. The father had heard the commotion and met her as she reached the foot of the stairs. Together they went upstairs.

The burglar was then standing at or near the back window and leveled a re volver at them. He then forced Mrs. Mac-Kinder, who was by this time at the door of the room coming to meet the father and daughter, to turn over her money, Miss Warren continued:

."Don't you give it to him." Mrs. Mackinder replied: "Oh, yes; he

may have it." The robber then asked Mr. Warren if he had any money and received a negative glar that she knew Mr. Warren had no money, because he had borrowed some

while she was there.

Sounded Like His Sermon Voice, Miss Warren stated that there was at that time some money in the house, out she was ignorant of the fact and did no know the amount. She swore that the a radius of 500 miles of Portland as intruder wore a dark sack with round corners in front and a stiff hat. While robbing the house the burglar attempted to change his voice, and she said that when an old man," she likened the voice to that programme of entertainments which can of Kennedy's when he uses pathos in his

sermons. She said: "I believe it to have been Kennedy, but did not want to believe it was him." When asked if she believed it was Kennedy beyond any reasonable doubt, she replied, "I do."

During the time when the robber wa there Miss Warren told Mrs. MacKinder that she knew who he was. Mrs. Mac-Kinder told her to "hush; he will shoot you." She said that she had tried to get the mask off his face, and so persistent was she in this that he had to go out of the room to rearrange it. Coming in, he said. "Darn you." Miss Warren's reply was, "You coward!"

Old Gentleman Hard to Handle.

Mr. Warren was forced into a small room nearby and it took a great deal of the robber's time to keep him there. When the robber was through Miss Warren told him to go down the front way and they would do nothing to impede his path, and at one time she told him, "You know 1 never tell a story," or words to that effect, and said to Mrs. MacKinder, "Let us just tear him to pieces!"

Miss Warren said that she recognized him by his general appearance, stature, tone of voice and his deliberate way of speaking and the use of perfect language. Musical. Page 23. Kennedy knew the plan of the house; had | Social. Pages 20-22

his wife had remained over night last January. Miss Warren had heard him in nearly all his sermons and was in his Sunday school class. She had once seen him deguised as Santa Claus in a church

After the robber had made his exit, Miss Warren, who was hiding in the orchard, ame to the house at the call of her father. She immediately told him that the intruder was Kennedy, and then started to a neighboring house to bring back Mrs. MacKinder. While walking

back Mrs. MacKinder said: "That man

lives right in this town," and Miss War-

ren replied that she had her suspicions who he was.

Christmas-tree affair.

Glad if He Can Prove an Alibi. When asked by the attorney for the defense if she was certain when she told her father and her guest that it was Mr. Kennedy, Miss Warren said, "I am absolutely certain in my own mind." The witness told of Kennedy's asking her a few days before the burglary how long Mrs. MacKinder would remain.

Miss Warren stated that she had no feeling against the ex-pastor and that she would be very glad if he could prove an alibi, saying:

a would be very glad were he in Port nd. No one could be more glad than L' L. H. Stevenson, a Portland bleycle man, testified that Kennedy had hired a bicycle the night before the robbery between 6 and 7 and had returned it the next morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. Stevenson's testimony was short, and when Deputy District Attorney Tongue asked him, Since you have been interviewed by the defense in this matter, you have refused to talk to the detective down there?" meaning Detective Hartman, of Portland. The answer was in the affirmative.

Ladies at the Trial,

Before the case was concluded Attorney Huston, for the defense, said that his principal witness was absent in the East, out that he would prove an abili for his client. A large crowd was present at the hearing, the Circuit Court room being comfortably filled throughout the proceed ings. Mrs. Kennedy was by the side of her husband and the ladies of the congre gation, who believe in Kennedy's innocence, turned out to hear Miss Warren's

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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 Forcibly Enumerating His Fiscal Policy, and Boldly as Ever Champions a Tax on Food.

***************** KEYNOTE OF MANIFESTO.

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

LONDON, Oct. 3.-Elx-Colonial Secretary hamberlain has written a manifesto forcibly enunciating 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 retallation with its consequent taxes upon England's food, but 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. Chamberiain's tariff organnation 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 Cobden-

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 guite refutes the rumors that Mr Chamberlain contemplates a compromise in order to bring his programme more into line with that of the Premier. Not only does he adhere to his taxes on wheat and meat, but through the medium of Mr. Vince justifies them and declares they will not add a farthing to the working man's family."

ARGUMENT OF CHAMBERLAIN. Protectionist Countries Progress While Britain Declines.

LONDON, Oct. 3.-"Every other nation and all our own self-government colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stage 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 Cham berlain's manifesto, which will be pub lished October 5, in the form of a preface to a shilling pamphlet entitled "Mr. Chamberiain's Proposals; What They Mean and What We Shall Gain by Them." by C. A. Vince, secretary of Mr. Chamber lain's tariff organization. In view of the vigor with which the war of pamphlet eers has again come in vogue in English politics, the publisher has appropriately given Mr. Chamberiain's pronouncement deep red covers, in significant contrast with the undecided blue-gray of Premier Balfour's academic treatise on the finan

Mr. Chamberiain does not mince mat-ers. With aggression he carries the ters. war into the enemy's camp.
"Those who maintain," he writes,

a spirit of bilind obscurantism, the ab solute inspiration of an antiquated doctrine, will have much to explain." His remarks are addressed to person of all political opinions, since the ques-tions now raised are not necessarily mat ters of party politics, nor indeed is it likely that the issue will be ultimately gration will be submitted to a vote of the

decided on strictly party lines. He be difficult to believe that the results of the investigation will not con-

sity for some reconstruction of the sys-tem which has remained stationary and unaltered for more than half a century while every other policy has been modi-fied and adapted to meet modern require-

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the property of the working classes has increased in greater proportion in the protected countries than in the United Kingdom, and says: "Free trade, if it had ever existed,

might have secured for us all that its promoters promised, but free imports without free trade have brought us face to face with problems which never en-tered into Cobden's calculations. We know the idea of a united empire did not appeal to him, and that he regarded the colonies as incumbrance to be got rid of as soon as possible.

Power of Unions Unexpected.

"The little Englanders who follow his lead are not likely to be moved by any consideration arising out of our new-found pride and faith in our distant kinsmen. But what would Cobden have said if he had foreseen that the trades unions, whose existence he deprecated, would be successful in waterfile leave. successful in protecting labor in a score of ways, tending to increase the rate of wages and to raise the standard of living? Would Cobden, as the representative of the manufacturing class, still have maintained that while the manufacturer was artificially prevented from obtaining labor at the lowest rate, he ought to rest contented with the products of foreign labor, untrammeled by any regulations and legislation to which he had to submit, underselling him in his own market? Cobden's scheme was at least consistent. It was free labor as well as free imports:

tected labor is neither consistent nor profitable to any of the parties con-Mr. Chamberlain holds the consoling theory that other countries are ruining themselves by bounties and import duties hardly coincides with the fact that British exports have been practically stationary for 12 years, while those of other countries have increased so rapidly that few years longer they will have left us far behind."

but free imports, combined with pro-

The Colonies.

Dealing with the colonies' desire for bet-ter commercial treatment, Mr. Chamberlain said: "It is no answer to offer thum an impe

rial council, which they have already refused. If we reject their proposals for reciprocity we shall be in greater danger of losing our present trade with them, as well as the prospects of its future ex-pansion. It is entirely owing to the growth of our colonial trade that the actual and heavy decline in our imports to foreign protected countles has been concealed in our general returns. "Do the stern advocates of unrestricted

imports consider it satisfactory that we should have nothing to bargain with and continue to be grateful for such crumbs as fall from the rich man's table in the shape, at the best, of the most-favored nation clause, which only gives us the benefits of arrangements previously made with sole reference to the interests of other persons, and in respect whereto we had never been consulted? Is it not childish to ignore the fact that by bargaining on equal terms other nations have been able to promote their special interests, and is we also had in our hands weapons of retailation, we should probably be able to bring the world much nearer a universal free-trade system than It has ever been since Cobden's time? Our free-food friends will have to be a little more definite and more accurate. They will have to explain why the transfer of taxation, say from tea to bread, would be disastrous, though it benefited our industries and restored them to some thing like the relative position which they enjoyed 20 years ago. They will have to decide once for all whether foreign boundumping is a philanthropic operation, whereby foreigners are endeavoring to secure the welfare of this country, of an insidious attempt to ruin our indus trials and obtain our markets for them They will not be allowed to evade this question by the chesp device

abusing their opponents."

Dealing passionately with the accusation that his policy is intended to reduce the "workman and his family to starva-Mr. Chamberlain writes:

"Let them at least admit that, rightly or wrongly, this policy is propounded in the interests of the mass of the people. of the poor much more than of the and those who are responsible It have earned by strenuous endeavor in the past the right to resent the charge of neglecting the interests of the industrial

Vince's arguments, which have re ceived his leader's sanction, are concisely stated in the 87 pages. They begin by saying:

"The course of events has brought us the opportunity of doing something defi-nite, something practical, and something permanent in the way of promoting that ensolidation of the emptre which has ec long been a theme for idle eloquence. That was Mr. Chamberlain's case as Colonial Secretary. He now appeals to Parliament and to the people and says:

Now Is the Time to Act. " Now is the time for you to help. Our progress towards federation has reached a point at which legislative aswanted. We have encountered a difficulty which cannot be over

with the means at our disposal, and there-fore we must enlarge our powers."

Mr. Vince puts the imperial issue to the forefront, and declares Mr. Chamberlain's plan presents an opportunity for the fedeation of the empire. He forecasts that the much-debated food taxes may take the shape of 2 shillings (50 cents) duty wheat and 5 per cent ad valorem on for-

eign imported wheat.

Mr. Chamberlain, it is declared, has not the slightest intention of reviving the old corn laws, and if even wheat taxes we slightly raised the price of bread could be accompanied by a revision of other taxation so as to "make it about equally certain that the working class will not pay a farthing more in their necessary house-hold expenditure than they paid before the

change in the system of tariffs."

American trade and the "dumping" of the American surplus are minutely dealt with and are summed up as follows: "The fact stares us in the face, plain and undeniable, that McKinleyism has not produced the injurious results which it sh have produced if the economic doctrine on which our fiscal system is based really contained the whole truth of economic Which is the most prudent course, to treat the facts with disdain

MERGER OF GOULD LINES Planned to Consolidate Them Into Securities Corporation,

to reconsider the doctrine?"

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.-The Commercial Advertiser says: George J. Gould has informed some of the largest stockholders of railroads controlled by him that within a short time a plan for the consolidation of all the Gould companies into one securities-holding cor-

Inasmuch as the Gould family and affillated interests own and control all of the railroads in the Gould system, there is little doubt of a prompt indorsement the plans proposed

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 28 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 killed and a score injured. Many farm buildings are wrecked. LA CROSSE-Many buildings are demolished, but no lives are lost,

ST. PAUL, Oct. 3.-The little town of St. Charles, in Winona County, was almost completely wiped out by a tornado this afternoon. Several people were killed and 28 were injured, many of them

seriously. The dead; JOHN EBENS, SR. WILLIAM EBENS his son. WILL ADAMS. OSCAR CRITTENDEON. GEORGE JESSON. ED MURPHY. ED PETERS, of Dover, Minn

The injured: Carrie Ebens, Charles rippens, - Blankenborg, - 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, crushed; Exra Stevens, foot crushed; Agent Waite, of the Chicago Great Western, bruised by falling timbers; L. Sheridan, back sprained; Judge Edward Gould, legs broken; C. W. Babcock, of Chicago, leg fractured. feet crushed and face lacerated; - Schlessinger, farmer, badly bruised; William Stevens, bruised: Mrs. Dr. Rollins, shoulder dislocated, ankle sprained; baby Rotlins, 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 resdences 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 ustomary 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 Eben's 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.

Mr. Blankenborg, 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 Elec-Company, which happened to that vicinity, and the foreman of the crew gave the first information of the four dead persons named. Utter confusion reigns 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

St. Charles is a village of 1500 inhabitants on the western boundary of Winona 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. 3.-Two persons were killed, three fatally injured and a of others badly hurt in a tornade which swept Independence, Wis., and the surrounding country this afternoon. Many farm buildings in the storm's path were torn down. At Eagle Valley, north of here the Reformed Church was de-stroyed and houses on the prairie surrounding were demolished.

Several small buildings were overturned at La Crosse, but no fatalities were re-