Irish Societies Will Honor Memory of Robert Emmet

ROBERT EMMET.

TO ROBERT EMMET.

Forget him, O never, while one of our race,
On the soil of Old Ireland remains;
His epitaph brightly in Jewels we'll trace,
When Erin her freedom regains.
Tonight let us pray; ere we rest in the grave,
To see by the Liffey's grey tide
The green flag of Erin triumphantly wave,
O'er the grave where that brave hero died.

THE United Irish Societies of Portland will assemble at the Woodmen of the World Hall, Eleventh and Alder streets, tomorrow night for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and martyr, who was found guilty of high treason and executed in 1803. A musical and literary programme has been arranged in honor of the martyr to the cause so dear to the hearts of all sons of Erin. The date of March 2, which is two days in advance of the anniversary, has been selected by reason of the fact that March 4 falls on Ash Wednesday. E. S. J. McAllister will deliver the address of the evening, and the balance of the programme comprises some excellent musical and literary numbers. The programme is as follows:

Opening remarks.....John O'Hare
Song, The Harp.....Daughters of Erin Chorus
Miss Elisabeth McMahan, Accompanist.
Recitation, O'Connell's Grave.....
.....Master Aloysius Hyland
Song, A Handful of Earth...Mrs. W. J. Smith
Emmet's Speech From the Dock...Paul Smith
Of Columbia University.
Song, O Breathe Not His Name.....
.....Miss Lena Harwas
Address of the Evening.....
.....Hon. E. S. J. McAllister
Piano and Violin duet.....
.....Misses E. McMahan and M. Haggerty
Song, Will My Soul Pass Through Ireland?
.....Miss Bodma Durbin
Song, Killarney.....Jean Wilson
Kindness of Pantages Theater.
Finale, The Star Spangled Banner.....
.....Daughters of Erin Chorus
Accompanied by the Audience.

Robert Emmet was born in Dublin, March 4, 1778. He was originally intended for the bar and entered Trinity College, but in 1798 he had joined the Society of United Irishmen, and in a speech at the debating society said: "When a people advancing rapidly in knowledge and power perceive at last how far their government is lagging behind them, what then, I ask, is to be done in such a case; what but to pull the government up to the people?" The result was that Emmet was expelled.

He then traveled through Spain, Holland and Switzerland and visited Paris, where he became a confidant of the Jacobins and the center of a select circle of exiles, who were both Irish patriots and French republicans.

Buoyed up by promises of assistance from France, Emmet once more returned to Ireland and did all in his power to organize an insurrection. His patriotism was measured not only by words but by deeds. The death of his father put him in possession of stock to the amount of $7500, which he converted into cash and expended in munitions of war. He took a house in Patrick street and made and stored there pikes, rockets and hand-grenades in large quantities. A premature explosion occurred, killing one man and destroying a portion of the house, which served to inform the police of what was in progress, and Emmet and his companions were forced to seek other quarters. Instead of being discouraged by this disaster, Emmet and his companions only renewed their efforts and redoubled their care.

On July 23, 1803, the day appointed for the rising, not more than 100 of the insurgents assembled, and they were at once joined by a noisy rabble, who, in passing through one of the streets, shot dead one Colonel Brown and rushed upon a carriage containing Lord Kilwarden, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, his daughter and the Rev. Mr. Wolfe. Lord Kilwarden and Mr. Wolfe were savagely murdered, but Emmet, on hearing of the outrage, rushed from the head of his party and bore the lady to an adjoining house for safety. The leaders then lost all control over the mob and, in utter disgust, Emmet and his companions left them and fled to the Wicklow Hills. His love for a blue-eyed Irish girl, Miss Sarah Curran, daughter of John Philpot Curran, a respected farmer, proved his undoing, for in spite of the protests of his friends, who were anxious to aid his escape from Ireland, he insisted on seeing the girl, and was caught and placed under arrest. The tale of Emmet's love for Miss Curran is told pathetically in the works of Thomas Moore, the noted Irish poet and author, who was one of Emmet's most ardent admirers.

Robert Emmet was brought to trial on a charge of high treason and during this made his famous speech from the dock, which he concluded with the following memorable words:

"Let no man write my epitaph, for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them and me rest in obscurity and peace, and my tomb unInscribed, and my memory in oblivion, until other times and other men can do justice to my character."

He was convicted and executed on September 20, 1803.

Alliance Formed by the German-Speaking Societies of Oregon

Object Is to Foster Teaching of German Language and to Safeguard Friendly Relations of Germany and America.

ACTING under the constitution and declaration of principles of the National German-American Alliance of the United States of America, the various German societies of Portland and elsewhere in Oregon have formed what is called the Consolidation of German-Speaking Societies. This is in line with what is being done in some of the other states. The object of this consolidation is to foster the teaching of the German language and to preserve the good feeling and safeguard the friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The intention is to secure for the consolidation all German societies in Oregon. So far the following societies have sent delegates and become part of the Consolidation of German-Speaking Societies:

Portland Socialer Turnverein, 215 members, Otto Kleemann, delegate.
Deutsche Unterstuetzungs Gesellschaft, 145 members, Charles J. Schnabel, delegate.
Verein Eintracht, 125 members, Fritz Windeler, delegate.
Veteranen Verein, 60 members, J. R. Sibbeln, delegate.
Militaer Verein, 75 members, Christ Delitz, delegate.
Schwaber Verein, 85 members, Paul Schuele, delegate.
Schweitzer Schuetzen Club, 80 members, John Bonadurd, delegate.
Helvetia Saenger Club, 25 members, John Zoller, delegate.
Gruetli Verein, 250 members, R. Buetlkofer, delegate.
Schweizer Unterstuetzunge-Verein, 240 members, Peter Rotto, delegate.
St. Joseph Verein, 160 members, Bernard Schniederjost, delegate.
Oesterreich Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzunge-Verein, 140 members, Florian Fuchs, delegate.
Arion Gesellschaft, 120 members, Dr. Ferdinand Dammasch, delegate.
Willamette Lodge German Redmen, 105 members, William Beutelspache, delegate.
Germania Lodge Deutsche Foresters, 155 members, Dr. U. J. Rogge, delegate.
Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, O. H. S., 95 members, Ernst Pacully, delegate.
Wilhelm Tell, No. 2, O. H. S., 290 members, Louis Kuehne, delegate.
Schiller, No. 3, O. H. S., 125 members, Henry Breitbarth, delegate.
Steuben Lodge, No. 4, O. H. S., 85 members, Fritz W. Schroeder, delegate.

The following out-of-town organizations have also applied for affiliation:

German Society of Oregon City, 150 members, R. Senoerr, delegate.
Astoria Lodge of Hermans Soehne.
St. Joseph's Verein, Mount Angel, 250 members, Bawn von Matti, delegate.
German Society of Salem.
German Citizens Club, of Eugene, Or.

Other cities like The Dalles, Forest Grove, Woodburn, Aurora, Albany, etc., are now forming organizations and are asking for representation.

The following are the officers of the organization: President, Otto Kleemann; vice-president, Charles J. Schnabel; secretary, E. Pacully; treasurer, Henry Breitbarth.

President Otto Kleemann, in speaking of the movement for consolidating the German-American societies, said:

Although German immigration during the last few years has not been in the proportion of former years or of immigration of other nationalities, the German element has always excelled by the quality of the material and has obtained the esteem of the other American citizens—from the first immigrants in Pennsylvania, who advocated abolition of slavery in 1688 when the Puritans still were groping in the darkness, burning witches, to the present time, when the 170,000 Germans fought on the side of and secured victory for the Union.

Germans printed the first books, had the first paper mills, first establishments for wood cuts and lithographs, and were first in a great many other branches of industry. They built our large bridges and first cable roads, yet gained so little in politics that though fully 30 per cent of the population is German origin, they could not even secure the right to drink a glass of beer in their own clubs, but submitted quietly to be dictated to by a few fanatics what they should eat or drink, how they should bring up their children and were ashamed to speak to them in their noble mother tongue.

The encroachments of the fanatical element on the rights of personal liberty have brought about a combination that will soon be able to make its power felt in this land.

The first organization was perfected in Pennsylvania on German day, October 6, 1901, and has spread over the whole of the United States to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

This movement is not in the interest of the brewers or liquor men, as some erroneously believe, but has the purpose of working for cleaner politics, more liberal laws and respect of personal freedom.

Sunday, February 23, the first mass meeting was held at Turn Halle, and although not largely advertised, was attended by about 600 people. The meeting was presided over by President Otto Kleemann, and after music by Frischkorn's orchestra, the Helvetia Saenger Club sang two fine songs. John Reischer, president of the German Aid Society, explained the purpose of the consolidated society in a well-arranged speech. The Arion Society followed with two songs, after which Rev. Father Hillebrand, of Oregon City, kept the audience in fine humor by his witty remarks. The singing section of the Turners sang a fine chorus. Rev. August Krause made a vigorous address on "German Sentiment." Ernest Pacully, editor of the Naehrichten, followed with remarks advising prompt registration of all voters. President Kleemann called for cheers for President Theodore Roosevelt, which made the hall fairly shake. The meeting concluded with all present standing and singing "America" in a splendid German translation, which here follows:

Verdeutscht von Julius Reitmeyer.

Dir, o mein Heimatland,
Ist mein Herz zugewandt.
Dir sing' ich auch.
Land wo der Väter Grab.
Wo ruht des Pilgers Stab.
Von deinen Höh'n herab
Weht Freiheitshauch.

In dir, mein Heimatland,
Der Freiheit Wiege stand,
Denk' dein mit Lust.
Schau ich der Ströme Macht,
Und Berg- und Waldespracht,
Schlägt mir das Herz mit Macht,
Hebt sich die Brust.

Laßt schallen von den Häh'n,
Säuseln im Windesweh'n,
Der Freiheit Sang.
Laßt auch die Menschen all,
Mit Stromes Wasserfall
Und Bergeswiderhall
Schwellen den Klang.

Dir, uns'rer Väter Gott,
Der Freiheit heil'gem Hort,
Jubeln wir zu.
Sets sei das Heimatland
Eins in der Freiheit Band,
Schirm es mit deiner Hand;
König bist du!

Otto Kleeman, President of the Consolidated German-Speaking Societies.

Following is the declaration of principles of the alliance:

The National German-American Alliance aims to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America with a view of promoting the useful and healthful development of the power inherent in them as a united body for the mutual energetic protection of such legitimate desires and interests not inconsistent with the common good of this country, and the rights and duties of good citizens; to check nativistic encroachments; to maintain and safeguard the good friendly relations existing between America and the German Fatherland. To read the history of German immigration is to be convinced how much it has contributed to the advancement of the spiritual and economic development of this country, and to realize what it is still destined to contribute, and how the German immigrant has at all times stood by his adopted country in weal or in woe.

The Alliance demands, therefore, the full honest recognition of these merits and opposes every attempt to belittle them. Always true to the adopted country, every ready to risk all for its welfare, sincere and unselfish in the exercise of the duties of citizenship, respecting the law—still remains the watchword. It has no exclusive interest in view, nor the founding of a state within a state, but sees in the centralization of the inhabitants of German origin the shortest road to and surest guarantee for the attainment of the aims set forth in this constitution; it calls therefore on all German organizations—as the organized representatives of the German spirit and manners—to co-operate with it for their healthy development, and recommends further the formation of societies in all the states of the Union for the preservation of interests of the German-Americans looking toward eventual centralization of these societies into a great German-American Alliance, and would have all German societies consider it a duty and an honor to join the organizations in the respective states. The alliance engages to labor firmly and at all times with all the legal means at its command for the maintenance and propagation of its principles, and to defend them energetically wherever and whenever they are in danger.

The alliance as such refrains from all interference in party politics, reserving, however, the right and duty to defend its principles also in the political field, in case these should be attacked or endangered by political measures.

Questions and matters of religion are strictly excluded.

It recommends the introduction of the German language in the public schools on the following broad basis: Along with English German is a world language; wherever the pioneers of civilization, trade and commerce have penetrated we find the people of both languages represented; wherever real knowledge of another language prevails more generally, there an independent, clear and unprejudiced understanding is more easily formed and mutual friendly relations promoted.

We live in an age of progress and invention; the pace of our time is rapid, and the demands upon the individual are inexorable; the physical exertion involved increases the demands on the bodily force; a healthy mind should live in a healthy body. For these reasons the alliance will labor for the introduction of systematic and practical physical culture instruction in the public schools.

It furthermore declares in favor of taking the school out of politics, for only a system of education that is free from political influence can offer the people real and satisfactory schools.

It calls on all Germans to acquire the right of citizenship as soon as they are legally entitled to it, to take an active part in public life, and to exercise their right at the polls fearlessly and according to their own judgment.

It recommends either a liberal and modern interpretation or the abolition of laws that put unnecessary difficulties in the way of acquiring the right of citizenship, and frequently entirely prevent it. Good character, unblamable upright life, obedience to law should decide, and not the answering or non-answering of arbitrarily selected political or historical questions, which easily confuse the applicant.

It opposes any and every restriction of immigration of healthy persons from Europe, exclusive of convicted criminals and anarchists.

It favors the abolition of antiquated laws no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times, which check free intercourse and restrict the personal freedom of the citizen.

It recommends the founding of educational societies which will foster the German language and literature, teach those anxious to learn, and arrange courses of lectures on art and science and questions of general interest.

It recommends a systematic investigation of the share Germans have had in the development of their adopted country, in war and in peace, in all kinds of German-American activity, from the earliest days as the basis for the founding and continuance of a German-American history.

Why the Affected Hand-Clasp?

LONDON, Feb. 29.—(Special.)—The question why so many people in shaking hands raise their hands to the level of the chin is asked by a correspondent who has studied the method adopted by the King. "The King," he says, "always shakes hands just as I do myself—that is, in the simple, straightforward fashion."

Baptist Minister Sent to Prison

COLUMBUS, Kan., Feb. 29.—Rev. T. M. Rice, pastor of the Baptist Church here, was convicted on a statutory charge today and sentenced to an indefinite term in the penitentiary. Mrs. Rice charged that he sent her and their children away and during their absence lived with another woman. Before entering the ministry, Rice practiced law. Later he did evangelistic work in Texas.

Fox Causes Sunday School Panic.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Repton students had an exciting chase after a large fox. A whippet first scented the quarry.

Reynard was next found terrorizing fowls and after a hot pursuit he ran into a Sunday school.

The children scattered, and the door being hastily closed, the fox leaped against the windows, but was pluckily gripped by a laborer. It was then chained by a dog collar and is now being exhibited.

—if you owned a manufacturing plant in Portland, you would be fortunate, indeed.

—if you owned a part interest in a profitable Portland manufacturing industry, you might congratulate yourself.

—if that plant promised to become the biggest and most profitable of its kind on the Pacific Coast, you would be very contented.

A Manufacturing Income

There is no income so satisfying as that which is derived from the operation of a manufacturing plant which makes goods that are a necessity, sell readily and net a goodly profit to the makers. The income from such an industry is clean, above reproach and supported enthusiastically by the press and the public. No enterprise is more earnestly sought by any city than that which manufactures a commercial product of great demand, requiring the labor of skilled men and tending to build up and promote the good name of the city wherein it chances to be located. The owners of such a business command the respect and confidence of their associates and competitors. It is this class of enterprises that has made Portland a manufacturing center of no mean consequence. It is granted, then, is it not, that a manufacturing business of this character is about as commendable an investment as any man or woman may make?

Which One Leads?

It is not unfair to ask you what kind of a manufacturing business would suit you best, had you your choice. While you might be somewhat at sea, were you to answer hastily, perhaps you will admit that the industry upon which progress seems to be making the greatest demands would strike you most favorably. The exigencies of the times have created enormous factories that had pitifully small beginnings. Blacksmith shops have developed into foundries; carpenter shops into sash and door factories; innumerable small industries into great corporations, that command the confidence of the world. Progress, then—the development of civilization—calls these great things into being; nourishes them and makes their owners princes of commerce. Now, then, a manufacturing plant that supplies the needs of great buildings, so numerous nowadays, must be a profitable source of income to those who make the goods that meet the needs.

The Building of the Future

Brick is expensive to make and expensive to buy; stone must be quarried, cut and shipped; the cost of the labor to place both is exceedingly great. It is natural to presume, therefore, that the man or company who first evolved a material, far less expensive to make, to place and to adapt, fully as durable, as ornamental and as practical, would solve the building problem of the century. Concrete was made king. It became, by virtue of the survival of the fittest, the ideal building material of the great cities of the world. Concrete is adaptable for every purpose to which stone and brick can be applied and hundreds more. Used 4000 years ago in the building of the pyramids, ancient structures, roadways and aqueducts, still in excellent preservation, who is there among us that can say that concrete is not the building material of today and tomorrow?

The Lesson it Teaches

Face to face with the greatest demand for any kind of building material the United States has ever known, a pioneer of its kind on the Pacific Coast, earnestly desiring to reach out for the business of this vast country surrounding, an investment in a company devoted to this purpose solely, frowning upon any stock-jobbing effort, either small or large, holds for you the most ideal advantages. The profits will be large but not dazzling; the business will grow rapidly but not like "wildfire." The results will be steady, comfortable, satisfying and entirely commensurate with safe, sane and reasonable investment. Savings banks, bonds, stocks and other profit-making investments are good, but this one appeals to us as being better.

—this is an investment as substantial as the pyramids of Egypt, as profitable as it is substantial

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