

ST. PAUL IS READY TO GREET CONGRESS

Conservation Folk to Be Welcomed by 85 Miles of Bunting.

TAFT GUEST ON LABOR DAY

President to Make Notable Speech at Meeting of Convention—Pictures of Roosevelt and Executive Hang Side by Side.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—This city is all lighted up. The National colors are everywhere to be seen. The office and store buildings are covered with flags and red, white and blue bunting.

The progressive merchants here are decorating for conservation week, as the period in which the second National Conservation Congress, September 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 has come to be known in this city.

85 Miles of Bunting Used.

A decorator when asked today to give an estimate of the number of yards of bunting that will be used said it would be no less than 85,000 yards, which means more than 85 miles of red, white and blue trimmings. In addition to this are the thousands of American flags, large and small. Above the new hotel, where the foreign representatives to the congress will stop during their stay here, will be unrolled the flags of their countries.

And this is not all. When President Taft drives through the business district Monday morning, he will be greeted by a parade of bunting in every window along the line. And with it he will see the more serious face of his predecessor in office, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

The people of St. Paul know no politics or no faction in this conservation congress. They are going to have as their guests during the week many an important figure in the affairs of the nation, chief among them, of course, being the President and the ex-President of the United States.

Whenever they put a picture of Taft they are putting also a picture of the only living ex-President. They are playing no favorites. Personal sentiment is playing no part in the decorative scheme and it will play no part in the hearty welcome the city will give its distinguished visitors.

Fair Attracts, Also.

The State Fair, expected to be the greatest of its kind, will be held at St. Paul the same week, and will attract thousands from Minnesota. The first day's attendance never is as large as that of succeeding days and whatever comparisons are made concerning the size of the crowds on Monday when President Taft is here and on Tuesday when Colonel Roosevelt speaks must allow for the fact that the state fair visitors will be here on the second day.

There has been a great demand for seats in the stands for the President and ex-President to speak, but it will be a case of the survival of the fittest after the delegates seated at the tables from other cities and towns are seated. No seats will be reserved other than these.

BOAT PASSENGER SUICIDE

A. H. Gregory, Locked in Stateroom, Takes Life With Knife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 2.—The death of A. H. Gregory was found in the state room of the steamer Queen last night, just before that vessel arrived at this port from Seattle. The tender was notified acting in a peculiar manner and fearing that he might harm himself, the officers of the steamship looked him in his stateroom. They neglected, however, to take his pocket knife from him, and he cut his throat with that weapon. He was registered on board as A. H. Gregory, but papers in his stateroom bore the name of A. W. Gregory. Among the papers was an express receipt from Sacramento.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 2.—A. H. Gregory bought a second-class ticket here and took the steamer Queen, but was not a resident of Seattle, and other Gregorys say they have no knowledge of him.

GLAVIS FIRE IS SPREADING

67-Acre Bearing Orchard Saved in Face of Strong Wind.

WHITE SALMON, Wash., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The Glavis slaving fire, which started yesterday morning, is now out of bounds and the flames are rushing down Tracy Hill towards Major Tracy's camp. The fire, which is in the Miller buildings and the Glavis 67-acre bearing orchard, about which so much apprehension was felt yesterday, are so far safe. The wind is blowing a gale from the west, but there is hope of checking the flames.

In the vicinity of the old Crandall place where a stretch of open ground is surrounded by timber, a big force is concentrated in the dwelling houses on the Crandall place.

Telephone communication is interrupted in the track of the fire, but from across Catherine Creek canyon the flames seem to be traveling at lightning speed. A cable and bare fall of wire belonging to an Indian named Fish have been burned. The fire is now said to have started from a blaze in Major Tracy's camp. The fire was under control, but for Portland this morning.

Hungarian Town Sues in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The township of Meser, Falva, Hungary, has brought suit for \$100,000 in the State Supreme Court here against its decamping treasurer, Ernest Kern, alias George Kalpath, who was arrested Tuesday and held for extradition on a charge of embezzlement. Finding that he had property in the city of New York the township decided on a civil procedure, an attempt to recover the alleged loss.

Rev. George C. Adams Is Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Rev. George C. Adams, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church in this city and one of the best known public orators in the United States, died today, after an attack of apoplexy, in his summer home at Mill Valley, Marin County.

OFFICERS OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION CONGRESS, WHICH MEETS NEXT WEEK.



B. N. Baker, President.

SYSTEM IS BLAMED

Roosevelt Says Tariff Methods, Not Men, Are Wrong.

COMMISSION IS INDORSED

People of Sioux Falls, S. D., Are Told That Protected Industries Must Be Compelled to Share Profits With Workingman.

COMMISSION IS INDORSED

When he appeared on the platform a roar of cheers burst out which lasted for several minutes and it took him a good deal longer than he had expected to make his speech, because the people spent almost as much time in cheering as they did in listening. The Colonel said:

"Whenever men just like ourselves—probably not much better, and certainly no worse than usually fail to give us the results we have a right to expect from their efforts, we may just as well make up our minds that the fault lies, not in their right and therefore they tend to suspect the, as I think, more numerous things in it which are right. They know that the system on which it is made, the same system in which its predecessors were made, encourages a scramble of selfish interests, to which the all-important general interest of the public is necessarily more or less subordinated.

General Welfare First.

"There was a time when this scramble was the natural course in tariff making and was not resented. Now the people demand, and rightly, that the profit of the special interests shall be a square deal to the general welfare in every case. It is this attitude of the people which must be met in dealing with the present tariff. Very little improvement, indeed, will follow any attempt to revise the tariff by methods hitherto used.

Methods Must Be Changed.

"The thing to do is to change the method. I believe this country is fully committed to the principle of protection; but it is to protection as a principle, to protection primarily in the interest of the standard of living of the American workingman. I believe that when protection becomes, not a principle, but a jumble of privileges and preferences—then the American people disapprove of it. Now, to correct the trouble, it is necessary, in the first place, to get in mind clearly what we want, and, in the next place, to get in mind clearly the method by which we hope to obtain it. A square deal in the tariff is a square deal in the tariff as in every other thing else; a square deal for the employer, and a square deal for the general public. To obtain it we must have a thoroughly efficient and well-equipped tariff commission.

Tariff Becomes Moral Issue.

"The tariff ought to be a material issue and not a moral issue; but if instead of a square deal we get a jumble of privileges and preferences, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue. What we desire in a tariff is such a measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad, and as the cost of production is mainly labor cost, this means primarily a tariff sufficient to make up for the difference in labor cost here and abroad. The American public wants the American laboring man put on an equality with other citizens, so that he shall have the ability to achieve the American standard of living and the capacity to enjoy it and to do this we must see that his wages are not lowered by import competition with inferior wage-workers abroad—with



Thomas R. Shipp, Secretary.

wage-workers who are paid poorly and who live as no Americans are willing to live. But the American public does not wish to see the tariff so arranged as to benefit primarily a few wealthy men.

Commission Is Necessary.

"As a means toward the attainment of its end in view we have as yet devised nothing in any way as effective as a tariff commission. There should be a commission of well-paid experts—men who should not represent any industry, who should be masters of their subjects, and who should approach the matter with absolute disregard of every outside consideration. These men should take up in succession each subject with which the tariff deals and investigate the conditions of production here and abroad; they should find out the facts and not merely accept the statements of interested parties, and they should report to Congress on each subject as soon as that subject has been covered. Then action can be taken at once on the particular subject covered, while the commission immediately proceeds to investigate another. By these means log-rolling would be avoided and each subject treated on its merits, while there would be no such shock to general industry as is implied in the present custom of making sweeping changes in the whole tariff bill. Finally, it should be the duty of some governmental department or bureau to investigate the conditions in the various protected industries, and see that the laborers really are getting the benefit of the tariff supposed to be enacted in their interest. Moreover, to insure good treatment abroad we should keep the maximum and minimum provision.

River and Harbor Laws Selfish.

"The same principle of a first-class outside commission should be applied to river and harbor legislation. At present a river and harbor bill, like a tariff bill, tends to be settled by a squabble among a lot of big, selfish interests and little selfish interests, with scant regard to the one vital interest, that of the general public. In this matter the National Legislature would do well to profit by the example of Massachusetts. Formerly Massachusetts dealt with its land and harbor legislation just as at Washington and river and harbor laws have been drafted and passed in the same bargaining and log-rolling, the same subordination of the general interest to various special interests. Last year Governor Draper took up the matter, and on his recommendation the Legislature turned the whole business over to a commission of experts, and all trouble and scandal forthwith disappeared. Incidentally, this seems to me to be a first-class instance of progressive legislation.

Four hundred persons attended a dinner given to Colonel Roosevelt tonight. The Colonel is spending the night here and will leave early in the morning for Fargo, N. D., where he is to attend a Labor day celebration and deliver an address.

Colonel Aids Fainting Man.

Just before Colonel Roosevelt finished his speech a man who was standing in the midst of the dense throng in the tent fainted. Colonel Roosevelt stopped his speech in the middle of a sentence. He took the situation in hand at once.

"Keep your seats, all of you," he called out. "Bring the man here to the platform."

The people obeyed and several men pushed their way a bit nearer to the platform, carrying the sick man. "Throw some water on him," said Colonel Roosevelt, picking up the pitcher on the platform. "He won't like it, but it will do him good."

Just as the man was lifted to the platform several persons crawled upon it to escape the rush. Colonel Roosevelt again warned the people to remain seated. In a few minutes quiet was restored and the Colonel resumed his speech.

Seated on the platform with Colonel Roosevelt were Governor Vessey, of South Dakota; Senator Gamble, Judge John E. Garland, of the United States Circuit Court, and Seth Bullock, United States Marshal.

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt, Judge Garland said:

"His life has embodied in it so many of the ideals of our people that he has come to be the incarnation of their aspirations."

Bakersfield Has Bad Fire.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Sept. 2.—Fire early this morning destroyed a block of business buildings in Taft, causing a loss of more than \$200,000. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

INSURGENT K. K. ON ROOSEVELT VIEWS

Sioux City Speech Indorsing Taft Has Iowans' Approval in Advance.

PROTECTION IS DEFINED

Proper as Principle, but Colonel Opposes "Jumble of Preferences." Statement of Barnes Set Down as "Delicious."

SIoux CITY, Ia., Sept. 2.—Colonel Roosevelt, in the presence of Senator Dooliver and Representative Hubbard, of Iowa, made his first public utterance today regarding the Administration of President Taft. He indorsed the President's suggestion for a tariff commission and complimented him upon his negotiations with foreign countries to bring about tariff agreements.

It was made known that this commendation of the President was purposely given within "insurgent" territory and that both Senator Dooliver and Mr. Hubbard knew in advance that Colonel Roosevelt was to say what he said and approved it, although they were not consulted by the Colonel about his references to themselves.

Taft's Views Pleased.

"I was particularly pleased with what the President said in his last letter on the subject of the tariff commission," said Colonel Roosevelt. "A number of Senators and Congressmen have for some years advocated this as the proper method of dealing with the tariff, and I am glad that the country seems now to have definitely awakened to the idea that a tariff commission offers the only practical and effective means of jobbery. The President from the beginning advocated this commission.

"I call your attention to the fact that the amendment proposing to provide for such a commission in the original bill when the tariff bill was under consideration in the Senate was introduced by your own Senator, the present Senator Dooliver. It was a characteristic act of service to the people on the Senator's part, and I wish to take this opportunity of saying that throughout my term as President I will stand shoulder to shoulder with Senator Dooliver."

"Let me say, however, that what I have said of Senator Dooliver, I can also say of your Congressman, Mr. Hubbard. A word here for my friend, Congressman Martin, although he is not from Iowa, but from South Dakota. He also was a man who absolutely stood by me on every point throughout my term, and with whom I was able to work in hearty sympathy for every progressive policy. All three of these men I found after trying them out stood without hitching—perhaps that simile suits South Dakota better than Iowa, where I should say that they never kicked over the pail."

"It was only by a bitter fight that the Senate was able to work in hearty sympathy with the House got through the provision. It is not yet in satisfactory shape. The commission itself should be enlarged and its powers defined and defined and any necessary changes made that will make its work more effective from the standpoint both of the Executive and Congress. The beginning of it makes an excellent beginning in the right direction. Moreover, the value of the Commission as provided has been made real by the action largely of the former in restraining in broad fashion the law that provided for it."

Foreign Compacts Effective.

"There is another feature of the tariff law which is admirable and points our course in the right direction, the maximum and minimum provision. And here I wish to point out that the value provision has depended largely upon the excellent work done by the Administration in the negotiations with foreign countries for the application, especially the negotiations with the Dominion of Canada, which were the most difficult of all, and yet in my eyes the most important, because it is the only one of the sequence that we should always be on relations of the highest friendship and good will with our great and growing neighbor to the North."

"In addition, it was of very real importance to provide, as the present tariff does provide, for the proper treatment of the Philippines."

"I believe in such a tariff measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad, that will equalize the labor cost. I believe in such supervision in the working of the law as to make certain that the protected industry gives that difference to the laboring man and if I find it is not given, I would take off the tariff duty on the particular thing."

"I believe in protection on that basis as a principle, but when it is a mere jumble of preferences and privileges, then I am against it."

Two Railroads Criticized.

Colonel Roosevelt criticized the financial method of two railroads which he did not name.

"The great railroads are now at work on a piece of construction work, where I am in question that the stock is being honestly provided for, and represents honest work," he said. "But under the present system I have reason to believe a great mass of bonds will be issued which will represent in effect a bonus to certain big men who ought to have something for what they have done, but who ought not to have anything like what they will get."

"Under the laws at present we cannot stop it and instead of denouncing the big men for what they have done, we have to do the wise thing is to give us a power to prevent the recurrence of such an abuse. So in dealing with everything affecting the public interest, we should be on the way from Omaha to Sioux City Colonel Roosevelt made a brief speech at Omaha, Ia., telling the crowd that he believed in a square deal."

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A Fall Announcement

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Not everywhere will you find Fall materials in such ample variety or chosen with such deference to good taste. And nowhere else will you find the exquisite finish which so unmistakably stamps the work of Stein Bloch tailorsmen.

Dunlap Hats In exclusive styles, and exclusively here in Portland. Dunlap Hats are exclusive. They stand alone in quality and fine finish. A hat to grace every type of face and figure. Derbies and soft hats, \$5.00; Silk Hats, \$8.00

Shirts, Gloves and Scarfs Are here in all the new patterns, shapes and shades.



POST SUING UNION

Closed Shop Agreement With Stove Company Is Basis.

INJUNCTION IS DEMANDED

Contention That Concern Will Forefeit Valuable Right of Action Is Made—Boycott Damage Fixed at \$750,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., filed suit today in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri against the American Federation of Labor and the Buck Stove & Range Company, of St. Louis, to restrain the officers of the company from carrying out an alleged tentative agreement with officers of the former to make the St. Louis institution a closed shop.

The case is a suit in equity and includes among the defendants Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president; Frank Morrison, secretary, and other officers of the Federation, and some 50 others prominently identified with union labor in America.

The injunction feature of the suit will be heard by Judge Smith McPherson in chambers at Red Oak, Ia., Monday morning.

Post Sues as Stockholder.

The action grows out of the meeting in

Cincinnati July 19, at which arrangements were perfected between Gompers and his associates and the officers of the stove company to have lifted the boycott which had been in force during the life of J. W. Van Cleave, who died May 15 of this year.

The complainant, Post, states in his petition that he is a stockholder of the Buck Stove Company, and that his interests and those of the company will suffer by reason of the proposed agreement.

A meeting between the American Federation leaders and the stove company officers has been set for next Tuesday, and it was to be held on the same day that the suit was filed today.

It is asserted among other things that the consummation of the prior agreement would deprive the stove company of any opportunity of recovering hundreds of thousands of dollars lost because of the union boycott, and that irreparable injury to the concern will result because of the destruction of the prestige it gained through its victory over the labor union in the District of Columbia courts.

Sherman Act Invoked.

A claim for damages in the sum of \$50,000, alleged suffered as the result of the boycott, is set up under the Sherman act, making the case similar to the famous Danbury hat suit, in which the hat-makers recovered \$250,000 as the result of a boycott by the labor union.

The petitioner charges that the present directors of the Buck Stove Company are about to enter into a deal to thwart any effort on the part of the company to collect damages sustained through the boycott.

After reciting the history of the Buck case from the date of its inception in 1906, when the Metal Polishers' Union went on strike, down to the present time, it is charged that, though the strike was without cause, as afterwards stated by Chief Justice Wright of the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, the Federation of Labor instituted the boycott as a part of a conspiracy to wreck a firm which had presumed to insist upon the right of all men to work for their families and themselves.

Following the death of J. W. Van Cleave, who had been the barometer of the company's opposition to the Federation leaders, it is alleged, Fred W. Gardner, a majority stockholder, assumed managerial control of the company, and planned to change its policy to its detriment.

Canas Plans Own Water System.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—To take necessary steps to secure a municipal water system to cost about \$300,000, is the plan of the Canas council, Engineer W. C. Elliott has charge of the



A Stained Dress

is practically useless, as no woman wants to wear such a dress. Let her send the garment here and we will do it for her. If we cannot clean it we will certainly dye it without injuring the fabric in the least, and we know it will look like a new garment, though the rest will be small.

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Our diamond assortment offers what is probably the finest stock of select stones in the West. Our prices are 10 per cent to 20 per cent lower than at any store in the city—we can prove it. We display unique settings in brooches, pendants, the valliers, stickpins, solitaire rings, etc., etc. Every item is a real value.

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Brooches, Bracelets, Beauty Pins, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Neck Ornaments, Hat Pins, Lockets, Rings, Waist Sets, etc., etc., set with alluring combinations of diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, rubies, amethysts, garnets, jade, onyx, coral, etc., etc. A wonderful assortment of unusual interest.

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