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GIVES MUCH PRAISE

Prominent Portlanders Pleased With Southern Oregon.

THROWS OUT BOUQUETS

Largest Delegation Ever Organized in this Section of State.

PORTLAND Sept 27 —"It was the most successful and important meeting ever held in the state, with the exception of the one held here" said Secretary Tom Richardson, of the State Development League when he was asked about the Southern Oregon session of the league at Grants Pass last Friday "There was great interest and enthusiasm shown during the entire time of the sessions The business men of Roseburg rose nobly to the occasion. They sent clear to Portland for a special car, which they more than filled. It was probably the largest delegation ever going from one Oregon town to another. All wore badges and when the delegation got off the train and marched up town in twos the line of march was more than a block long."

Mr. Richardson says that large representative delegations were in attendance from the cities of Medford, Jacksonville and Ashland, and all were enthusiastic advocates of advancement and development. He expects the membership of the league to be materially increased as a result of the interest aroused at Grants Pass. That city will shortly become affiliated, and within a few months Mr. Richardson believes Oregon will be the most thoroughly and efficiently organized state in the Union.

Others who went from Portland are equally enthusiastic over the Southern Oregon conclave. H. M Cake president of the Portland Commercial Club, made the speech of his life during the session at Grants Pass. W. E. Coman, passenger agent of the Southern Pacific aroused considerable interest in two speeches on behalf of the railroads, and B. B. Beekman made an address characteristic of him. F. J. Blakely, vice president of the Oregon Development League, presided during the afternoon session and E. L Smith president of the league, took the chair at the evening session and also made a speech which stirred up enthusiasm. The attendance was large and representative at both sessions, and when it was asked that all those who would resolve to get in and work for Oregon rise to their feet almost the entire audience stood up

Not to be outdone by the stronger sex, the ladies of Grants Pass, after both the afternoon and evening sessions, served fruit and melons in the back of the opera house, and at the close of the evening session Dr. Ray, of Medford, gave a lunch at the Josephine Hotel, which was enjoyed by a large number of the delegates.

The Southern Oregon meeting was peculiarly free from anything scenting of ill feeling toward Portland, say those who were there, and, on the contrary, there was every evidence that all felt kindly toward the metropolis in a business way. Everything goes to show that the heretofore needless strained relations between Portland and the eastern and southern portions of the state are rapidly disappearing, and all concerned are showing a disposition to work for the common upbuilding of the commonwealth.

A Big Hop Crop.

EUGENE, Sept. 27.—The work of picking hops on the 100-acre yard of Seavey Brothers, on the McKenzie, six miles northeast of Eugene, was completed Saturday. James Seavey, one of the owners of the yards, informs us that the yield was better than expected. They harvested something over 700 bales which at 25 cents per pound will bring them $35,000. Ten thousand dollars will probably cover the cost of growing and harvesting, leaving a net profit of $25,000 on this year's crop.

BIG BLACK BEAR KILLED

Terror of the Cottage Grove Country Succumbs to the Well Aimed Rifle of Curtis Veatch.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Sept. 27—Curtis Veatch is the slayer of the largest black bear known in Western Oregon. For six years this giant bear has terrorized people in the vicinity two miles west of Cottage Grove. Farmers and stock raisers have suffered from his depredations,

Veatch has repeatedly tried to get a shot at bruin, but unsuccessfully until last Saturday afternoon. He was in the woods after stock, when he came upon the massive fellow, who was chased by dogs and started up a tree. Mr. Veatch got sight of him and one shot between the shoulders brought him down. The carcass was brought into town Sunday morning and was declared by old, experienced hunters to be the largest black bear ever seen in Western Oregon. Members of the Commercial Club purchased the big fellow. The pelt will be mounted and placed in the rooms of the club.

Urges Wives To Strike.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Charles W. Foulks, of this city, principle speaker at the 21st annual convention of the Lawrence County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has advocated a strike among the married women if their husbands refuse to give them the right of suffrage so the women can vote down the liquor traffic. She said:

"If the men do not recognize our right to political suffrage the women should retaliate by refusing to cook for the men. In this manner the men will soon be brought to time and will recognize a woman's power."

R. W. FENN
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DEBS OPENS FIGHT.

Socialists Grand Rally at Portland Largely Attended.

A STIRRING ADDRESS.

Socialist Presidential Candidate Fires First Campaign Gun.

PORTLAND, Sept 27—Eugene V. Debs, the foremost Socialist in America, and candidate of the Socialist party for president of the United States, addressed a large audience at the Exposition building on Washington street last evening. The event was planned as a campaign meeting, but was more in the nature of a lecture. J. W. Shrader presided, and a brass band entertained the audience on the street and in the hall during a half hour wait, the candidate having just arrived on a Southern Pacific train. Mr. Debs reached the hall about 8:30 o'clock and was given a great ovation. The ideal Socialist, who has become a familiar figure on the lecture platform in the east and middle west, showed last night that he has changed no plank in his platform for a socialistic government in the United States. Mr. Debs believes that, since the people built every railway in the country by land grants and bonuses, they should now take possession of of the roads and operate them. He said:

"The history of the human race is that of a long struggle of class against class. A few have worn the purple and wielded the power, living in luxury upon the fruits of the toil of the masses; but that the great body of the people have struggled in poverty, and died in pain."

MILLIONS OF SLAVES.

Describing the evolution of the ages since primitive men first divided themselves between masters and slaves, the speaker said that the twentieth century working class is an aggregation of 25,000,000 slaves, and that all advancement depends upon and is resultant from the exploitation of these wage earners. He ridiculed the claims put forth by the Democratic and Republican parties to being the friends of the working men.

"The politician", he said, "declares to you that the beads of sweat on your manly brow are more precious than the jewels that adorn a queen's coronet. But he is content to let you go on in possession of the jewels, while he does the glistening. You give to federal judges the power they have, and they crush you with injunctions. You make your guns and you find yourself at the wrong end of them. You construct palace cars and then walk. You weave silks and satins that your wives may dress in calico. You build palaces and live in hovels."

MONEY KINGS RULE.

He called attention to the fact that during the Republican convention in Chicago a long line of private cars was drawn up behind the depot, bringing the magnates and representatives of the money power to dictate the course of the convention. The laboring man was not wanted. He said that at the St Louis convention of the Democrats seats were reserved for the Business Men's league, an anti-strike organization, but there were no seats held for the workingman. He retold the story of the great Chicago strike, when President Cleveland sent federal troops to quell the strike.

"In that act," said he, "Cleveland had no more enthusiastic endorsement than was Theodore Roosevelt's."

NO HARMONY.

Mr. Debs says that the two classes of labor and capital cannot be harmonized. They are antagonistic and always will be. One wants to buy labor at the cheapest price it can be bought at, while the other class wants to sell it at the highest possible price. He says Parker is Wall street's candidate, Fairbanks is a plutocrat, and Henry Gassaway Davis was a slave driver before the war and has been a white slave driver since. He told his audience that they should look to the ticket they vote at the polls, and see that it is a union label ticket—in the sense of unity of action by all classes of working people.

"The ballot is the greatest weapon of the people," he declared, "but they do not know how to use it. The trouble with the workingman is that he does not think. He sometime thinks he thinks, but he doesn't."

The speaker gave an exhaustive dissertation upon the principles of Socialism, and applied them in an able manner to present day political conditions. After he had concluded his address he was the center of a throng of admirers, anxious to grasp his hand and congratulate him upon his speech, and bid him Godspeed in his campaign. He departed today for Tacoma and Seattle where he will speak tonight and tomorrow night.

HEAD SEVERED FROM BODY.

An Intoxicated Man is Run Down by a Passenger Train Near Newport.

NEWPORT, Or., Sept. 23—John Ledahl, a Norwegian living a few miles east of Toledo, was run over by the westbound C. & E. train late last evening, one mile east of Toledo, and instantly killed, his head being severed and his body cut to pieces. Ledahl was apparently intoxicated, and was walking on the track when the train came upon him in a cut on a curve. He failed to heed the warning whistle until the train was so close upon him that it was impossible to stop. Ledahl was aged about 23, and leaved a wife and one child.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

Arraigns the Republican Party on the Tariff and Imperialism---Belief Gold in Standard.

Praise of Republican Presidents Brought Down to McKinley.

Sept. 26, 1904.

To the Hon. Champ Clark and Others, Committee, Etc.:

Gentlemen—In my response to your committee at the formal notification proceedings I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and indorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this letter.

Imperialism.

While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to as constitutionalism versus imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired we cannot permit or tolerate at any time or for any purpose the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders of the constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the president! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government and assume legislative or other powers not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able executive, unmindful of constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dashing results, but the principle of democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untried paths hitherto shunned by all, following blindly new ideals which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will-o'-the-wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

The Tariff and Trusts.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming in whole or part the so called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate. Having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff and against tariff reform generally is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries after a hundred years of lusty growth are looming up as industrial giants. In their case at least the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long continued policy of the country, as manifested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the federal senate throughout the next presidential term and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many today are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions in so far as is in our power should be our earnest endeavor.

Trust Remedies.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the federal courts cannot be determined by the president or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the constitution to the judiciary and not to the executive. The supreme court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company versus the Call Publishing company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States supreme court reports, at page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

Reciprocity.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; today the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they se-

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

SMELTER AT WALDO

Molten Copper Flows Like Oil at Waldo Mine.

A FORTY STAMP MILL.

Other News From Douglas and Josephine Mines.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Sept. 27.—A great stream of molten copper, flowing as smoothly as oil from a jar," is the way J. R. Harvey, a prominent mining man of this city, describes the turnout of the new 100-ton smelter of the Takilma Co., at the Waldo copper mines. "The management is having only one difficulty," he continued, "and that is in getting men. While they prefer to employ only men who have had some experience, they are required to pick up every man that comes along in order to get a crew."

The Takilma Company brought in about eight men from their various smelters in Colorado to assist in getting things started at the Oregon plant, but unfortunately four of these became sick shortly after their arrival at Waldo, and only about three remained to oversee the beginning of operations. This was one of the things that caused delay at the start; but this difficulty is being daily overcome, as the new men learn the business.

"The Colorado people told me," said Mr. Harvey, "that the ore of the Waldo mines is the very best they have ever handled, not only for its smelting qualities, but for real value.

NEW 40 STAMP MILL.

GRANT'S PASS, Sept. 27.—The big Benton Mine, of Mount Reuben, which has been undergoing an excellent development for over two years, is to have a 40-stamp mill soon. The management has placed an order for the plant, which not only includes the 40-stamp battery, but also engines, boilers and modern equipment for ore treatment.

The Benton is the property of J. C. Lewis, of Portland, and Reuben Jones, of Nevada, Mr. Jones being superintendent.

IN THE BOHEMIA MINES.

PORTLAND, Sept. 27.—F. J. Hard returned yesterday from the Bohemia district, to negotiate with Hammond & Co for an electric lighting plant for the Vesuvius mine, which he operates there. He reports much development work being done in the district. Mr. Hard will leave for the mines this evening if able to conclude his business transactions in that time.

"Everything looks promising at Bohemia," said Mr. Hard, "and a great deal of work is going on. We employ about 50 men in the Vesuvius group, and have nearly completed the work of installing the 2300 foot tramway and the new stamp mill. The equipments will be ready for a trial run in a few days.

"We have had pretty fair weather up till a couple of days ago, when a light storm broke over the mountain. Some rain fell and it was a good thing for the atmosphere was thick with smoke from the forest fires all around the district. So heavily was the air charged with smoke that after the rain had fallen the whole country smelled as if some large blaze had destroyed a whole town.

"The Oregon-Colorado mine has completed its new wagon road from the county road at the top of Fairview Mountain to the tunnel, a distance of four miles. A new road has been surveyed to the Elephant and Adam properties, and when completed this road will furnish access to a number of good properties.

Got His Money Back.

The course of true love may not run smoothly, but it runs. Sued by his housekeeper, Ann Schmit, for breach of promise, Columbus H. Rhea, aged about 60 years, the father of numerous children, and the president of the First National Bank, of Heppner, retaliates by marrying another woman. The breach of promise suit for $15,000 is pressed, and he is forced to settle. The Heppner flood left him again a widower, and last week he married the woman whose broken heart was supposed to have been healed by the payment of money in the breach of promise suit. The marriage was solemnized more than a week ago at Yaquina Bay, but the bride and groom have not returned from their honeymoon, and their many friends, relatives and acquaintances throughout Eastern Oregon are living in complete ignorance of the fact that the two are married.

A young man named Smith drove into Corvallis, became intoxicated, started home in a lumber wagon, fell out and broke his neck last week.

BIG PLANT NEARS COMPLETION.

Big Dam of the Golden Drift Mining Company on Rogue River Nearly Completed.

A special dispatch to the Telegram from Grants Pass says that the Golden Drift Mining Company is drawing toward the close of its vast enterprise in harnessing Rogue River and placing turbines to supply power and water to the Dry Diggings placers. This enterprise of the Golden Drift Company is one of the greatest and most important ever undertaken by any company in Southern Oregon, and over two years time and a vast expenditure of money and labor have been required to bring it up to the present point.

But now there remains only the installing of the mammoth pump, the laying of pipes and the setting of giants. Manager Ament believes this will be done in time to operate the battery a month or more this year. The four turbines now in place will give sufficient power for all present requirements, and the number can be increased as the demand for power increases. The company will supply power not only for its own uses, but a number of surrounding mines have applied and in due time will be connected by electric line with the Golden Drift dam.

The pumps for the Golden Drift dam are of the five-step centrifugal type, each one having a weight of 42,000 pounds, and each capable of delivering 90,000 gallons of water per minute to a height of 8000 feet and giving it to the giants in the diggings under a gravity head of from 400 to 500 feet.

The best way to solve the much-discussed question, "Do college women marry?" is that suggested by the Minneapolis Times. Send a young man of good habits and good prospects to ask one of them—and see how quick there will be a wedding.

PORTLAND--COOS BAY

Steamer Line Established to be a Permanent Fixture in the Coast Wise Traffic.

The steamer Toledo, Captain T. Boyd, arrived at Yaquina Tuesday morning from Coos Bay. This is the first trip on a line that a vigorous effort will be made to establish between Portland, Yaquina Bay, Coos Bay, Crescent City and Eureka. By rail from Portland to Yaquina Bay, and by steamer to Coos Bay, Crescent City and Eureka.

This line if successfully established will make a quick transportation service between the northern California and Southern Oregon coasts, shortening the time from two and one-half to three days when compared with the Columbia river route. In the passenger travel this will not only be a great convenience but of enormous value especially to Coos Bay which will be brought within 24 hours travel of Portland.

The steamer Toledo is a new vessel, substantially built, and speedy. She has first-class accommodations for 19 passengers, and a cargo capacity of about 160 tons, while her draft is only 9 feet 6 inches. This exceedingly light draft will enable the boat to run irrespective of tides, or if necessary, to enter smaller ports along the coast.

Another Rich Gold Strike.

L. G. Higgins is said to have discovered a rich dike of gold-bearing porphry, several hundred feet wide, lying between walls of slate and diorite. Very rich ore is said to have been found for a thousand feet. This find is on the headwaters of Chetco river, near the Josephine and Curry boundary lines — Port Orford Tribune.

MORE GOOD ROADS.

Jackson County Leads in the Good Roads Movement.

IMPROVED MACHINERY

Is Purchased by That County and Put Into Commission.

The Ashland Tidings says: The new steam road roller, which was recently purchased by the County Court of the Pitts Manufacturing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., was unloaded from the cars in this city, Tuesday, and was taken through the streets to its first scene of operations by County Commissioner Joshua Patterson. The big machine attracted a good deal of attention on its passage through town. It is one of the very latest approved implements in the science of modern road making. It is known as a ten-ton road roller, weighs when loaded 27,000 pounds, and its cost was $3500. It is so constructed that any ordinary road grader or rock crusher may be attached to it. In the rear wheels are some plugged-up holes. These plugs may be removed, and in the openings can be inserted steel picks, four or five inches long. This arrangement is for the purpose of tearing up a wornout road-bed or street, whenever it is deemed necessary to take this mode of operation before making repairs.

There are only a few of these machines in use in Oregon at present. There are three or four in Portland, Marion county has two, and Washington county one. The same type has been in use, however, several years in Massachusetts and the other eastern states, where road making has attained to a degree of perfection, which is rarely seen in the newer conditions of the west. Perhaps there is no other one improvement that will contribute more to the general convenience and comfort of the people of Jackson county than good highways, and as an indices of the spirit of enterprise on the part of its citizens nothing will prove to be a better advertisement to prospective settlers and visitors from the eest and other parts of the state. The county court has commenced a work which should receive the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the county.

Best Hopyard in the World.

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 27.—What is said to be the best hopyard in the world is that owned by George A. Dorris, living near Eugene. His yard covers 13 acres, situated on the Willamette river, where the soil is exceedingly rich. This year Mr. Dorris harvested more than 2,100 pounds of hops to the acre, which, considering the extremely dry season, is a remarkable yield. In 1903 he raised more than 2,800 pounds to the acre, in 1902 more than 2 450 pounds to the acre, and in 1901 more than 2,250 pounds to the acre, making an average of 2,400 pounds to the acre in four years.

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