

"WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON"
WEATHER.
 Probably fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday; westerly winds.

THE DAILY Journal
 SNEFLIES DOWNWINGS

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PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CROWDS WELCOME REAMES

Enthusiastic Reception at Eugene, His College Town.
Democratic Candidate Is Greeted With Cheers and Applause.

He Talks of the Tariff, Urging a Sensible Revision to Curb Criminal Trusts.

(Journal Special Service.)
 EUGENE, Ore., May 22.—The Reames meeting last night was a grand success.
 Lee Travis introduced Chairman White, who gave a rattling good speech and then introduced Reames. There were hearty expressions of friendship after the meeting. Reames was entertained at the university today before leaving for Roseburg. He lunched with President Campbell. In part he said:
 "I will ask the editor of one of your local papers what he meant some time ago when he said editorially:
 "Secretary Hitchcock is a great friend of railroads, and believes in allowing them to locate thousands of acres on worthless script, shutting out bona fide settlers. This is the roughest injustice yet perpetrated upon the people. It is one Hermann did not endorse and, because he did not stand in, was not needed in the general land office. The time is coming when murder will not be here. Here is a direct intimation that President Roosevelt, who is today the guest of the good people of Oregon, is hand in glove with the railroads and corporations; that Hermann lost his position with the Interior Department because of his refusal to stand with the man whom President Roosevelt keeps in the cabinet—Secretary Hitchcock. Every one knows only President Roosevelt can discharge a commissioner of the general land office. I submit to you that editorial which I have read. It carries a direct intimation and calls on all good citizens to go to the defense of the President, a duty gladly performed by me. Again I ask, what murder is this that the Eugene paper says, 'will not'?"
 The Reames meeting was enthusiastic. The audience filled the room, with many standing in the aisles. It was one of those political meetings with cheers for the candidate.
 Twenty times during his address Reames was interrupted with applause. His witty sallies and lofty sentiment vied with each other in eliciting evidences of delight felt by the people of Eugene, the town in which Reames obtained his college education.

The Circuit Court Room was crowded when at 8 o'clock the candidate entered the room, attended by Charles Sam White, Lee Travis, Lark Bjlyeu and other local friends. As he entered the crowd of university students assembled in the rear room broke forth into "U" college yell. Several times he resounded with that which must certainly have been welcome again to the man who only a few years ago was himself a student at the same institution.

Talked of the President.
 Inasmuch as President Roosevelt was in Oregon being honored by the people of the state regardless of politics, Reames took occasion to pay him tribute as a citizen. Quite apropos he read an excerpt from a local Hermann paper on the allegation that Secretary Hitchcock of President Roosevelt's official family was a corrupt tool of corporations against the people. Reames also told of the Salem reception to Mr. Roosevelt, which he attended, and described the affair for the benefit of those not there. He told how Hermann was in one carriage, he himself in one immediately following. All in all there (Continued on Page Eight.)

PORTLAND BIDS THE PRESIDENT GODSPEED ON NORTHWARD TRIP

MITCHELL HAS HOPE OF PEACE

Looks for Settlement of All Labor Trouble This Month.

(Journal Special Service.)
 CHICAGO, May 22.—John Mitchell, according to a special published in a local paper this afternoon, under a New York date, believes that all labor troubles throughout the country will be settled before the close of the month.
 He says strikes are no greater this year than in many other years. He says the reason labor is attracting so much attention at present is on account of the growth of unionism.
 "Organized labor has become a factor in the world's system of economy and society must figure on it in all its evolutions. On the other hand, the formation of trusts, the policy of merging and combining capital, are developments of the past three years and where capital never met with public attention before its smallest move is now observed.
 "An labor organizations affect capital more than any other thing, they also come under the glare of the limelight. There is no more trouble now between employer and employe than there has been in the past, nor are conditions any more serious, but people are up with the times and that's why they watch every move on this gigantic chess board."

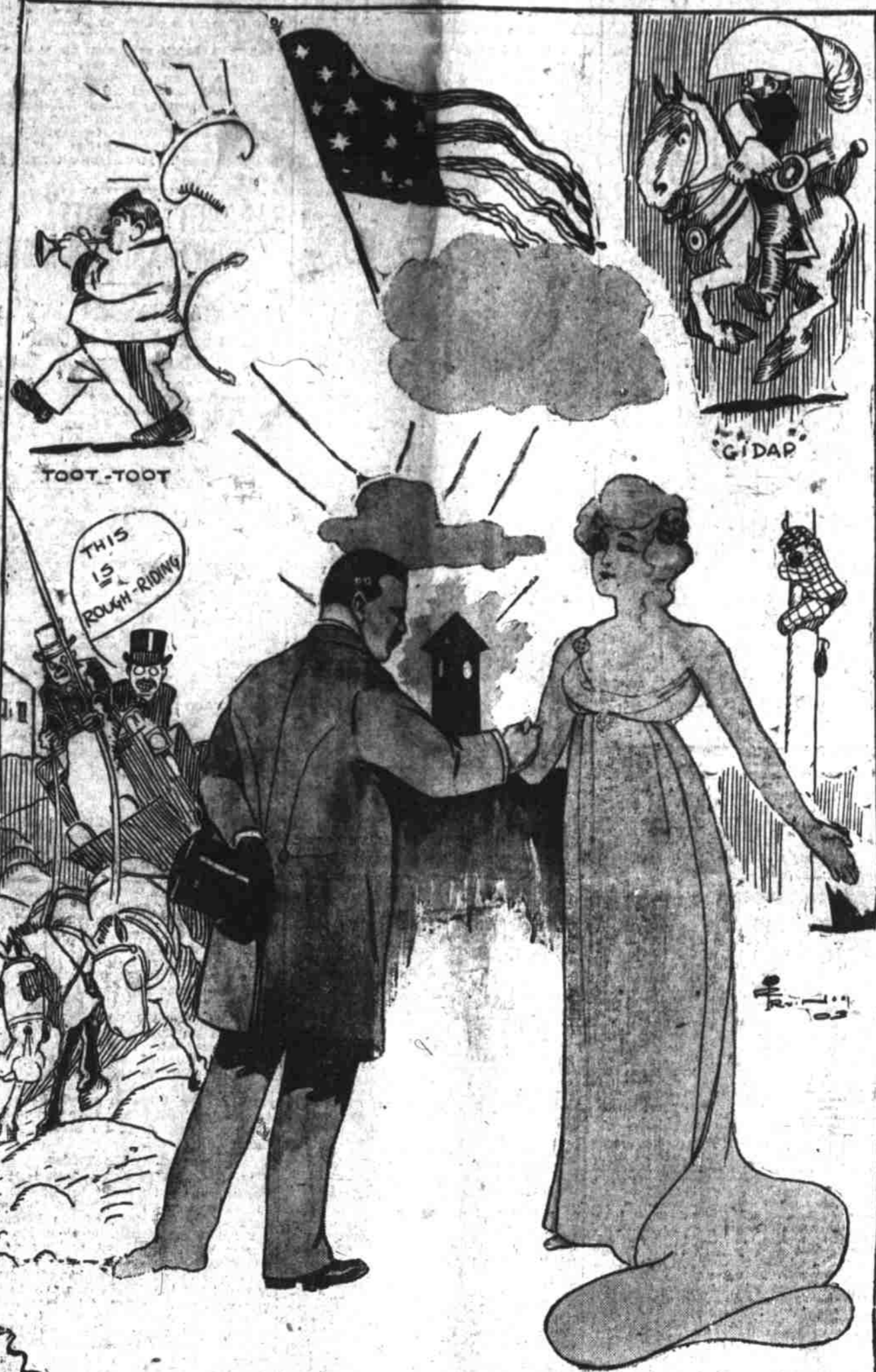
Settlement in Chicago.
 CHICAGO, May 22.—The laundry owners are waiting an answer from the 7,000 strikers, who are expected to return to work as a result of the offer of the union wage scale.
 The railroads have declared their willingness to arbitrate with the freight handlers. The packers and representatives of their 25,000 employes are conferring over the demands. It is now believed the strike will be avoided. Eight hundred tailors and clothing examiners this morning demanded a minimum wage scale of \$13 a week. Their bosses promptly joined the Employers' Association and laid the demands of their employes before that body. Folger, of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, today gave out a statement warning employers against lockouts. He says the only result of such a condition would be to drive all unskilled labor into the rural districts and an overwhelming scarcity of all kind of laborers in Chicago would result.

Rich Discovery of Oil Territory
Reported Find of Great Value in Northern British Columbia.

(Journal Special Service.)
 VICTORIA, B. C., May 22.—Arrivals from the North bring news of rich discoveries of oil in Northern British Columbia.
 McDonald and Haggan, prospectors from Ontario, have discovered rich oil measures north of Hazelton, on the Klappan River, which empties into the Skeena.
 Oil was found right on the surface. So enthusiastic were they over it that they staked \$390 acres. They have gone to Ontario to organize a company.

JOURNAL'S EFFORTS END WITH VICTORY

(Journal Special Service.)
 WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General of the United States Army announce today that contracts for supplying stores for their departments which will be let to portland for shipment, are being given officially, and within the next two or three months they will be given out. It is further suggested that a misunderstanding has possessed merchants on the Pacific Coast to the effect that Seattle has gained the transport service of the government, and consequently the trade benefits which will accrue from it. This is not true, for it will be shown that to Portland will be given as much government business as the Puget Sound city. It will mean much for Portland, and will greatly augment the commercial record of the Columbia River port. This will be understood when it is taken into consideration that supplies for troops in the Philippines, Alaska, and the Northwest will be divided in their purchase and transportation, with Portland. There will be material for the establishment of new posts and supplies for their maintenance, also supplies of every description for the soldiers, which taken all together, means hundreds of thousands of dollars to be spent by the government.
 Apropos of the foregoing report of the official announcement, many citizens recognize the successful efforts of the Journal in behalf of Portland. While San Francisco and Seattle were squabbling for the transport trade, the Journal was working with powerful influence at Washington. It published repeatedly the fact that Portland would receive a big share of the government patronage. It will so come about. Contracts, as stated, will be announced and let. Huge transports will come to this port and carry away cargoes to points across the Pacific and to government stations in the Far North. It means a commercial victory for this port, which was battled for by the Journal.



GOOD BY!
Special Train Leaves Depot at 8 O'Clock With Presidential Party --- Washington's First Greeting.

After two nights and a day spent inside the present borders of a state, from the surplus of which a mighty empire has been made, President Theodore Roosevelt left Oregon today, crossing the Columbia River at Kalama and taking up his temporary and ever-changing residence in Washington, the most northerly division of the American Union.
 Standing uncovered upon the rear platform of the slow-moving Presidential special, Mr. Roosevelt bowed and bowed again to the thousands who had gathered at the Union Depot to bid him God speed and farewell.
 Time after time he swept his tall hat to right and to left in salute to the assembled multitude and cheers of joy and gladness not unmixed with sorrow and regret, followed the train as it sped onward toward the west and the sudden curve about which it disappeared from sight.
 President Roosevelt had come to Oregon, had been received with all the warmth of an Oregon greeting to one she loves, and with duty still before him, had gone upon his way. But in Oregon, the land of the pioneer, he had seen exemplified the pioneer's motto: "The latch string is out! The door is open! Enter! Our hospitality is boundless!"
 A Tribute to Oregon.
 And from the rear platform of the train, before it started upon its journey toward another state, President Roosevelt, in a few short words told the little group of notables, officers and newspaper men gathered about him, how much he appreciated Oregon and what Oregon had done for him.
 "It has been a journey such as I enjoy," he said. "Oregon is a state of great beauty and is inhabited by people who are as strong in their friendship for their fellowman as they are firm in their determination to be right and just and good."
 The President was driven from the Hotel Portland, where he spent the

Addresses a Large Crowd at Kalama and Speaks of Americanism.

night, to the Union Depot in a closed carriage. Uniformed policemen stood at the corners and in the center of every block along Sixth street where the carriage passed and a squad of mounted officers preceded the Presidential party. A strong foot escort waited at the station and four stalwart policemen trotted beside the carriage as it swept through the archway and came to a stop beside the President's car.
 Before boarding the train Mr. Roosevelt shook hands with the cabin boy who had driven him to the station and with the policeman who acted as his escort. To Police Captain Moore he said:
 "Captain, I am very pleased to meet you. Your men make a fine showing and understand their duty. What is your name?"
 "Moore, sir," replied the Captain, with a military salute.
 "Captain Moore, I am honored," said the President as he grasped the policeman's hand.
 To Chief Hunt the President also complimented the Portland Police Department and its work.
 "For Alice and Theodore," said just as he said "Jim" Buckley, an old and trusted employe of the Northern Pacific who had been placed in charge of the Presidential train, reached his lips to shout the "All-ah-o-a-ah" which would set the cars in motion and end the visit of the Nation's Chief. E. E. Kimblin, attired in the full uniform of a quartermaster sergeant of the Oregon National Guard, pushed his way through the crowd and passed up over the iron railing into the

hands of the President two handsomely mounted Chinese pheasants.
 "One is for Miss Alice and the other for Theodore, Junior," the sergeant said.
 Mr. Roosevelt smilingly received the gifts. In his delight he lapsed into the expressions of the cow camp and the hunter's cabin.
 "By gracious, but they are beauties," he declared, slapping his thigh and gazing in open-eyed admiration. "Upon my soul they are fine. Sergeant, those birds are splendid. To whom am I indebted?"
 Kimblin told him and instantly the President recognized an old friend.
 Lived Near Roosevelt.
 "You used to live in our neighborhood, up in New York State," he said, and again the American slang crept into his mouth. "Say, but I'm glad to see you, I'm mightily pleased. These birds are beauties and the boy and girl will be glad to get them."
 Cuts from a 63-pound salmon, also presented by E. E. Kimblin, were served the President at breakfast on the train.
 Several thousand people had gathered at the depot to pay their farewell greetings to the Chief Executive. None of these, unless provided with a pass, were admitted to the depot enclosure, but the lattice barrier was black with men and women who pressed their faces against the railings and shouted and roared and cheered. Through the suburbs, west from the station, little knots of people gathered at the crossing to cheer the train upon its way and gaze after the President bowed and smiled and doffed his hat.
 After the Banquet.
 Immediately following the banquet, given at the Hotel Portland last evening, President Roosevelt retired to his room and, shortly afterward, went to bed. He arose at 4:45 o'clock this morning, went through what mail and personal telegrams had been sent to his apartments and dressed leisurely. He did not breakfast until after the train

HANNA TO OPPOSE "TEDDY"

The Ohio Senator Has an Ax for the President.

(Journal Special Service.)
 COLUMBUS, May 22.—State Senator Patterson, one of Hanna's lieutenants, is authority for the statement that Hanna will oppose the endorsement by the Republican state convention next month of Roosevelt for renomination.
 He says, if necessary, Hanna will make a speech on the floor of the convention against such endorsement.
 He says Hanna's reasons are that as chairman of the national committee it would not do to permit the state controlled by him to endorse a candidate for the Presidency at the present time, as it would be like giving notice to aspirants of all other states that the national committee is opposed to any one else entering the race, which would engender ill feeling and destroy harmony in the national organization.
 Hanna denies that his attitude is antagonistic to the President and says he does not think he will ever be a candidate for the Presidency himself.

OLD PLAINSMAN IS KILLED BY TRAIN

John W. Bowers, Veteran, Dies at Tacoma.

(Journal Special Service.)
 TACOMA, Wash., May 22.—John W. Bowers, a resident of Tacoma for 22 years, and an old plainsman, died in the City Hospital this morning from injuries received in an accident on the Northern Pacific track near the city limits last evening.
 He was driving to his dairy six miles from the city, with his daughter-in-law in a milk wagon, which was caught by the train on a crossing.
 Both occupants were thrown to the ground and injured, though the horses escaped. He was 61 years of age.

HIS GLAD HAND WAS AT EVERY FUNCTION

In Parade, on Platform, in Hotels and at Banquet the Charming Smile of Binger Hermann Haunted President and Secret Service

Teddy couldn't get rid of Binger. When the band played and the people cheered, Binger was there. When the human flag waved its way in front of the grand stand, Binger was there. When the special train was ready to pull out from the depot, Binger was at hand.
 It was a serious matter with the Congressional candidate. As his campaign managers put it: "He has to make good, even if he had to be fired into the President's platform with a mortar gun." The promise had been made that Mr. Hermann would hobnob with the Nation's Chief. The people had been told that Mr. Hermann would be met at Salem with a cordial handshake and an invitation to come into the President's private car and meet the newspaper correspondents. All the campaigns of the "Twelve by Twelve" knew that if Binger didn't show up in front of every snapping camera with Teddy there would be some rough riding for him next June in the First District.
 Then Binger settled down to business. When Teddy smiled, Binger gave a grin to one of his well-known facial agitations.
 When Teddy said "Ho-oo," Binger parted his whiskers in the middle with a Booth-Kelly-made toothpick and said "Ho-oo," too.
 When Teddy lifted his hat, Binger's shining teeth described a half-circle and reposed again gracefully upon the head that has done a good deal of thinking for the corporations.
 When Teddy shook hands, Binger was there with both glad face, and gave cheerful words of welcome to any and to all.
 "Who is that gentleman?" asked a newspaper correspondent, who was on the platform of the President's car when Binger came into view.
 "Hermann," replied a gentleman in black.
 The President looked bored and got behind a car door. That was the beginning of the end, for it is said from that time on Roosevelt couldn't turn around without finding the cordial Mr. Hermann at his elbow. The President couldn't escape him. Just when the secret service men would imagine that Binger was gone, to and behold, he was there. The President returned to his room, but that did him no good. Binger

VETERANS OF SOUTH IN LINE

Men Who Wore the Gray Form a Big Parade.
Twenty Thousand Men Tramp the Streets of New Orleans.

Many Novel and Interesting Features Mark the Great Day of the Reunion.
 (Journal Special Service.)
 NEW ORLEANS, La., May 22.—The annual parade, probably the most interesting feature of the United Confederate Veterans' reunion so far as the rank and file is concerned, took place today and was witnessed by great crowds of cheering spectators.
 The parade formed in St. Charles avenue near Lee Circle at 2 o'clock and began its march through the business section of the city. The principal point of interest along the line of march was the St. Charles hotel, from the balconies of which the parade was reviewed by city officials and a number of distinguished guests.
 Many novel and interesting features were introduced in the parade this year. The line was led by the First Cavalry troop of the Louisiana National Guard and the Memphis Bugle Corps, followed by an elaborately decorated tallio containing one young lady from each Southern State. Next came the sponsor for New Orleans, Next came General J. B. Gordon, commanding the Confederate Veterans, and his staff.
 The first division consisted of the Army of the Tennessee department, led by General S. D. Lee. Immediately behind General Lee and his staff came the Florida division, which was followed in turn by the divisions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky. After the Department of Tennessee came the Army of Virginia, with Lieut.-Gen. C. Irvine Walker in command. The North Carolina division came first. Then came the Maryland division, the Virginia division, the District of Columbia division and the South Carolina and West Virginia divisions.
 The next division consisted of the transmississippi department of the United Confederate Veterans, commanded by (Continued on Fourth Page.)