

IN NIGHT CLOTHES

Car of Dynamite Explodes and People Become Panic-stricken

A FEARFUL COMMOTION

Just Above New York City This Morning an Accident Occurred That by a Miracle Resulted in No Loss of Life.

(Journal Special Service.) New York, Oct. 24.—An accident of the most serious nature happened early this morning near Pelham Bay. People within three miles of the destruction were panic-stricken. Women, children and even men came into the streets in their night clothes and believed that an earthquake was in progress.

FATAL RACE WAR IS STILL EXCITING

(Journal Special Service.) Flushing, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Excitement continues today over last night's miniature race war. Besides the town marshal, Elliott, who was killed by negroes when the shanty was surrounded by officers, one negro is certain to die and two others are seriously wounded.

BITES DYNAMITE TO END HIS ILLS

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Oct. 24.—An unknown man ended his life by placing a stick of dynamite in his mouth and exploding it while standing on the edge of the Green-which-street pier. After the explosion he mangled remains dropped into the bay and were picked up by the crew of a passing fishing-boat.

SLICK ARMY CLERK AHEAD OF THE GAME

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Oct. 24.—W. H. Miller, a clerk in the army supply medical department, is charged by a fellow-clerk with giving out lists of his title to a forged firm. He is said to have made great amounts. An investigation by Colonel Maus, in charge of the depot, being made.

ANOTHER ALCATRAZ FORGERY APPEARS

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Oct. 24.—Discovery has been made that convict Ralph Williams also escaped from Alcatraz prison a month ago by means of a forged pardon. This is the fifth escape and was only discovered by checking up the pardons issued at Washington. The pardons are so cleverly forged that local officers cannot tell the bona fide from the forgeries.

INSISTS ON USE OF AUSTRIAN LANGUAGE

(Journal Special Service.) Vienna, Oct. 24.—Emperor Francis Joseph has given formal notice that he will abdicate rather than concede from his position in compelling the Austrian language to be used by Hungarian troops. A crisis is believed imminent.

"AMERICAN ROADS WORST IN WORLD"

(Continued from Page One.) state and federal government." The morning session of the good roads convention was devoted to the addresses of Dr. Withycombe, James B. Melkle of Seattle and Samuel Hill of Seattle, president of the Good Roads Association of the state of Washington. In the afternoon Prof. E. H. McAllister, department civil engineer of the University of Oregon, spoke on "The Why and How of Good Road Building."

The following resolution was adopted this morning: "Be it resolved that the thanks of this association be extended to Hon. Samuel Hill for his very able address. That we note with great satisfaction the fact that the presidents of the Washington and Oregon associations have attended the state conventions of the associations. That we believe the interests of the states of the Northwest are absolutely identical and we urge the executive committee of this association to work in harmony with the associations of the other states, to an interchange of data and to concert of action in engaging national aid and in all other matters looking to the betterment of our public highways."

Reasons for Poor Roads. At the afternoon session of the convention Friday, Judge Scott stated that lack of funds and lack of system was the cause of poor roads. "We must do business on business principles," he said. "Government aid is what we want. But I do not believe the federal government should stand all the expense. The state that is not willing to do something and assist in the work is not deserving of help."

The plan of payment—50 per cent from the government, 35 per cent from the state and 15 per cent from the adjacent property owners—carried out in some states, the speaker said, was a good system. To gain uniformity in road building the president said a state engineer's office should be created and no work should be performed without sanction and under personal observation of experts.

Experts Speak to Roadmakers. The delegates spent a pleasant hour at the Auditorium last night listening to the illustrated address by James W. Abbott, special agent for the Rocky Mountain & Pacific Coast division of the office of public road inquiries, Assistant Director of Public Road Inquiries, M. O. Eldridge of Washington, D. C., also spoke. Immediately following the lectures the delegates and visitors were entertained at a smoker in Kruse's Grill, Fourth and Stark streets.

Mr. Abbott said the department must have more money before it can do much material assistance in road building. "We desire to build simple roads," he said, "but this cannot be done until after congress meets and gives us a larger appropriation."

The East the plan of the state and the county furnishing the labor and material and the department the expert is being carried out very satisfactorily. But before we have good roads the people must be educated up to know what they want. Here in the West the highway building is yet in its infancy, but road conventions are accomplishing their work and it will be only a few short years until excellent highways traverse all sections of this part of the Union."

Mr. Abbott dwelt on the various methods employed in road building and of the materials used and referred to his experiences with different makes of road machines and implements used in construction. Some excellent stereopticon views of roads, good, bad and fair, were displayed.

Mr. Eldridge gave assurances that the department of agriculture was doing all it could with the limited funds at hand to promote road building and said he was confident that the next congress would amply provide for the improvement.

The attendance at the night session was not so large as that of the morning and afternoon sessions, but there seemed to be more visitors present. The views shown are from photographs of European and American roads.

Senator Ankeny Present. United States Senator Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla, who is in the city today visited the convention in the afternoon and was called upon to address the roadbuilders. "Place the grades for highways where they can always remain permanent," he said. "The way in which we roadbuilders in Walla Walla county desire." Of the "Seattle spirit" the senator referred to as being along the right line when it appropriated \$60,000 for the benefit of country roads.

Officers Re-Elected. Judge John H. Scott, of Salem was unanimously re-elected president. The office of secretary was left in the hands of the executive committee. Judge C. J. Treanor of Clatsop was re-elected treasurer.

SAUSAGEMAKERS STRIKE. (Journal Special Service.) Chicago, Oct. 24.—Fifteen hundred sausage-makers at the Union Stockyards struck today, the packers having previously refused concessions of the wage scale. The men earn from 16 to 25 cents an hour and demand an advance of 2 1/2 cents.

FAMOUS LEADER DIES OF FATIGUE

DELEGATE WILCOX OF HAWAII DIES FROM OVERWORK OF CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN—WAS A NATIVE AND A POLITICAL LEADER OF INTERNATIONAL FAME.

(Journal Special Service.) Honolulu, Oct. 24.—Robert William Wilcox, territorial delegate from Hawaii, died at his home here early this morning. He had been suffering from a severe campaign he made for his seat in congress.

Mr. Wilcox was a native Hawaiian and was born in the Island of Maui on February 15, 1855. His father was a native of Newport, R. I., his mother was a pure native of the island of Maui and was a descendant of Lonomakahaoua, brother to King Kaulahea of Maui in 1700. Mr. Wilcox was educated at a common school in his native land. He later received academic education at the Royal Military Academy at Turin, Italy, and was made sub-lieutenant of artillery. In 1885 he entered the Royal Application school for engineers and artillery officers at Turin, and in 1887 was recalled by the Hawaiian government. He was three times elected as a representative to the Hawaiian legislature.

Heated Two Revolutions. Mr. Wilcox was a fearless leader and headed two revolutions, both of which were to restore his beloved queen, Liliuokalani. The first was made in 1893, the other in January, 1895. He failed in both attempts because there was a lack of arms for his followers. He was tried three times and on the first trial was acquitted because the king was concerned in the revolution. In the second revolution he was sentenced to death by a court-martial of the Dole administration, but the United States congress intervened and his sentence was commuted to 10 years' hard labor and a fine of \$10,000. In 1898 he was given a full pardon by Gov. Dole. November 6, 1890, he was elected a member of the Fifty-sixth congress as the first delegate from Hawaii, and at the same time was elected a delegate to the Fifty-seventh congress.

HEATHEN RITES IN PORTLAND STREETS

(Continued from Page One.) During the three days a procession of priests and altar boys, the latter attired in handsome blue gowns and led by a tom-tom band which wails weird music, were to be seen in the streets. This afternoon a joss house in the street and fed the fishes to represent their offering to the evil water spirits as well as a memorial to their countrymen who have lost their lives in the deep. In front of each joss house is a fir tree illuminated with lanterns. This is for the purpose of showing the evil spirits where to come to satisfy their hunger and thirst. At intervals the procession gathers around the trees and the anger of the spirits is appeased. When the festival is closing and the bonfires are started the spirits are expected to return to their own homes and not trouble the Chinese any more.

All Chinatown is agog during the festival and to the newcomer into Portland there are many things of interest to be seen. White people visit the joss house daily, and while they are not warmly received, the Orientals do not object any one. But printed cards are upon the walls, signed by Chief of Police Hunt, stating that no interference with the Chinese will be tolerated or damage to their decorations permitted.

While attending to their devotions about the three yesterday the priestly party was almost thrown into a panic by the antics of "Billy," the clown belonging to the firemen of Hose company I across the street from the joss house. "Billy" rushed into sacred ground and the Chinese feared he would climb the sacred tree. But he was pelted and ran away from the tom-tom music.

BLAMES LAURIER FOR ALASKA GUARD

(Journal Special Service.) Montreal, Oct. 24.—Sir Charles Tupper, former prime minister of Canada, who arrived this morning from England, blames Laurier as the indirect cause of the Alaskan award on the ground that he should have adhered to the tribunal proposition rather than allowing the question to go to the commission.

Useless Devotee. At a suburban auction of household goods an auctioneer was ridiculed by a Montgomery county farmer. His purchases were piled high in one corner of the room, and he was still eager when a thermometer was offered. There was a bidding from any quarter, and the auctioneer, reaching it out to the farmer, said: "Here, give me a quarter for it and take it along!"

"No! Not for me!" said the farmer, being aware of the success he had in bidding. "Why, that's dirt cheap!" exclaimed the auctioneer. "Don't you want a thermometer?"

"Nup" was the decided reply. "I had one a year or two ago, and fooled around it all last year without being able to regulate it at all. Why, I couldn't even open the darned thing!"

Driven to Desperation. From Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. "A band of Indians approaches." The sturdy frontiersman sprang to his gun rack and took down several of his trusty weapons. But the messenger held up a restraining hand. "Still, they may be friendly, you know," he said. "I'll take no chances," declared the frontiersman, grimly, as his jaws set with a click. "I never do when there's an Indian band around. If it starts to play 'Hawatha' you'll see hideous sights, done before they reach the third bar."

A Study in Procrastination. From the Washington Star. "Have you started on that job of work?" "No, sah," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I specks I might as well put it off till nex' week."

A Delightful Prospect. From the Tit-Bits. "Do you," said the learned counsel, "swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?" "Oh, how lovely!" the fair witness interrupted; "shall I really be allowed to talk all the afternoon if I want to?"

THE OCTOPUS

A Start in the Right Direction. Few people in our country have any conception of the wide extent or magnitude of the co-operative movement in the Old World.

Like an acorn, falling into the soil, slowly germinating, and for years unostentatiously pushing its tender shoots upward, while its roots spread far and wide in the clay beneath, the present co-operative movement for more than a quarter of a century has been steadily and healthily growing, proving year by year the fallacy of the repeated declarations of conventionalists that it was impracticable and destined to fail.

The Arena of August 30, 1903, commenting upon co-operation, gives the following interesting facts: "The last 40 years, 1861 to 1891, population has increased in Great Britain 43 per cent; manufactures, 52 per cent; international commerce, 130 per cent; co-operative business, 5,300 per cent. So that co-operative business has grown more than 40 times as fast as her international trade, 100 times as fast as her manufactures, and 130 times as fast as her population. When we remember that her international trade and her manufactures are England's special pride, the most important and energetic elements of her competitive business, we may realize in some degree, how marvelous has been the progress of British co-operation."

In the last 40 years the co-operators of the United Kingdom have done a business of \$5,000,000,000 with \$50,000,000 of profits which have remained in the hands of the working people, instead of going to build the fortunes of the capitalists.

Such facts as these give us an idea of the power and possibility of a scientific co-operation. Co-operation places man before the dollar, and lifts our fellow citizens to a higher plane. For those who do not know the principles of co-operation, we will say there are but four groups of relations among men—conflict, mastery, partnership and devotion. The competitive system is composed of conflict and mastery. Co-operation is partnership, and when there is love at the heart of it, partnership becomes devotion. In the beginning there was no co-operation—in the end there will be nothing but co-operation.

The results attained in the different lines of co-operative work has awakened the keenest interest among thoughtful Americans from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and not a few persons have expressed amazement at the magnitude of the operations here, as well as in the Old World. In the Kansas City World of July 30, 1903, some interesting statistics are furnished as to what the co-operators of America have accomplished in "the one line of home building."

Pennsylvania has 1,178 associations, with a membership of 291,768, and assets of \$113,886,920.00. Ohio has 137 associations, with 246,074 members and \$119,951,257.00 assets. The total assets of associations of the United States are \$577,328,014.00, annual receipts for last year, \$412,268,912.00, the sum paid for expenses, or interest, less than \$5,000,000.00, or about 1 per cent. In commenting on the advisability of this form of investment, the World says: "The advantage of this means of saving and investment has been discovered by thrifty women, a least in Philadelphia, where 91,322 are among the shareholders. The family, however poor, that has a little sum laid up towards building a home, is rich in happiness and hope. It is a charm against divorce; it is a charm against hard drink. It sweetens life with a purpose."

Oregon is not behind in the question of co-operative work; in fact she can boast of as energetic a concern, and one as well founded, as any concern in existence. This firm, located in Portland and in co-operative Home Buying Company. They operate on the same lines that have proved so popular in the Old Country and the Eastern states, and they are certainly enjoying a phenomenal growth. This company has only been in active operation six months, and they number their members in the thousands, and are increasing rapidly.

The greatest feature of the plan is that every member is interested in the success of the company. In other words, they are owners, customers and salesmen—all in one, and urged on by their feeling of interested ownership, they do like owners do—talk the business, push the business, and boom the business. They are walking, talking advertisements for their great concern, which, like a gigantic octopus, spreads out daily in all directions, gathering strength as it advances. Already, while the firm is yet an infant in point of existence, its power is being felt, and while its rapid increase in numbers is anxiously watched by the landlords and money lenders, the rent victims and the interest-paying public hail with joy the sound of the saw and hammer, eagerly watching the buildings take form and grow, and when told how it is done, hasten away to the offices of the company where the over-worked clerks enroll their names so that they may get their homes next.

Plans are well under way for the construction by this company of a large hotel, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.00. This fine property is to be owned and operated by the common people. The profits of the same to go to the common people and not to the capitalists.

Truly a start in the right direction. Let every man who reads this article and notes the facts contained therein, called as they are, from the best information to be had on the subject of scientific co-operation, do all in their power to help on the work of the Order of Fraternal Home Buyers. They are located in the McKay Building, Portland, Oregon, and are always glad to give full particulars of their plan of Home Building.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AGAIN REPORTED (Journal Special Service.) Washington, Oct. 24.—Despite the strenuous efforts of the state and national authorities to stamp out the bubonic plague in San Francisco, two cases are reported from there this morning.

The Modern Way. Polly, put the kettle on— (It has been sterilized, I hope?) Polly, put the kettle on— (And washed with antiseptic soap?) Polly, put the kettle on— (The water's filtered, scrubbed, sun-dried, dusted, polished, shaken, brushed, sifted, pasteurized and ironed, I see!) Polly, put the kettle on; we'll all take tea. —Chicago Tribune.

Economical Management. From the Newark News. "What's this?" screamed the tank-drama actor. "My pay is \$4 short." "Eight baths at 50 cents," blandly replied the manager. "Six nights and two matinees."

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