

SAYS PASSENGER SYSTEM IS DETRIMENTAL

National Grange Resolutions Declare It to Be Bad for All State Officers.

MORE MONEY SHOULD BE SPENT FOR HIGHWAYS

Honored Members of the Order Are Having Degrees Conferred This Afternoon.

Government, state, county or city officials will be prohibited from accepting free passes on railroads if the resolution that was presented at the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, this morning becomes effective in the various states.

The resolution was introduced by J. B. Ager, master granger of the state of Maryland. It was referred to the committee on resolutions and will likely be adopted. It follows:

Whereas, it is generally known that members of the National Grange, state and city and other officials, accept passes on various railroads, which, we members of the National Grange, believe to be detrimental to good government; therefore...

The feature of the proceedings was the annual address of N. J. Macheider, governor of New Hampshire and lecturer of the National Grange and distributed throughout the country as grange literature.

A resolution was introduced by A. C. Wisconsin, relative to government expenditures in improving public highways. In view of the enormous sums that are spent annually on harbors, locks, canals and in other ways we urged that the grange do all in its power to secure additional appropriations for improving public roads.

Reports were read from the master grangers of the states of Rhode Island, New Jersey and Michigan. A brief address was made by Mrs. H. G. Wang.

T. C. Atkinson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported favorably on the resolutions that were introduced advocating the establishment of postal savings banks and urging more satisfactory arrangements be made with reference to the parcels post system.

This is degree day, and after the morning session the convention adjourned to meet at the Empire theatre, Twelfth and Morrison streets, this afternoon.

Primary degrees are being conferred this afternoon by the officers of the state grange of Oregon. This evening the national, or seventh degree, will be conferred by the officers of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Tomorrow will be memorial day. Service in honor of the deceased officers of the National Grange will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the army.

There will be music, brief addresses by various officers and members and reports of the deaths that have occurred in the order during the past year.

PRESENTED WITH GAVEL.

One Made of Oregon Wood Is Given to Master of National Grange.

One of the most pleasing and interesting incidents of yesterday afternoon's session was the presentation of a gavel to the master of the national grange by J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City. He gave the history of the material of which the gavel was made and Mr. Jones replied accepting the present.

"I desire to present to you and your successors in office this gavel. It is made of historic wood. The head of the gavel is made of wood from an apple tree. Alvin F. Waller, a Methodist minister and a missionary, came to this territory by way of Cape Horn, and arrived in Oregon in June, 1846.

"Many of the best men who took part in the early settlement and development of this state have been sheltered beneath the shade of this tree; and from time to time discussed the questions relative to the maintenance of themselves and those with whom they were associated in the settlement and development of this country.

The first Protestant church erected on the Pacific coast was at this place. Some years since, while the maining preparations for the construction of a new church at this point, this tree was dug up and destroyed.

"The handle of this gavel is made from the wood of a cherry tree which brought growing in a wagon across the plains in the summer of 1847. Mr. Henderson Luelling in this year crossed the plains, with his family, with ox teams. He also brought with him growing in boxes of earth, the first graced fruit trees that were introduced into this country.

"The hand encircling the head of this gavel is made of gold produced and mined in Oregon. There is inscribed thereon, 'Worthy Master, National Grange, F. of H., Portland, Or., 1904, by J. T. Apperson.'

The report of the executive committee was submitted yesterday afternoon. The committee consists of Chairman E. B. Norris of New York, Secretary J. C. Bell of Virginia, Aaron Jones of Indiana, and F. A. Dethick of Ohio. The report contained an account of the proposition to erect a monument to the honor and to the memory of the founders of the order; William Saunders, John Trimble, O. H. Kelley, F. M. McDowell, W. A. Thompson, W. M. Lester, A. B. Groesch, and Miss Carrie Hall.

PROMINENT MEN ATTENDING NATIONAL GRANGE.

C. M. Freeman, Secretary National Grange. George B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Mich. George S. Ladd, Master Massachusetts State Grange.

STATUE OF FREDERICK

(Continued from Page One.)

The good road bill introduced before congress by Representative Curry of New Hampshire. They expressed themselves as being opposed to trusts and great accumulations of capital and urged in their report that all laws relating to illegal combinations should be enforced and that others should be made restricting the trusts.

STANDARD UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page One.)

proval of Mr. Roosevelt, except in some minor particulars. In view of the president's expressed desire for quick action and decisive results it is believed that the special agents will, before December, be on their way to their posts.

The Dread of Standard Oil.

The war upon Standard Oil is the culmination of a series of attacks extending over several years. Standard Oil and its crushing methods, its enormous power and its possibility of almost absolute control through manipulation of practically every industry in the country, establishing an oligarchy of wealth, has been brought to public notice first by Miss Tarbell's serial in McClure's magazine, covering the general and publicly known facts, and now by an account by Thomas W. Lawson, a partner of Standard Oil in one of its most iniquitous deals, the juggling of Amalgamated Copper. That these articles have aroused a great public sentiment there is no doubt. It is the common belief of many persons here in Washington that the coup of Cortez's campaign was the nature upon Judge Parker the stigma of alliance with Standard Oil and that the suspicion that he was the candidate of that corporation was really the most potent factor in his overwhelming defeat.

In February a year ago something new in the accredited methods of Standard Oil management was uncovered in Washington when certain senators blasted up against the telegram signed 'Rockefeller' and demanding that anti-trust legislation be stopped.

Standard Oil Unmasked.

The undoubted grip of Standard Oil on enormous banking facilities, the ease with which it can organize paper corporations, and flout them with other people's money, the blandness with which it increases the price of oil to any figure that suits its pleasure, the savagery with which it swings the bludgeon against its competitors in its stampede of the power of the people to itself in refusing to develop or permit the development of many oil producing fields, its rebate arrangements with the railroads and jatterly its actual control of the railroads themselves—all these things have aroused the people to regard Standard Oil as the greatest menace to the prosperity and safety of the republic.

By clever little statements circulated by persons seemingly having no connection with the company, Standard Oil has hitherto cajoled the great body of the public into believing it a sort of beneficent giant, which if it did grab everything in its line and drive competitors to bankruptcy, also sold its product cheaper than it could be possibly sold under a competitive system. That myth has been exploded.

Previous Failures.

John D. Rockefeller is known as a director in only four corporations. At the same time he is suspected of dominating more than 150 corporations big and little, having a total capitalization of \$5,250,000,000. His great company, Standard Oil, controls 75 per cent of the crude petroleum product of the country, owns every tank car in the United States; has 200 vessels engaged in transportation, owns 75,000 delivery wagons and directly carries on its own pay roll more than 25,000 men.

The difficulties of the task imposed upon the bureau of corporations can hardly be overestimated. It has been a rule of the Standard Oil ever since its inception that the man who talked about its affairs earns instant discharge; that the man who quits and keeps his mouth shut can always come back.

JAMES R. SOVEREIGN IS AT DEATH'S DOOR

(Journal Special Service.) Wardner, Idaho, Nov. 18.—James R. Sovereign is fatally ill here. Doctors say that he can live but a short time. He suffers from hemorrhage of the brain.

Mr. Sovereign has been prominent in the world of organized labor for the last 10 or 15 years. From 1891 to 1897 he was master workman of the Knights of Labor. He was prominent as a political speaker in the second Harrison campaign, and edited a labor paper. He came to Wardner in 1897 from Arkansas.

SUBS NORTHERN PACIFIC.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Tacoma, Nov. 18.—St. H. Warner, after making a trip of inspection over the Northern Pacific railway, has instituted proceedings in the federal court to compel that company to pay him for infringement of patents. The sum asked is \$10,000.

STATUE OF FREDERICK

(Continued from Page One.)

public was in the course of her formation, weathering many storms and perils. Thus, it was this dauntless Hohenzollern, the father of Germany, who laid the cornerstone on which the friendship between the two countries might securely rest.

"Emperor William followed with keen interest the movement of his brother in America and was profoundly touched by the attitude of undisguised friendship and good will which characterized every step of the prince, who returned to Germany as the true interpreter of the true American spirit.

The Kaiser's Gift.

"In order to give this visit, which had terminated under such happy auspices, a lasting memorial, Emperor William called on the genius of Germany's most renowned sculptor to create a statue of his ancestor. This statue he has sent across the sea as a gift of friendship to the American people. We now behold it on the pedestal from which it is destined to watch the men who in the magnificent building, soon to adorn these grounds, are to be instructed in those sciences which the military genius of Prussia's soldier king so marvellously perfected. May the spirit of this hero inspire those men who are to stand as the pillars of the army of the United States with those qualities which made the German soldier great among leaders and which alone render armies mighty and invincible.

"Mr. President, by order of the German emperor, I have the honor of asking you to accept this statue as a token of his majesty's and the German people's sincere friendship for the people of America."

Roosevelt's Response.

President Roosevelt delivered the address of acceptance in the most dignified and strong voice and with great earnestness, pausing frequently at the outburst of applause.

President Roosevelt said: "Mr. Ambassador, through you I wish on behalf of the people of the United States to thank his majesty, the German emperor, and the people of Germany, for the gift to the nation which you have just formally delivered to me. I accept it with deep appreciation and friendly regard which it typifies for the people of this republic both on the part of the emperor and on the part of the German people. I accept it not merely as the status of one of the half-dozen greatest soldiers of all time, and therefore peculiarly appropriate for placing in this war college, but I accept it as the status of a great man, whose life was devoted to the service of his people, and whose deeds hastened the approach of the day when a united Germany should spring into being.

"As a soldier Frederick the Great ranks in that very, very small group which includes Alexander, Caesar, and Hannibal in antiquity, and Napoleon, and possibly Gustavus Adolphus, in modern times. He belonged to the ancient and illustrious house of Hohenzollern, which, after playing a strong and virile part in the middle ages, and after producing some men, like the great elector, who were among the most famous princes of their time, founded the royal house of Prussia two centuries ago, and at last in our own day established the mighty German empire as among the foremost of the world powers.

Tribute to the Emperor.

"We receive this gift now at the hands of the present emperor, himself a man who has markedly added to the lustre of his great house and his great nation, a man who has devoted his life to the welfare of his people, and who, while keeping ever ready to defend the rights of his people, has also made it evident in emphatic fashion that he and they desire peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth.

"It is not my purpose here to discuss at length the career of the mighty king and his mighty general, whose statue we have just received. In all history no other great commander save only Hannibal fought so long against such terrible odds, and while Hannibal finally failed, Frederick finally triumphed. In almost every battle he fought against great odds, and he almost always won the victory. When defeated he rose to an even greater attitude than when victorious. The memory of the Seven Years' war will last as long as there lives in mankind the love of heroism, and its signs of hope.

K C Baking Powder

AN ECONOMY The price is one third that of any other high grade baking powder. 25 Ounces for 25 cents

STORY OF THE STATUE.

Accepted Only After Much Heated Discussion. After two years of cuffs and compliments the statue of Frederick the Great is finally erected in the esplanade of the newly finished army war college in Washington.

In the deed of gift Emperor William wrote to President Roosevelt and the United States at large: "There is the figure of a great German who belongs in part to you and who was intimately concerned with a crisis of history out of which your people emerged as a nation. Put this statue where your legislature may see it, and remember that he are ties of Germany and ties of blood between Germany and the United States."

Frederick, the general and the statesman, was a great factor in the crisis out of which the American republic emerged. It is also true that Germany and the United States are connected by ties of blood and ties of history which may not heedlessly be tampered with, despite the temporary attempts of hotheads on both sides to stir up mutual dissensions. But that King Frederick in his individual self felt any special kindness for the United States would be difficult to prove. The old legend that he presented a sword to General Washington with a complimentary inscription has long been disproved. There is more truth in the story that he denounced the German princes for selling territory on both sides to the Prussian emperor. In the autumn of 1763, Margrave of Anspach attempted to send 300 recruits down the Rhine. Frederick stopped them in transit and obliged them to return to France, whence they marched overland in February and March, 1778.

Again, in the spring of 1778, a regiment raised by the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, on its way to America, was obliged to march across the Prussian dominions, losing some 340 men by desertion in consequence. But it is more than doubtful whether Frederick was actuated either by hatred of the mercenary system or by love of America. He had never forgiven George III for removing William Pitt, the great friend of Prussia, from the British ministry during the crisis of the seven years' war. He was consequently glad in any way to invade and annoy his ally, George III, who, indeed, had always been a less than half-hearted ally. As king of England, George was logically the friend of any enemy of France and Austria. But as elector of Hanover he looked with alarm upon the growth of Prussian prestige. And in this dual part which he had to play the heart of George III was with Hanover rather than with England.

This, therefore, explains his antagonism to William Pitt. Look at the matter in another phase. Had Frederick felt any particular friendliness for the colonies he would have recognized their independence, as other continental powers did, after France had proclaimed her recognition and upheld it by fleets and arms.

For these reasons the emperor's gift evoked no enthusiasm in the United States. It was accepted by President Roosevelt in a graceful letter. But much opposition was developed by the public, the press and the politicians. On May 23, 1902, Representative Stephens of Texas introduced a resolution in congress that the United States should not accept "from any foreign nation or government or erect in any public place any statue of any king, emperor, prince or potentate who had ruled or is now ruling any nation by supposed divine right of kings," characterizing any such acceptance as a repudiation of the basic principles of the American revolution and an insult to the memory of the fathers.

Nor was there wanting in Germany a protest against the offer. Three days after Mr. Stephens' speech in the American congress, at the annual meeting of the Pan-Germanic association in Berlin, Dr. Heise, a member of the Reichstag, declared that "the present effort to promote German culture in the United States rests upon a misconception. German culture never made Yankee Germany. It only results in increasing the mobility of the race and in adding to their education and wealth, making them in consequence all the more dangerous, just as it has made the French more dangerous."

"The United States," he added, epigrammatically, "is the grave of German characteristics." On the same day there appeared in the German "Kloedenblatt" a caricature breathing a similar anti-American spirit. The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was represented as welcoming the statue of Frederick the Great to New York harbor. In the background Uncle Sam was shown rolling up the stars and stripes in Cuba, preparatory to leaving, and stripes further in perspective American soldiers were bayoneting Filipino babies and shooting bound captives.

And so the merry war of words went on between the disaffected of both countries. Finally a compromise was suggested, developing a separate national statue as we have already developed a separate national life. We have in our veins the blood of the Englishman and the Irishman, the German and the Frenchman, the Scotchman, the Dutchman, the Scandinavian, the Italian, the Magyar, the Finn, the Slav, so that to each of the great powers of the world we can claim a more or less distant kinship by blood; and to each strain of blood we owe some peculiar quality in our national life or national character.

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Peculiar Feeding.

"As such is the case it is natural that we should have a peculiar feeling of nearness to each of the peoples across the water. We most earnestly wish not only to keep unbroken our friendship for each, but so far as we can without giving offense by an appearance of meddling, to seek to bring about a better understanding and a broader spirit of fair dealing and toleration among all nations." It has been my great pleasure, Mr. Ambassador, in the pursuit of this object, recently to take with you the first steps in the negotiation of a treaty of friendly arbitration between Germany and the United States.

In closing, I must thank you, and through you the German emperor and the German people, for this statue, which I accept in the name of the American people; a people claiming blood kinship with your own; a people owing much to Germany; a people which, though with a national history far shorter than that of your people, nevertheless, like your people, is proud of the great deeds of its past, and is confident in the mastery of its future. I most earnestly pray that in the coming years these two great nations shall move on toward their several destinies knit together by ties of the heartiest friendship and good will.

As the president concluded his address the Baroness von Speck Sternberg caught up the cords to the flags enveloping the statue, and the massive bronze figure emerged through the folds of red, white and black. At the same instant the boom of an artillery salute came from a battery of heavy guns near by, and the strains of the German national anthem came from the Marine band.

It was an inspiring moment, and led by President Roosevelt, the entire assembly joined in cheering.

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FREE! FREE! Extraordinary Offer TO HOLIDAY SHOPPERS To make their Holiday Purchases in the Month of November. Free \$25.00 Purchase \$7.50 worth of goods your own choice. Free \$10.00 Purchase \$3.00 worth of goods your own choice. Free \$5.00 Purchase \$1.50 worth of goods your own choice. Free \$2.50 Purchase 75c worth of goods your own choice. Free \$1.00 Purchase 25c worth of goods your own choice. We want you to see our Grand Holiday Display of Beautiful and Newest Creations. Elite Chinaware, Limoges China, French China, Dinner Sets, Salad Sets, Chocolate Sets, Rich Cut Glass Ornaments, Vases, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, English Porcelain Ware, Novelties, and Dolls. Fancy Articles of Every Description. Prettiest, Daintiest and Newest Things made, Collected from the Markets of the World. Top Quality Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, Cocoa, Chocolates. We want you to see our very reasonable prices. We want you to come just to look. Take advantage of this very liberal offer.

CUT HERE CUT HERE CUT OUT THIS COUPON, bring it to any of our stores before December 30, 1904, and receive with each purchase one of the above a very handsome present of your own selection. THE JOURNAL, NOVEMBER 19, 1904. Come just to look. Bring this Coupon with you to any of our stores. NOT GOOD AFTER DECEMBER 19, 1904.

Great American Importing Tea Co. 331 Washington Street, 223 First Street, Portland.

900 DROPS For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA. THE CHEAPEST GUARANTEED, BEST VALUE OFFER.

C. C. C. Hair Restorer stops dandruff and falling hair in a few applications, also prevents it from turning gray. Price \$1.00. For sale by the Laue-Davis Drug Co.

Don't Freeze. 300 Overcoats and Mackintoshes from \$25.00 to \$50.00. Rubber and Umbrellas. Gloves. Oilcoats. 47 N. Third Street. At least three large conventions, although they meet elsewhere, are coming to Portland at convenient times. The national railroad convention is still holding their meeting at Deadwood, S. D., will come here by special train in a couple of days. The meeting of the National Weather Bureau will adjourn in Grand, Oregon.