LIFE OF DEPARTED JURIST REVIEWED BY MANY FRIENDS

Tribute to Judge Williams Notable Among Memorial Services; Distinguished Members of Bar Eulogize.

Notable among memorial services held by members of the bar in more ways than one, the tribute to George H. Williams yesterday was especially notable in the quality of the addresses delivered by the friends of the departed jurist. Fitting the memory of the man who was honored, the speakers rose to a level of eloquence that made a vivid impression upon the hearers.

The list of speakers included Frederick V. Holman, Judge Thomas A. McBride, John M. Gearin, C. E. S. Wood, W. D. Fenton, W. P. La Roche, Cyrus A. Dolph, Charles J. Schnabel and Judge W. B. Gilbert. The latter's remarks were read by R. W. Wilbur, Judge Gilbert being unable to attend. Judge R. G. Morrow, who presided, closed the speech making with a few remarks before calling for adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions gave a concise review of the early life and public career of Judge Williams, closing with an appreciation of his qualities as a lawyer, a statesman and a man. Copies were ordered sent to the family of the deceased, to the supreme court of the state and to the federal court, a record to be made in each of the courts where Judge Williams so often appeared. The resolutions follow:

George H. Williams was born near New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 26, 1823. Both his father and his mother were of New England stock and the family was of Welsh extraction on the father's side and English on the mother's. Both of his grandfathers served in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He was reared in Onondaga county and received his early education at Pombey Hill academy, New York, working for his tuition. He studied law with Daniel Gott and in 1844, at the age of 21, was admitted to the bar at Syracuse. Soon afterward he started for the west to seek his fortunes as a lawyer. He proceeded by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo and the Ohio canal to Pittsburg and thence down the Ohio river to St. Louis and up the Mississippi to Fort Madison, Iowa. His wealth was the statutes of New York, a few law books and some bank notes of New York state banks.

Elected District Judge.

In 1847, on the admission of Iowa as a state, he was elected a district judge. As an anti-slavery Democrat Judge Williams convassed the state of Iowa for Franklin Pierce and was elected one of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket. Shortly after the inauguration of Pierce (March 1853), he, at 30 years of age, was appointed chief justice of Oregon territory. President Buchanan appointed Judge Williams to succeed himself, but he had left his prospects in Iowa with some reluctance, and now made up his mind that there was also a great future for Oregon.

Accordingly he resigned from the bench and in 1858 entered upon the practice of law in Portland. He was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention and appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. After the adoption of the constitution by the convention he took the stump and by his force of argument and eloquence greatly aided in having the free constitution adopted by the state.

Goes to U. S. Senate.

He had joined in the call for an amalgamation of anti-slavery war Democrats with Republicans, to be called the Union party and by this transition he entered the Republican party and in 1864 was elected to the United States senate, and his ambition was fulfilled. At the expiration of his term as senator he was appointed attorney general of the United States by President Grant.

He was a member of the Joint High commission which met in Washington to determine how the disputes between Great Britain and the United States should be settled, namely: The Northern boundary, through Puget Sound, and the claims for the depredations of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

He was a leader in the senate during the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and was chosen by General Grant and his advisers as one to campaign the south and explain the reconstruction act, the policies of the administration and to plead for southern cooperation.

Many Responsibilities.

In all the troublous times following the Civil war, the responsibility of inforcing law and order by civil remedies was upon him as attorney general. He had to meet the lawlessness of the Klu Klux Klan; he had to decide between two governments in Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas, conflicts which he resolved in favor of the Republicans in Louisiana, the Democrats in Arkansas and by a compromise in Alabama. General Grant sent the name of his attorney general to the senate to be chief justice of the United States. Judge Williams eventually insisted on his name being withdrawn and the causes have been variously stated as political animosity in the east, due to his Republican partisanship and activity in the reconstruction work; social antagonism to his second wife, then ambitious to be a leader in Washington society, and opposition to him in Oregon because in the course of his active senatorial career and while holding the office of attorney general he had necessarily failed to please everybody. Probably all these hostilities contributed to a result disgraceful only to those who produced it.

Returned to Portland.

In 1881 Judge Williams returned to Portland, Or., and resumed the practice of law as the head of the firm of Williams, Hill, Durham & Thompson, and in 1887 he dissolved partnership with that firm and became the head of the firm of Williams, Ach & Wood, which on the retirement of Mr. Ach became Williams & Wood and later, Williams, Wood & Linthicum, with which firm he continued until the day of his death, though during his two terms as mayor of the city of Portland (1902-1905) he practically retired from the firm because he thought the provisions of the charter of the city of Portland required him so to do. He died at his home in Portland, April 4, 1910. It may be said that he slept not to wake again. He married Miss Kate Van Antwerp at Keokuk in 1850 and Mrs. Kate George at Portland, 1867. He left only one descendant, Ellen, a daughter of his first wife, and Mrs. Carl Harbaugh and Theodore Williams, both adopted children.

Was a Calm Judge.

In all that he did he was clear sighted with that vision called common sense. He was full of the spirit of justice. As a judge he was calm, impersonal and impartial, sensible, passionless and just. As a lawyer he was forceful, eloquent, sincere, and above all the justice of a case was never obscured from him by technicalities. He was learned in the law, but his ruling trait was plain, good sense.

The trial of a case was with him an appeal to a higher power, and though he conducted his cause with every right of his side maintained, it was with profound respect for the court and perfect courtesy to oppcsing counsel. No one who has known him can forget the impressive earnestness with which he addressed a jury. No useless stories or wasted eloquence, but an exhibition of the facts with such earnestness as must carry conviction. He was an orator with an eloquence thrilling and captivating; his imagery poetically beautiful. Witness his addresses in memory of William Pitt Fessenden, Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant.

Like Lincoln in Politics.

As a politician he was like Lincoln; shrewd to know the popular feeling and to follow it to the point where it clashed with his settled convictions, but then, instead of surrendering his principles for political advantage, he opposed his principles against the popular outcry and endeavored to instruct the multitude. He disliked dissension or contention either in public or private life. He would rather yield any personal claim than engage in hostilities. He was an amiable man, of a simple, trustful, childlike nature, and if he had a weakness it was that his own innocence led him to trust those who should not be trusted and to yield to those who were in every way his inferiors.

At 87 he was still youthful in mind, belonging to the present, not to the past. Interested in the problems of the day, and as progressive in thought as a man of 25. He exhibited his own childlike simplicity of character in his fondness for children. Two of his children were adopted, but they could not have been more beloved if they had been children of his own blood.

Older Than Chicago.

His life covers the most active part of the history of this country. When it began there were neither railways nor telegraph lines. Travel was by river, canal and coach. Chicago did not exist. Pittsburg and St. Louis were the western frontier, and in all that has gone to the making of the country and of the state of Oregon he has had a conspicuous part.

He has gone from us and as we review the record he made and the example he has left, we can say we have lost more than the judge and the jurist; more than the politician and the statesman. We have lost a noble and a good man.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the death of George H. Williams the nation has lost a valued servant; the state and the city their greatest citizen and the bar its most eminent and beloved member; and that a copy of this memorial be engrossed and transmitted to the members of his family.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT EXPRESSED IN SPEECH DELIVERED BY GEARIN

For its beauty of sentiment and flowing diction, while bringing out the kindly characteristics of Judge Williams, the address of former Senator John M. Gearin was regarded by those who heard it as one of the gems of the occasion. His remarks were as follows:

It is fitting that in this room where for so many years Judge Williams' voice was heard, there should be heard this morning the voices of his friends and the resolutions to which we have just listend. And it is fitting, too, that business for us should stop for a little while as it has stopped for him forever.

In all the complex relations and demands and obligations of the life we lead, we do not often pause to consider that there is anything else but business—anything but a struggle for supremacy and personal or professional victory. And we devote our attention to that. And so we go on, each day like the last one and we look only to the ledger and the trial balance to determine success or failure. And then some day we lay aside our pleadings and our unfinished briefs for a time because a message has come to us, and there is borne in upon our consciousness the truth at last, that there is something else—something that cash balances do not show—something that is not to be and cannot be measured by the inventory and appraisement in the court.

To the members of this bar and this community that message came when the angel of death closed the eyes of Judge Williams, to the things of temporary life in this world that they might open upon the things of everlasting life in the world beyond.

We have heard the message, and to give expression to our understanding of its import, is the occasion of this meeting, and its object. While it tells us that our friend has gone from among us and we shall see him no more, it tells us also that his life in the truest and highest sense was a successful life—a life whose accomplishments are and have been and will continue to be an inspiration for us all.

From the day he first came to Oregon, his was a compelling personality in the field of public and official endeavor, and all the splendid development which has come to this far western state received its first impetus in the years when his personal and official efforts were the inspiration of its activity. His public life is so known of all men, and its achievements have been so grafted upon the history of our state—so written into our constitution and our statues—so woven by judicial decisions into the framework of the laws under which we live, that no voice is needed to recount them—no historian to write into a book that which has already been written upon the hearts of the people of the state of Oregon.

As a lawyer and judge he was an honor to the bench and bar of this state. As a senator, an orator and a statesman, he reached the heights and was crowned with the laurel of a nation's commendation. And in that sense he achieved such success as few men ever attain. But that is not the only sense in which he achieved success. While the plaudits of the multitude are pleasing to the ear, and the applause of listening senates strikes a note that gratifies ambition and rounds out and completes for a moment the harmony of life and its aspirations, yet there is something better even than that. The highest success that can attend human effort or human achievement is to be measured not by our personal gain, but by the happiness we bring to others—not by what we take from life in the concrete sense, but what we give to life in the wider acceptation of the term, broadening its possibilities and elevating its ideals. And that individual life is the happiest and the best, whose aim has been to work out its destiny in kindness of heart, and, through all the fleeting years, to add to the sum of other people's happiness by accomplishing the full measure of its own. It is in that sense above all others that Judge Williams' life was a successful one. When the last summons came it found him—not rich as the world counts riches by credits and checks and balances, but rich as the heart counts riches—rich in the consciousness of a life devoted to the performance of duty, rich in the respect of the people with whom his life had been spent, rich in the happy memories of youth and boyhood and manhood, rich in the affections of his people that grew fonder with the years and which well up today in the heart of every living man who ever enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance.

Cicero in his essay De Senectute recites that "When the Sammites had brought a great quantity of gold to Curius as he sat by his fireside, they were repulsed with disdain by him, for he said that it did not appear to him glorious to possess gold but to have power over those who possessed gold." That was written 2000 years ago, but the sentiment will bear repetition today, and tomorrow, and so on until time shall be no more. But "power" may mean different things according to the ideals of the one who defines it. The greatest power is the power of the affections, the greatest instrumentality for good in all this world today is a kindly heart—and the greatest reward that can come to man through any power is to possess the esteem of his companions and fellow travelers in the journey of life. That this regard came to Judge Williams we all know, and we know that he deserved it.

He is gone now. In life's field of labor he has spent life's day. The labor of his hand brought happiness to his heart and to the hearts of others, and the flowers of affection that have blossomed to his touch are of the seed he scattered. The sower has passed on, but the seed remains, and the world is better for the sowing. While we shall miss his companionship that meant so much to us, we do not grieve for his going, because we know that he has but gone along a path where we, too, shall soon follow, and, in the light of his promise we feel that death for him was but a falling asleep, that the eyes that closed to the darkness of the night in this world opened in the world beyond upon the radiant splendors of the eternal morning.

PATHOS IN REMARKS OF CYRUS A. DOLPH; QUOTES DEAD FRIEND

There was a note of peculiar pathos in the remarks of Cyrus A. Dolph, for with the passing of Judge Williams the last of the men who practiced with him in his early days at the bar has been removed. A note of this feeling of personal loss ran through his speech and his inclusion of an extract from a memorial address by the late jurist, voicing his view of death, gave an impressive touch. Mr. Dolph said:

"I am reminded by these ceremonies of the fact that of all the men who were active practitioners in this court when I came to the bar, not one remains. Each in his appointed time has joined the innumerable caravan that moves to that mysterious realm where each of us must sooner or later take his chamber in the silent halls of death. And now he, who is the occasion of our present sorrow, has followed them, and I begin to feel

"'Like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted.'

Cannot Give Estimate.

"It is impossible to give an intelligent estimate of the life and character of Judge Williams in few words. His was a long, eventful and useful life. He lived in the best century the world has ever known. He early followed the star of empire across the Alleghenies to the then new state of Iowa, where he left the imprint of his genius.

"Thence bearing the scales of justice in his hands he came to the Oregon country, the permanent home of his adoption. Here he not only left the impression of his strong personality upon the constitution and laws of this state, but he accomplished that which to him was a source of infinitely more pleasure and satisfaction—he won the abiding esteem and affection of all who knew him. He saw stupendous changes in his time.

Saw Savage Tribes.

"When he came here he saw the great northwest largely occupied by savage tribes, whose occupation varied only between hunting, fishing and war, and here he lived to see 2,000,000 of his own race dwelling in comfortable and happy homes, and blest with schools and churches, agriculture and commerce, the refining influence of society and all that goes to make a people great and patriotic and powerful.

"He lived to see the population of his native land increase from less than twelve to a hundred millions. He saw the nation extend its dominion westward across the continent, out through the Golden Gate and half way around the globe.

Drew Acts of Congress.

"He beheld with his own eyes the spectacle on which Webster prayed his vision might never rest—states dissevered — belligerent — rent with cruel feuds, and dreached in fraternal blood, and he drew with his own hand the acts of congress under which was secured to us a reunited country. He saw the clouds portending foreign war rise above the political horizon, and as a member of a high commission he lent his aid to bring about an honorable adjustment of existing differences.

"His opportunities were large and he had capacity to rise to the full level of great occasions. He brought to the high positions he was called to fill ability of a high order and an unfaltering integrity and honesty of purpose.

Services Appreciated.

"His distinguished services to the state and nation will be more and more appreciated as time goes on, and in the history of his adopted state his name will appear first upon the roll of honor.

"I first met him when he was less than 40 years of age. A kinder man I never knew. When I was but a youth and seriously ill he ministered to me with all the tenderness and gentleness of a wife or mother. The simplicity of manner which characterized him then continued to the end of his mortal time. We shall reread the story of his early life as recently told by himself, and the charm of its simplicity will be accentuated by a just appreciation of his greatness.

"On an occasion like the present, Judge Williams said: 'The true philosophy of life is the preparation to meet death with courage and composure.'

Rob Death of Imaginary Terrors.

"'Ambition has no higher object in life than to so live as to rob death of its imaginary terrors. I know that it is painful to sunder the ties of friendship and affection, but outside of this it seems to me that a demonstration of sorrow over the death of a good man need be nothing more than manifestations of respect to his memory. Everything living upon earth must die, and it is just as natural for our lives here to come to an end as it is for the flowers of summer to fade, and no one ought to complain of what is the common lot of all. Contrariwise, there should be consolation, if not comfort, in the departure of one who has so lived as to take away from death the sting and deprive the grave of its victory.'

"In the pure light of this philosophy he lived, and the manner of his death affords abundant proof that the great ambition of his life was fully satisfied.

Not Afraid of Death.

"For him death had no terrors, either imaginary or real. Assured of the approbation of his God and his own conscience, at night he laid him down and slept, calm as an infant on his nurse's breast, and in the morning he awoke—not here, but on the other side, to die no more—so peacefully 'his sleep had meltmore—so peacefully 'his sleep had melted into death.' Fortunate man, so to have lived; fortunate man, so to have died.

"It is a true saying, that when a good man dies the people mourn. And we will mourn the loss of our departed friend, but our grief will be assuaged if we shall keep in mind the fact that our loss was his most precious gain. As I stood beside hisl ast resting place and saw all that was mortal of him laid in the cold and silent grave, I found myself instinctively repeating these words:

"'And I am glad that he lived thus long
"'And glad that he has gone to his reward;
"'Nor deem that kindly nature did him wrong
"'Softly to disengage the vital cord.'"

MICHIGAN ALUMNI TO DINE FACULTY MEMBERS

Judge John B. Cleland is to preside at the dinner to be given at the Commercial club Monday evening by the Portland alumni of the University of Michigan, at which Dean Mortimer E. Cooley of the engineering department, Dean John O. Reed of the literary department, Professor Henry M. Bates of the law department, and W. B. Shaw, general secretary of the Alumni association, all of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be guests of honor. Following the dinner there will be a business meeting, at which Zera Snow will be chairman, for the purpose of organizing a local alumni association. The delegation from Ann Arbor will arrive in the city Monday morning from San Francisco, and will go from here to Seattle. In addition to Judge Cleland and Mr. Snow other prominent Michigan Alumni resident here are Judge W. B. Gilbert and Judge R. G. Morrow.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE DRAWS UP ITS LIST

The establishment of a white list of Portland stores is the consummation of efforts devoutly wished by the Consumers' league. At the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee held Friday afternoon, the reports read indicated that this might be accomplished very soon. Interest in the shops having good working conditions for their women employes and carrying labeled garments, is being aroused by a series of addresses before other organizations.

Violations of the 10 hour labor law for women were reported in the following shops: Knight Shoe company, Owl Drug company, Owl Restaurant, Calumet hotel, Columbia Hardware company, Newport restaurant.

Moss has been forced to make an impression upon hard steel by exploding a dynamite cartridge upon it.

HOTEL MEN TO BE GUESTS OF CITY

Mrs. Hogue Heads Committee to Entertain Women of Visiting Party.

Thirty-five hotel men, with their families, will make up a party of 60 persons and visit Portland next Saturday as guests of the Portland branch of the Western Hotel Men's association. The hotel men are delegates who attended the thirty-first annual convention and reunion of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association of the United States and Canada, which closed a five days' session in Los Angeles last night.

After leaving Los Angeles this morning the 400 or more hotelkeepers of the United States and Canada, who attended the convention, will go to San Francisco and will be entertained in that city for three days by hotel men. Then the party, which came west on three special trains, will divide, and 35 hotel men and their wives and families will journey to Portland.

Two Officers Coming.

Among the delegates to visit Portland will be President Fred Van Orman of Evansville, Ind., and A. L. Severance of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the directors. Other officers of the association have been invited to come.

When the delegates and their families arrive in Portland at 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning they will be met at the union passenger station by the committee on entertainment, composed of Manager Bowers of the Portland hotel, chairman; R. C. Dickinson of the Hotel Oregon, Phil Metschan Jr., of the Imperial hotel, and Theodore Kruse of the Belvedere hotel.

Fifteen automobiles will be utilized to take the visitors to the different hotels. The Hotel Portland will be general headquarters. After all have breakfasted and at about 10 o'clock, the visitors and Portland hotel men will meet at the Hotel Portland to take autos for a ride over the city.

Luncheon at 1:30.

Luncheon will be served at the Commercial club at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, after which a ride will be taken about the city in observation cars provided by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company. Council Crest will be among the scenic viewpoints visited.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening a banquet will be given at the Hotel Portland. The men will be entertained in the grillroom, and the women of the party in the parlors. Mrs. Harry Hogue of the Nortonia hotel will have charge of the entertainment of the women. The visitors will leave Portland Sunday morning.

Mr. Bowers announced today that unique features will be introduced at the banquets given the men and women of the party.

Three Governors at Chautauqua.

Albany, Ga., April 16.—Governors Comer of Alabama, Gilchrist of Florida and Brown of Georgia, are scheduled as speakers at the Twenty-second annual assembly of the Georgia Chautauqua which is to begin a week's session here tomorrow. A large number of visitors have already registered for the assembly and many more are expected to arrive the first of the week.

Picture Notice

The third picture shipment has been exhausted except a few of the new subject, "London Bridge Is Falling Down," which we will supply as long as they last. Another shipment is on the road and will arrive in about ten days.

DOES MAYOR O. K. PAVING STEAL?

South Portland Resident Asks Question in Pointing Out Work of Contractors.

Present methods of laying hard surface pavements in Portland are the subject of strong criticism by many taxpayers. It is insisted that under the specifications now in force the quality of the pavement is much inferior to that laid in the past, both because the depth of foundation now required is much less than formerly and because the specifications have been so changed as to make the foundation less durable. George W. Gordon, a resident of South Portland, and one of many taxpayers who have expressed similar views, made the following comment in an interview yesterday:

"Previous to the recent reduction in prices the specifications for bitulithic pavement were as follows: After the grading and rolling was done, four inches of crushed rock not to exceed one and one-half to three inches in diameter was laid and rolled.

Crushed Rock Rolled.

"Then a binder two inches thick of crushed rock was laid over this and rolled, one gallon of composition per square yard of surface was applied on this; then the wearing surface of crushed rock from one-tenth of an inch to one and three-fourths inches in size, mixed with composition, was laid.

"The specifications required that this should be two inches thick after compression by a 10-ton roller, and on top of this a thin coat of composition and rock chips was laid to complete the work. Our mayor promised we should have a reduction from former prices, which were exorbitant, and ostensibly a 25-cent reduction was made. But the paving company was equal to the occasion and made new specificatitns, which allowed them to put in a four-inch base of almost any size or shape of stone they might feel disposed to use.

Omit Second Coat.

"Under these new specifications they now omit the second coat, two inches thick, of crushed rock, which served as a binder and which filled the voids between the larger rocks in the base. This very essential portion of the pavement under the finishing coat is left out entirely. The top dressing, or finishing coat, is now put down over this four-inch base of large sized rock, and it is impossible to make a good job, as the under layer has too many interstices or voids that will never be filled. The consequence is an inferior job.

"The macadam and gravel streets that have been laid in our city have as specified a five-inch base of crushed rock not over two and one-half inches in largest diameter.

Insist on Tearing Up.

"This is thoroughly rolled, and then a second course seven inches in depth, of rock not exceeding one and one-half inches in diameter, is laid, all the voids are filled up with sand and thoroughly rolled until the road will flush with water in front of the roller. We have the best kind of proportion in sizes of rock for a good solid street under these specifications.

"But now come the Belding council and the paving companies and insist on tearing up a good 12-inch rock street and giving us a four-inch rock bottom that is no good on account of the size of the rock and the thickness of the foundation. Scores of our macadam streets, where they are now proposing to lay hard surface pavements, need only to be brushed off, the surface scratched over, and if a bitulithic top dressing is wanted it can be laid at little expense.

"But if the paving company proposes to take up these 12-inch streets, carry away the rock and with it make three of their four-inch streets somewhere else, giving us in place of the macadam a good-for-nothing four-inch base, there will be something doing. Has this steal received the O. K. of our mayor? Does he know about it?"

HOUSE IS FAVORABLE TO RIVER ITEMS WIRES CONGRESSMAN HAWLEY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Albany, Or., April 16.—Congressman Hawley wired the Commercial club today that the $60,000 appropriation for the improvement of the upper Willamette had passed the house. This means an all-year navigable stream. Hawley says the amendment for an appropriation for the purchase of the Willamette locks will pass.

New Postoffice for Albany.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Albany, Or., April 16.—Senator Bourne has sent President Davis of the Albany Commercial club, a letter stating that the new federal building is number 142 on the list and that Albany must await its turn. About ten buildings are being erected by the government each month. Number 72 is now in course of erection, and Albany will have to wait at least seven months more before even the plans for the building can be prepared.

Journal Want Ads. bring results.

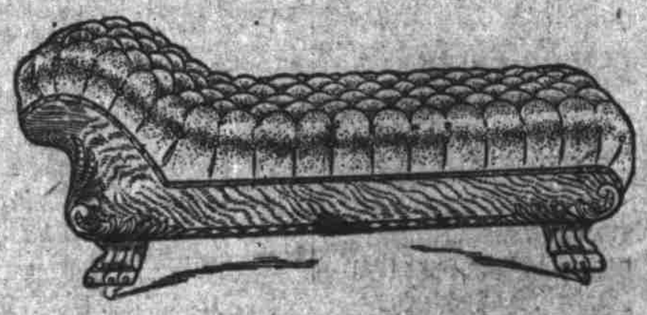
Minds Works Clear On POSTUM "There' a Reason"

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Special Sale of Couches

An offering of a full carload of new, stylish Couches, made in the best factory in the country—the reason. We must buy large quantities to get the lowest price, and we have to sell them cheap if we want to move them fast.

Plain Velour Couches, Only $4.98



Tufted Velour Couches, Only $7.95

The Best Value of Them All

The Couch here shown solid oak frame. Tan Chase leather covering, patent spring construction, spring edges, 26 inches wide, 76 inches long; worth $18.00. On sale at $11.45

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