

HE HOLDS THE GATES

Commissioner F. P. Sargent Talks on Immigration.

NEWCOMERS BRING PROBLEMS

Flood of Immigrants Should Be Directed from the Congested Cities to the Unsettled Lands of the West.

"Please be careful in sketching me," said F. P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, as an artist began to portray the portly form on a sketch block.

And in explanation of his desire for caution, Mr. Sargent added:

"One of the St. Louis newspapers printed a sketch of me some years ago, and three days later the same picture as the portrait of a train robber who had just been arrested."

Mr. Sargent, who became known throughout the country by reason of his 17 years service as grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was appointed Chief of the Immigration Bureau in April, 1902, by President Roosevelt, and assumed charge of the office in July last.

Two months later he retired from his position as head of the bureau's brotherhood.

"Mr. Sargent is a big man physically, rugged of features, virile and democratic in his manner. The days when he fired engines on the Southern Pacific in the parched atmosphere of the Arizona desert, have left the impress of sturdiness upon the man, and in all the years of prosperity since that time of his life, he has not lost a hair of his personality a favorable place in which to grow.

"Are you going to draw me in my shirt-sleeves?" he asked as the artist thrust up the sleeves of his shirt. The artist rather liked the idea, and thought it would be attractive and odd.

"Everybody else is drawn with their coat on," said the man of words of depression in his voice. But Mr. Sargent would not. And with many a leviathanic hitch, the new immigration expert stepped into a similar position as the artist's brotherhood.

And still as Mr. Sargent sat and talked, the coat seemed to gather on the ponderous shoulders, and the sleeves shrank upwards and the brawny wrists showed bare half way up the arm. He told how he had fired in Arizona while Homer Davenport had done a similar thing in the west division of the same road in New Mexico, and the Prince Albert looked like an oil-stained jumper.

Then the conversation veered to immigration, and as Mr. Sargent quoted statistical figures and economic facts, the Prince Albert reassumed its proper place as the outward and visible sign of a person of some degree of Chief of the Bureau of Immigration.

"If the flood of immigrants," said Mr. Sargent, "could be directed from the large cities where the new arrivals live in a congestion that is almost all-better, to the great, untilled, but tillable lands of the West, the immigration problem would for a time be solved.

"This aspect of the matter has for a time concerned me, and I shall probably make some suggestion on the subject in my report to the Secretary of the Treasury, my immediate chief."

Mr. Sargent is somewhat chary of expressing opinions on the immigration question, taking the position that he is merely an administrative official of the Government, employed to carry out the laws as indicated by the immigration laws. But he does not hesitate to expose the policy advocated by many New England philosophers, who think that any human being has the right to live anywhere, and who, therefore, think it wrong to restrict immigration in any way.

"Self-preservation," said Mr. Sargent, "is the first law of nature. If one watches the new arrivals for one month in the port of New York alone, the necessity for some regulation of the movement becomes very obvious.

"At New York there arrived last month 58,000 immigrants. Of those the inspectors refused to admit 800, among whom were 600 paupers, 100 contract laborers and 40 persons who had loathsome or contagious diseases."

"And of the rest," asked the reporter, "how many were really desirable additions to the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

"Let me see," began Mr. Sargent, without waiting for the reporter to finish his flight of rhetoric. "Let me see."

"To begin with there were 50,000 from Italy. Many of these could be classed as 'very undesirable.' Italy sends us more immigrants than any other country, but as to quality—"

"Sweden sent us 600 out of her population last month. The Swedes are first-class additions to the Nation. They don't stay in New York. They go straight into the young districts, buy farms or work on some kind of productive labor. They are strong and hardy. We have no better immigrants."

"Ireland and Germany also sent us 6000 new arrivals apiece. Like the Swedes they are good people, generally undesirable. High-class immigrants. From England and Scotland we got a total of 400 people in the same 30 days."

"Austro-Hungary dumped 24,000 men, women and children upon our shores in April. There are different grades in this immigration, some as desirable as the Germans, and some like the ooze of Southern Europe, that we do not want but can't avoid."

"Five thousand subjects of King George, of Greece, left his realms for America in the month. The Greeks are like the Italian immigrants, generally undesirable. They are largely under the Padrone system and congest the large cities."

"The Asiatic new arrivals in April numbered 822, so that you can see the immigration of this class is very small."

Mr. Sargent is making a tour of all the ports of entry under his jurisdiction, with the idea of becoming personally familiar with local conditions. He has just returned from the Hawaiian Islands, and will return East, via Puget Sound and the Canadian boundary as far as Montreal.

"The Chinese question is an important one in California and in Hawaii," he said. "In the latter place I was called upon by many representative planters and business men, who wish to see a law enacted that will permit the importation of Chinese labor to work on the sugar plantations. The trouble is to devise a satisfactory means of keeping the Chinese on the plantations, and preventing them leaving this work to engage in lines competitive with the white."

"In California the women want Chinese for domestic servants. They say they cannot get white labor to do the work. The trouble is that white women can find work in factories and stores that is as well paid and where the hours are shorter and the work more pleasant."

Out of the total immigration for the month of April, Mr. Sargent says, 35 persons entered the country at Portland, 600 at San Francisco, 30 at Puget Sound, 25 at Vancouver on the Canadian boundary, while the vast bulk entered at the port of New York.

Vancouver High School Diplomats. VANCOUVER, Wash., June 1.—(Special.)—The 10th annual commencement exercises

of the Vancouver High School were held this evening in the Auditorium, which was packed by an enthusiastic audience. The room was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Eleven graduates received diplomas. The schools were unusually prosperous during the past year. Professor Shumway was superintendent. Professor P. Hought, principal of the High School, and Professor C. E. Alexander principal of Columbian School. The schools will take a vacation until about September 25.

NOISE DISTURBS BUSINESS

Saloonkeeper Sues His Landlord for Running Factory Over His Shop.

George J. Sebecki, a saloonkeeper at the corner of Third and Flanders, yesterday filed suit against Boost, his landlord, who occupies the second floor of the building, to have the latter enjoined from operating heavy machinery which, Sebecki avers, occasions loud noises and vibrations and interferes with his business. Boost is a manufacturer of wire fences, and bought the property in April, 1902, from George W. Marshall.

In his complaint Sebecki recites that on September 3, 1902, he leased the premises occupied by him for saloon purposes from Marshall for a term of five

RIVAL UNION HERE

Its Organizers Are at Work Among Nonunion Painters.

AT WAR WITH BROTHERHOOD

Amalgamated Society Begins Secret Campaign in Portland—Contractors May Be Between Two Millstones.

To gather what are now nonunion painters into the fold of their association, organizers of the Amalgamated Society of Painters are at work in Portland. This

of trouble in Portland was circulated among the painters of the country as early as February in the list of towns in the official organ. Portland was listed as a town for all painters to stay away from. "Portland, Ore." was the words on the list, but to the painters of the Brotherhood that meant much.

Invasion From New York. It is probable that the Amalgamated Society leaders saw an opportunity to enter the Pacific Coast field in a town where trouble was then brewing.

So the organizers of the association were sent to spy out the land and to report if the non-union painters could be induced to join the society. Now they are here and it remains to be seen if the nonunion wielders of the brush and paint bucket can be brought into any other unions than the Brotherhood.

At the last meeting of the Master Painters' Association the members present reported that 110 nonunion painters were employed by them. All the members of the association were not at the meeting and it is probable that there are fully 125 men, not members of any union, in the city working as painters.

When the strike of local union No. 19 was ordered April 6, 1902, men were enrolled on the books of the union. The number has decreased since that time, as so far as known, have left the city, while nine, so far as known, have left the union and are working for the contractors against whom the fight was made.

This number of nonunion painters gives the Amalgamated Society workers an open field with few favors. Now will the non-union painters form a union and will a second strike be declared?

LAUNDRY-DRIVERS EXPELLED.

Trades Council Punishes Them for Not Standing by Laundry-Workers.

The members of the Laundry-Drivers' Union were expelled from the Federated Trades Council at an especial meeting of the council last evening. The act was anticipated by all concerned, and the drivers were fully aware of the feeling against them and what they risked when they decided to stand by their contract and work for nonunion laundries.

Those members of the drivers' union who were expelled from the Trades Council are not under the ban of the council. They will be taken into the local Tradesdrivers' Union, to whom international association they already belong.

The charter of the Laundry-Drivers' Union will probably be revoked by the Tradesdrivers' International Association, and the members who are expelled from such arguments to the headquarters at Detroit, Mich., that the officers will consider their act justifiable under the circumstances.

Those who refused to abide by the will of the majority of the drivers' union and return to work number less than half a dozen, according to the statements of the men who went to work in the laundry wagon in the city was busily employed yesterday.

"We have a contract," say the drivers, "which is just as binding as that of the Typographical Union or any other union whose contracts are always recognized. We couldn't break the contract any more than they could if a general strike was called. Then, again, we had our own business before the Laundry-Workers' Union was organized, and we were rather forced into forming a union when the operators inside the laundries unionized."

They have been drawing pay while the laundries were closed, and it certainly would not be fair to refuse to go to work when asked, after we had been paid for the time we were doing very little."

IN BORROWED SPLENDOR

Female Shoplifter Caught in Act of Stealing Hat.

Mary Shields, thought to be a professional shoplifter, was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Storey. After he had made the arrest, he informed the police, and an officer of the city force was sent to bring her to the City Jail.

In attempting to steal a hat from Olds, Wortman & King, Mary Shields was detected by the police. After she was taken to the station, Chief Hunt interviewed her and announced that, in his opinion, she was a notorious character.

She was quite clever, and only the diligence of the female clerks prevented her from being successful in her attempt to steal a \$12 hat. After prying a number of hats and asking a number of questions, she announced that she would look through the stock and see if she could not find something that suited her better. The girl who was waiting on her was suspicious of her actions, and decided to keep a close watch on her.

As soon as the woman thought no one was watching her, she slipped the old hat she wore from her head, and put in its place one of borrowed, that suited her taste. Quick as a flash, the girl informed one of the men clerks. At the next moment the woman walked past them with a stately bearing, quite suited to the wearer of a \$12 hat.

Fearing that he would lose sight of her, the clerk did not stop to get his own hat. He followed her, and when she alighted he ventured to speak to her and suggest that she must have made some mistake, and that it might save trouble if she would return the hat and take in its place her own straw hat. This offended the stately lady, and she ventured the suggestion that barbed-wire clerks should not be independent. Sheriff Storey was the nearest officer of the law the man knew of, and he rushed for this officer. The woman was placed under arrest, still protesting her innocence.

There is in the store say that they are sure they are not mistaken in the matter, and that they watched her put the hat on and walk out with it.

What she did where she obtained her hat, she said that she paid \$3.50 for it. Knowing the value of the hat, the people in the store were not inclined to accept this explanation.

EXCITED OVER SMALLPOX

SALT LAKE PEOPLE WERE CARELESS, AND MANY HAVE BEEN EXPOSED.

SALT LAKE, June 1.—Over 50 cases of smallpox have been reported in the southern part of the city, known as the sugar-house ward. The disease on account of its mild form was at first taken for chickenpox, and children at the school and their parents attended church and dances while suffering from the disease. The health officers believe that nearly every family living in the section of the city has one child, and steps are being taken to quarantine the entire ward. A house-to-house fumigation campaign is being carried on, and all public gatherings have been prohibited.

MRS. MACKAY'S NEICE WEDS

Miss Edna Telefer Is Married to a Prominent Italian.

ROME, June 1.—Edna Telefer, daughter of the Countess of Telefer and niece of Mrs. J. W. Mackay, was married today to Signor Dio Martini, son of ex-Governor of Perugia, in a grand ceremony performed at the Capitolio by the Mayor. The bride's witnesses were: Lewis Millings, secretary of the United States Embassy, and Count Pachini. The bridegroom's witnesses were the Duke of Lerrano and the Duke of Sarmonea. The religious ceremony took place in the private chapel of the Gabrielli Palace, where the Telefers live.

Have you friends coming from the East? If so, send their names to the Denver & Rio Grande office, at Third street, Portland, Or.

Pain in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

Have you tried it? Opia Sc Cigars are the best. J. D. Meyer, distributor.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.



F. P. SARGENT.

RICH NOT TO BE ENVIED.

Chicago Banker Bolds the Poor Are the Happier.

CHICAGO, June 1.—"The rich man is not to be envied. The poor man is happier than the rich."

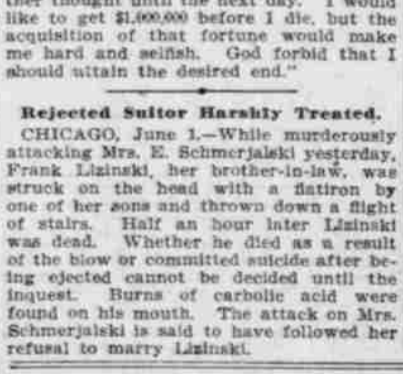
With these words David R. Forgan, vice-president of the First National Bank, told a fashionable audience in the First Presbyterian Church at Evanston last night that money alone could not produce happiness. Mr. Forgan was delivering an address on "Christian Business." He said:

"The rich man has business cares on his mind constantly. He worries about them all night. The poor man can leave his work in the evening and give it little further thought until the next day. I would like to get \$1,000,000 before I die, but the acquisition of that fortune would make me hard and selfish. God forbid that I should attain the desired end."

Rejected Sutor Harshly Treated.

CHICAGO, June 1.—While murderously attacking Mrs. E. Scherzajski yesterday, Frank Lzinski, her brother-in-law, was struck on the head with a fistron by one of her sons and thrown down a flight of stairs. Half an hour later Lzinski was dead. Whether he died as a result of the blow or committed suicide after being ejected cannot be decided until the inquest. Bureau of carbolic acid were found on his mouth. The attack on Mrs. Scherzajski is said to have followed her refusal to marry Lzinski.

WELL-KNOWN PIONEER WOMAN DEAD.



Mrs. Clara J. Williams.

Mrs. Clara J. Williams, 88 years old, wife of Richard Williams, the well-known lawyer and member of the School Board, died at the family residence, 28 Fourteenth street, Sunday night, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. For the past year she had practically been an invalid, but there were hopes of her ultimate recovery.

Early Sunday she conversed with members of her family and friends who called in the course of the afternoon, but about 8 o'clock in the evening she was suddenly seized with another stroke of paralysis, and almost immediately died. The head woman was a native of Indiana, and, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Congie, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853. She married Richard Williams in this city in 1862, and, with the exception of a few years spent in Salem, she and her husband have continuously resided here.

Two daughters, Mrs. O. B. Stubbs and Miss Mabel Williams, and a sister, Mrs. M. F. Wyatt, survive her. Mrs. Williams, as her intimate friends know, engaged actively in charitable work, but she did not permit this to be known outside her own family circle. Years ago she was very active at Oregon pioneer reunions. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was known as an affectionate wife and mother. Her memory is revered for her sterling character and good deeds. The funeral services will be held at the family residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SUES THE "TRUST"

Arthur S. Ellis Asks for \$22,575 Damages.

UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

Portland Lumber Companies Are Charged With Creating a Monopoly and Delaying Contractor's Business.

The second suit growing out of the strike and the tie-up of the lumber market was filed yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court. Arthur S. Ellis brings suit against Inman, Poulsen & Co., the North Portland Lumber Company, Eastern & Western Lumber Company, Jones Lumber Company and the City Retail Lumber Company. The plaintiff asks for \$22,575 damages.

The suit is brought by the attorneys of the plaintiff, Vesdie & Freeman, under the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. The complaint states that the defendants have violated the provisions of this law, and are therefore liable to the damages prayed for by the plaintiff. Unlike the suit of W. E. Martin, filed several days ago, the suit of Ellis does not so directly complain of the refusal to buy lumber, but charges the defendants with having part in a monopoly.

According to the complaint, Ellis is a contractor of Portland. He had been accustomed to buying lumber from the Vancouver mill, and when this mill was unable to supply him he attempted to buy from the mills named as the defendants in the suit. On account of his having previously purchased lumber from another mill, the local mills refused to sell him the material he needed, and his construction work was delayed accordingly. He therefore asks for damages.

The allegations in the complaint are as follows: "That until interfered with by the acts of the defendants, plaintiff and other contractors could and did purchase rough lumber from both the defendants and the manufacturers in Washington and that they had large quantities of lumber shipped from the city of Vancouver and other points in Washington to the city of Portland to be used in the construction of buildings for which they had the contracts."

That about July 2, 1902, the defendants, for the purpose and with the intent of creating a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of lumber for local use in the market of the city of Portland, and of controlling and restricting the output of lumber and advancing and receiving excessive prices, and for preventing the shipment of lumber by the manufacturers in the state of Washington, did conspire, confederate and agree together that they would sell lumber in the local Portland market only through the City Retail Lumber Company and at prices fixed by it and to persons to be designated and approved by it, and to prevent the competition in the Portland market of manufacturers and dealers other than the defendants and particularly of manufacturers and dealers in the state of Washington, and to adopt such means and prescribe and enforce such burdens and penalties as might be necessary and effective to prevent contractors and other consumers of lumber in Portland from purchasing any lumber from manufacturers and dealers other than the defendants and particularly from manufacturers and dealers in the state of Washington.

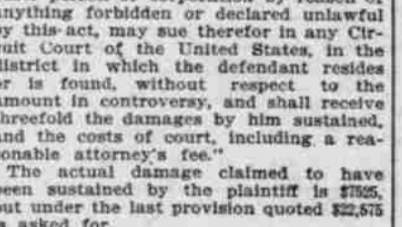
The law under which the suit is brought is commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust act, passed July 1, 1890. Sections 1 and 7 define the position of monopoly, and state which action may be taken against it.

"Section 1. Every contract combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$5000, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

"Section 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States, in the district in which the defendant resides or in which the cause of action arose, or in which the amount in controversy, and shall receive threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of court, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

The actual damage claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff is \$22,575, but under the last provision quoted \$2,575 is asked for.

Deservedly The Renowned Whiskey of the World



Hunter Baltimore Rye

Pure and Mellow

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

and for ladies obliged to use a stimulant this is THE Whiskey.

ROTHCHILD BROS., Portland, Or.

Paint Bright as Silver. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ALUMINUM PAINT gives a bright silver finish to gas, steam, and water pipes, radiators, gas stoves, cook stoves, heating stoves, picture frames, picture moulding, iron furniture, gas fixtures, ornamental iron work, hot water boilers, etc. It has no rusting odor; it doesn't discolor; it withstands high temperature and extreme cold; it won't blister, scale, or crack; it has large covering capacity; it covers easily; it's easy to apply. Keep a can in the house to retouch the little things that need brightening. Very economical. Always full measure. For gilding and decorating chairs, tables, picture frames, etc., use THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS EMPRESS GOLD PAINT, or THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS IMPERIAL GOLD ENAMEL. Have no bad odor. Easily applied. Wear well. Put up in neat packages. RASMUSSEN & CO. 180 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREGON

In the New Order of things the success of a manufacture depends upon its purity. This is why Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate is such a thoroughly reliable health food. It is a combination of purity, flavor and wholesomeness. Warranted strictly pure Cocoa and high grade sugars. Keeps its freshness and strength in cans hermetically sealed.

Demand the Cigar with the Band that says Cremo. The Only Cigar That's the same to-day, to-morrow, forever. Sc. here, there, everywhere. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigars in the World. The Band is the Smoker's Protection.

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT. THE NATURAL FOOD CO. NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. Made of the Whole Wheat. Sold by all Grocers. Help yourself to health. The American Gentleman's Whiskey.