

NO CLEAN LINES

Laundry Workers Are Locked Out.

STOPS THREATENED STRIKE

Employes Had Demanded a Nine Hour Day.

ALL FIRMS BUT ONE QUIT WORK

Employers Post Notice That Owing to Uncertainty of the Situation They Will Suspend Operations Until Trouble is Settled.

- NOTICE.**
- Owing to our inability to guarantee to our patrons prompt delivery of work entrusted to us, we have decided to close our plants Saturday evening, May 2, for an indefinite time.
- (Signed)
- PORT STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - CITY STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - PORTLAND STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - STAR STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - OREGON STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - UNION STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - OPERA-HOUSE STEAM LAUNDRY.
 - PACIFIC STEAM LAUNDRY.

The nine large steam laundries of the city shut down last night for an indefinite time. The Laundry Workers' Union has been locked out, and the laundry and shirts will hereafter be the fashion.

The reason given by the proprietors of the establishments for their lockout is that they cannot guarantee their customers a prompt return of packages. Pending a settlement of the threatened strike the union could guarantee only that its members would work until last evening. The members of the union have in the meantime been taken up in the Federated Trades Council, and the grievance committee visited the laundries yesterday morning.

The employers who comprise the Portland Laundrymen's Association apparently had little faith in the power of the committee from the council to settle all difficulties, and yesterday afternoon they posted in the various laundries announcing that they would be shut down at the end of the day.

The notice was the result of a meeting of the Portland Laundrymen's Association at noon yesterday. Representatives of the nine steam laundries comprising the association were present, and the following official announcement was prepared:

The Employers' Statement.

"The Portland Laundry Association has been compelled to issue the notice because a week ago today we asked our employes that they should work until midnight, May 2, on their part they requested us to give them a written guarantee to that effect, which we did, and in return we requested that this written guarantee would be signed by some authority to sign for the Laundry Workers' Union. They refused to sign the agreement, but the president of the Laundry Workers' Union guaranteed to us that they would work until tonight, but would not guarantee to work any longer.

"Under the existing conditions we did not feel at liberty to make any promises to our customers and to guarantee that they would receive and deliver their laundry after that date, and we were compelled to notify our patrons to that effect.

"The controversy between ourselves and our employes, we have used every honorable method to have this adjusted, and have offered to meet our employes more than half way in their demands. At 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Gurr, of the Federated Trades, called upon us and stated that arrangements could be made to guarantee that our employes would work one week longer. It is impossible for us to change our plans as the notice reached us entirely too late to give us time to protect our customers and trade."

Immediately after the workers in the different laundries were astonished to see the following notice posted conspicuously upon the wall in each establishment:

"Notice—Owing to our inability to guarantee to our patrons prompt delivery of work entrusted to us, we have decided to close our plants Saturday evening, May 2, for an indefinite time."

"Why, that means that we'll be locked out tonight," was the chorus from the laundry girls, who gathered about the notice which meant so much to them. The officers of the employees' association surprised as any one. One of the prominent men of the union was asked Friday evening after the meeting of the Federated Trades council as to the truth of the report that the laundries were about to shut down.

"There's no more in it than in the rumor that we will strike tomorrow," said he emphatically.

That the week's work could be finished and delivered to the customers all the laundries affected ran full blast until a late hour last evening. Friday night many of the strikes in the laundries all customers were notified yesterday that no more washing would be received.

Nine-Hour Day the Cause.

The trouble has arisen over the demand of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union for a nine-hour day. The members of the employees' association say that to this is added a request for a 19 per cent advance in wages. The officers of the union state that this was requested as first, but that it having been refused, no further demand was made along that line. "It's just nine hours that we ask for, together with last year's wage scale," said one of the officers when the strike in the laundries was first talked of. Neither side will furnish a copy of the demand made by the union.

"Our laundries will not start up again until we can guarantee our customers that prompt deliveries will be made. When the union can guarantee that we can do this, they may go to work again." This is the statement made by John Tait, treasurer and manager of the Troy Laundry.

"Will you try to run with nonunion help?"

"No; not in any case. We will simply shut down this evening until we know just what the union will do."

"Have you notified that a committee from the Federated Trades Council would attempt to settle the difficulty?"

"All the union men told us that they would work until this evening. They said that after the meeting the other night, Mr. Gurr, who I understand is a member of the grievance committee of

the council, called here this morning and said that last evening was the first time he had heard of an investigation being required."

"Would you accept the decision made by the Council, Mr. Tait?"

"Well, from the experience we had last year with the Federated Trades Council, we are not very anxious to get any more of the same kind," was the evasive answer of the laundryman.

The laundries which compose the Portland Laundrymen's Association, are the Troy, City, Portland, American, Star, Oregon, Union, Opera-House and Pacific. These plants have for years represented the entire steam laundry business of the city.

The sole exception to the membership of the association is the United States Laundry, which made its first appearance four weeks ago. This laundry is a non-member of the association, nor has it signed any agreement with the union. Union help is employed throughout, however, and the union officers hope that the managers will soon be persuaded to sign with them.

Manager James Finley, of the United States Laundry, has outlined the attitude of his concern in the following statement for the benefit of all concerned:

Only Laundry at Work.

"Ever since the United States Laundry commenced operation, unlike the other steam laundries of Portland, we have never signed any agreement recognizing the Laundry Workers' Union, the Laundry Drivers' Union, or the Portland Laundry Association. We have granted our employes, in hours and wages, more than the laundry workers ask for, notwithstanding the fact that we never recognized their union, and we have been considered the fairest laundry in Portland. We are still satisfied to grant all demands made by the union, but feel as though we should not be compelled to sign any agreement granting the Laundry Workers' Union or the Portland Laundry Association authority to dictate to us in what manner we must conduct our business. We should like to sign any agreement with the Laundry Workers' Union, but permit its members to continue to work after May 2, as at present, we are satisfied to have the question of signing the union agreement submitted to a board of arbitration, composed of two persons to represent the employers and two to represent the union; these to select a fifth member of the board, and the decision of majority of members shall be final and binding on employers and union."

Mr. Finley was asked yesterday afternoon as to the truth of the rumor that his laundry had been purchased by the Laundry Workers' Union, and that it would be run on the co-operative plan.

Will Run by Themselves.

"Nothing in it," said he. "We have made no deal with the union, and are not going to. We certainly will never join the association, and it is hardly probable that we will ever sign with the union. You see, it's like this: If we sign the agreement of the union, a certain fraction of employes, the men that count, too, will be down on us, while the other laundries will try to ruin us. There is undoubtedly a strong attempt being made just now to break up unions in Portland, and a new business like this has a hard row to hoe in keeping pace with both sides."

To add to the indignation of every one in general, the Chinese washhouses have made an advance in their prices. There is evidently a good market here for the unfashionable celluloid collar. If no washing can be done by either laundries or by the Celestials, except at exorbitant prices, "Worst of all," the organizers will attempt to corner the market of new collars. John Tait, the secretary of the association, is authority for this statement.

"Yes, I think it would be a good thing for us to see the gent's furnishing stores and get a rake-off from the collars they will sell in the next few days," said he yesterday. "Or we might buy them all up ourselves."

PROPOSAL FALLS FLAT.

Master Painters Refuse to Consider Union Plan.

The contractors laugh at the suggestion of their acceptance of the proposal of President Ward, of the Painters' Union, that the union is willing to sign up for a year at the minimum scale of \$2.50 a day according to this plan the painters are to go to work at once and in the meantime if any questions arise, they are to be submitted to a board of arbitration.

Members of the executive committee of the Master Painters' Association were asked as to the probability of the association's agreeing to this proposal. In every case they declared the plan a ridiculous one, from their point of view.

"Why, we can never accept such a thing," said William Sheehy, one of the men who said that the boys are just bluffing, for we have them locked now," added his brother, James Sheehy.

"Five nonunion men came in from Kansas City and they wanted to know what the places of the men who struck are being rapidly taken by others willing to work for the wages they refused."

William Sheehy wanted to know what the other men had difficulties. He was told that the laundries had locked out their employes.

"Ah, let the good work go on," said he. "We might as well shut down as we are going to run this town. We have been in business four years and every year there has been a strike. Every time our men told us that they didn't want to strike, but they couldn't."

"Now we are going to find out who can help it."

"I hardly expected that they would accept that proposal, but I wanted to see what they would do," said President Ward, last evening.

The contractors say they will make no answer to Ward's proposal, and that affairs will continue as they are. The men do not return to work for the old rates of pay.

DELEGATES OFF FOR LA GRANDE.

State Federation of Labor Convention Will Convene Tomorrow.

The delegates to the La Grande convention of the State Federation of Labor, which convenes tomorrow, leave this morning for the place of meeting. J. W. Stiger, one of the delegates of the Painters' Union, will not be able to attend the convention, and E. J. Porter, his alternate, will go in his stead. Charles Ward, the other delegate of this union, will leave this evening. The convention opens tomorrow morning.

Interest has greatly increased as to the chances of several for the two coveted positions of the State Federation, the presidency and that of state organizer. Opposition to G. V. Harry, the present holder of the two offices, is as strong as ever. The two offices are to be separated by an amendment to the constitution, which was undoubtedly passed at the convention. The enemies of Harry declare that he will be returned to neither position. He has still many friends and these say as firmly that he stands a good chance for re-election.

It looks as if the building trades unions are to retain the presidency. Harry, the present incumbent, is a sheet-metal worker, but the opposition to him is strongest among the members of the unions most closely affiliated with his own. It is reported that the friends of Charles Ward have been working in his interest for the past several weeks and that they have received many promises of support. Others have supporters and the race for the presidency will probably be exciting.

Death of James H. Brown.

OREGON CITY, Or., May 2.—(Special.)—James H. Brown, aged 29 years, a pioneer of 1852, died at his home at Logan yesterday afternoon. He was born in Oregon when 3 years of age, and had been Postmaster at Logan for several years. He left a wife, one daughter and two sons. Funeral services will be conducted Sunday.



BABY'S DAY TO RECEIVE CALLERS

The babies were all in the sunniest of moods yesterday during their reception hours, and the annual tea was an immense success. Ever so many people came out to the Home, and the visitors had a good time playing with the babies and looking about the well-kept institution, with the sunny, airy rooms and pleasant grounds. The nursery was full of visitors all the time, and the ones who figured late were greatly entertained by the spectacle of the bigger babies going downstairs to the dining-room for their 6 o'clock tea.

In fact, it is quite one of the sights of the Home to see this for the babies descend the stairs, in funny, little strolling, hitching procession is decidedly amusing. Some of the children go cautiously, with their faces turned on the stairs, in the way a landlubber goes down a ladder on shipboard, and many of them go as nimbly as an old tar.

Receiving with the babies were the president, Mrs. L. B. Stitt, Mrs. E. F. Riley, Mrs. Norris R. Cox, Mrs. Hannah Robertson and Mrs. O. M. Scott.

Mrs. Frank B. Riley has the candy table, with Miss Nan Robertson and Mrs. Helen Harmon as assistants.

The tea table, which had very pretty appointments in pink, was presided over by Mrs. W. Wynn Johnson and Miss Judith Scott, assisted by Miss Genie Robertson, Miss Bella Robertson and Miss Frances Gill.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER

CHARLES E. BULLOCK'S LAUNCH IS FOUND ADRIPT.

Prominent East Side Man Disappears—When Last Seen Was Running Craft Across Willamette.

The mystery which has surrounded the disappearance of Charles E. Bullock, son of Judge S. Bullock and a well known East Side young man, was apparently cleared up yesterday by the finding of the launch in which he was last seen, adrift in the river.

Mr. Bullock, who lived with his wife and 8-year-old son at 61 Union avenue North, was an employe at Merrill's Cycles as general repair man. It appears that a traveling salesman named Butro had a gasoline launch which he placed in charge of Mr. Bullock, which was kept at the foot of Morrison street. It was Bullock's practice to invite friends to make trips with him in the launch, and he spent almost every evening on the river, often in company with his wife, and sometimes men acquaintances. Last Thursday evening he arranged with George Handley, George Taylor and Van Wagner to accompany him on a trip up the river. Shortly afterward he drove his pay at the cycle, amounting to nearly \$40, and went to his home. After dinner he told his wife of the trip he proposed making, stating that he would return between 9 and 10 that night.

He met his three friends at the boat landing a short time afterward, and they proceeded up the river to the White House. At this point they went ashore and took a drink at the bar. His companions are positive in stating that Mr. Bullock drank but one glass of whisky. This was about 9 o'clock, and they immediately returned to the Morrison-street landing, which they reached at 10. During the trip Mr. Bullock acted as engineer, and when the landing was reached he bade the other young men good night and turned the boat in the direction of a scow owned by R. B. Good, who sometimes uses the launch. The three others watched the boat until it was swallowed up in the darkness, and then they came upstream. This was the last seen of Mr. Bullock, and what happened subsequent to the parting at the landing is largely conjecture.

Some time between 10:30 and 11 o'clock, according to his statement, R. B. Good, who lives at the East Burnside-street address, heard some one calling on the river, but on account of the frequent cries from the boats and bridges he paid little attention to the circumstance. Friday morning he noticed that the launch had not been returned to his accustomed place, but gave the matter little thought. In the afternoon a boatman, who lives in a scow near the steel bridge, told him that the boat was tied up a short distance below, having been picked up adrift earlier in the day. Mr. Good found the launch

and returned it to its landing. An examination of the boat showed that the propeller shaft had become uncoupled, and that an effort had been made to repair it. This was indicated by a displaced plank, which had been lifted from the bottom of the boat to afford access to the coupling. The work had not been completed, and Bullock's practice to invite friends to make trips with him in the launch, and he spent almost every evening on the river, often in company with his wife, and sometimes men acquaintances. Last Thursday evening he arranged with George Handley, George Taylor and Van Wagner to accompany him on a trip up the river. Shortly afterward he drove his pay at the cycle, amounting to nearly \$40, and went to his home. After dinner he told his wife of the trip he proposed making, stating that he would return between 9 and 10 that night.

understand his action the first night in staying away from home, but of course it is explained now."

Mr. Bullock's reputation was the very best for sobriety and industry, and his devotion to his family was the subject of comment among his friends. He was 37 years of age and had lived in Portland practically all his life. Every effort is being made to locate the body, but up to an early hour this morning the search had been unsuccessful.

The question of an advance in the cost of living was not regarded as a serious objection by business men. They declare there has been no influx of people attracted to the city by the increasing prices for commodities or rents, and that steps were being taken thus early to increase the facilities of the city for handling a larger population, keeping pace with the city's growth and getting away with the possibility of a shortage in any line.

READY FOR A SURVEY

Fair Grounds Await Organization of Commission.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Regret Expressed at Action of Federated Trades in Condemning Lewis and Clark Centennial—Effect Will Not Be Serious.

At a meeting of the executive and Lewis and Clark Fair held yesterday afternoon, Oskar Haber, superintendent, reported that work had proceeded as far as it could be carried on until plans are more fully developed and approved by the State Commission.

The grounds are now ready for a survey, along the lines suggested in the report by John C. Olmsted, consulting landscape architect, and the continuation of the work under the direction of the engineer in charge. The preliminary sketch of the consulting architect would have to be gone over and the details worked out in the office of the engineer. Then would follow the survey, and orders for grading could be made later. Everything at the Fair grounds is in condition to enter upon this work as soon as the state commission is permanently organized and ready to give its official approval to the work.

The action of the federated trades in condemning the Lewis and Clark Fair as calling upon organized labor to resort to the referendum to defeat the project, precipitated a special meeting of the executive committee that might not have been held for several days. The committee was called together yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, subsequent to a conference of the grounds and buildings committees.

It was believed by the members of the state committee that the work at the Fair grounds should receive the full sanction of the State Commission. The plans of Mr. Olmsted have been submitted to different members of the commission, but beyond expressing satisfaction that the report of the consulting landscape architect was given in such excellent form, the members of the state committee could not act. They will not assume the duties of their office until May 21 and since it is necessary that the commission co-operate, fully with the directors of the Fair, nothing can be done without their approval.

The original intention of the directors was to proceed slowly with the work of surveying the Fair grounds and grading the plat, keeping up some work on the grounds until the State Commission was organized. At such a time the building plans were to be discussed in a general conference with the board and the directors of the Fair.

Business men, both those closely identified with the Lewis and Clark Fair and others, expressed regret that the Federated Trades Council had adopted resolutions condemning the Fair. It was not believed the resolution would have the effect of killing the enterprise and the possibility of delay were regarded as remote. But that the Fair officials might be delayed somewhat in the consummation of their plans was recognized as a possibility. However, it was felt that ever, was that a misunderstanding should have arisen.

On the State Commission, it was pointed out, a labor representative was given authority to safeguard the interests of labor, and the directors were inclined to be fair. The question of increased cost of living and other considerations advanced by the federation for its opposition were not conceded by business men to have been well founded.

To cite the example of Buffalo and Chicago and declare that Portland would suffer reaction after the Fair, is held by business men to be an argument not founded upon facts. The Lewis and Clark Fair is to serve the joint purposes of celebrating the centennial of the exploration of Oregon country, and to attract immigration from the East. Unlike the thickly settled Eastern States, Oregon is able to care for a large immigration and the development of its resources depends upon bringing people from the East to this state. Those who would be attracted here by the Fair would come to settle up the country and the development of its resources would make work more plentiful. Instead of paralyzing business the Lewis and Clark Fair is expected by business men to stimulate it during the same period before, during and after the Exposition. Labor would naturally share in the general prosperity.

The question of an advance in the cost

of living was not regarded as a serious objection by business men. They declare there has been no influx of people attracted to the city by the increasing prices for commodities or rents, and that steps were being taken thus early to increase the facilities of the city for handling a larger population, keeping pace with the city's growth and getting away with the possibility of a shortage in any line.

TO VISIT PORTLAND.

Prominent Minister of Congregational Church Coming.

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., one of the most prominent men of the Congregational Church in the East, and assistant editor of the Outlook, will arrive in Portland today. Dr. Bradford comes to the West to further the interests of his denomination and to attend the Pacific Coast congress soon to be held in Seattle. He will speak at the First Congregational Church of Portland this afternoon, coming from Salem, where he spoke yesterday. While in this city he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Warren.

Monday evening Dr. Bradford will address the dinner of the Alumni Association of Pacific University, which will be held at the Hotel Portland. Later he will visit the Hassalo-Street Congregational Church, where he has as members of his church many of New York's prominent business men. He was moderator of the National Congregational Council, held in Portland, Me., last October.

Several other well-known Congregationalists will be in Portland this week. Dr. Bradford is accompanied by Rev. C. H. Daniels, of Boston, the secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Rev. H. McLean, a professor in the University of California, as well as Professor C. S. Nash, another instructor in the same institution, will be in Portland in time to attend the installation of Rev. E. L. House, D. D., a pastor of the First Congregational Church of Portland. This will occur Thursday.

Riot by Laundry Strikers.

CHICAGO, May 2.—A small riot occurred today as a result of the strike of the laundry workers, and several employees of the De-by Hand Laundry were thrown into a panic when a crowd of strikers attacked the building after having failed to persuade them to join the ranks of the strikers. The proprietor, appearing with a revolver in each hand, held the crowd until the arrival of the police. No arrests were made.

MUNYON TALKS TO WOMEN

Tells How They May Have a Beautiful Complexion and Grow Luxuriant Hair

Munyon's Witch-Hazel Soap is really a skin food and winter cream. The only soap containing witch-hazel—its success has caused imitations. See that their soap with hazel; these words cannot be traded, just as such a food nourishes the body. It puts every pore into a healthy condition; assists Nature in throwing off poisons from the body; allays inflammation, cures chapped hands and lips, and all forms of itching, and keeps the skin soft and smooth. It is so goodly quiet for baby suffering with prickly heat or any form of rash as Munyon's Witch-Hazel Soap. Its soothing effect upon the little one is almost instantaneous. I want every person troubled with hives, or who is tormented by any itching, to bathe with Munyon's Witch-Hazel Soap, and see the result. There is no cure of dandruff, and I know of no scalp disease but this soap will cure. It is ideal for shampooing. It prevents hair from falling out by strengthening and feeding the roots. Ladies will find this soap a great blessing as a wash for certain irritations, weakness and dandruff. It is soothing, cleanses, and removes all unpleasant odors. Every gentleman who shaves himself should try this soap. It softens the beard and prevents the skin from becoming irritated and red. It is so far superior to any other soap ever made as the electric light is to the tallow dip. You cannot afford to be careless about your skin, especially if there are young children in the family. Sold everywhere.



Nothing is more convenient for the bedroom than a good chiffonier. We will sell you one with five big drawers for \$8.00

One solid oak 5-good-speed drawers, well finished \$10.00

One in white maple, golden oak or mahogany finish, with oval glass, swell top drawer \$12.50

Others in golden oak and birdseye maple with or without hat box, French mirror \$24.75

We are showing some very pretty ladies' dressing tables in golden oak, mahogany and birch.

We have a complete line of stoves and steel ranges at a variety of prices. A 4-burner, 4-hole, for \$8.00

A No. 8 Cook Stove with large oven, positively a No. 1 baker, for \$18.00

An extra large 4-hole Cook Stove with 12-inch oven, bread box, for \$23.50

Will sell you a Steel Range in 4-hole or 6-hole to suit, the quality and price unequalled.

NEW YORK FURNITURE CO. 186 FIRST ST.

It would be impossible to tell you HERE how much you can save in buying your furniture or carpets of us. Come in and see our goods and compare our prices with others and we know you will be pleased :: ::



To Buyers

We wish to say that we will sell the goods you may want to start house-keeping with, on terms of cash or weekly or monthly payments.

Speaking of Rockers

We have an unlimited supply of them. We'll sell you a nice Rocker \$1.25 for

Can give you a full arm cobbler seat Rocker in mahogany or oak \$2.50

A special inducement this week will be offered in our leather upholstered seat and back arm Rockers, \$9.00 ranging up in price from

While we are selling Rockers to you look over our stock of Morris Chairs. We welcome you to compare them with any line in the city.

Parlor Suits and odd chairs and divans upholstered in the latest styles, priced absolutely proper. A handsome divan in latest style upholstered, mahogany any finished, extra back, for \$18.00 worth \$25.00, for \$18.00

A pretty corner Chair in mahogany finish, upholstered seat, for \$9.50 worth at least \$12.00, for \$9.50

Parlor Suits in three or five pieces from \$25.00 up.