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railroads and allies. Page 1

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east to the Missouri River.

VOL. XXV-NO. 48.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RADICAL LEADERS

Old-Line Democrats

Have New Candidate.

Launch Boom.

ACUTE DANGER OF WAR WITH JAPAN

President Thinks She Has No Grievance.

MAKING READY FOR CONFLICT

War-Cloud Much Bigger Than Diplomats Admit.

PERIL TO THE PHILIPPINES

Islands First Prize for Which Na-Would Contend-Wood's Army to Be Strengthened and Pacific Fleet Enlarged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- (Special.) -The relations between the United States and Japan as a result of the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the California authorities in school matters have become acute. An erroneous impression as to the President's position has been widely circulated.

The President absolutely concurs with the opinion of Secretary Metcalf that the Japanese have no cause for grievance and that no treaty right has been infringed. At the outset the President took the stand that treaties superseded all state and other laws. Now he is convinced that, in giving the Japanese students equal educational rights while separating them from other schools, all has been done that is песевзату.

Japan Asks Too Much.

Outside of racial differences, there is another reason for segregation, and that is that many of the Japanese studeuts are adults. The President will stand strictly upon treaty agreements, but he thinks too much is being asked by the Japanese Government. It is the Japanese, with an enormous personal conceit and tremendous personal egotism, are trying to impose upon the people of San Francisco and the Pacific

Senator Flint called upon the President yesterday. Benjamin Ide Wheeler. president of the University of California, was another caller. Mr. Roosevelt al o was in consultation with Mr. Metcalf and is seeking all the light he can get on the subject. In the meantime every step is being taken to safeguard American interests and make everything ready for the remote contingency of a clash of arms with Japan

Philippines Prize of War.

It is well understood here that Japan is in the background as the power with which the United States has to reckon for the possession of the Philippine Islands. Diplomats and officials here can scarcely conceal that the situation may become intensely interesting at any time, possibly in the near future. Intimately associated with possibilities

of a clash with Japanese diplomacy must. of course, he taken into consideration the important fact that Great Britain is the offensive and defensive ally of the recent conquerors of Russia.

The United States-Japanese war cloud is generally estimated here to be bigger than diplomacy is willing to admit. In fact, official reports of this Government indicate preparations against some enemy. and the indications all point to Japan.

Wood's Advice to Be Ready.

But recently the country was stirred by the annual report of Major-General Leonard Wood, in command of the Philippines He is close to the President, and it is not likely that his report would have gone out without being vised by the President himself. The general tenor of the Wood report was the insufficiency of the protection of the Philippines. General Wood urged the general strengthening of the artillery arm, and suggested that a part of the cavalry of each regiment in the prohibiting the admission to the Unitservice be sent to the Philippines. One of | his statements was that the whole of the enormous command of the Philippines,

about 15,000, would be unable to hold Manila against a first-class power. The suggestions of General Wood are certain to be heeded by the coming Congress. Strengthen Pacific Fleet.

On the heels of the startling demands of General Wood comes the report of the Bureau of Navigation, of which Rear-Admiral Converse is the head. He, in general terms, advises that the Navy be divided giving the battleship squadrons to the Atlantic coast, and that the cruiser squadron, reinforced largely, be assigned to the Asiatic side of the fleet. The strong inference from the report of the Navy Department is that the squadrons on or near the Pacific Coast should always be formidable, and that the whole United States naval force should be ready at any time to be combined for action on

either side of the continent.

The President saw the possibilities o the San Francisco matter at once and dispatched Mr. Metcaif, a Californian, to the coast to investigate. Mr. Metcalf has



be United States Senator.

reported and the tenor of his report is that the people of San Francisco are not willing to recede from their position. This will be the subject of course of a report to Japan, and Japan will not be able to understand why the United States cannot coerce a state or invade its state and municipal functions.

Acute Question Raised.

The outcome of all causes combined has been the precipitation, although much veiled, of the acute question of Japan against the United States with the Philippines as the prize.

The United States Government will see that the recommendations of General Wood are carried out and there will be known that the President feels that no objection to the disposition of the fleet by the Bureau of Navigation. It is interesting to recall that some time ago the United States sent four of its first class cruisers to the Asiatic fleet. These are each the equivalent of a battleship One of the most important suggestions of the Bureau of Navigation is that ships | Pacific Coast, is running on one or on the Pacific Coast, now there and to be assigned there, may be merged on notice with the Asiatic squadron.

FULTON PROPOSES NEW LAW

Would Settle Problem by Restricting Stimulated Immigration.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 1 .- Senator Fulton does not share the opinion popular in this section of the country that there is likelihood of war with Japan as a result of the San Francisco school incident. He believes the present flurry will soon die out. While he has as yet had no opportunity to discuss the Japanag no opportunity to discuss the Japa-nese question with the President, he has been requested to do so at an early day. He has, however, discussed the problem with State Department offi-

ous termination of the pending trouble, he is in sympathy with the people of the Pacific Coast to the extent that he believes that the immigration should be restricted. He has in mind and will probably introduce a bill which will, in his opinion, meet the emergency and yet not give offense to the Japanese

government.
It is a well-established fact that fully 90 per cent of the Japanese who come to the United States do so through the influence of emigration soictics, which are in league with steamompanies. The Japanese govern-on the other hand, encourages ople to stay at home. It is also ship companies. true that a large percentage of the immigrants from Southern Europe and Germany are influenced to come to the United States by immigration companies, and in this way thousands leave ed States of immigrants who were in-duced to come to the United States by

CAUSES FAMIN

Whole West Suffers Through Frauds.

RAILROADS CANNOT SUPPLY IT

Business Paralyzed and Human Life in Danger.

REMEDY COMES TOO LATE

Coal Production and Car Supply Checked by Twin Monopolies Built Up by Robbery of Public Domain.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 1. - (Spe. cial.)-Owing largely to the monopoly which has been built up by fraud, perjury and wholesale stealings in the vast coal fields of the West, the entire country this side of the Missouri River is in the grip of the greatest fuel famine over experienced.

So extensive and general has become the shortage in the coal supply that industries are being crippled, manufac turing paralyzed, mines and smelters closed, the business of the farms and of the cities seriously retarded, and even life in the homes of the people is being threatened.. The coal producers and the transportation companies are totally unable to cope with the situation, although they are bending every energy to relieve the urgent necessity of the people.

Famine Product of Greed.

The shortage in coal-partially the fruits of gred and monopoly - grows daily and has become alarming. So inadequate is the present supply of coal to meet teh demand that in this city there is not a single coal firm which will guarantee the delivery of a single ton of coal to the home of a consumer under 14 days.

The business of this city and of every large center, almost from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande, and from the Missouri River to the two days' coal supply. Should there ne a bad storm in the mountain sufficient to hinder further transportation of coal, the situation in almost the

entire West would become dangerous. Both the transportation and the coal companies are bending every effort to relieve the situation. Their managers insist that it is the wonderful and unprecedented growth of the country which is causing the shortage.

People Blame Monopoly.

The people who are suffering and who are clamoring for coal insist that their sufferings are due to the monopolistic grip which the Gould and the Harriman systems have succeded in placing on the coal industry of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and other Western states. In proof of this contention, they point to the disclosures recently made at the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

That body produced evidence to show that by a system of fraud the railroad companies have succeeded in seizing all of the valuable coal land along their rights of way and have prevented development in other fields by exorbitant freight rates and by preventing independent capital from investing in coal ventures.

The railroad companies insist that they are giving preference to coal shipments and are sidetracking all traffic in favor of coal. The people who need coal insist that the railroad companies are using their coal cars to transport

ores and other products. Not Enough Cars to Haul Coal.

Whatever the truth may be, there is no denying the fact that the railroads do not begin to have sufficient power and equipment to transport the coal that is mined. There is no doubt that they are doing all they can to re- | Youth's department. Page 51.

doubt that the shortage is largely due to the methods of monopoly. It is pointed out that, had there been free and unrestricted development of coa-properties, the coal production would FROM SLUGGERS have more nearly kept pace with th demand, and the transportation facilities would have increased more nearly in proportion to the increased coal de

Companies Which Have Monopoly. Police Fear Attempt to Under present conditions the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company practically Kill Young. hus a monopoly, assisted in this connection by secret freight rates of the

In Wyoming the coal consumers are practically at the mercy of the Union FOR EXPOSING LABOR GRAFTERS

Shea, Despot of Teamsters, The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 40 degrees; minimum, 33.
TODAY'S—Fair, easteriy winds.
National. Glowers in Rage.

Danger of war with Japan greater than admitted. Page 1.
Senator Fulton proposes remedy for Japanese problem. Page 1.
Fulton will introduce Oregon bills on Monday. Page 4.
United States leads all countries in production of precious meatls. Page 3. STATE HAS FULL EVIDENCE

Old-line Democrats will beem Woodrow Wilson for President. Page I.
Thirty states will declare for direct election of Senators. Page 1.
Seth Low suspected of ambition for Senatorship. Page 1. Leaders of Chicago Unions Paid to Order Great Teamsters' Strike. Proof That Pickets Were Sluggers Hired by Shea.

> CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- (Special.) -- Guarded by detectives from assault by bands of union sluggers who have threatened his life, Albert Young, who turned state's evidence against Cornellus P. Shea, went to Judge Ball's court today to relate the inner workings of the great teamsters strike of 1906.

> A plot to kill Young and the three com panions who confessed guilt with him had been reported to detectives of the State's Attorney's office and extraordinary pre cautions to guard the men were taken Union leaders and "sluggers" who were hit in the confession made by Young to Assistant State's Attorney Holt are said to have made threats that Young would never tell his entire story on the witness

Consternation in Labor Ranks.

Pullman's claim to football championship not sound, says Referee in weekly review, Page 36.

Burns should have been given decision over O'Brien at Los Angeles, says Will G. Mac Rac. Page 36.

Portland Association Club defeats team from vessels in port in game of "socker" spotball. Page 9. Feeling against Young is intensified be cause he had turned against some of the men whom he led in revolt against Shea. To guard against violence during the trial Assistant State's Attorney Holt and George W. Miller have left their homes Naval cades win a decisive victory over West Point warriors by score of 10 to 9. Page 31. and taken quarters at a down-town hotel, where they will live under adequate protection during the trial.

The discovery that the "time book," supposed to contain the names of pickets and the amounts paid to them, was in Billy Finnigan, a Ruef henchman, thorough-ly cowed after examination before the grand jury. Page 14: tion in the ranks of the strikers. Knowing Washington shingle mills will shut down from December 15 to February 18. Page 15. sluggers, the men concerned were fearul of the result. A scurry to get the protection of the law by state's evidence is expected from some of the lesser lights of the big labor war.

Shea Glowers With Rage.

Bribery and graft were cited as the compelling cause of the great teamsters' strike by Young from the witness stand facing the comrades whom he deserted Friday by pleading guilty to the indictments in which they are his co-defendants, he told in detail the story of events side grocery store. Page 10.
Orlando S. Murray pleads not guilty to murdering Lincoln C. Whitney, and trial is set for December 10. Page 24.
Frances Slosson, former ingenue of Baker Theater Company, was secretly married to Franklyn Underwood in California last August, the day before she started for Portland. Page 10.
Imposing gathering promised of representatives of Oregon's commercial and industrial interests at Eugene to protest against car shortage. Page 8.
W. D. Fenton is elected president Pacific preceding the strike as it never had been told before, and as one who had been of the inner circle. As he progressed, Cornellus P. Sha glowered on him in helpess rage, his face florid and his hands clenched. The other defendants, one of whom had summoned Shea from the corridor when Young began, listened with mingled interest and anxiety.

Young's appearance as the first witness for the prosecution was unexpected to all the accused, save those who pleaded guilty with him. The immediate plunge taken by Assistant State's Attorney Miller into the charges of bribery was shock. The story long had been locked away, it was believed securely. Young rehearsed it in response to questions from the state's representative without lanses of memory and with little hesitation. As audience he had, besides the other defendants, the attorneys and officers of the court, a gathering representative of various labor unions, which filled the

Broke Contract by Striking.

Young detailed how the teamster officials had accepted bribes from the Garmentworkers' Union to declare the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co., who with other firms had defeated the garmentworkers six months before, In order to call the strike, the teamsters violated their own contracts. The rank and

file did not want to strike, and the whole matter was engineered by the officers secret meeetings.

YOUNG DESCRIBES THE PLOT

Garmentworkers Paid Labor Leaders \$1500 to Declare Strike.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- Sensational evilence was given today in the trial of Cornelius P. Shea, president of the In-

ternational Brotherhood of Teamsters, for alleged conspiracy in the teamsters' btrike of 1905.

The first witness called by the state was Albert Young, the president of the United Teamsters of America, who yesterday antered terday entered a plea of gullty to the charge of conspiracy made against him in connection with the strike of 1905, and offered to turn state's evidence.

CENTER ON WOODROW WILSON According to the statements of Young on the stand, Robert Noren, husiness agent of the Garmentworkers' Union, provided a fund of \$1530, which was divided between Shea and other labor leaders to induce them to call a Secret Conference Plans to

Professor Woodrow Wilson, President

of United States.

bricklayers' hall.

ers' Union"

ent, Young said:

makers' Union.'

would win their fight.

asked Mr. Miller.

Noren?

of Princeton University, Choice of anti-Bryan Democrats for President

strike of the teamsters for the purpose

of aiding the garmentworkers of Mont-

gomery Ward & Co., who had been on strike for several months.

Meeting to Consider Strike.

money to Shea and others, Noren was, according to Young, treasurer of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Young testified that he was residing in Joliet, early in 1905, but in the latter part of

March of this year he was summoned to Chicago to confer with a number of labor leaders, whom he met in the

"Who were present at that meet-ing?" asked Assistant State's Attorney

Miller.
"Cornelius P. Shea; William Kelley.

When asked if any others were

Paid to Order Strike.

Noren had \$1500, which was accept-

"Was there any discussion while Noren was there as to what the money was to be used for?" The witness did not answer this

Ordered Strike to Make Good

"After Noren left, we went to Snea's hotel and to his room. There I heard Shea say to Jeromiah McCarthy: 'We

(Concluded on Page 4.)

question directly, but said:

At the time of the payment of the



NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1 .- (Special.)-The New Haven Union, of which Alexander Troup is editor and proprietor, tonight publishes an article purporting to give the details of a secret meeting recently held in New York City by a number of leading Democrats of the country, called together for the purpose of sidetracking any plans Bryan or Hearst may have for gaining the Presidency in 1908 and putting in nomination for President Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University.

Troup has just returned from a Western trip, during which he spent a week at the home of Bryan in Lincoln. He declares in his paper that among those who have been secretly planning Woodrow Wilson's boom are:

John P. Hopkins, ex-Mayor of Chicago; Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic National committeeman from Illinois; J. H. Eckels, the Chicago banker and ex-Comptroller of the Currency; Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Carlisle; ex-Senator James Smith, of New Jersey: H. C. Frick, of Pittsburg, and ex-Congressman Joseph J. Willett, of Alsbama. They have been conferring with the Parker-Belmont-Sheehan people in New York at the Metropolitan Club, better known as the "Millionaires' Club."

business agent of the Coal Teamsters' Union; Hugh McGee, president of the Trucklrivers' Union, and James Barry, business agent of the Express Wagon Drivers' Union, and Jeremiah McCar-THIRTY STATES ARE IN LINE Conference at Des Moines for Direct thy, business agent of the Truckdriv-

Senatorial Elections. DES MOINES, Dec. 1 - (Special.) -The Governors of more than 30 states "Yes, Stephen Sumner, business agent of the Milkdrivers' Union; Charles Dold, president of the Chicago Federa-tion of Labor; Edward Nockles, a memhave accepted the invitation of Iowa to appoint delegates to attend a conference in Des Moines next Wednesday her of the Chandeller Workers' Union. and a man named Hoppe, of the Cigarto discuss ways and means to secure an amendment to the Federal consti-The witness declared that Shea ad-dressed the gathering, saying that if the Chicago Federation of Labor would tution giving the people the right to elect United States Senators by direct raise the coin, he would furnish the men to aid the strike of the garmentvote. New York and the New England states are not among those whose Governors have said that they would apworkers. He also declared that Noren addressed the meeting, saying that if the teamsters would engage in a sympoint delegates. Governor Higgins said that he had no statutory authority pathetic strike the garmentworkers so to do. Governor Guild, of Massachusetts pleaded a like disability. Other Governors interviewed advanced

Young declared that in the following month he attended a meeting in the Stock Exchange hullding, at which substantially the same reason. Governor Cummins and the Iowa Commissioners expect that more than were present Barry, Shea, McGee, Mc-Carthy, Noren and himself, "What took place at this meeting?" 100 delegates will gather for the conference. Each state was invited to appoint five delegates. Their expenses will be borne by themselves, as the ed by us. Shea said we should each give Noren \$2.) for his trouble. I understood that the money had been sup-Iowa Legislature made no provision for paying the expenses for the convention. It will be held in one of the plied by the garmentworkers to call a strike of the teamsters." "Did you see the money paid by assembly chambers at the capitol, however, and either the Bar Association or the Grant Club, of Des Moines, will entertain the visitors at a ban-"What did you do with the money?"
"I kept \$300 for my personal use, except \$20, which I gave to Noren."
"Did you see the others each hand

quet. Presumably all the delegates will be of a single mind-in favor of the popular election of United States Senators. The discussion in the conference will be then as to the best method to be pursued to achieve the desired constitutional amendment. It has been suggested that to call a constitutional convention might be dangerous. Once called, its powers would not be Ilmited. It might assail the constitution in many points-relative to divorce,

A SUNDAY MORNING DREAM

Book reviews. Page 49. The John Dough mystery. Page 50. Ham Burr's grandum's play. Page 52. Social. Pages 26-27-29.

Household and Fashions. Page 47.

Dramatic, Pages 34-35.

Musical. Page 28.



Bryan Quita Talking. Peary Discovers the Pole.



Rockefeller Returns His Possessions to the People



