

STRIKERS' PICKETS AND ROUNDHOUSE MEN MEET IN FURIOUS FIST FIGHT

For weeks the strikers' pickets and the roundhouse force at the Brooklyn carshops of the Southern Pacific have been spoiling for a fight, and last evening they got their chance. About a dozen combatants mixed in the battle royal and for about 10 minutes the whole Seventh Ward landscape looked like a moving picture of a football scrimmage. Nobody went to the hospital, although witch hazel, arnica and court plaster were served before dinner when the gladiators got home. Conditions were ideal for the fist encounter, for not a policeman was anywhere in sight, and every one of the men who took part in the "shindy" had been aching for an opportunity to get in a few licks on the other fellows.

Half a dozen pickets were waiting around the gate to the barricade around the shops when the quitting whistle blew last night. They were, it is said, particularly anxious to pay their compliments to the roundhousemen. Leading the strikers were two doughty belligerents, a boilermaker named Wolford and a machinist named Moe. According to rumors around the yards, they had it in for one

of the machinists named Simpson, who was one of the first of the strikers to go back to work after the walkout was declared nearly a year ago. Simpson has been in several melees before, and it is said, had been shot at once or twice on his way home, but he was ready for the strikers when he and his fellow workmen emerged from the gate.

The roundhouse bunch flung down their dinner buckets and off went their hats and coats and the slap, bang scrap was on. Arms, legs and fists flew around through the gathering twilight like a Dutch windmill on a spree. The scrappers stood up to the scratch and blows were landed back and forth. Onto the ground the battlers rolled and it became a kicking, slugging, clawing and gonging match, in which the innocent bystanders lost all sight of friend and foe, but they enjoyed the pug-fest immensely.

Simpson was made the center of attack by the pickets, but took good care of himself and when the sky had cleared and peace reigned, the bystanders averred that the strikers had gotten the worst of the encounter.

take it up or get some one else to renew the franchise.

Should Protect Investors.

"Honest investments in public utilities should be protected. There should be close supervision over such investments, and something to insure their safety. Heretofore there has been too much speculation in public utilities, and this supervision should be such as to offset this tendency.

"Terminal facilities should certainly be municipally owned. Upon these terminals usually depends the actual growth and expansion of the city, and they should certainly be guarded and controlled that the city can use them to its best advantage. It is fundamental too, that transportation facilities should be municipally owned. The experience of any American city is getting extensions and accommodations from privately owned street railway corporations is enough to show that revision along this line is imperative. The city should own its streets and everything in them.

"American cities have been backward in the matter of municipal ownership. There is a gradual awakening, however, and though at present there is more talk about it than anything else, some results are being obtained, and a general advance of the movement may be expected."

CITY SHOULD OWN ITS STREETS, ALL THAT IS IN THEM

Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities and Terminal Facilities Advocated by the Civic Federation Head.

Municipal ownership of all public utilities, particularly and above all others, transportation systems and terminals, is recommended by Delos F. Wilcox, representing the National Civic Federation committee on regulation of public utilities, and chief of the bureau of franchises of the public service commission for the First district of New York, who is visiting in Portland.

Mr. Wilcox came west to attend the recent convention of the National Municipal league held at Los Angeles, and while on the coast he is putting some time to good advantage in studying the municipal questions of the far west cities. Some of these, Mr. Wilcox says, he finds particularly interesting and unusual, as for instance the problem offered in California, where there are state laws as well as local municipal regulations governing public utilities. Mr. Wilcox also cites the proposition recently encountered in Oregon, wherein state legislation looking to municipal ownership measures met with favor, though in Portland an effort toward municipal ownership was turned down.

Only Solution of Problem.

"One thing I am firmly convinced of," said Mr. Wilcox at the Portland hotel, "is that the ultimate solution of the local public utility problem is municipal ownership. American cities are so deeply in debt, however, as a rule, that looking at the matter from a financial standpoint, public ownership of utilities seems almost impossible. I believe that the really practical method of reaching the desired end is to put into all franchises, a provision that will virtually make the properties pay for themselves by the end of a given time, so that at that time the city may take over the properties in view without assuming a great deal of additional debt.

"I favor the indeterminate franchise, made to carry the stipulation that the city may take over the utilities at any time. Under this plan the eventual cost of the utility to the city would be decreasing all the time. I do not mean that I favor removing the maximum time limit, but would rather maintain the maximum time limit with the provision that if the franchise were not taken up at the expiration of the maximum limit, then the city would have to

HIGHER-UPS IN SEATTLE MAY BE INVOLVED

WASHINGTON.—A government investigation of the alleged higher-ups behind Cornelius H. Hanford, former judge of the United States court for the western district of Washington, in his alleged misconduct on the bench, is the plan of Attorney-General Wickersham, according to announcement made this afternoon by Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee.

Berger all along has insisted that the investigation in Seattle by the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee showed there were rich men behind Hanford, who should not go unpunished. Berger was closeted for several hours with Attorney General Wickersham, and later announced that a federal grand jury would probably convene in Seattle to expose alleged higher-ups.

It is predicted that if the investigation starts, prominent Seattle lawyers, politicians, and business men will be drawn into the government's net through indictments. Berger flatly charges that Hanford was forced to resign to protect alleged higher-ups from disclosure.

English Aviator and Bride, Who Had "Aeroplane Wedding"



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THE recent wedding in London of Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, and Miss Dorothy Taylor of New York was pretty much of an aeroplane affair. The bridegroom aeroplaned to Widdford, near Chelmsford, where the ceremony was performed, and several of his aviator friends, including Tom Sopwith, Gustave Hamel, Robert Loraine and others, flew from Hendon. Pierre Verrier carried a woman passenger, Miss Christich. The happy couple had planned a honeymoon trip by aeroplane, but the bride had a premonition of danger, so they cruised the south coast of England in a steam yacht and wound up in France, whence they flew home over the channel. The bride is a niece of the late Governor Flower of New York.

Battleship New Hampshire's Stern Battered by Collision With Steamer

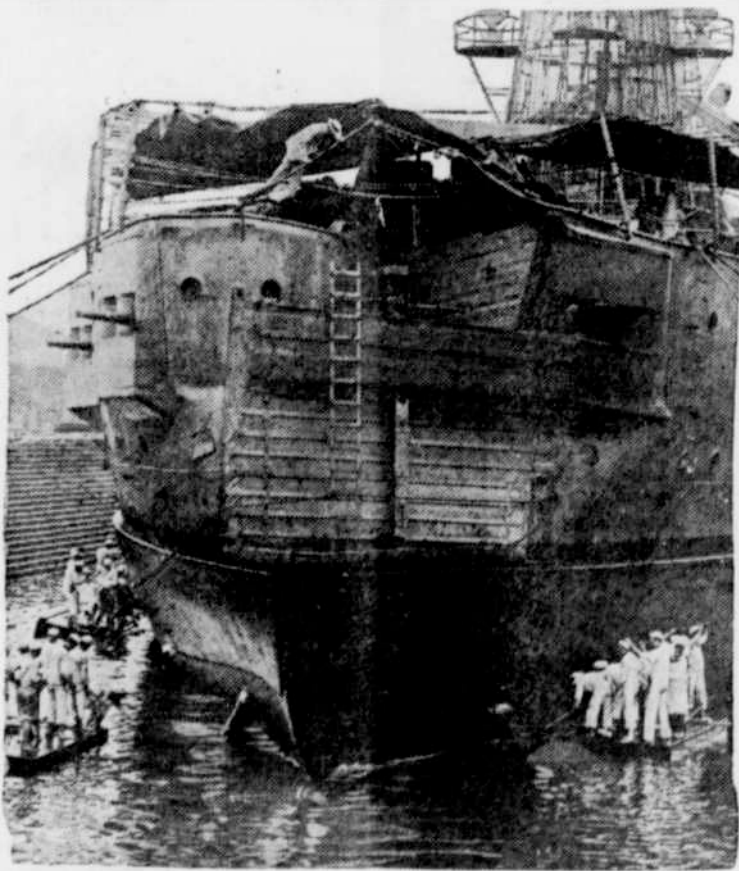


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OFFICIALS of the New York navy yard, where the battleship New Hampshire was put in drydock after her recent collision with the Fall River line steamer Commonwealth, estimate that the repairs to the battleship will require two months and will cost upward of \$40,000. The collision occurred in Narragansett bay, and the New Hampshire's stern plate on the starboard side was jammed in about four inches, and the plate was sprung. A court of inquiry will report to Washington on the responsibility for the accident. Officers of the battleship charge that it was due to the high speed of the steamer through the fog that prevailed at the time. While the New Hampshire is out of commission her place in the fleet will be taken by the Alabama, which has been out of commission for the past two years and which is now in the first reserve.

CHIEF ARTICLES IN TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S BULL MOOSE PARTY

In his "confession of faith" made in his speech to the National Progressive convention today, Colonel Roosevelt struck boldly into new ground advocating measures he said frankly would be denounced either as Socialism or anarchy. These are some of the things he advocated.

Coherent action between those responsible for National affairs and those responsible for state affairs. This he called the most important thing.

Extending the recall of judicial decisions to apply to Federal as well as state courts.

Establishment of machinery to make amendment of both National and state Constitutions easier.

Government aid for workmen that they may become part owners of the business in which they are employed.

Alteration of the Government system so a public servant, when out the wishes of the people, shall at their desire leave his office.

Control of trusts through retention of the Sherman anti-trust law and establishment of an interstate industrial commission to regulate industrial conditions governing monopoly prices to be controlled where these concerns deal with the necessities of life.

Adoption of a number of meas-

ures to secure "social and industrial justice to the wage workers."

Legislation to increase popular control of all Governmental agencies, including a National law for Presidential primaries, election of United States Senators by direct vote, the short ballot, corrupt practices' acts, applying to primaries as well as elections, qualified adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Woman suffrage.

Strengthening of the pure food law.

Establishment of a National Health Department.

Creation of a permanent Tariff Commission to study the effects of protection and the relations of the tariff to labor.

The end of blanket revisions of the tariff, saying changes should be made schedule by schedule.

Measures to relieve the high cost of living, among which are suggested elimination of the middle man.

Fortification of the Panama Canal. Free passage through the Canal for coastwise traffic and equal tolls for all other ships, whatever flag they fly.

Navy to be built up steadily until reduction of armaments is made possible by international agreement.

REAL WORKERS ARE IN DEMAND IN PORTLAND

Laborers Willing to Labor Wanted in Portland. Clamor of Socialist Agitators Directly Refuted. Wages and Conditions Good, but Help Hard to Get.

Laboring men who are willing to labor are wanted in Portland now and are wanted badly. There are jobs for 5000 more men than are available, according to labor employment agents, and this while hundreds of I. W. W. agitators and Socialists are swarming on the street corners and cursing the government.

The labor market is painfully short. Wages never were better, and conditions of employment never were more liberal. Yet it is almost impossible to secure competent, willing hands to do the work.

City's Greatest Need.

Men to work in the railroad construction camps, in the harvest fields, in the logging camps, in the mines, on the public improvements and on irrigation and power projects, are the city's greatest need.

There is a healthy demand also for the semi-skilled trades, such as carpenters, blacksmiths and timbermen, but the market contains all the skilled help, mechanics and clerks that it requires.

Prevailing wages for nine hours' work vary from \$2.50 to \$2.75. No employers of large forces think of offering less than \$2.50 these days. Few of them require their employes to work more than nine hours. If they do they pay them overtime.

Employment agencies, contractors and regular employers alike are crying for help. Never was there a time in Portland's history when there was such a scarcity of workmen who are not afraid to work.

Harvesting Heavy Crops.

These conditions are likely to continue until late in the fall or until the heavy grain and fruit crops of the Northwest are harvested. While employers and agents of employers are unable to promise steady work through the entire winter, they assure the men whom they are hiring that their employment will be steady enough and lucrative enough that they will have abundant means, when the work ceases, to carry them through the rainy season.

Here in Portland contractors are begging for help. A similar scale of wages prevails. In some quarters improvements actually are seriously delayed on account of

the inability to procure common labor, and farmers in some districts face heavy crop losses for lack of harvesters.

One employment agent tried to get twenty men to work right here in the city at \$2.75 for nine hours. He could not get one. It was not necessary for them to be away from home to do this work. Those men whom he approached wanted more money, and \$2.75 is the maximum that contractors and employers are willing to pay. That figure compares favorably with the rate prevailing in other cities.

So scarce is the labor supply that some Portland employment agents no longer are collecting fees from the men for whom they seek employment. One agency remained open until 12 o'clock Friday night to get enough men to send south on the Southern Pacific to work at \$2.75 a day. No fee was asked and free transportation was offered. Then did not get enough to fill his order. His client was a contracting firm of reputed integrity and fair dealing.

Yet more than 100 idle men lined the curbs and pretended to be looking for work. Another 100 loafed in the parks. Still others stood in the streets and listened to agitators bewail the hard lot of the "poor man looking for work and unable to find it."

Additional reason for the present shortage of labor in this vicinity is the unusual activity in Canadian railroad building. More than 400 miles of track will be completed in western Canada this year. This work has taken several thousand men from the Portland and Spokane markets. Some of them will drift back here when the cold weather of the approaching winter causes a temporary suspension of activity.

GRAFT AND GAMBLING.

The story that the graft paid to the police of New York by gambling-houses and other illegal resorts amounted in the last year to \$2,400,000 is startling, but not incredible. If gambling is carried on systematically and continuously in any city, it is a certainty that there is organized graft. If disorderly houses run semi-openly, and in known defiance of law, it is also clear that there is graft. If thieves and pickpockets of known record infest a town and ply their trade without molestation, it may be taken for granted that they are operating under police protection.

The gambler is a parasite and a lawbreaker, but first of all he is a coward. He will not open his games unless he is assured of police favor, or knows that raids are to be periodical and spurious. He (Continued on page 4.)