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GENERAL M. O. SORRELL DEAD

Confederate Brigadier-General on Longstreet's Staff.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 11.—General M. O. Sorrell, aged 54, of Savannah, Ga., died at the home of his brother near Roanoke last night. General Sorrell entered the Confederate Army as volunteer aid on Longstreet's staff. He was promoted several times for gallantry and in the third year of the war was made a Brigadier-General on Longstreet's staff. He was shot through the lungs at the battle of Sharpsburg. After the war he was in turn superintendent of the Central Railroad of Georgia and general manager of the steamboat line plying between Savannah and New York and Liverpool. He held the latter office at the time of his death.

Schoolship Enterprise at Gravesend.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The United States schoolship Enterprise, Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Hughes, arrived at Gravesend yesterday.

ALL DID NOT STRIKE

Union Men in Western Plants Refused to Walk Out.

BUT WILL HELP FINANCIALLY

Steel Trust Officials Already Claiming the Victory—Strike Leaders, on Other Hand, Declare Their Cause is Making Progress.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—The ironmasters are tonight claiming victory in the great strike. They claim to have won the refusal of the Amalgamated men at South Chicago, Joliet and Bayview to obey the general strike order of President Shaffer, and their success in maintaining operations in other plants where it was anticipated that there would be serious trouble.

The strike leaders met the claims of victory with the assertion that their cause is making satisfactory progress, and that they will show themselves masters of the situation before the contest has progressed much further. They do not conceal their disappointment at the refusal of their Western brethren to join with them in the strike, but none of the leaders would say that they were disappointed in the refusal of the Western plant men to meet the newspaper men who sought him, and kept within the seclusion of his home. The other leaders who were seen tonight said that there would be developments tomorrow and throughout the week that would materially change the situation. They said that, however, when they had in mind, or how their cause was to gain in strength. It was said that they were counting upon strong aid from the American Federation of Labor, and these bodies have not yet given any public indication of what they will do.

The Amalgamated Association has developed strength in the Wheeling district, and has made some headway in Pennsylvania districts, but it will be tomorrow before the lines of cleavage will be marked with sufficient clearness for a count of the vote. The strike headquarters were closed today and tonight, and it was claimed that no reports were being received from the outlying districts as to the progress of the strike except in a general way.

The Steel Trust's Showing.

The steel officers were in communication with their superintendents and district managers, and at 11 o'clock made public the result of their reports. The latter showed that South Chicago, Joliet and Bayview, at Milwaukee, had voted to stand by the strike, but that the National Tube Company at Youngstown, and the King, Gilbert and Warner plants of the National Steel Company at Columbus, had resumed work without trouble. However, the Edgar Thomson, Duquesne, Upper and Lower Union and the Howard Axle Works, of the Carnegie group, employing more than 15,000 men, had resumed work without trouble, but the converting mills of the National Tube Company at McKeesport had started without difficulty, and that Bellair was only partially affected. They were advised that the men of the Boston rolling mills at McKeesport had notified the National Tube Company that they would not go on tomorrow, but that the National Tube plant at McKeesport would be started in the morning. It was certain that many men would go out. They were also advised that the strike was being crippled, and it was undecided what would be done there. Their advices were that the Clark mill here, which had been running nominally for several days, would be started up as usual tomorrow morning, and that there was no doubt about its successful operation. The steel officials were glad to hear that the National Tube Company at Youngstown, Ohio and Wisconsin, and expressed confidence in a speedy victory over the Amalgamated Association.

In the Wheeling District.

National Vice-President Walter Larkin, of the Amalgamated Association, discussing the situation in the Wheeling district tonight, said: "The men of the National Tube Company the plate and tube mills will be off Monday morning, and possibly the steel departments. Already we have taken the 200 members of the Amalgamated Association 650 of the 800 skilled men at the Riverside, and the remaining 150 workers in the steel departments have asked to be sent to the tube mill, at which they may organize a lodge. This request has been granted, and the meeting will be held Monday morning. At this afternoon's meeting of the Riverside men we took in 100 members from the tube and plate departments.

"We have succeeded in trying up the Bellair steel plant of the National Steel Company. We organized the steel men Saturday, and at a meeting this afternoon there were more accessions, though I have not yet received the exact number. But even without a single accession this afternoon, we have enough to keep the plant idle. The La Belle plant of the American Tinplate Company has refused to start, and the American Sheet Steel and the American Hoop Companies, the Mingo Junction plants of the National Steel and American Steel Hoop Company are also closed.

"We are arranging for a great strikers' rally to be held at the West Virginia State Fair grounds in Wheeling next Wednesday or Thursday. President Shaffer will be the principal orator.

"At the meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly this afternoon resolutions were passed denouncing Andrew Carnegie, and calling upon the labor people of Wheeling to vote against the acceptance of the \$15,000 offer he has offered Wheeling."

The Arbitration Offer.

Secretary Williams gave out the following interview tonight: "We asked arbitration because the business men and citizens of Pittsburgh urged us to do so. We were willing to risk the interests of our organization in the hands of others. In this dispute, if there was any prospect for peace, it is practically the first time in the history of our organization that we have gone this far. The effect upon the future will be far-reaching, as it may enable manufacturers to obtain the same concessions from us, and this we have in the past declined to grant, because we feared the results. Thus arbitration being turned down flat and unconditionally, those who have been urging us to submit to it will have a chance to prove their interest and friendship for us in our inevitable battle with the greatest trust that was ever organized. Arbitration is what the manufacturers have been asking from us for years. It opens a new phase entirely in the situation. If the manufacturers think they can stamp out our organization, they are laboring under a great mistake. If they should defeat us now, it would only cause a new and stronger labor organization to rise up within a few years

that would have greater meaning in it. It is the steel trust's interest that it will deal with us. It is in its interest to do so. Men in this country will never submit to being obliterated. Further than this I can say that the men who come out on a strike at this time will not be the last to come out before this fight is over. There will be thousands that will be drawn into this struggle, as the organization in the West is getting a vital interest in the fight we are making. Our position has been fair at all times.

Importance of the Question.

"It tells you this question will have to be settled in some way. If not by peaceful strike, then by legislation. If it falls, the ballot will be tried. If it else falls, I believe that it will result in an appeal to the boycott, and that there is a condition existing today that places this country on the eve of one of the greatest revolutions that ever could occur in the history of the world."

Mr. Williams said that the strike has been studiously avoided by the officers of the Amalgamated Association. It has been the business of the officers to keep the manufacturers out of the picture. The officers of the Amalgamated Association had done all they could to bring the strike to a peaceful termination. The hands of the men, and it was up to them as to what the outcome would be. Every labor organization in the country was with the Amalgamated in this matter. The Federation of Labor had taken steps to aid in the fight to the full extent of its power. The Knights of Labor, represented by President Simon E. Burns, of Ohio and Indiana, had taken steps forward with money and encouragement. That portion of the same body under Master Workman Parsons had instituted proceedings in Ohio and Indiana to prosecute the trust on legal grounds.

PEACEFUL SUNDAY AT PITTSBURG.

Both Sides Nerved for the Coming Crisis.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Pittsburg passed the first day of the strike in a spirit of calmness. There are strong undercurrents of sympathy on both sides, but there was few surface indications of them. It was a bright, clear day, and the pleasure places were filled with holiday crowds. There seemed to be a general effort to throw off the evils of the serious labor conflict for the time being.

The strikers and their leaders kept a close watch on the strike situation, however. The earlier reports were unfavorable to them, for they showed that the responses to the general order to go out had not been as large as they had been led to expect. They seemed confident, however, that the men would decide to strike today, and that the showing by the physicians certified that life was extinct, and there was not a suggestion of disorder anywhere.

President Shaffer spent the day quietly at his home in Pittsburg. He holds rather strict ideas as to Sunday observance, and, throughout the strike, has insisted that as little as possible be done on that day. The result has been that the streets at the house he was received by Mrs. Shaffer.

"My husband can see no one today," said she. "He is resting and is trying to get self for the work ahead of him tomorrow and through the week."

The day at McKeesport passed without incident, and the affairs of the plant of the American Tinplate Company will start up soon. The superintendent, who had just started on a vacation, has been recalled, and will work behind closed doors in board fences around the plant. All indications point to an early resumption.

The American Tinplate Company this afternoon began building high picket fences around the Shenango and the Green plants. These mills were closed down at the first strike order issued by President Shaffer. The fences are sufficiently high and strong to resist any but the most determined onslaught, and their erection now seems significant. However, General Manager Shaffer stated today that this has no connection with the strike, but that the company has intended for months past to build fences. Crowds of strikers from other plants were watching the work with scornful faces.

A meeting will be held tomorrow for the purpose of organizing the furnacemen into the American Federation of Labor. Secretary Williams stated that the men thrown out of employment by the strike, and they will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The furnacemen at the Riverside plant of the Mahoning Valley Furnace Workers' Union, which was formed the first of the year. This embraces all points in the Mahoning and the Allegheny, except Newcastle. The local furnacemen have no organization, and their present step will strengthen the forces of the strikers here.

Many meetings were held today by the workers, but no reports were made known, except the announcement by the strikers that many new members were taken into the organization.

Every day a conservative estimate is made tonight, it is believed that the refusal of the steelworkers at Chicago, Joliet and Milwaukee to obey President Shaffer's general strike order will reduce the number of new strikers tomorrow to about 8000.

Picket Duty at McKeesport.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12, 12:30 A. M.—The picket duty at the National rolling mill at McKeesport was today being preparatory to a start of the mill at 3 o'clock this morning. The strikers had the entire plant picketed all night. Shaffer has no doubt that the mill will be in operation before 6 o'clock.

Every American in McKeesport has been ordered by President Shaffer to go on picket duty about the tube works at 2:30 this morning. The instructions given by the president of the association are to stop and interview every man entering the plant and endeavor to dissuade him from going to work, but in no event to endeavor to prevent from going to work by force.

NO STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

But Illinois Steel Workers Will Help Their Brethren in the East.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—There was no strike by members of the Amalgamated Association at the Illinois Steel Works in South Chicago. At a joint meeting of the labor judges at noon, presided over by representative of the Vice-President Davis, of the fourth district. It was decided by an almost unanimous vote, to remain at work and, if necessary, to give Shaffer the benefit of the doubt. It would be quite as correct to say that Bismarck was the Crisp of Germany. The difference is only one of degree.

Sicily, October 4, 1816. He took a leading part in the Palermo insurrection of 1816, and after its failure fled to Paris. In 1839 he organized another revolution, landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and fought for the exclusion of the Bourbons and the annexation of Sicily. He became a member of the provincial government. In 1841 he was elected to the first parliament of the Kingdom of Sicily, and in 1842 became President of the Chamber of Deputies.

He sought to bury the French Republic, visited Berlin and London, became Minister of the Interior, and for 10 years from 1878 to 1888—he was intermittently in power. In 1867 Crispi was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in two statesmen often conferred in the

DEATH OF CRISPI

Ex-Premier of Italy Passed Away at Naples.

END OF A LINGERING ILLNESS

The Body Will Be Taken to Palermo, Where the Municipality Will Arrange for a Great Public Funeral—His Political Career.

NAPLES, Aug. 11.—Signor Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock this evening. He was surrounded by the members of his family and several intimate friends. The news was immediately telegraphed

REBELS NEAR PANAMA.

Government Had Difficulty in Keeping Them Out of the City.

KINGSTON, Aug. 11.—According to mail advices, there was a series of engagements last week in the neighborhood of Panama, and the government was experiencing some difficulty in keeping out the insurgents. General Albas, commanding the government forces, had arrived at Cartagena to gather troops for service on the isthmus. Colonel Alvarado, General Uribe-Urbe's aid, was still in prison when the steamer which brought this news left Cartagena. Strict martial law is enforced at Panama, Colon and an order was issued last week in both cities announcing that all persons found under arms without permit would be shot as



THE LATE FRANCESCO CRISPI.

to King Emmanuel and Queen Helena. The evening papers assert that the body will be conveyed by steamer to Palermo, where the municipality will arrange for a great public funeral.

It is rumored that Signor Crispi's will authorize a prominent Italian politician to examine his papers and to publish his memoirs.

The Funeral Arrangements.

ROME, Aug. 11.—In consequence of the low condition of Signor Crispi yesterday (Sunday) morning, the injection of stimulants and the administration of oxygen were stopped, the physicians recognizing that both were quite useless. Through the day he lay inert and insensible, and he was virtually dead for hours before the physicians certified that life was extinct.

Some indignation was expressed when the public learned that the details of the funeral had been arranged before death. It is rumored that the affairs of the deceased are in the greatest confusion, and that Signora Crispi will have to depend solely upon the proceeds of the sale of the memoirs. The body will lie in state for three days in the drawing room of the Villa Lina, in Naples, the walls of which are adorned with frescoes presenting the principal episodes of the Garibaldi epoch. Signor Crispi, the sculptor, has taken a cast of the face. Seals have been affixed to the belongings of the deceased, and Signor Lauronzana, of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed trustee of the will. Veteran soldiers, firemen and police will act as a guard of honor during the lying in state.

A great state funeral will be held in Rome before the body is removed to Palermo. King Victor Emmanuel will be represented. Crispi's wife and daughter did not leave the bedside for 60 hours, and their friends were compelled to use loving violence to induce them to quit the chamber. When all was over, Princess Linguaggiosa fainted and had to be carried out by her husband. The Signora declined to allow strangers to touch the body, and they personally performed all the last sad offices, placing the body in evening dress, wearing the collar of the order of the Annunziata.

It is rumored that the documents left by Signor Crispi contain compromising relations regarding several politicians, and unpublished details concerning the struggle for Italian unity and independence.

No Regret in France.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Almost the whole Parisian press, referring to the death of Signor Crispi, judge severely the political work and private life of the dead statesman, and all deplore his antagonism to France. The Martin calls him a political adventurer and all the papers agree that an enemy of France has disappeared and that Crispi's death will not cause a single regret in France.

LAW FOR ISLANDS

Judge Taft Explains the Needs of the Philippines.

TARIFF SHOULD BE REFORMED

Sale of Public and Timber Lands Should Be Prohibited and Franchises and Mining Rights Granted.

Manila, Aug. 11.—Governor Taft, speaking at the banquet given today by the Canonians in Manila to Representative Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, said that in order properly to develop the Philippines satisfactorily, legislation dealing with tariff reforms must be passed at the next session of Congress. He asserted also that laws prohibiting the sale of public and timber-lands, providing for the regulation of American banks and laws granting franchises and mining rights were imperatively demanded. Other members of the Philippine commission spoke in the same vein. General Chaffee described the achievements of California's regiment.

The commission has granted \$25,000 to each Province where cattle have been killed by rinderpest, and this sum will be expended in giving work to those who need it, with a preference for outlay upon public roads. The money is to be returned in five years.

General Davis expects to complete the work of turning over the duties of provost marshal this week and he will then assume command of the United States troops on the island of Mindanao and in the Joba Archipelago.

General Greeley, chief signal officer, has had an interview with the members of the commission with reference to turning over the telegraph system.

General Chaffee has received from Lieutenant Herbert L. Evans, of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, a full report on the taking of Mindanao. Lieutenant Evans says the insurgents fled to the mountains, but they must soon surrender, as they have no means of escape. Commission-General Westcott asserts that the original reports of frauds in the Comptroller Department were much exaggerated and that the total money lost to the Government turns out to be only \$100,000.

Governor Taft and Commissioners Ide and Moses will leave Manila Tuesday to establish civil government in the Northern Provinces.

Ingalis Put Back Linking.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The United States transport Ingalis, which sailed yesterday for Manila, returned today on account of leaky cargo ports.

From Manila to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The transport Sumner arrived from Manila today with 120 convalescent soldiers. There were two deaths on the voyage.

WHAT ENGLAND DID FOR US

British Navy Prepared to Assist During the Spanish War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Chaplain H. W. Jones, United States Navy, spoke tonight in the Church of the Strangers, this city, on "The Life and Work of a Chaplain of the Navy." Incidentally he told a story bearing on the relations of England to the United States during the Spanish-American War. He said in this connection:

"Though not being a lover of war, I think that many of us have learned to thank God that the conflict with Spain was forced upon us. It has shown the world what we are. We can also thank him for the love of England in that matter, for although we knew of England's friendship, perhaps you have no idea of the extent of her friendship and love. Last Winter when at Barbadoes, we found the West Indian British fleet there and invited one of the British naval officers of high rank on board of our ship to dine with us. The conversation turned on the powers opposed to us during the war with Spain, and the British officer said: 'Gentlemen, perhaps you know that England was with you, but you have no idea of what England really did for you. She was on leave when the Spanish-American War broke out, and together with several other officers was immediately ordered back to duty. We had two points of our ships waiting to be ordered out in case of any naval demonstration being made against the United States by the other powers. If any such demonstration had been made, we would have headed them off.'

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Domestic.

Steel workers in Western mills of the trust refused to strike. Page 1.

The ironmasters are claiming the victory. Page 1.

Clark will be given the right of way for the Los Angeles road. Page 2.

Foreign.

Ex-Premier Crispi died at Naples yesterday. Page 1.

Engagements with insurgents were fought recently near Panama. Page 1.

The funeral services over the late Emperor Frederick occurred at Cronberg. Page 2.

Philippines.

Governor Taft says tariff legislation is necessary to develop the islands. Page 1.

The commission granted \$25,000 to each rinderpest-stricken province. Page 1.

Civil government will be established in northern provinces. Page 1.

Pacific Coast.

Portland defeated Tacoma, 5 to 2. Page 2.

Spokane won from Seattle, 5 to 2. Page 2.

Shamrock II arrived at Sandy Hook last night. Page 3.

Forest Fires.

The assessed valuation of Baker County is said to be too small. Page 6.

Forest fires are beginning in Western Washington. Page 6.

Strawberries and cherries were discussed by fruitmen at Nemburg. Page 6.

Good prices are expected for prunes this year. Page 6.

Portland and Vicinity.

Silence October 30, 30 years old, and Robert Deiter, 15 years old, drowned while bathing. Page 10.

James McDonald, the "self-confessed hold-up man," will not be brought from England, unless his evidence will convict his accomplices. Page 10.

Steamer Columbia, due from San Francisco today, will not be held up on account of the strike. Page 8.

Free bath fund amounts to nearly \$2000. Page 10.