

ALL ARE ORDERLY

Strikers Are Quiet and Cool-Headed.

INTEREST STILL IS VERY KEEN

Men Employ Their Time in Discussing Situation and Laying Plans—Two Union Mills Sign.

The strike yesterday drifted along serenely on a surface of public unrest much the same as the two days before. The paramount subjects of discussion were those of the injunction and the meeting of the Federated Trades Council, which was to take place in the evening. The entire labor population of the city hung upon that event with anxious interest. The privilege of attending the meeting was at a premium.

"I am doing what I can to get in members of my union," said a delegate to the Council, "but so many are after me that I don't see how I am going to find room for them."

As evening drew near the unrest grew into a suppressed excitement both with strikers and employers. The action of the Trades Council was awaited on the streets by groups of men who, unable to vie in the debate of the Council, did it in curious fashion. The city kept its hours, in order to know whether the action of the Council would carry response to its nightly assemblage.

The injunction was received with open expressions of disapproval. It had the effect of causing the unions to call off their pickets about noon. "We did it in order to avoid any semblance of violating the order of the court," said J. E. Lewis, secretary of the Building Trades Council. "Of course, the pickets had a right to the public streets. They did no lawless acts, neither did they instigate others to do any. But we are citizens who abide by the orders of the courts."

The other members of the Building Trades Council accorded with this view, and it was by their influence that the pickets were withdrawn. Charles R. Hoyt, secretary of the Woodworkers' Union, said that the pickets had been withdrawn only temporarily. "We shall probably put them in again in the morning," he said. Other leaders said that picketing was a privilege which carried no violation of peace or order. "As individuals and citizens, we all have a right to walk the streets, and to engage in discussion," they declared. "That's what our pickets did. The statement of the millowners that they threatened life and property is false. They intimidated nobody, and did not need to do so. Neither did they try to interfere with the business of the mills."

"How about the placards?" was asked. "I don't believe we are to blame for this. Do you remember the Pittsburg strike? The companies, in order to raise public sentiment against the strikers, had fire set to a large number of cars. This case here is a parallel one. We have engaged in no conspiracy whatever against the mills. Their whole complaint is a pack of lies, from one end to the other. But we shall meet it in the courts Monday, and shall win."

The pickets were laid off yesterday morning. Sentiment among the strikers is divided as to whether to continue in service or not. Today is the last day of the week, and as the union leaders expect to dissolve the injunction Monday, many of them are in favor of waiting until that time. They held a meeting ready a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, which is a precedent in their favor.

"As to acts of lawlessness which the mills allege against us," said a striker, "we have done nothing of the kind. If there has been any lawbreaking, they have done it, and if there is to be any, we shall leave it to them."

The union leaders said a rumor about town all afternoon that some one at Nicolai Bros. Co. mill had threatened a picket with a revolver. It was given out at union headquarters that this report had been brought in by a man who had thrown back his coat, and in one of his inside pockets displayed a revolver. This was the report. Whether true or not the report caused a great deal of bitterness among the unions all day. The council in the morning in the Commercial block. They have become very reserved, and will not let anything fall from their lips in the presence of reporters. Their counsel has insisted that nothing shall go into print from them without his approval.

Two Union Mills.
Frank Schmitt & Co., who are building a planing mill on the East Side, yesterday signed. So did Hockenyo & Burlington, who are about to equip a new mill in North Portland. These agreements were announced by the Building Trades Council executive committee with a great deal of exultation. "It shows that things are doing finely for us," said J. E. Lewis, secretary of the council. "In fact everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

The Schmitt Company agrees to recognize the Woodworkers' Union, to concede a nine-hour day and to consider present wages. The agreement was signed yesterday with the union is as follows:

We recognize the right of the Amalgamated Woodworkers to organize and act as an organization in the furtherance of their individual interests. We recognize the reasonableness of their demand for a nine-hour day, and we agree to comply with their demand and to employ union men in our factory.

FRANK SCHMITT & CO.
We, the undersigned, agree, in consideration of permission being given to go ahead with the necessary work, to get our planing mill in operation, to run the same as a nine-hour union mill. (Signed.)
H. HOCKENYO.

"The Schmitt mill will be running next month," said one of the officers of the Building Trades Council. It will be the largest in the city. Mr. Schmitt will run it night and day, according to union rules. If he cannot keep up with orders of one shift of men, he will employ two; and if two shifts are not enough, he will employ three. If the business still runs ahead of him, he will add more machinery or build another plant. It is coming to a point where we shall be able to do without the product of the unfair mills. Machinery plant at Tenth and Flanders will be here next week."

The strikers cite three other factories which have adopted union rules. At Co. F. Schwartz and Shipley & Co. A planing mill owner was indignant that Mr. Schmitt had yielded. "He swore that he would resist through thick and thin. He's weak in the knees. As to his mill running with two or three shifts of men, that is absurd. It is impossible in our business, or we should have been doing it long ago."

It has been proposed as a way out of the present trouble that the unions buy one or more of the stubborn mills, and turn them into co-operative enterprises. Several millowners have said whether they meant it or not, that they would gladly sell out. A leading citizen said yesterday that the building trades unions, with one day's earnings, could secure a mill. Another plan suggested is that of

leasing several planing mills. All these solutions of the strike have been only tentative thus far.

Good progress is being made toward the completion of the planing and finishing factory of the Frank Schmitt Company, on East Eighth and East Taylor streets. The boiler and engines are being placed in position, and on the inside the machines had been received, but he was expecting several carloads the coming week. Only about one-tenth of the machinery had been received. However, he was confident that the factory would be ready for occupation within three weeks' time. On the inside of the main factory building the long shaft for the transmission of power to the various machines on the lower and upper floors has been installed.

The main building is 125x75 feet and two-story. On the west side will be the dry-house, and in so arranged that lumber from the outside can run on a car into the dry-house, and then directly into the factory proper. The boiler-house at the southwest corner of the main building is of brick. The boiler is 150 horsepower. Everything in the way of machinery and appliances is up to date. A new sawing machine provided with hand saws has been placed in the building. It is a machine that is not usually found in such an establishment. It is for the purpose of working up scraps or pieces of lumber. It alone cost \$1000. In view of the fact that this is a strictly union mill, there is much interest as to what effect its completion will have on the strike.

A contractor named Bennett wanted a permit from the unions to do some work. He is engaged on the new building of the Deere Plow Company. The river was rising, he explained, and would soon be over his work. Then he would have to wait for it to go down. As he had dismissed a non-union crew, he thought he was entitled to a permit. But he did not get it. Some contractors spoke out that they wanted to see the strike fought to a finish. If it were patched up, they said, it would only break out anew. Their business had been threatened by a strike for a long time, now they wanted the atmosphere cleared up. They wanted to know whether they were going to run their own business or whether their men were going to run it for them. And I won't give a cent to the 1902 Fair until this thing is settled," said a contractor. "Until this is done there will be wrangling without end."

Contractors complain that the strike has deterred hundreds of people from building. There were many deals pending, and now a large part of them are broken off. They point to the example of the proposed big Weinhard building, which is being indefinitely. Some houses nearly finished are held back from completion by want of finishing touches, and until these are received contractors cannot obtain their money.

If the weather were bad, the loss to contractors would be still heavier. Some union men strongly objected to quitting work, but the will of their organization ruled them. Insubordination of any member would be punished by heavy fine. The planing-mill owners were as stolid yesterday as ever. They refused all proposals to give in and redeclared their determination. Unofficial proposals were made for the strikers to go back to work pending an adjustment of the trouble. It is believed that the unions would assent to this. A planing-mill man declared, however, that he could not accept that solution of the trouble. "I have non-union men who have stood by me," he said, "and I shall stand by them."

STRIKE AROUND TOWN.
A Few Union Jobs Going On—In-cidents.

The only important union jobs going on yesterday were construction of the Schmitt mill and repairs to the east approaches of the Madison and Morrison-street bridge. The latter will be employed on construction of a new coming mill in North Portland, by special agreement with the Building Trades Council.

Freight cars and other jobs were not more than two or three other union jobs were in progress in the city. They will be finished probably today. But in cases where public safety or health is endangered by the strike the officers of the council announce that men will be permitted to work.

Construction of the new building of the Advance Thrust Company continues to go forward. Only non-union men are engaged, and they are as picky in the eyes of the strikers. The concrete piers are all in place. Carpenters are preparing the wooden supports of the building.

The sand and gravel teams practically ceased hauling. The union teamdrivers are on a strike, but for a time, non-union men were employed. The yards have had crews of men getting their stocks of sand out of the reach of the rising river. These men are not affected by the strike, and do not belong to the unions.

A strong remonstrance has come from the ranks of the strikers against granting special permits. An outspoken striker on Third street declared that permits were unfair to the members of the union who did not get them. "Benches," said he, "employers take advantage of the permit, and make us do more than we

agree to do. I am a paperhanger. When the strike began I was in the midst of a job. The housewife wanted me to finish one wall. I said, nay, nay, Pauline, and the red-headed lady got mad. Would I work for her on a permit? Not on your life. She'd just coop me up in the house until I had papered all the walls in the house."

"I'm mighty tired," said a sheet-metal worker. "Standing around on these hard sidewalks makes me more weary than hammering tin all day on a hot roof."

"I'd like to have a chance at one of those millowners," put in a third man. "I'd show 'em an argument that would be a bouncer."

"Oh, no you wouldn't," chimed in a friend. "We don't need bludgeons."

"I don't mean that. I mean I'd like to present a power to those people and to show them that our cause is just."

The strikers are very eager to have their cause presented to the public. They say that if the public truly understands

the issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

issue, it will be with them. Any invidious reflections they resent warmly. This sensitiveness to public opinion prevails in all their ranks, from the officers down.

In the rank and file are many men who are ready to talk logically for publication. With the officers, however, it is different. They look upon reporters with distrust. "We haven't anything further to say today," remarked President Carr to a reporter. "And you are the first reporter who has had access to this office." The reporter returned thanks for the privilege. "How is the prospect today?" he asked.

"It could not be better; but I have nothing further to say."

Non-union workers looked with suspicion upon any outsider that approached them. They had been so often accosted by union pickets that they feared the reporter might be one of them. "Hasn't the strike reached you yet?" was his

question. "No, it hasn't," was the reply. "I am not a union man, and I don't care to be one."

Could be called out against their will at any time and without any particular notice. They felt, further, that their men could have accomplished just as much by taking the matter up with them personally, either as individuals or as an association of millmen, and not been hampered by having to consult with committees who were not at all familiar with the general conditions of their particular business, and if this plan had been followed out there is no doubt but that matters would have been settled before this; but they were always met by the proposition that the men could do nothing as individuals, but that under their by-laws and obligations they were compelled to act in accordance with union rules and union ideas. Their men have since told them that if it were in their power to take up the matter with them they would gladly do so, but that it had gotten entirely out of their hands and that they were simply a factor in the

HOPE FOR BETTER PRICES

EAST SIDE FRUITGROWERS TRYING TO UNITE.

Canneries Are Preparing for Big Fruit Pack—Free Methodists Conference to Conclude Today.

The Fruitgrowers' Association will hold a meeting this evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Grand avenue and East Pine streets, to hear reports from the committees on incorporation, canvassing for members and conference with the canneries as to the price for contracted berries. This latter called on the canneries during the week and obtained their prices which were the same as offered at the meeting last Saturday night, that is, 25 cents for strawberries and 25 cents for blackberries. The association asked 4 cents for strawberries, 3 cents for blackberries and 4 cents for raspberries. The committee will have to report that no agreement has been reached as to the price at which berries are to be sold to canneries.

An effort also has been made during the week to get more fruitgrowers into the association. Owing to the fact that the movement to organize was begun late there is little hope that a good organization can be effected. The fruit crop will soon be coming in, and the growers will have little time to give to the association. It is hoped, however, that a start can be made which can be followed up, and which will result finally in the formation of a strong organization. A prominent canneryman said yesterday that it would be a good thing both for the growers and canneries if a strong fruitgrowers' association could be formed, "but it must be based and managed on strict business principles," he said, "and then it will benefit all concerned. We would much prefer to buy from an association than from individuals. If three-fourths of the growers unite they can control the market, and they need thorough business leadership."

Yesterday the association filed articles of incorporation with G. T. Hunt, A. F. Yell, A. J. Henneman, H. J. Mickel, W. W. Glasse, an incorporators, the capital stock being \$100.

FRUIT SEASON APPROACHING.

East Side Canneries Preparing for Large Packs.

The Portland Canning Company, on Grand avenue, and the Oregon Packing Company, on East Eighth street, are making preparations for the coming season, which will soon open. From present indications there will be a great rush when the fruit begins to come in, as it has been held back on account of the unfavorable weather.

Edward Peterson, of the Oregon Packing Company, who lives in South Mount Tabor, a fruit district, says that the indications for a large yield are not so promising as they were a short time ago, but he said he had no doubt but the fruit will turn out better than expected. Mr. Peterson says the strawberry crop looks promising. "The canneries usually commence on peas, gooseberries and then strawberries, cherries and blackberries, as they mature. As the canneries get their crop from the Pacific coast this year, they are getting them ahead, so they will have them on hand. Hereafter they have ordered their cans from the Astoria factory, but that establishment has been moved into the combine, and only manufactures salmon cans. The fruit-canning season is always looked forward to by many families, as the canneries employ several hundred girls, boys and women through the vacation period. At the height of the season the canneries pay out on an average of \$400 per week for this transient help in the handling of fruit."

FREE METHODISTS' CONFERENCE.
Ministerial appointments for the Year Will Be Made Today.

At the session of the Free Methodist conference yesterday, in the church on East Ninth and East Mill streets, Hocking Schmitt, A. W. Wiley, were admitted as lay delegates. W. Pearce, W. B. Goode, C. G. Rambo and R. B. Jones were made a committee on conference claimants. The district elders were made the board of conference missions. It was decided to supply the work with two traveling district elders. W. Pearce and W. B. Goode were elected to the places. Mr. Hocking Schmitt was elected secretary, and Mr. A. W. Wiley, secretary. The board of conference missions was elected. Education, J. Glen; publications, W. Pearce; reforms, H. V. Haslam; Sunday schools, W. B. Goode; state of work, W. B. Goode.

Foreign Mission Publication House, and A. Beers, agent of the Seattle Seminary, spoke for that institution and started subscriptions toward the endowment fund. There was much routine work done during the day. At the conclusion of the business session this forenoon conference appointments for the ensuing year will be read. Tomorrow conference will close with an all-day religious service.

WILL ENTERTAIN VETERANS.

Camp McMillen to Provide Luncheon for Delegates to Encampment.

Camp McMillen, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of Indian War Veterans, held a meeting at the home of Captain J. H. McMillen, yesterday, when plans were laid for providing luncheon for delegates to the annual encampment of Indian War Veterans, which will be held June 12 at Lone Fir cemetery next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The delegates of Indian War Veterans are to place markers and flags on them. They invite the relatives to all in locating the graves. Orders for 50 markers have been filed from outside of Portland, and more will be sent to Oregon City.

<