

Morning Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1902.

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PROF. MILLER RESIGNS.

Gives Up Chair of Classical Philology
at Stanford.

HAZERS ARRESTED.

Northwestern University Students in
the Hands of the Law.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 25.—Walter Miller, professor of classical philology, and secretary of the faculty, has resigned from the University and his resignation has been accepted by President Jordan. Professor Miller is at present in Europe. His resignation has been in Dr. Jordan's hands for over a year, but had not been accepted previously. President Jordan, when seen, said that Professor Miller had presented his resignation some time ago as an act in his judgment, "desirable in the interests of the University."
"This resignation," said Dr. Jordan, "while doubtless the outgrowth of friction within the department, was wholly voluntarily and at his own instance."

GO BACK TO WORK

The Strikers to Resume
Vocations.

BOSS PLUMBERS HOLD OUT

And Fight in Planing Mills
Is Still On.

BUT BUILDING WILL BE RESUMED

An Effort Will Be Made to Establish
Union Mill-Woodworkers Will Be
Assisted—The Plumber Com-
pensation.

The strike of the Building Trades Council has been called off, and this morning all will go back to work except the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the Plumbers, who have been locked out by their bosses. The products from the mills in question will be declared unfair and all union men in the city will refuse to work where the unfair material is used. The State Federation of Labor will publish generally that the mills are unfair, and an attempt will be made to have union men everywhere refuse to handle their products. All material that the contractors now have on hand will be declared fair, and this morning building will be resumed everywhere where fair material can be had.

The Building Trades Council will at once take steps to start a large union mill, and it is believed that all building stopped by the strike will soon be under good headway again.

The union leaders believe that in this manner they have not only strengthened their stand, but that they have spared disaster to the community and have refrained from causing further loss to their employers, who have expressed themselves as pleased with the action taken and say that they will stand by the boycott, and that they will also contribute financially to the support of the woodworkers while they are out.

The Decisive Meeting.
The Building Trades Council held a meeting at the A. O. U. W. Hall last night at which the future conduct of the strike was decided upon. There was a full attendance, and the situation was discussed in every phase. An executive session had been held early in the evening, and a decision reached as to what were the best plans to pursue. These were presented to the Council at last night's meeting, and after some consideration, adopted. The resolutions passed were as follows:

Resolved, That all contracts now under way be declared fair and that our men be allowed to go to work, but that all suits that have not signed the union agreement and adopted a nine-hour day be declared unfair.

A Boycott Declared.
This resolution was passed without a dissenting vote. It was also voted that the

State Federation of Labor publish that these mills have been placed on the unfair list, and that any union man found working on jobs where material from these mills is in use be fined \$50. This action met the approval of all concerned, and all guaranteed their support. This, it is believed, will seriously injure the local business of the mills, and in order to ship their material union men will have to handle it. No communication has yet been received from the railroad unions, but a resolution was sent in by the teamsters union saying that they would not handle any material going to or from the unfair mills, and that they would contribute \$5 per week for the Building Trades Council to use as it sees fit in conducting the strike of the woodworkers.

Much of the material will also have to be handled by men working along the water front, and last night the Water Front Federation sent in resolutions stating that the various unions affiliated in it would assist the Building Trades Council in its fight against the mill owners by refusing to handle any of their products, and that they would lend their aid financially, morally or in any way that was deemed necessary. The letter was signed by J. A. Madsen, president, and E. Jones, secretary.

Union Stamp Adopted.
After the course of action had been decided upon, the question came up of how the products from these mills are to be traced and how union men are to know whether or not they are working with fair material. Several plans were brought up, and it was finally decided to have a union stamp, to be used by union mills, and to have union men see that this stamp was upon the material before they would work with it. A committee of three was appointed to get up a design for this stamp, and to arrange for them to be made and given to the mills that sign the union agreement and adopt the nine-hour system.

Talk of a Union Mill.
The question of where the lumber needed for building is to be had provided the mill owners will hold out, is one of vital importance, as even when the Schmitt mill is in full operation it can supply only a small part of the local demand.

The Building Trades Council has also taken this matter in hand, and last night passed a resolution that immediate steps be taken to form an incorporation and start a union mill. A letter was received from C. M. Brown, a cigar-box manufacturer in the city, stating that he would advance \$2500 toward starting a union mill, provided \$2500 more could be raised among the unions. It was not decided whether or not to accept his proposition. The carpenters at their meeting yesterday afternoon took some steps toward starting an incorporation for this purpose, but the Building Trades will probably now take the matter in hand. The carpenters have already raised a considerable amount of subscriptions, and it is thought among the union men that no difficulty will be experienced in raising funds for the project.

Boycott Stronger Than Strike.
When seen after last night's meeting the officers of the Building Trades Council gave as the reason for the change in their course of action that they believed that the boycott was more effective than the strike. "Would it not have been so from the first?" one of them was asked. "No," said he. "We do not believe we have made any mistake. The mill owners did not think that the council would stand by the woodworkers. They have now found out that we are with them to a man. We expected them to give in at once when they found that we were going to back up the strikers, but we have found conditions different than we expected them and have had to change our tactics."

A movement which offers to make the

(Concluded on Eleventh Page.)

SUM IS CUT DOWN

Appropriation for Postoffice
Reduced to \$200,000.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Portland Custom-House Gets \$10,000
Additional—Bryan Vetoes Presi-
dential Candidacy of Hill and
Gorman—Philippine Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The omnibus public building bill, as agreed to by the conference committee tonight, appropriates \$200,000 for enlarging and remodeling the Portland Postoffice and courtrooms, and \$10,000 for the Portland Custom-House. The Senate conference endeavored to hold the Senate amendment providing \$250,000 for the Postoffice, but failed, as the House would concede only \$30,000 in addition to the amount originally allowed by the House. The fact that the supervising architect recommended but \$130,000 was instrumental in cutting down the allowance for Portland. The committee accepted the Senate amendment appropriating \$200,000 additional for Seattle, making the total cost \$550,000. Senate amendments increasing the appropriation for sites in Tacoma and Spokane from \$60,000 to \$100,000 were also accepted.

Tired of Army Abuse.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, had carefully prepared a speech, which he was going to deliver on the Philippine question with a view of its effect upon the elections in Georgia and his return to the Senate as a result of choosing a Legislature in that state this Fall. A friend of the Senator wrote to Georgia and came back and told Clay that the people of that state were not thinking of the Philippine question, but were more interested in disposing of their cotton crop to the best advantage. Clay immediately abandoned the idea of delivering the speech, and started for Georgia. He may, having announced his intention of speaking, get it off later in the debate, but it shows that some Democrats have begun to see that the constant harping on the Philippine issue is not a success before the people. Gorman has already announced that the campaign cannot be won by abuse of the Army, Richardson, who has for two years conducted the Congressional campaign for the Democrats, is out in a statement tonight in which he says that he never declared that the chief issue of this campaign would be imperialism, but, on the other hand, expresses the opinion that it will not be much of a feature in the campaign. A great deal of Democratic thunder will have been lost if the mere successful managers of the Democratic campaign determine to utilize other issues than anti-imperialism, which Tillman, Patterson, Dubois, Carmack and Rawlins have set up in the Senate.

Favor Private Cable.

The House has determined to consider the Coville bill for a Government cable to the Philippine Islands, but it will be practically a dead card, as the Senate committee on naval affairs has abandoned a similar bill at the request of its author, Senator Perkins. The fact that the Commercial Cable Company, with John W. Mackay at its head, has undertaken to construct a private cable line which the Government can use, and which will greatly reduce the tolls on cable messages from the far East, means that the Senate will not go into the business of build-

ing a Government cable. The opinion of most Senators is that as long as independent concerns will construct telegraph lines which the Government can use when it needs them, there is no necessity for Government construction.

Bryan Against Hill and Gorman.

An interesting story has been circulated in the East, and no lesser person than Norman E. Mack, the great friend of Bryan, and a member of the Democratic National Committee for New York, is credited with being responsible for it, to the effect that Bryan has vetoed the candidacy of David B. Hill and Arthur P. Gorman. It is stated that while Bryan is not a candidate for renomination he will not allow any one who was not "true to the cause" in 1896 and 1900 to be his successor as the Democratic candidate. Gorman gave only a passing support to the Democrats in 1896. The Democratic Senators who had forced the silver plank in the platform wanted Gorman as a member of the executive committee, believing that his long experience would materially assist in the campaign. Bryan was inclined to side with them, but Mrs. Bryan, Alfred and some other Populists insisted that Gorman should have no part in the campaign, and Bryan yielded to his wife's demands. Arkansas Jones accepted the dictates with much disgust, and made rather vicious comments upon "petticoat rule" at that time.

In the last campaign Gorman gave material assistance to the canvass, as did Hill, both having an eye to the election in 1904. The course of Bryan against these two Democrats who have so long adhered to the Presidency will not be wholly surprising, as it is known he has always been antagonistic to them. Perhaps neither could have been nominated, but the Bryan declaration at this time will tend to disturb the harmonizing process that is being hatched in the Democracy, looking to the next Presidential election.

In Event of Democratic Victory.

If the next House of Representatives should be Democratic, the chairmanships of nearly all the leading committees would go to the South. By the peculiar election methods in the South, Democrats from that section keep their men in Congress a long while, and they stay on the same committees until they become ranking members. The following list shows where the leading chairmanships would go if the Democrats took control:

Ways and means—Richardson, Tennessee.

Rules—The Democratic Speaker.

Appropriations—Livingston, Georgia.

Rivers and harbors—Lester, Georgia.

Agriculture—Williams, Mississippi.

Judiciary—Dearmond, Missouri.

Banking and currency—Talbot, South Carolina.

Coinage, weights and measures—Cochran, Missouri.

District of Columbia—Latimer, South Carolina.

Education and labor—Vandiver, Missouri.

Foreign affairs—Dismore, Arkansas.

Indian affairs—Little, Arkansas.

Insular affairs—Jones, Virginia.

Interstate and foreign commerce—Daves, Louisiana.

Merchant marine and fisheries—Spike, Mississippi.

Mines and mining—Tate, Georgia.

Naval affairs—Meyer, Louisiana.

Pensions—DeGraffenreid, Texas.

Postoffices and post roads—Swanson, Virginia.

Public buildings and grounds—Bankhead, Alabama.

Territories—Moon, Tennessee.

The only important committee of which the chairmanships would go to the North and West are:

Immigration and naturalization—Huppert, New York.

Military affairs—Sulzer, New York.

Invalid pensions—Miers, Indiana.

Irrigation of arid lands—Newlands, Nevada.

Public lands—Shafer, Colorado.

SWEPT BY FLAMES

Mills and Factories at Grant's
Pass Destroyed.

THE LOSS IS ABOUT \$100,000

In Fighting the Fire One of the Em-
ployees Was Severely Burned
and May Die—Origin of
the Blaze.

Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the factory and mills of the Sugar Pine, Sash & Door Company, Williams Bros. and a number of dwellings in Grant's Pass. The loss will be about \$100,000 and the insurance is very small. In fighting the fire, J. A. Turner was severely burned, and may die.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., May 26.—The most severe fire in the history of Grant's Pass occurred here this afternoon, resulting in the loss of \$100,000 worth of property. The sash and door factory of the Sugar Pine Door & Lumber Company, with its lumber yards and all the machinery; the lumber factory and planing mills of Williams Bros. and six dwelling-houses and other buildings were all destroyed within two hours' time. The fire started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, originating from a pile of burning sawdust near the yards of the sugar pine mills. A fierce wind was blowing, and before the employees of the mill were aware of it a pile of lumber was ablaze, and the flames swept from pile to pile. The fire company responded promptly, and all hands at the mill fought heroically, but to no purpose. To make matters worse, the water supply in the city reservoir was low at the time, and with the high wind the mills and factories were soon at the mercy of the flames. There was 1,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards of the Sugar Pine Company, every foot of which was burned. Nothing was saved from the factory save a few of the lighter machines that could be quickly removed. The total loss of the factory and lumber is estimated by H. C. Kinney, president of the company, at about \$75,000, with \$20,000 insurance.

From the sugar pine factory the flames swept to the mills of Williams Bros. This institution is a complete loss. There was no insurance. It was valued at \$30,000. Surrounding the mill were a number of residences, the houses of the employees of the mills. Six of these were burned. The contents of most of them were safely removed. One residence, that of E. D. Edgerton, was a complete loss. Its value was about \$700. The greatest excitement prevailed during the fire. The flames spread with such rapidity that it was found impossible to save anything from a number of the dwellings. All of the available teams in the city were kept madly at work conveying household goods and factory products to places of safety. Excited men rushed to and fro and fought bravely in the face of the flames. One man, J. A. Turner, was severely hurt while fighting the fire in the mill. He received internal injuries, besides many severe burns. He may die. A number of others were burned more or less by the flames.

The fire will prove a great loss to Grant's Pass, as well as to the entire county. About 400 men were employed in the factory here and the outgoing mills that supplied it. Building, of which there is much at this time, will be suspended for a long period. H. C. Kinney, president of the Sugar Pine Company, when interviewed this evening, said it was impossible for him to state whether the company will rebuild its mills here or not. Upon the arrival of R. A. Booth, from Eugene, tomorrow, a meeting of the directors will be held, and the matter decided. Mr. Kinney believes that the mills will be rebuilt at once on a smaller scale, as they have so many orders on hand for boxes and other lumber products that they cannot afford not to rebuild. Williams Bros. state that they will begin rebuilding their factory structures tomorrow.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

Congress.

Patterson, in the Senate, explained his position on the Philippine question. Page 2.
The Senate passed 62 pension bills. Page 2.
The House devoted the day to District of Columbia business. Page 2.
The Senate isthmian canal committee reports against Hoar's canal bill. Page 2.

Foreign.

The Dover peace conference at Yerevan is still deadlocked. Page 3.
A Turkish battalion was annihilated in Arabia. Page 3.
The Navy Department will transport Canadian lumber to St. Vincent sufferers. Page 3.

Domestic.

Captain McDermott denies the statements made by Corporal O'Brien. Page 2.
The General Assembly adjourns to meet next year at Los Angeles. Page 3.
Harry New won the Latona Derby. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Prune trees badly damaged by cold rains and frost. Page 4.
City wins the Gaston street improvement suit. Page 4.
Two miners, attacked by tramps, fatally wounded one of them. Page 4.
Factories and mills at Grant's Pass destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. One man probably fatally burned. Page 1.
Great demonstration in honor of W. J. Furlish in Pendleton. Page 11.
Senator McHilde's marriage in New York. Page 10.

Marine.

Statistical position of Pacific Coast freights is weak. Page 12.
Steamship Indravelli has big crowd of Oriental passengers aboard. Page 12.
Eighty-eight steam and sail vessels lost during month of March. Page 12.

Portland and Vicinity.

All strikers but plumbers and woodworkers return to work. Page 1.
Another Chinese murdered. Page 10.
Advertiser will be divided into three Northwest conferences. Page 8.
Paul Mohr road sold. Page 10.

