HOW 'BOUT PICKETS

Strike Injunction Again Argued in Court.

ORDER MATERIALLY MODIFIED

Stands for the Present as to Woodworkers' Union, But Is Dissolved as to Federated Trades and Building Trades Council.

The injunction against the Building Trades Council and its officers, and the Federated Trades and its officers, was dissolved yesterday by Judges Sears, George, Cleland and Frazier, sitting in joint session. The injunction against the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union and various members of the union remains in force until the further order of the court. The case as to the latter was taken under advisement, and a decision will be rendered soon.

A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles, attorney for the Woodworkers' Union and its members, in his argument, contended that the union has the right by all peaceable means to maintain pickets in front of the mills, and to persuade those employed therein not to remain and take the places of the strikers. He admitted that the pickets must not enter upon the property of any of the mills, or use threats, force or intimidation, and also that it is not lawful for the union to place placards near the mills, or to label the product of the mills as unfair by means of pasters. Judge Bennett also appeared as counsel for the Federated Trades Council, which he said only approved the strike and demands of the woodworkers for a nine-hour day, and was not liable to injunction. He was sustained in this contention.

Charles H. Carey, attorney for the Building Trades Council, argued that the council only called its members out in sympathy, which it had a perfect legal right to do, and the court should remove the injunction against it. Mr. Carey won his point.

W. D. Fenton, attorney for the Northwest Door Company, Nicolai Brothers Company and other planing millmen, took the stand that the whole thing was a conspiracy, and that the Building Trades Council, Federated Trades Council and the Amalgamated Woodworkers Union, being federated together, were all subject to injunction. He submitted various affidavits to show that the men now working in the planing mills were intimidated and threatened. He said they were entitled to work if they desired to, and that he would invoke the aid of the laws of the land in their behalf to the fullest extent. The arguments delivered were spirited, and numerous authorities were read on both sides.

Four Hours' Argument.

The court convened at 2 o'clock and the various arguments took up the time until 6 o'clock. The courtroom was crowded. The planing mill proprietors were present and so were the striking employes. Judge Bennett filed affidavits denying the allegations contained in the complaint, and also an answer containing a general denial, and an averment that the planing mill proprietors discharged all of the men who refused to work 10 hours a day.

The answer recites in part that prior to the hard times, in 1893 and following, the planing mill employes were getting very much better wages than they now are; that during the hard times, when prices of such finished products were low and the demand therefor scant, the wages of laborers were reduced to a very low figure; that for a year or more past prices have been getting better, and the prices of manufactured products have been going up and increasing, until they are now as high, and, in many instances, higher than they were before the hard times. It is declared that at the same time the prices of meat and provisions of all kinds, and the necessaries of life of all kinds, used by the employes, have been greatly increased, to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent; that in spite of these facts, the employers have combined together to fix and dictate the price of labor and the prices that they will pay to their employes, and have agreed to pay no more than the present wages for the same hours of work. That among other finished woodworkers and between them and their employers, the working day has long been reduced to eight hours, and eight or nine hours is as long a working day as an employe in that business can put in, and have time to go to and from his home, etc. That they have at all times discountenanced and disapproved any threats, intimidation or violence.

Where the Pickets Come From.

In the course of his argument Judge Bennett said the Federated Trades Council approved the action of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union for a nine-hour day, but had nothing further to do with the matter. If there had been any picketing it was done by the Amalgamated Woodworkers. The injunction against the Federated Trades, therefore, should be dissolved.

"I feel a little embarrassment," said Judge Bennett, "in presenting my mite on this question on which the great Judges of the country of late have been giving more attention than to any other question. It is divided into two parts, and the first one is whether or not a court of equity can enjoin in a case of this kind at all. I concede that the authorities hold that wrongs, if any, may be of a criminal nature; still, if they affect the private rights of property, the courts may enjoin."

The Longshore case was referred to. Here the Supreme Court held that the remedy of injunction might be sometimes granted, but with delicacy and caution. Counsel said it was in the sound discretion of the court to be exercised only in extreme cases, and not in the ordinary instances will the court exercise that power. The strong arm of equity should never interfere except where there is irreparable injury, or where great and lasting injury is about to be done by an illegal act.

The men had a right to quit work and to persuade other people to quit work, either singly or in a body. They had a right to use lawful moral power to persuade employers to increase wages or say the hours employes shall work. The employe was trying to make the employer pay as high wages as he could and the employer was trying to get the men for as little as he could.

What Public Opinion Does.

The attorney said public opinion was a restraining influence. He said people do not like to trade with a man who is selfish, a man who is mean to his family or employes. This force was for the public good. It was a moral coercion; the force that protects the laboring man in this country was the power of public opinion, and was made available by him by organization. If a man could get for himself a fair share of the luxuries of life by organization, it was a good thing. The laborer who was organized got better wages than the disorganized.

Judge Bennett maintained that strikes are legal, and that to make them effective the men must be allowed, by reasonable means, to influence others not to take their places, and it was also urged that a striker who was doing a lawful act was not responsible for the unlawful acts of others. The union and its officers did not authorize any unlawful act, and disavowed any intention to interfere with men by threats, menace or violence, but claimed the right to stand on the street in front of the mills, and influence the men who had taken their places not to work. Picketing, when peacefully carried on, was not unlawful.

Mr. Carey, in his argument asking to have the injunction against the Building Trades Council dissolved, said the only allegation in the complaint against this association was of conspiring and confederating with the Federated Trades and Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union to threaten to call out all men employed in several trades unless the mills yielded to the demands of the Amalgamated Woodworkers. He said there was no specific act shown except that the Building Trades Council had ordered the men to quit work, and no court of equity could interfere with the rights of employes to leave their employment either singly or in a body. The restraining order should be dismissed.

When to Dissolve Injunction.

W. D. Fenton, attorney for the planing mill proprietors, began his argument by making the point that the injunction ought not to be dissolved in this proceeding, but only after a final hearing and trial. He arraigned the Building Trades Council, which he said was composed of 13 unions and 2500 men, and said it conspired to do whatever the Amalgamated Union threatened to do. They sent men on to the mill property, and were chargeable with the unlawful acts that were performed, and were all proper parties to the suit. Counsel said it was a question if men who compose a union can, when a man enters a mill and says, "I want work," say, "He shall not work," and then follow him to persuade him not to work; and when he refuses to listen to them to put their fists in his face and tell him he must hear what they have to say. When this was done, said Mr. Fenton, the action ceased to be a moral one, and became amenable to the courts. It was the personal right of men to go to and from their work and not be interrupted by threats, and a non-union man had as much right before God and man to work as a union man, and to protection from the laws of the country. The union man had a right to strike, but others had a right to take their places and support themselves and their families. The new employes were compelled to pass one by one through a column of 100 men; which, Mr. Fenton remarked, the opposing counsel referred to as peaceable means. The strikers had the right to use the street, but not in the manner complained of. It was right that a man could go to his home without being called a "scab" and insulted, and the injunction should be continued until a final hearing of the case.

A Sample Affidavit.

Mr. Fenton submitted a number of affidavits showing the course pursued by the strikers, one of which reads as follows:

I, M. L. Cox; I, A. J. Hauser; I, Robert Wheatley; I, R. P. Busick; I, P. E. Struck; each for myself and not for the other, being first duly sworn, depose and say, that I, M. L. Cox, am an employe of the plaintiff J. A. Martin Company, and have been for nearly four weeks last past, and that I have been, excepting on Sundays, continuously present at the mill of the said J. A. Martin Company described in the complaint as an employe; that during the time I have been there there have been relays of pickets of two in the forenoon and two in the afternoon of every working day; that the said pickets would intercept affiant and other workmen going to and from their work, and while in the performance of their duties, by undertaking to engage them in conversation by calling them "scabs" and by calling the mill a "scab" mill, by threatening the men that if they did not quit work they would be followed and clubbed; that on the 17th day of May, 1902, while I was going from the lumber yard of the said J. A. Martin Company to the factory across the street I saw a sign on a piece of board which was standing erect in the middle of the street opposite the mill, and that the same was placed there by the said pickets, who were then and there and during all said time acting by and under the direction of the defendants, Local Union, No. 66, Amalgamated Woodworkers of America, and the other defendants mentioned in said suit, and that I saw P. E. Struck pick it up and take it into the mill, that it contained thereon these words: "J. A. Martin is a nonunion shop, and a scab one at that. Tom Hughes, the scab boss, a sucker. These goods are unfair. Strike is now on. Amalgamated Woodworkers' Local Union, No. 66"; that the said Tom Hughes therein mentioned was at said time and is now the managing agent of the said J. A. Martin Company, and was in charge of the said mill; that the said words were written on pasteboard and tacked on one side of said board and the same placed in a conspicuous place in the street in front of said mill so that all the employes of the said company and the general public could see the same; that the said words: "These goods are unfair. Strike is now on. Amalgamated Woodworkers' Local Union, No. 66," were printed and pasted on the opposite side of the board, and there was written in large letters in pencil these further words on the reverse side of said board: "Scab Mill Martins." That on the 24th day of May, 1902, while I was undertaking to discharge my duties as an employe of the said J. A. Martin Company, one E. Waldron, then and there a picket in the employ and acting under the direction of the said Local Union, No. 66, aforesaid, and the other said defendants accosted me and demanded of me that I quit my employment and threatened to me that if I did not do so he would "do me up," or see that I was done up, meaning and intending thereby to mean that I would be subjected to personal and physical violence if I did not submit to the demands of the said defendants. That I am willing to work in the said factory of the said J. A. Martin Company, and that the said pickets so placed there by the said defendants interfere with the duties of the employes and place them in fear of bodily violence and compel them to go to their homes by unfrequented ways, to avoid coming in contact with the said pickets, their strikers and sympathizers; that I am a married man, have a family to support, and need the wages to support myself and family, and that I cannot safely work for the said J. A. Martin Company without the protection of this honorable court.

"Robert Wheatly," the attorney said, dramatically, "is a boy 14 years old, supporting his mother; yet these men threatened to boot the boy if he returned to his work in the mill, where he has been for several years. Yet these union men call this a free country."

Mr. Fenton read numerous other affidavits of a similar nature, and also submitted various authorities.

Judge Bennett responded in a stirring speech in favor of the unions.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

Is very common in both sexes, and can be cured with S. B. Catarrh Cure, which cures all irritable conditions of the bladder, which causes frequent urination by which in time you lose control and inability to retain. In children it cures nightly wetting of bed. For sale by all druggists. Book on catarrh free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

JUNE 1 TO 6.

Don't forget that the special low round-trip rates to San Francisco account Mystic Shrine convention will be in effect June 1 to 6 only. The rate by steamer, both directions, is $20.00. Going steamer, returning Shasta Route, $25. Tickets and steamer accommodations at O. R. & N. Co.'s ticket office, Third and Washington.

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

By accident, E. A. Austin's record was wrongly given. It should read: Republican, residence 769 Spokane avenue. Lived in Portland all his life. Works for Freeborn & Co. Never held office. Of good reputation and character.

THOMAS N. STRONG.

All who know Earl C. Bronaugh, candidate for City Attorney, know that his election means the right man for the right place. Vote for him. *

WILL BE IMPERIAL CITY

PROSPECT WHEN PORTAGE ROAD CHEAPENS RATES.

All the Varied Riches of the Great Columbia Valley Will Then Come This Way.

"A hundred million bushels of wheat for Portland's export trade, or as much of it as she can attract; ore for Portland's smelters, when she gets them; white pine for the Asiatic trade, which fir cannot supply; coal, good coal, in any quantity; lime, granite, marble; first call for the trade, and banking of millions of energetic people; the entrepot for a veritable empire—such is Portland's opportunity through utilization of her most valuable, most neglected, least appreciated resource, which is the water route of the Columbia River, provided by nature for the cheap and easy transportation of the products of the Inland Empire—the basin of the Columbia east of the Cascades—down to the sea for transport over the world," said E. H. Libby to a reporter, when asked for a statement of the probable effect of the operation of the portage railroad at the dalles upon the commerce of this port. In explanation he added:

"The mountain grades on two railroads from the interior to the coast now determine freight rates on all rail lines. These laterday combines prevent competition and restrict enterprise. Take wheat for illustration: Grant that the mountain grades require the 10 to 13-cent rate. It is readily demonstrable that a reduction of even 3 cents a bushel would bring thousands of acres more into cultivation, and of itself alone increase the value of every good wheat farm by $5 per acre. There are now under cultivation for grain in the Columbia basin approximately 3,000,000 acres. In the Lewiston country alone (Clearwater basin and Snake River basin, above Lewiston) some 2,000,000 acres of good grain lands only awaiting cheap transportation to produce 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, instead of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, as at present. The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the possible yield of the Palouse and Big Bend sections at 65,000,000 bushels when it was thought much of the land now producing good crops was worthless. At present freights large areas a few miles from railroads cannot produce wheat profitably. Lower the rate 3 cents, and the wagon haul may be increased 10 to 15 miles. Provide new lines, as by the water route, at the lower rate, and the area is still further increased.

"A low water-grade rate via the Columbia will then determine all wheat rates to the Coast. The roads over the mountains cannot compete. The steamboat portage route and the water grade rail line can and will haul the grain all down grade to the sea, and all will pay toll to Portland, if Portland is wise and builds large and broad commercially. Thus the 100,000,000 bushels.

"So, too, with the ores of copper and gold within tramway haul of Snake River, only 50 to 75 miles from Lewiston, in vast ledges explored only far enough to show their reality. They require cheap transportation.

"On the Grande Ronde River is a coal field where I have seen a breast of solid coal 16 feet high. All tests thus far made show it to be of good quality. The blossom has been traced over 100 miles across country from the Grande Ronde to Pierce City, in Idaho. Water transportation will send it to the world's markets through Portland's gates—today the most needed item in Pacific Coast development—cheap coal.

"Thus, too, of the mountains of limestone bordering Snake River; great ledges of finest building and monument granite and marble within a mile of boat landings.

"Billions of feet of white pine demand the water-grade rates, to enable them to reach the markets.

"Develop these greater natural resources by cheap transportation of the heavy commodities. Manufactories will be established; population will increase to millions; railroads will be multiplied to handle the fast-increasing business in more costly goods, and Portland will wax and grow strong as the one logical, natural part of an empire. The immensity of her commerce will brook no obstructions at the Columbia's mouth. The growth of Seattle and San Francisco will vex her no more than Chicago's or New Orleans' growth troubles New York. She will be the Imperial City of the Coast, because no rival will have such an empire as she will have at her back. There is only one valley in America that is the peer of the Columbia basin, and that is the Mississippi. See what that has done and is doing for New Orleans.

"We all want, and will some time have, a free canal through The Dalles-Celilo rapids. We do not want to wait 10 years or more for it. Therefore, the promoters of the open-river movement are trying to do the next best thing. That is to complete the Paul Mohr portage railway, and have it in operation this very year; to do it by public subscription, and keep it on independent lines, not to hurt or hinder the railroads, but to help them develop the country on broad lines, for the good of all concerned. This will reduce rates properly, help bring the canal, make money for its owners. Detailed plans are being prepared, and will be announced in due course."

RIVER SLOWLY RISES.

Stage of 18 Feet Will Be Reached Tomorrow—Probably 20 Saturday.

The Willamette River is still slowly rising. Forecast Official Edward A. Beals predicts that the Lower Columbia River will rise quite rapidly during the week. At Portland a stage of 18 feet will be reached by Thursday morning, and probably 20 feet by next Sunday. At The Dalles a stage of 33 feet will be reached Thursday, and probably 37 feet by next Saturday. He also predicts that cooler weather will prevail over the Upper Columbia and the Snake River basins for 48 hours. The daily river table follows:

Daily River Bulletin.

STATIONS.	Stage of river today	Change in last 24 hours	Rainfall last 24 hours	Danger line	Highest water known	State of weather
Portland	17.8	0.3	**	15.0	33.0	Cloudy
The Dalles	30.5	0.7	**	40.0	59.6	Pt. cldy
Umatilla	18.5	0.3	0.00	25.0	34.5	Pt. cldy
Northport	23.9	1.4	....	50.0	53.0	Clear
Wenatchee	34.4	1.4	....	40.0	58.0	Clearing
Riparia	11.2	0.3	....	....	24.7	Clear
Lewiston	9.5	0.5	0.00	24.0	26.0	Clear
Welser	5.8	0.0	....	10.0	26.5	Clear

**Trace (indicates an amount too small to measure).

The standing and character in this community of D. W. Taylor, candidate for City Engineer, is better than the indorsements of political parties. Vote for him. *

OLDS, WORTMAN & KING

NOW FOR THE PARASOLS

We've a host of pretty styles made for Sunny days, and well worth coming to see whether you want one or not. For instance

White Parasols with white enameled handles $1.00 each.

With ruffles $2.50 each.

Fancy hemstitched black or colored Parasols $4.00 each.

Pongee Silk Parasols, lined, and trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon $5.00 each.

Black and white Parasols, very smart, $3.25 to $17.50 ea.

SUN UMBRELLAS of black gloria or silk, $1.00 to $17.50. Of colored silk, $2.50 to $5.50 each.

BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS, SPECIAL $4.98. Our finest $7.50 and $9.00 grades for ladies.

JUST RECEIVED
LADIES' WHITE UNLINED DRESS SKIRTS

Summer beauties of Alpaca, Etamine and Basket Cloth. Made in the height of style.

ELEGANT WHITE WAISTS

Of fine Lawn, India Linon, Nainsook or Mull, with all-over embroidered fronts, tucking, medallions, etc. Handsome enough for any occasion.

CHAMBER SET BARGAINS

We've not only best values for the money, but best assortments in town to select from. This week every set reduced.

SALE OF SAMPLE LAMPS

Manufacturers' advance styles for Autumn 'WAY UNDER PRICE.

STOCKINGS ABOUT HALF PRICE

FOR GIRLS, fine ribbed, fast black seamless cotton Hose with extra spliced ankles, double knees, heels and toes, sizes 5 to 9 1-2

FOR BOYS, medium weight, double ribbed, fast black Hose strongly reinforced. Sizes 6 to 10. All are extra good 20c qualities

NOW 12 CENTS PAIR.

See Washington-St. Window.

PHENOMENAL VALUES
IN
DRESS SKIRTS

The wearing days of Spring are just beginning, but the selling days are slipping away. We have marked this great line of Dress Skirts at a sure, quick-selling price.

Handsome Dress Skirts

All the best of this season's styles, beautifully trimmed in moire silk and satin. The materials are Broadcloth, Cheviot and Venetian. All regular $12.50 values.

TODAY AND TOMORROW $8.85

100 SHIRTWAISTS, LAST YEAR'S BEST STYLES, 45 CENTS. WORTH 3 AND 4 TIMES THE PRICE.

Silverfield Fur Mfg. Co.

283-285 MORRISON ST.

Meier & Frank Co.

"Gurney" Refrigerators in all sizes—The best built—Prices reasonable
"Peerless" Ice Cream Freezers—All sizes—$1.85 to $5 each—(Basement)
Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day) store closed all day

June "White Days"

Are near at hand—Fix in your mind as it is in ours, the leading facts—The fine advantages, the unequaled economies that make the occasion of such surpassing interest—Mountains of snowy white merchandise will greet the store visitor at every turn, and every article so reasonably priced that you will be easily tempted—For months we've been planning for the second annual June "White Days" until the gathering of white merchandise is by far the largest and grandest collection you ever chose from—Included will be be found

Muslin Underwear
Lace Curtains, Curtain
Muslins, Children's Wear
Knit Underwear
White Dress Goods
White Slippers, Corsets
White Silks, Stationery
Infants' Wear, Men's Ties
Men's Shirts, Linens

Men's Underwear
Millinery, White Waists
White Wash Fabrics
White Ribbons, White
Gloves, White Neckwear
Domestics, Embroideries
White Skirts, Laces
White Dresses, Parasols
Hosiery, White Crockery

Glassware, Cut Glass, Groceries, Etc., Etc.

Today and Tomorrow

You will have many holiday and outing wants to supply—If it's Wearing Apparel, Outing or Sporting Goods we can fill your wants satisfactorily.

Flags Of every size and quality, from the tiniest cotton flags to huge wool or silk flag ranging in price from a cent to $25.00—Take elevator to 3d floor.

G. A. R. Suits Regulation Grand Army Suits of fine material, well made throughout—Best brass buttons—All sizes—Prices from $10.00 to $15.00.

G. A. R. Hats, the regulation style—Men's Shirtwaists, new styles—All the new shapes in Straw Hats.

Hammocks, Croquet Sets, Garden Sets, Fishing Tackle, Baseball and Tennis Goods—Trunks and Traveling Bags,—"Ping Pong" at all prices—(Third floor).

MEIER & FRANK COMPANY MEIER & FRANK COMPANY

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

"THE WHITE CARNIVAL"

THE VAST SHOWING
of GARMENTS of WHITE

proved to be the greatest attraction of the Spring; for it presents magnificent variety of the newest, daintiest, best-made Muslin Underwear that has ever been brought together. Not only does the SALE OF WHITE *present superb offerings of Muslin Underwear; but it provides splendid economies on fine Table Linens, Towels, Ready-made Sheets and Pillow-Cases, Bedspreads; as well as Shirts, Handkerchiefs and Night-Robes for men. Then the spirit of economy spreads over the entire store.*

Every Woman, Every Housekeeper,
Every Man Who Can
Reach the White Carnival This Week
Will Lose Much
If This Occasion Is Missed

And every item in the sale, in Men's Wear or Women's Wear, is made up in the same careful, refined manner—full, liberal sizes, expert making, good sewing, correct styles—and with the splendid savings beside. This White Carnival is of vast importance also in its offerings of

SPECIAL BARGAINS

in over 2000 dainty White Shirtwaists, over 250,000 yards of new White Wash Goods, thousands of yards of White Ribbons, White Laces, White Embroidery,

ALL GREATLY UNDER-PRICED