

# Morning Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

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Another Move Toward Plow Trust.  
CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Another attempt is made to combine the principal plow manufacturers of the country into one organization, two previous efforts in that line having failed. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, will be the leading factor in the new movement, according to the Tribune. Copying the plans of last year's organization, the new combine probably will be capitalized at \$5,000,000, of which one-half will be in 7 per cent cumulative, the other half in common stock of a par value of \$50 per share. There is said to be a good prospect that the project will be accomplished before the end of the year.

Fined for Ordering Union Strike.  
CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—W. E. Francis, business agent of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, has been fined \$300 by the joint arbitration committee of the union and the employers because he ordered a recent strike of ironworkers on the Rock Island depot. Francis called out the men because the contractors gave the building of a "traveler" to the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. As a result the work was stopped on buildings that are to cost over \$5,000,000.

The strike involved ironmen, hod-carriers, hotting engineers, masons, carpenters and bricklayers.

## STRIKE TO GO ON

### Peace Conference a Failure.

### BOTH SIDES FIRM

### Roosevelt's Strong Appeal for Public.

### VIVID PICTURE OF FAMINE

### Executive Urges Relief Without Delay.

### OPERATORS SNUB MITCHELL

### They Refuse to Countenance His Suggestion for National Arbitration, and Scorn Him—No Other Meeting Will Be Held.

**AT THE CONFERENCE.**  
Arbitrator, President Roosevelt. For the Operators—George Beer, of the Reading. E. B. Thomas, of the Erie. W. R. Truesdale, of the Lackawanna. T. P. Fowler, of the Ontario-Western. David Wilcox, of the Delaware-Hudson. John Markie, independent mineowner. For the Miners—President John Mitchell. Thomas Nicholas, local president. Thomas Duffy, local president. John Fahy, local president.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The great coal conference between the President and the representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House, facing La Fayette Square, at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon, with failure to reach an agreement, and, apparently, the rock upon which the conference split was the recognition of the miners' union. The President had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interest of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit the differences to arbitration trial to be named by the President, and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of one to five years; and the employers, through the presidents of the railroad companies and a prominent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body, with which they could and would have no dealings; had demanded Federal troops to insure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered, if the men returned to work, to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed. Tonight both the miners and the operators are still in the city, but tomorrow they will return to their several localities, each saying at a late hour tonight that the struggle will continue.

**A Remarkable Step.**  
It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written today. For the first time the President of the Republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great National calamity. The result was to bring the principals in the great controversy face to face, with the whole country eagerly intent and watchful of their doings. Technically, the issues between the two great forces stand as they did before the President summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the National capital, and, forgetting his own acute suffering, besought them, for love of the great country wherein they dwell, and out of pity for the countless throng of suffering poor, to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the common weal.

What, if anything, will result from the conference is for the indefinite future. Today the views of the contending in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible, and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare written responses to the President's appeal.

The immediate parties to the struggle say they will continue as heretofore. What course the Administration will take next no one is prepared to say. One of the operators, as he left the White House, was asked regarding this and replied: "If any one knows what the President will do next, that is more than I know."

Fourteen men, including the President, were in the second-story front room at the temporary White House during the momentous conference. President Mitchell and three of his district leaders represented the miners, and five railroad men and one independent operator the employers. With the President were Attorney-General Knox,



WILL UNCLE SAM HAVE TO WEAR OUT THE DISEASE WITHOUT THE AID OF THE SURGEON?

Commissioner of Labor Wright and Secretary Cortelyou. All the members of the Cabinet save the Attorney-General kept aloof during the conference, but between the two meetings and afterward several of the President's advisers called upon him to talk over the situation.

**The President a Good Listener.**  
During the conference the President listened to both sides with the greatest eagerness. Immediately after its adjournment, his physician, Surgeon-General Risley, and Dr. Lang insisted on making an examination of him, and after confessing to him. Apparently no ill effects had resulted from the excitement of the day, and after a later call at 8 o'clock Dr. Lang announced that the President's condition was satisfactory.

It was five minutes of 5 o'clock when the conference ended. The operators came down stairs and held a brief consultation, and then left in their carriages for their train, where they met a number of news-

**PROPOSITION OF MINERS.**  
Confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and we agree to accept your awards upon all or any of the questions involved.—Statement of United Mineworkers.

paper men, to whom they furnished copies of the statements they had made to the President. Stipulating that they should not be quoted, they talked freely of the conference. Several of them declared the reference of the President had resulted in retarding rather than forwarding a settlement. They asserted that no progress had been made, and said they would return to continue the contest. They declared that the situation was most serious as to coal supply, but said that the coal would be furnished to the public, and if given protection they could get men to mine coal to at least 70 per cent of the mines' capacity. They declared there would be no compromise, and that the strike would continue until the strikers succumbed. They asserted their determination to make no concessions further than the offers already made. The presidents will leave in the early hours of Saturday morning, and President Baer said he expected to be in New York by 8 o'clock Saturday.

**BAER'S WAY TO END STRIKE.**  
The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as done in the War of the Rebellion, restore the majesty of the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish peace and order at any cost.—Statement of George Baer, president Reading Railway.

**MITCHELL ON THE RESULT.**  
**Fight Will Continue on Old Lines—No Fear of the Result.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—During the evening President Mitchell, of the Mineworkers, dictated a formal statement concerning the proceedings of the conference and its result, in which he announced that the strike would continue as a result of the conference. Following is the text of Mr. Mitchell's statement:

"At the morning session of the conference between the mine operators and the committee representing the miners' President Baer said he expected to be in New York by 8 o'clock Saturday. Deep interest was manifested in the conference on the part of the public. The sidewalks and street in front of the temporary White House were thronged with people, who anxiously awaited the result. Newspaper men lined either side of the entrance to the White House from its doors to the street. There was a distinct expression of disappointment in the crowd when it became known that the conference had been unsuccessful and no agreement had been reached."

## HE WILL NOT QUIT

### Roosevelt Will Play Another Card.

## COAL WAR MUST BE ENDED

### Interstate Commerce Law May Be Invoked.

## SOME OTHER STEP PROBABLE

### Utterances of Mine Operators Show That They Deeply Resent the Action of the Executive—Public Still Hopeful.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 3.—Although the coal operators were in a defiant mood today, and the first effort of President Roosevelt to bring about a settlement has not met with success, those in possession of inside information do not believe he will stop now, but that further steps will be taken to reach a settlement. There is a suggestion tonight that the situation may be reached through the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, but this is held as a last resort proposition.

That the coal operators deeply resent the President's action is shown in every word they uttered. Privately, they call it a political move, and deride the President for interfering in a business matter. They feel that Mitchell has been enabled by this conference to make a play for sympathy at their expense by offering to arbitrate and let the President name the arbitrators. They know that this is likely to prove popular among the people. At the same time, they feel strong enough to withstand public opinion.

The people of the Eastern states are facing a crisis, and they are more alarmed than even the President's words indicate. To them the question has progressed far beyond any points involved in the dispute, and they will be with the President in a demand that something shall be done.

If the President makes another move, and it is certain that he will, if he can find a way, he will have the people behind him. Great hope is still entertained that public opinion will force mutual concessions and a settlement.

## TORNADO IN TENNESSEE.

**A Number of Houses Wrecked and One Woman Fatally Injured.**  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A tornado struck Indianola just before noon today, wrecking a number of houses, and fatally injuring Miss Florence Morris. A number of others were more or less seriously hurt. Many farmhouses were destroyed.

## HOOPER YOUNG MARRIED

**He Became a Bridegroom in Canada Last September.**  
HELENA, Mont., Oct. 3.—Rev. F. A. Riegler, superintendent of Indian missions for the Methodist church in Northern Montana, with headquarters at Browning, on the Blackfoot reservation, says that last December he married William Hooper Young to Thirza Holmes, of Cardston, a Mormon settlement over the

line in Canada. The bridegroom said at the time that he was a relative of Brigham Young. The father of Miss Holmes was at first opposed to the union on account of Young's Mormonism, but relented after Young had returned from South Africa and the Philippines and still urged his son. What has become of the wife is a mystery.

## DARING RAID BY BANDITS

**Mexican Town Is Taken and the Business Section Looted.**  
TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 3.—Advice from Guaymas tell of a daring raid on the town of Ranchoya, in the State of Sonora, near Hermosillo, by a party of bandits supposed to have been led by Bravo Juan. According to the information, on the night of September 28, a half-dozen bandits rode into town and took possession of the business section. Guards were placed outside while two of them entered the stores and looted them of money and valuables. The inhabitants of the town were terrorized by the bold frontiery of the thieves and offered little resistance. Several shots were exchanged between the bandits and the Mexican police, but without effect. The sum taken by the desperadoes amounted in the aggregate to about \$3000, which they packed on their horses and escaped to the woods in the Sierra Madre Mountains. A company of Rurals took up the chase, but thus far nothing has been seen of the outlaws.

## NEW Professor of Agriculture.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the executive board of the State Agricultural College last night, Professor B. Linfield, of Logan, Utah, was elected agriculturist of the experiment station and professor of agriculture in the college. Mr. Linfield has seen service in the Minnesota experiment station, and comes here after nine years spent in Utah in charge of the United States experiment station there.

## Train Plunges Into Washout.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 3.—The Southern Pacific through California train, due here at 7:15 this morning, plunged into a washout at 5 A. M. The engine, mail car, baggage car and two passenger coaches were turned over, but no one was injured.

## CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

- Coal-War Conference. Meeting adjourns without result. Page 1. Roosevelt will make another move for peace. Page 1.
- Operators and miners declare fight will be to the last ditch. Page 1.
- Miners make offer of arbitration, but operators will not recognize union. Page 1.
- Political. National Republican League elects officers and adjourns. Page 2.
- Massachusetts Republicans nominate ticket and declare for tariff revision. Page 3.
- General. False rumor about legality of Shaw's financial relief plan causes great flurry in Wall street. Page 2.
- Dreyfus will not attend Zola's funeral, at request of Mme. Zola. Page 5.
- State rears its care in action against Snyder in St. Louis hoodie case. Page 2.
- Sport. Helena shuts out Seattle, 2-0. Page 5.
- Portland Academy eleven will meet Pacific University at Forest Grove today. Page 5.
- Pacific Coast. Governor Geer again discusses his Senatorial candidacy. Page 4.
- Funeral of Governor Whitaker to be held Sunday. Page 4.
- Salien hot market very quiet. Page 4.
- Mrs. Stanford addresses board of university trustees. Page 4.
- Commercial and Marine. Firm market for prunes and dried fruit. Page 13.
- Some strength shown in wheat at Chicago. Page 13.
- New York stock market broken by false rumor. Page 13.
- Favorable returns for nine months of business. Page 13.
- Dime store chartered to lead flour for South Africa. Page 12.
- Thrilling experience of the Andromeda. Page 12.
- Portland and Vicinity. Legislators discuss Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation. Page 1.
- October wheat shipments to break all records. Page 1.
- Judge Horus has a lively quarter hour with Police Sergeant Church. Page 14.
- Portland Railway Company and its proposed improvements. Page 10.

## DO THEIR SHARE

### Legislators and the 1905 Fair.

## MORE FRIENDLY LETTERS

### Good Advice in Some, Promises in Others.

## ALL FAVOR APPROPRIATION

### Senator Williamson Declares for Half-Million-Dollar Plan—Let Portland Lead and They Will Follow.

Public sentiment for the Lewis and Clark Fair still grows. Legislators of Oregon continue to send in expressions favorable to the Exposition in response to The Oregonian's request for their views. None of them has yet declared against the Fair, and each and every one believes that the enterprise belongs to the entire state. Not all have said out and out that they approve a \$500,000 appropriation, as does Senator J. N. Williamson, who writes: "I am going to vote for a \$500,000 appropriation"; but they give assurance that they will advocate a large sum. Portland is urged to persist in leading the way and in making the Fair an all-Oregon affair as far as possible. They encourage this city to believe that the whole state will join in the "pull all together."

## FAVORS APPROPRIATION.

### What Congressman-Elect Williamson Thinks of the Fair.

THE DALLAS, Oct. 3.—(To the Editor.)—In reference to the 1905 Fair we are now past the incipient stage. We are going to have a fair. It is now a question of ways and means, wholly so. The exact location has been selected by the best men we could find for that purpose. Our fair has not only an abiding place, but the length, breadth and thickness have been decreed by the management. By that same body of competent gentlemen it has been passed upon that the state should contribute \$500,000 through its Legislature for the purpose of the fair. The gentlemen having the matter in charge, on account of the close study they have given to the subject, know more about what should be done in the premises next winter at Salem than the whole Legislature put together, and I, for one, do not propose to question their judgment. I am going to vote for the \$500,000 appropriation. I think the money should be raised in two amounts by dividing it and putting it into two state tax levies. I see that some people are giving themselves considerable uneasiness on account of the constitutionality of the proposed proceeding. I have not given myself any uneasiness on that point. By the time we get that old state constitution sufficiently inflated to hold a comfortable "flat salary" for each of our state officials, we can surely find room for a good-sized Fair appropriation. That feature of the case is easy.

J. N. WILLIAMSON,  
Senator from Crook, Klamath, Wasco and Lake Counties.

## HALF MILLION, IF NECESSARY.

### Galloway, of Old Yamhill, Says All Must Work, Portland Leading.

M'MINVILLE, Oct. 1.—(To the Editor.)—The time has come for Oregon and the Northwest to move toward the front. The Lewis and Clark Centennial Fair is to be a success. We must all work together. Naturally, Portland is expected to set the pace. Let it be a good, steady pace, a pace indicating endurance and power. A satisfactory start has been made. The trust in districts and "cow counties" will fall in line as the procession passes their way.

Good men are managing this undertaking. They require money, and will get it. But a year's state-shoulder, economical and saving. Make a little cash go a long way. Make the fair attractive but modest; make it representative of Oregon and the Northwest.

I am in favor of a reasonable appropriation by the state, believing that it would be a good investment for the taxpayers. Five hundred thousand dollars looks pretty big. But if the Centennial and fair absolutely cannot be made a complete success with a smaller appropriation, there will be no kick made by the Democratic member from "Old Yamhill." Those who have the management of this undertaking owe it to the taxpayers of the state to make their demands fair and moderate.

CHARLES V. GALLOWAY,  
Representative from Yamhill County.

## ECONOMY IN OTHER DIRECTIONS.

### Gault Favors Appropriation and Discusses How to Do It.

HILLSBORO, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I favor an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. However, there are some other matters that must be considered at the same time the appropriation is making. The chief reason for holding the Exposition is that our state shall be advertised, and thus immigration attracted. We are too few. If sparsely settled, then there are not many people in easy circumstances, and the contribution of a large sum of money will be a burden to the few. Can they bear it? Is it not the burden of subduing the weeds of a new country, building houses, building fences, plowing new fields, opening roads, bridging streams, in fact, as the miners say, doing development work, about all that can reasonably be demanded? But we must do the development work; otherwise it would be as well to quit.

Cannot something be gained by economy in other directions? Can we be a little stingy in other departments? Let's do less printing and save in the printing office; let's buy fewer coyote scalps, do with less clerk service in the Legislature, build a few less public buildings, abandon about two normal schools and lop off in other places.

Last year the tax assessed by the state

(Concluded on Page 11.)