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WIN EVERY POINT

Strike Commission Decides for Miners.

REPORT WITH PRESIDENT

Text Is Secret at Present, But Result Is Known.

UNION IS TO BE RECOGNIZED

Advance of Wages, Weighing of Coal, Check on Dockage, Eight Hours and Settlement of Disputes by Committee.

The report of the Anthracite Strike Commission was filed with the President yesterday, and decides every point for the miners. It was unanimous. It gives the miners a 10 per cent increase in wages, provides for weighing coal and for check weighmen to represent the miners. The eight-hour system is to be established. Future disputes are to be settled by committees of the parties directly concerned—an indirect recognition of the union.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 18.—Members of the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, filed with the President today unanimous recommendations and a final report. Although the commission's report will not be made public until Saturday, enough is known of its material features.

Not only is an increase of 10 per cent in wages granted to the miners, but new regulations in weighing coal, it is said, will really make the increase much larger, as they will preclude men from being compelled to mine more than a ton of coal and getting paid only for a ton, as now prevails.

Another point decided by the commission is that the mining operators must fix the day's work at eight hours for every miner. The miners also gain another point of their contention in being recognized with checkers of their own for coal as mined. By the system of dockage the miners ascertained the operators heretofore have overburdened the workmen with rebates, which materially reduced their actual income.

So the real issue raised by the miners when they went on strike is granted by the commission. Less work, more pay and less interference on the part of the mining operators sums up this feature of the commission's report.

The report also contains a provision, it is said, for the settlement of all future troubles between miners and operators by adjudication by a committee of the two parties to the controversy. By this provision, it is understood, the Miners' Union is indirectly recognized, and this again is regarded as a victory for President Mitchell and organized labor. The commissioners condemn the boycott.

NEARLY ALL MINES CLOSE

Strikers Almost Shut off Ore Supply From Boycotted Mill.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 18.—The Western Federation of Miners has thus far won a signal victory in the battle which it is waging in support of the striking millmen at Colorado City. With very few exceptions, the mines appronched by the executive committee have agreed not to ship ore to the mills of the United States Reduction & Refining Company.

A committee representing the miners met with Manager De la Vergne at the Elkton mine, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, after presentation of the case of the Federation, Mr. De la Vergne agreed for the present not to ship to the interdicted mill. Mr. De la Vergne said: "I have nothing to say as to a settlement, beyond that the Elkton will continue work. If there had been such men as this committee in charge of things from the start, there would have been no strike. They are eminently fair and broad-minded men. I am now satisfied that the trouble will be entirely settled within ten days."

After a conference, the miners announced that the Elkton had agreed not to ship to the "unfair" mills. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the end of the strike is close at hand, so far as the Cripple Creek district is concerned. The mines which have shut down are the Independence, 400 men; Isabella, 100 men; Thompson, 50 men, and the Granite, 40 men; a total of 640 men. Adding the men who have been laid off because of the cessation of shipments, the total number of men out of employment is about 1200. The big Portland mine, and those of the Woods companies are not affected by the situation, as their ores are treated at their own mills. None of the mines have indicated any intention to fight the Federation. Stratton's Independence has only the engineers and pumpmen at work, and the same is true of the Thompson and the Granite. The Isabella will completely cease operations.

CLAIMS COMPLETE VICTORY.

Miners' President Makes Statement, Which Mine Managers Dispute. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 18.—President Meyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, passed through Colorado Springs this evening on his way from Cripple Creek to Denver. In an interview he said: "We are in a position to stop the shipment of ore to any of the unfair mills, and, if necessary, the mines at Idaho Springs will be closed down. We do not anticipate this action, however." Regarding the reported agreement of the Gold King and Strong Management

to cease shipping to the Standard or other mills of the United States Reduction & Refining Company, William Lennox, president of the Strong and Gold King Companies, this evening announced there was no truth in the report. Mr. Lennox said: "The ore belongs to the Standard people under contract. We ship our entire product to the Standard mill, and we will continue to ship there. The next shipment will be ready in two or three days." The troops leave for Denver tomorrow morning.

DENIES THERE ARE GRIEVANCES.

Wabash Says Brotherhood Officials Started Strike Movement.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Affidavits were filed and arguments commenced late this afternoon in the Wabash injunction suit. Colonel W. H. Blodgett, the leading counsel for the railroad, was the first to address the court, and after he had spoken for an hour an adjournment was taken for the forenoon. In opening his argument Colonel Blodgett declared: "Our contention is that the employees of the Wabash road are not entitled to the demands of the report of the meetings of their grievance committee brought here by the defendants a single statement to show that any of these so-called grievances were ever discussed by that committee. These grievances must have originated somewhere and we claim that the proceedings of the grievance committee show that they were made in accordance with the demands of the Western Association of the general committee of these two organizations, as a foundation for their demand for official recognition of their union."

At this point in Colonel Blodgett's argument court adjourned until tomorrow. Among the affidavits submitted by the railroad company were those of John Schradt, who said that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and that he was personally acquainted with Grand Master Morrissey and declared that he heard Grand Master Morrissey threaten to bring about a general tie-up of all the Gould lines unless their organization was officially recognized by the Wabash road. Robert J. Robinson and C. W. Steiner, similar testimony concerning Mr. Morrissey, Grand Master Hanrahan and Vice-Grand Master Lee, of the Trainmen, showing that they had made statements to the effect that they would tie up the road and cripple its business if their demands were not granted. In rebuttal, Messrs. Morrissey, Hanrahan and Lee offered affidavits of energetic denial of the charges. The affidavits charging them with uttering threats to tie up the road or injure its business were false in every particular and declared they had never before heard of the men who made them.

MORE TROUBLE IN NEW HAVEN.

Freight-Handlers Join in Railroad Men's Demand for Advance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—The freight handlers in the city of New Haven & Hartford Railroad will meet tomorrow afternoon in New York to receive a report from the meeting held here today. The grievance committee of the conductors and trainmen and President Hall and a representative of the directors, the members of the grievance committee were apparently somewhat surprised when they learned late in the day that the freight handlers had instituted negotiations to secure an increase in pay. The committee members did not know of the movement, but point to it in support of their contention that employees of the railroad working in the city are discontented. The firemen also have sent a committee to the company to request a hearing on the schedules of certain runs.

The freight handlers' Union of this city, numbering about 300 men, has addressed to the management a request for an increase of 15 per cent in pay, "double time" for Sunday, and time and a half for overtime work. The request names next Tuesday as the time limit for returning an answer by the company. It is said that if a strike occurs it may involve the entire system, as other local unions are expected to make demands also.

NO STRIKE AT SPOKANE.

Trades Council Votes It Down and Gas Men Give Up.

SPOKANE, March 18.—The danger of a general strike involving all or nearly all the industries in the city of Spokane, which has been threatened by the trades council at its session last night voted down the plan for such a sympathetic strike. It is also announced that the Gasmen's Union of this city, which was the central figure in the fight, has disbanded and given up its charter. The members of this union were let out by the gas company last August, since which time the gasmen have been unemployed. Whether the boycott of the company's gas will be lifted now that the Gasmen's Union has ceased to exist cannot be determined at present.

NEW MEN UNDER ARMED GUARDS.

Determined Effort to Break Strike in Railroad Shops.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 18.—The situation in the strike at the Kansas City Southern shops in this city is assuming a warlike appearance. Ninety-one machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths were unloading from a train this morning under an armed guard of 50 men. They are non-union men and all foreigners. No attempt was made to molest them by the strikers. The men went to work after remaining in tents erected near the shops by the company.

DEMANDS ARE PRESENTED.

San Francisco Carmen Threaten to Strike on Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The employees of the United Railroads, embracing a major portion of the street railway trackage of this city, have given the company until tomorrow to answer demands for increased wages and recognition governing intercourse between the company and the Carmen's Union. It is thought that, unless the company makes concessions, a strike will be declared next Saturday night.

Toledo Teamsters End Strike.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—Through the efforts of Joseph Bishop, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, the strike of the local teamsters has been settled, and the men have returned to work. The employers have agreed to recognize the union.

Aged Baptist Preacher Dead.

PIQUA, O., March 18.—The Rev. P. M. Weddell, one of the oldest Baptist ministers in the West, died suddenly last night at the age of 82. He celebrated his 50th anniversary in the ministry in 1854 and retired from the active ministry several years ago.

LILY WHITE TALK

Money Voices Southern Race Prejudice.

CONDEMNS THE PRESIDENT

Calls Him President Only of Black Belt.

NO NEGRO OFFICE-HOLDERS

Mississippi Senator Frankly Confesses That They Are Not Desired and Says This is a White Man's Government.

The policy of President Roosevelt on the race question was severely denounced in the Senate yesterday by Money of Mississippi, who took for his text the Indiana Postoffice case. Money frankly declared that there is a prejudice in the South against negroes holding Federal office. He declared that this is a white man's country and a white man's government. "He is not so much an American President," said Money of President Roosevelt, "as he is the President of the black belt."

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The race question again was discussed in the Senate today. Money spoke for two hours, his remarks having direct reference to the action of the President in closing the Indiana, Missa, postoffice. Money explained at the outset of his remarks that if he could secure unanimous consent for leave to print he would not take up the time of the Senate. The sentiment of the Senate seemed to be that remarks not delivered should not be spread on the floor. He thereupon proceeded, and delivered himself of some severe strictures on the President, stating in the course of his remarks that Mr. Roosevelt was not the President of America, but the President of the "black belt." At times he was closely interrogated by Messrs. Foraker and Spooner.

It was the important and Constitutional right of a great country, said Mr. Money, "to have its mail handled regularly." Letters, he said, which have been addressed to important county officers residing at Indianapolis have been sent to Greenville, and this, he declared, was an unwarrantable interference with the liberty and rights of the people of Indiana. If it was intended to punish the people of Indiana in particular, the punishment has gone far enough. The department had shown the world its authority, and no body had disputed it. He declared that the Postmaster-General had done all he could to heal the breach and not continue stubborn and vindictive. "The department has made the people hate the Administration," he said. Directing his remarks to President Roosevelt, he said that in the South it was believed that Mr. Roosevelt, when he succeeded Mr. McKinley, would make an American instead of a sectional President, but a change had come over his dream. "He is not so much an American President," said Mr. Money, "as he is the President of the black belt," and he added, with some feeling, "We don't consider him a great American President."

White Man's Country.

He declared that of all the appointments made in Mississippi none has given such general disgust as those made by this Administration. There had been raised the question of the social equality of the negro, but there never could possibly be social equality between the two races. "There is a race prejudice in the South," he said, "and I think God that there is." The prejudice against the negro, he asserted, is not local, but prompted by a universal, world-wide sentiment. Answering Foraker, he said that the recent appointments had revived the race question, and while the people of the South had heretofore tolerated negro office-holders, they did not want any more of them.

"This is a white man's country and a white man's Government," said he. "It has been carved out of the wilderness and conquered from the Indians, not for the African, but the white man." Foraker asked Money if his objection to colored people holding office extended to all offices of all kinds, and also whether it would include the enlistment of colored men in the Army to defend the flag and the Constitution. The reply was that he had not any particular objection to colored men serving in the Army, but that it would be better if no colored man had any official position whatever.

No Negro to Hold Office.

Money replied that there was no demand made and no authority for it, but it was the feeling in the South that no colored man, no matter what his qualifications may be, shall hold Federal office. The whole truth of history, he declared, shows the utter incompetence of the colored race for self-government. Spooner remarked that a President of

MERGER CASE UP

Argument Begins Before Four Judges.

GALAXY OF LEGAL STARS

Beck Opens the Case for the Government.

MERGER RESTRAINS TRADE

Assistant Attorney-General Shows How It Violates Law and is Against Public Policy—Griggs Defends the Combine.

FIGHTS BUT SEEKS PEACE

Uruguay Offers to Change Appointment of Prefects.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 18.—Fighting between the revolutionists and government forces is reported to have occurred near this city, and members of the Red Cross have started for the scene. Four delegates have been sent from here to treat for peace. The government proposes to call out the National Guard and declare a state of siege. All telegrams are censored. The government peace delegates are instructed to notify Saravania, the instigator of the revolution, that the government, as the basis of an arrangement, will agree to the appointment under the direction of the Nationalist parties of new prefects in six departments.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—United States Minister Finch has advised the State Department under the cause of Montevideo yesterday of the cause for the revolution in Uruguay, as follows: "The white party rebelled, dissatisfied with the new President (Ordóñez), who succeeded President Cuatrecasas, and the re-appointments of departmental prefects. No disorder in the capital. The government is hurrying troops to meet the revolutionists."

SIERRA'S CASE DESPERATE.

Bonilla Captures Another Town and Sierra's Wife Flees.

PANAMA, March 18.—According to advices received here from Honduras by way of San Salvador, the forces of General Bonilla, the President-elect of Honduras, who is fighting against General Sierra, the retiring President, and the re-appointments of departmental prefects, have captured the town of Santa Barbara, while his Generals are now threatening Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. General Sierra is evidently in a desperate situation, as he has sent his wife on to Nicaragua by land after she had made several ineffectual attempts to break through General Bonilla's forces, and reach the Coast. Generals Vallera and Valleres, who were supporting General Sierra, have been tried by court-martial and shot by the latter's order, because they did not fulfill his instructions, and thus brought about his defeat several days ago.

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MERGER CASE UP

Argument Begins Before Four Judges.

GALAXY OF LEGAL STARS

Beck Opens the Case for the Government.

MERGER RESTRAINS TRADE

Assistant Attorney-General Shows How It Violates Law and is Against Public Policy—Griggs Defends the Combine.

The argument of the suit of the Government against the Northern Securities Company to prevent the great Northern-Northern Pacific-Burlington merger, was begun before four Circuit Judges at St. Louis yesterday. For the Government, Assistant Attorney-General James M. Beck argued that the merger was a violation of the interstate commerce and Sherman anti-trust laws. For the Northern Securities Company, George B. Young began by describing the conditions under which transcontinental traffic and trans-Pacific commerce is carried on. Former Attorney-General Griggs will make an argument for the merger, contending that it is legal, only incidentally restraining trade, and, being sanctioned under state law, is not subject to Federal law. He denies that the purpose of the corporation was to effect the merger. The argument will be continued today.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—For the first time in the history of the United States and by the authority of a special act of Congress, passed last February, four United States Circuit Judges are sitting together to hear arguments in a case, the cause being the fight of the Government against the Northern Securities Company, of New Jersey, in the celebrated merger suit. Under this special act the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota is holding its session in St. Louis, in the Appellate courtroom, and this arrangement, the case spoke immediately from this court to the Supreme Court of the United States, whereas in the general court procedure it would necessarily go through the Court of Appeals and a delay of from two to three years would probably ensue. The hearing of the case in St. Louis is mostly for the personal convenience of the parties concerned.

The four Judges before whom the merger case is being argued are United States Circuit Judges Caldwell, Sanborn, Thayer and Van de Vanter, Judge Caldwell presiding. The attorneys for the Government are Assistant Attorneys-General James M. Beck and William H. Day and Special Counsel D. T. Watson, of Pittsburg, United States Attorney D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, assisting. The attorneys for the Northern Securities Company are former Attorney-General Griggs, former Judge George B. Young, of St. Paul, M. D. Grover, general attorney for the Great Northern Railroad, and C. W. Bunn, general attorney for the Northern Pacific.

Most of the day's session was taken up with the presentation of arguments for the Government by Assistant Attorney-General Beck. After he had concluded, late in the afternoon, argument for the Northern Securities Company was begun by Mr. Young. Assistant Attorney-General Beck began speaking soon after court convened at 10 o'clock and, with the exception of two hours of recess, he spoke continuously until 3:30 P. M. The courtroom was crowded to hear his argument. Attorney Beck referred to the Wabash injunction case, which is being tried in the United States District Court at the other end of the building, saying that the laws were such that employees of a railroad who did not own one cent of stock or one rail of the road could be enjoined from striking and thereby interfering with interstate commerce by stopping traffic, but that, unless this court so ruled, the Government would be powerless to prevent the owners of the roads themselves from merging, preventing competition and thereby interfering with the points the interstate commerce act sought to protect. Mr. Beck said: "It would be difficult," Mr. Beck said, "to exaggerate the importance of this controversy. Few cases have ever been presented to any court which affected corporate interests of such magnitude, and still fewer which more vitally concern the welfare of the American people. "If competing carriers can form a stable, permanent and controlling combination, with indefinite and perpetual powers, through the simple device of a so-called holding corporation, organized under a state charter—a form which is far more inimical to the public interests than the traffic arrangements or technical trusts which the law has hitherto condemned—then both the interstate commerce act of 1887, and the antitrust act of July, 1890, with its sweeping condemnation of all combinations in restraint of trade or attempted monopolies, will be nullified by the power of individuals who will thus show the impotence of the declared will of the American people."

Mr. Beck contended that the boards of directors of the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and Burlington systems had been so grouped that all interests were represented in each, and motive and necessities for competition eliminated; that, in this manner, a