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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903

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HAVE THEM BUILD

Building Trades Move for Arbitration.

MAKE APPEAL TO MAYOR

His Intervention Urged to Win Over Contractors.

THREE MORE STRIKES IN VIEW

Stablemen Are Already Out-Electrical Workers Want Increase of Wages—Laundry-Workers Will Probably Go Out Friday.

Believing that the sense which so unanimously prevailed at the meeting held in the A. O. U. W. Hall to be the earnest desire of the fair-minded citizens and business people of this city, the Building Trades Council has this 27th day of April, 1903, caused the appointment of the following gentlemen to represent them in arbitrating the demands now being made by the building trades unions of Portland: Charles Warden, president Painters' Union; E. A. Cadwell, president Carpenters' Union; H. G. Greene, president Electricians' Union. And that we request Mayor Williams to cause the Master Builders and Painters to have a like committee appointed as soon as said arbitrators have met and decided upon a course of arbitration, the building trades' unions stand ready to return to work, willing to abide by the decision of the board of arbitration.

JOHN W. STORER,
President Building Trades Council.

One more open strike and two more threatened are the developments of the day in the labor situation. Four hundred laundry-workers will in all probability go on strike Friday. Another strike is also threatened with the electrical-workers. Seventy-five stablemen walked out Sunday afternoon. Their places have been filled.

The Building Trades Council has taken another step toward arbitration. The men who are to represent it in the prospective arbitration board have been selected. As soon as the board actually meets and the preliminaries of its investigations are arranged, the building trades unions will return to work and await the decision of the arbitrators. Whether it decides for or against them, they will remain at work, and all trouble in that line will be at an end for this year at least.

The probable strike of the laundry-workers is the interesting feature. Practically all the laundries in Portland will be tied up if the proprietors do not unexpectedly declare themselves ready to give the shorter hours asked by the union. It does not seem probable that the places of the strikers can be filled for a time at least, and many a family wash tub must again be put in commission.

The proprietors of all but one steam laundry in the city have practically agreed to the shorter hours. The association is determined to resist the demands of the union for shorter hours, and in some cases an increase of pay. Nine hours are asked by the union in place of the ten now in vogue.

Though the higher scale of the Electrical-Workers' Union was intended to go into effect May 1, there was no strike until after that date according to the statement of the president. The members of the association say that after May 1 they will not recognize the existence of the union. The union men declare that they never will sign the agreement tendered by the association to the effect that the union bind itself to work for none but the members of the association.

The Stablemen's Union strike was not authorized by the central body, the Federated Trades Council, but the members took the responsibility upon their own shoulders. The last time the business agent of the union took the matter to the hands of the Building Trades Council, where they say, it properly belongs. Charges and counter-charges were freely exchanged, both at the meeting in the office of the State Federation of Labor and at the meeting of the council last evening.

The council declares that the matter is quite within its jurisdiction, and that they will not allow Mr. Harry, president of the State Federation though he is, to interfere.

Laundry Workers Face a Struggle.
The strike of the laundry workers threatens to be a most interesting struggle. On one side the members of the union remember their victory of last year when they asked for higher pay and got it, and on the other hand the proprietors of the laundries say that they absolutely cannot afford to allow shorter hours. Here the statements of the union men and the proprietors differ widely.

"The union asks for nine hours instead of ten, and in addition wants an increase in pay amounting in some departments to 25 per cent. They ask that we guarantee them steady work six days in the week, something under present conditions we cannot do, as it appears impossible to teach people in general to have their washing ready for the evening on Friday instead of Monday." This is the statement of a prominent member of the Portland Laundrymen's Association which includes all but one of the steam laundries in Portland.

An officer of the Laundry Workers' Union has another account of the demands. "Yes, it is true that originally we asked for higher wages and six days work. When this was refused we told them that we were willing to work for the wage scale of last year if the hours would be cut to nine. This the association refused to do. Our union is about five-eighths women, and they are willing to work for the old wages if the hours can only be lessened. That is all we ask for now, but the association men have refused to grant it."

Laundrymen Take Firm Stand.
The Portland Laundrymen's Association held a meeting last evening, as well as the union of their employees. The proprietors say that nothing new was done at the meeting for they have already made their stand and are prepared to maintain it.

The chairman of the committee from the association which has the matter in charge will be the first to be officially notified of the result of the meeting of the union last evening. The officers of the association say that nothing new was done at the meeting for they have already made their stand and are prepared to maintain it.

"None of the men get more than \$17.50 a week. The women get from \$6 a week up to \$12 and \$15. Only the employees who have been in the business for a long time are experienced and competent persons get that much. I can tell you. Many of the girls get less than \$10 a week."

The laundries in the Portland Laundrymen's Association practically control the business in the city. The steam laundries are outside the association, and it is of moderate capacity. The union men say that they are willing to work for the shorter hours, and that he is preparing to put on three shifts of employees if the other laundries are tied up.

The meeting of the Stablemen, Wagon and Laundry Workers' Union, the official title of the organization, was crowded to the utmost capacity of the Federation hall. The girls were out in force, while the male members seemed to be far fewer in number. They are good union girls, too, for a number of inquiries among them failed to reveal the result of the meeting. If the association of the union men will stand fast until Friday, can all those 500 or more girls stand the strain of keeping a valuable secret locked within their be-starved chaperons?

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE UNION.

Situation Among Electric Workers is Decidedly Strained.

The officers of the Oregon Electrical Association, who are in the city, will say nothing as to the threatened strike. Unofficially the members of the association state that the association has refused to sign an agreement which was submitted to them. Furthermore, all peace negotiations are off for the present, as the Electric Workers' Union will not sign a contract or agreement with the association.

The most important feature of the situation is the fact that after May 1 the employers will not recognize the union. The association of the union men will not officially admit this, but from others interested it is learned that this step has been regularly decided upon by the shops.

According to the statement of the shopkeepers, the union men have asked that if it would sign an agreement embodying a number of conditions, the minimum of \$150 a day would be granted. Just what these conditions were and how much they affected the situation the officers of the association will not state. The employers intimated, however, that they applied to the tools in the shops, and other working rules.

"Do you think the difference will be adjusted?" was asked of one employer.

"Not unless the union will change its statement of demand to any such thing."

"But if they do not, what do you expect will happen?"

"Then I don't see any way out of it but for them to walk out," was the reply.

"That means a strike or a walk-out, I suppose," suggested the reporter.

"That's just what it does mean," said the electrical man.

Members of the Electrical Workers' Association were bound up to work for no one but a member of the Oregon Electrical Association for three years," said H. G. Greene, the president of the local Electrical Workers' Union. "They stated that they would have to pay the minimum scale of \$150 a day, if we would sign ourselves in that way. Not one of the members of the committee which met the association, nor any member of the union, would or could agree to any such proposal. Their idea is simply to freeze out any small shop which might start up here. Suppose another man went into the electrical business in Portland and asked me to work for him for \$14 a day. I would be forced to refuse him because I had already bound myself to work for none but members of the association, and that for a period of three years. Therefore, that man could never get a start in Portland and the shops already here and in the association would have to pay everything their own way. Who do you think would pay for it? Why, the consumer, of course. The shopmen have stated around town that we asked for more wages than they could afford to pay. But if we would sign an agreement to work for none but members of their association they could pay the scale we ask all right enough, and in their communication to the union they said as much."

"One of the officers told me that the union had refused to treat with them, and that after presenting their demands they would not recognize the union," said the electrical man.

(Continued on Page 12.)

NEWS OF MILES

General's Report on the Philippines.

TELLS TALES OF CRUELTY

Repeats Charges Which Have Been Investigated.

OLD STORY ABOUT MAJOR GLENN

His Criticisms on the Army Answered by General Davis, Who Says Court-Martials Have Acted on Them.

General Miles' report on his observations in the Philippines made public yesterday, states:

That the people complained of the administration of the water-cure; that they were concentrated in towns and suffered great indignities. That 500 people were crowded into one small building and some of them were suffocated.

He tells again the story of the killing of guides in Cebu, of which Major Glenn has been acquitted by court-martial.

He says three men in Samar were subjected to water-cure.

He states that Major Glenn and a party, known as "Glenn's Brigade," were moved from place to place to exterminate statements by torture.

He has annulled all military orders which seem to encourage cruelty.

He condemns the sale of rice by the military authorities to the natives.

In reply to General Miles' report, Adjutant-General Davis says all the cases of alleged cruelty have been subjects of investigation and that the rice sales were a military necessity.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The War Department today made public that portion of the report of General Miles which refers to misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Secretary Root has received several requests for this report, some of them from persons in Boston, who stated that it contains much matter that never had been brought out in the investigations. The Secretary has held that such reports were confidential in order that the officer making them might be free to make such comments as he desired, but it was learned that General Miles had no objection to the publication of the report. It has been made public with a brief comment by General Davis, Judge-Advocate General, who has charge of all matters pertaining to the subjects referred to in this portion of the report. The statements made by General Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippines last Autumn and Winter.

General Miles' report on his Philippine observations is dated February 19, 1903, and is addressed to the Secretary of War. He says that in going from Calamba to Batangas in November last he noticed that the country appeared devastated, and that the people were very much depressed. Stopping at Lipa, he says a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities. "That 15 of their people had been tortured by what is known as the 'water cure,' and that one man, highly respected, aged 55 years, named Vicente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death."

Prisoners Stifled by Crowding.
They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessy, and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined in one building. A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation.

General Miles says he looked at the building, which was one story in height, 18 or 20 feet wide and possibly 60 or 70 feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded him at Manila, but says he never received it, and adds: "I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture, especially in the case of the man Luna, who was tortured and burned to death, are confirmed by other reports."

Concerning the failure to receive the statement, General Miles says: "Whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at this present time."

Arrests in Cebu.
General Miles then refers to other cases, saying that on the island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, that two officers, Captain Samuel, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and Lieutenant Peeter, Eighteenth Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death. At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieutenant Caulfield, his Philippine Scouts to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quisen, he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could

not do as directed. One of the men who had a son among the scouts was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three or four respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in kneeling position at that time. The pretense was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as I know no official report was ever made of the circumstances. These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieutenant Caulfield, civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKen were participants.

Water Cure for Rebel Priests.
"At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to the water torture. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the president of the town, Mr. Rosales, who showed me long, deep scars on his arms which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jose Borja, and the third was Padre Jose Diansen, who stated he was one of three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieutenant Gajout, Tenth Cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated and was robbed of \$300. It was stated that these priests had been taken out to be killed and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington, First Infantry, who sent out for them. Lieutenant Gajout was tried, pleaded guilty and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed."

Glenn's Brigade of Scouts.
"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieutenant Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture, and it became so notorious that this party was called 'Glenn's Brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the General upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brigadier-General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture."

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. In fact, I was informed that it was common talk at the places where officers congregated that such transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or approval of certain commanding officers. It is, however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities have been condemned by such commanders as General Lanyon, Wade, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others."

"I found that with certain officers the impression prevails that such acts were justifiable, and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impressions, and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future, which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all time, to address to the division commander the following letter of instructions."

Annals Cruel Orders.
Then follows an order addressed to the Commanding General of the Philippines, under date of February 18, 1903, in which General Miles calls attention to the reports of atrocities and directs that any

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HOW WILL PEACE?

Roosevelt's Advice to Capital and Labor.

LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

Honesty the First Requisite to Fair Dealing.

NOTABLE SPEECH AT OMAHA

The President Traverses Nebraska, Greeted in Every City With Military Pageant and by Hosts of Children.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE LABOR PROBLEM.

"Capitalists and wage-workers alike should honestly endeavor each to look at, not matter from the other's standpoint."

"Any man who tries to excite class hate, sectional hate, race of creed, any kind of hatred in any community, though he may affect to do it in the interest of the class he is representing, is in the long run with absolute certainty that class' worst enemy."

OMAHA, April 27.—Ten thousand people were gathered at the Coliseum tonight to hear President Roosevelt. The day has been a trying one for the entire party, the wind blowing the entire day, and at Lincoln a smart rain storm greeted the President on his arrival. The dust and sun which blew across the prairies added another unpleasant feature to the journey, which was of a circuitous route. After leaving Grand Island, the first stop was Hastings. Fairmont and Cresta received short stops, and the train arrived at Lincoln at 1 o'clock. After brief stops at Wahoo and Fremont the journey was not again interrupted until Omaha was reached at 8 a. m.

Much preparation had been made in this city for the President's coming, and he was greeted by probably 50,000 people, who lined the streets on both sides for a mile and a half along the route of the carriage drive. Elaborate decorations of bunting and flags were hung from every building, and from every flagstaff in the city. The great west arch was festooned with bunting, which surrounded an immense painting of the President. Another painting framed in the National tricolors was placed over the carriage-way through which the President's party passed. At the entrance to the trainshed a huge band of soldiers, the 68th and 69th regiments, composed of the board of governors of the Knights of Ak Sar Ben, together with Senators Millard and Dietrich, Governor Fair, and other prominent citizens, met the President. The military escort was a large one, headed by a platoon of police. The drive through the city lasted half an hour, several of the downtown business streets being traversed. The drive ended at the Omaha Club, where a banquet lasting an hour and a half followed. The President and his party. Covers were laid for 60 persons.

Through Cheering Throngs.
The visit of the President has been anticipated by the people of Omaha, who were disappointed last Fall when his train was cut short at Indianapolis. His train will leave at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning for a trip through Iowa.

After the banquet at the club the President and party were escorted to the Coliseum, which is two miles from the business portion of the city. Although the start was not made until 8 o'clock, though the President's party entered a band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and he was accorded a tremendous ovation.

The President devoted most of his speech to the question of good citizenship, and went over very fully and thoroughly the ground he has heretofore covered on this subject. He also delivered a brief eulogy on the life of General U. S. Grant, today being the anniversary of his birth.

Omaha is threatened with an industrial strike on May 1, and the President was asked to say something bearing on this subject. The following was delivered in response to this request:

Honesty in Labor Conflicts.
"If I might give a word of advice to Omaha, I should like to see your daily press publish in full the concluding portion of the report of the Anthracite Coal Commission, signed by all the members thereof, by those in a special sense the champion of the wage-worker and by those in a special sense identified with capital, or organized or unorganized, because men and women of Omaha, these people did not speak first as capitalist or as laborer, did not speak first as judge, as army man, as churchman, but they spoke, all of them, unanimously signed that report: all of them as American citizens, anxious to see right and justice prevail, and to have no one quality will get us out of any difficulty. We need more than one; we need a good many. We need, as I said, the power first of each man's honesty trying to look at the problem from his fellow's standpoint. Capitalist and wage-worker alike should honestly endeavor each to look at any matter from the other's standpoint, with a freedom, on the one hand, from the contemptible arrogance which looks down upon the man of less means and on the other from the less contemptible envy, jealousy and rancor which hates another because he is better off. Each quality is the complement of the other, the supplement of the other, and in point of business there is not the weight of a finger to choose between them."

"Look at it in the spirit in which they wrote it—and if you can only make yourselves make the community approach the problems of today in the spirit that those men, your fellows, showed in ap-

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