STILL IN DEADLOCK

Electricians Refuse to Work on Unfair Buildings.

CONTRACTORS REPLY TO MAYOR

They Refuse to Accept Union's Arbitration Proposal, and Will Submit Question of Wages Only to Disinterested Board.

The Electrical Workers' Union and Oregon Electricians' Association are in s deadlock because the union refuses to work on jobs declared "unfair," The Master Painters and Builders

rday officially refused to accept the union plan of arbitration. They propose a disinterested board, but the only issue that they will submit for consideration is the question o. wages, Pifty curpenters have left the city in search of work, on account of the carcity of lumber.

Because the Electrical Workers' Union will not agree to work upon a job on which a nonunion painter is employed, no settlement has yet been reached with their employers. A committee of three from the union conferred with the Ore-gon Electricians' Association until 1 o'clock this morning, but on this one point no agreement was reached.

The proprietors of the shops who com-

pose the Oregon Electricians' Association are willing to pay the minimum scale of \$3.50 a day, if the union will agree to work upon any job without reference to other workmen employed upon it. The union, for its part, has agreed to the other items of the communication from the employers, but upon this single point they stand firm. They consider that it involves all the principles of unionism. and for this reason could not be accepted by their organization.

The union men are willing to furnish all their own tools, and will bind them-selves to work for \$3.50 a day for three years, or until after the Exposition. Not-withstanding all the inducements in the way of pay held out to them by the asso-ciation members, they say they cannot members, they say they cannot tiously accept the rider to the

Until the conference yesterday after-noon, everything seemed favorable for an amicable settlement. Members of the association had admitted that they would ask the electricians to work upon any job to which they were sent, but this was not brought to the attention of the union in an official way until the conference yesterday afternoon. The union men will not admit that they expected this rider to be placed upon the agreement. "Oh, every-thing will be settled all right," was the sentiment of the members before the meeting vesterday.

Will Not Work on Unfair Jobs.

When the committee reported to the spemeeting of the union last evening t the employers would ask them to k upon what they consider "unfair" committee was instructed to return to the association and inform them that such a proposal would never be ac-

The shop proprietors also held a special meeting at the same time, and the com-mittee visited them at 11 o'clock and laid before them the decision of the union. Arguments were presented by both sides. A number of the employers were willing to give in to the union's declaration that its members would never work with scabs, but a majority ruled that this point must be insisted upon. Several members of the association, it is reported, are in-terested in the proposal to form a branch of the National Manufacturers' Associa-tion in Portland, and they considered this a good time to force the "equality for all"

No Definite Decision Reached.

stack to its point, as instructed by the union, and a warm discussion was the re-suit. The committee left the room in the establishment of the Northwest Electrical Engineering Company, where the meet-ing was held, whenever a vote was cast while the employers wrangled it out. As no definite decision could be reached, the conference broke up at 1 o'clock.

A similar conference must result in something more decisive before the troubles of the electricians and their employ-"We have given in on all points except

the proposal to work with nonunion paint ers, and as that is a matter of principle, we cannot give in." This is the senti-ment of the committee, of which H. G. Greene, the president of the Electrical Workers' Union, acted as spokesman. "Neither side has given in at all," said Frank Burrett, president of the Oregon Electricians' Association.

"But I understand that the union is willing to agree to everything but y at that they work upon unfair jobs," said the reporter.

"Well, yes; you see that is the para-mount issue," replied the president.
"We couldn't agree, and another confer-ence will be necessary," said Edward Cannon, who constituted the press committee of the association

The employers originally asked that the union bind itself to work for none but members of the association, but as the union men declared this to be a freeze out scheme, it has now been abandon

CARPENTERS LEAVE THE CITY. Searcity of Lumber Deprives Them of Work.

At least 50 carpenters have left the city since the scarcity of lumber deprived them of work Nearly that many painters have also left for other towns on the

"What's the use of our staying here when we can get stendy work at \$3.50 to \$\mathbf{H}\$ a day in other towns?" Is the invariable reply to all inquiries.

San Francisco, Seattle and Denver are principally the places for which the men-buy their thekets. Though the majority of the men who have left town belong to the traveling branches of the unions, a number of regular Portland men also talk of quitting this city for a time.

This is my home and I hope to get back here before long, but just now I might as well go where I can make more said a carpenter yesterday as he exhibited a ticket to the California metropolis. 'Fourteen other carpenters are going with me, for we have the promise of steady work for the Summer at \$4 a day. Things are a little too mixed up in Portland to stay here when you can make

was very hard of hearing, but, by climb-

was delivered in front of a store on Front was delivered in front of a store on Front street. A carpenter and contractor had procured it from an adjoining state, the driver said, and were going to put up some shelves in the store. He said the action taken by mill men here had done a great injustice to small contractors who employ a few men and work with them themselves, and that a good many indeed to represent the plan submitted by you, we may "The plan submitted by you, we may "The plan submitted by you, we may ndependent contractors not members of he Master Builders' Association will con-inue to procure lumber from the State of Washington after the milis here are furnishing supplies again. "All that is necessary in order to get lumber from the milis now," said he, "is to say that you do not employ union men."

J. W. Stiger and Charles Warde have been elected delegates of the Painters' Union to the convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor. E. J. Porter and C. D. Lash are the alternates. These were elected at the meeting of the Painters' Union last evening. The convention meets in La Grande May 4. Once each year ahe delegates of every union affiliated with the State Federation gather in a convention, and this year La Grande has been selected as the place of meeting.

J. W. Stiger is president of the Building Trades Council and Warde is the president of the Painters' Union. Both are Union to the convention of the Oregon dent of the Painters' Union. Both are nent in the labor circles of the city.

REFUSE ARBITRATION PLAN. Master Painters and Builders Answer the Mayor's Letter,

The Master Painters' and Master Builders' Associations have officially refused to accept the proposal of the Building Trades Council that contractors and union men. compose the board of arbitration. The executive committees of the two associations have answered the letter of Mayor. tions have answered the letter of Mayor Williams which suggested that they ap-point three men of the associations to act as their representatives on the arbitration board.

Their refusal has been anticipated by the members of the Building Trades Coun-cll, as well as the other members of the unions affected by the strike. The con-tractors believe that the existing differences can only be settled by a board com-posed of disinterested men. They named five well-known men as the entire board, but the union men considered that they should name at least a part of the board.

The contractors will agree only to an arbitration of wages. The keynote of their stand is underlined in their communication to the Mayor dated yesterday, "The only condition imposed by that we should be permitted to The answer to the Mayor's letter is as follows:

"PORTLAND, Or., April 30.—Hon. George H. Williams, Mayor of the City of Portland, Or.—We beg to acknowledge re-ceipt of your letter of April 25. advising us that Mr. John W. Stiger, president of the Building Trades Council, had called upon you officially and stated that the Building Trades Council, represented by him, had appointed Charles Warde, presi-dent of the Painters' Union; E. A. Cadwell, president of the Carpenters' Union, and H. G. Greene, president of the Elec-ticians' Union, as representatives of the Buliding Trades Council, to meet an equal number of gentlemen to be appointed by the association we represent to agree, if possible, "upon the questions in dispute between these different organizations," or.

between these different organizations, or, if not, to agree upon some mode of arbitration by which 'these questions' may be finally settled.

"You further advise that you are assured by Mr. Stiger that as soon as an agreement is made, or as soon as the representatives of the different organizations can agree to have an arbitration, the unions represented at this conference will at once resume labor and await the deat once resume labor and await the de-

at once resume labor and await the de-cision of the board of arbitration, and will be bound by that decision.

"You also express the opinion that this seems to you a fair proposition; that you see no reason why it may not be tried, and ask us to consider the proposition and appoint our representatives to meet the representatives of the Building Trades Council.

"On April 25, we caused to be published over our signatures in the press of the city, the following: "To Whom It May Concern: We

hereby propose to submit to Judge Charles B. Bellinger, Mayor George H. Williams, William M. Ladd, Tyler Woodward and Robert Livingstone the amount of wages to be paid by us to our employes, with the understanding that such employes shall be permitted to resume work imme-diately, and the wages fixed to take effect from the date when such employes or any of them shall resume work. It must be distinctly understood that we shall be permitted to employ union or nonunion en without any discrimination, and that we shall not be discriminated against in any way whatever. No other question to be submitted or considered. Decision to

be made by a majority.'
"We have not been advised by you or any one else interested that there was any objection to this proposal or to any of the fair-minded and representative men to whom it was by us proposed to refer the only question of dispute be-tween us as employers in our respective capacities and the men lately in our emcapacities and the men intely in our em-ploy—the simple and single question of the amount of wages which as employers we should in justice pay, and which they as employes were entitled to receive. "This incidentally involved the related question of our agreement with these em-ployes to pay no one in our employ less than \$1.50 per day, whatever his ounlifers.

than \$3.50 per day, whatever his qualifica tions may be, or regardless of whether he was worth such sum. When these five gentlemen were suggested, we did not know, and do not now know, that they had then or now have any connection with any of the interests affected, or that any one of them has any impression one way or the other as to the merits of the con-

"As Mayor of the city and its leading official and a man of judicial temper and habit, we cheerfully named you as one of the board of arbitration proposed by us Judge Bellinger is, as you know, the up-right and courageous Federal Judge of the United States District Court, and is without bias or prejudice, and is in no posi-tion to be influenced by wealth or clamor, and has been a man of the people during his whole distinguished career. William M. Ladd is the most extensive property-M. Ladd is the most extensive propertyowner in the city, connected in no way
with either side, a man of generous and
just sentiments, a business man of exceptional ability, and one of your appointees in an important public position
in the city government. Tyler Woodward is a man of large experience in business, of unquestioned integrity, is not a
manufacturer or contractor, and is careful
and prudent, and all his life has dealt
justly by his fellow-men. Robert Lityingston is president of the Chamber of
Commerce of the city, represents its great
business interests of trade, commerce and
exchange, and is a skillful man of affairs,
was to effectually destroy the right of

was very hard of hearing, but, by climbing up on a wheel and talking in thunder tones, it was ascertained that he had brought the lumber from Garden Home, distant 25 miles from Portland. It had been ordered, and more was to follow. About the same time another load of rough lumber and an express wagon loaded with window shutters, passed down Front street and attracted as much attraction as a circus.

Yesterday a load of assorted lumber was delivered in front of a store on Front mitted or in lieu of them, but they must we are ready to consider such names either in connection with those there sub-mitted or in lieu of them, but they must be men who are not partisans of either

and on the other side, representatives of our associations who have been expressly authorized to represent employers immediately concerned.

"The plan submitted by you, we may be pardoned in suggesting, is, in brief, that the three representatives of three affiliated unions of what is called the Building Trades Council whe were chiefly, if not mainly, instrumental in causing our late employes to discontinue their employment, and in calling out all members of such unions where any employer bers of such unions where any employer affected undertook to give employment to any man who did not happen to be a

ernment to protect him, if necessary, it its enforcement. This right is as valuable to those who belong to unions as those who do not, and cannot be destroyed without violence to the social order.

without violence to the social order.

'The proposal submitted by you implies that there is a dispute between the unions represented by the Building Trades Council and ourselves, and that upon any settlement the unions would, as you say, 'at once resume labor.' We have no dispute or quarrel with any union, and have no contract with them or any of them. These unions cannot as you say, 'resume labor.' unions cannot, as you say, 'resume labor, and in the nature of things cannot be bound to any contract or by any decision that any board of arbitrators may make As employes the members of these union can contract with the employers we represent, and while such employers have a dispute as to wages, we have not been notified by them that we should look to

notified by them that we should look to their respective unions to settle the wage question or make contracts for future em-ployment, and if so notified, we should de-cline to consider the same.

"We are putting men to work as fast as it is possible to do so, and will employ any and all men without regard to wheth-er they are members of any union or not. We should, of course, expect to employ union men without any discrimination.
"In conclusion, if arbitration is really member of any union), should be accepted | "In conclusion, if arbitration is really as arbitrators, with a like number pre- desired by the public, or by these gentle-

PROMINENT IOWA REPRESENTATIVE VISITS PORTLAND



sentatives, and these six men, thus parties to the controversy whatever it may be, shall attempt to decide their own cause and both parties abide by it. Ar-bitration of differences is never left to the disputants, and if our employes and ourselves have been but her but her been been but her but her been but her but he ourselves have been hitherto unable to agree, it would seem futile to refer the matter to their partisans for decision. We must, therefore, decline to consider the names suggested for the reasons stated.

"In the plan proposed by you and sug-gested by these gentlemen, it is not stated what is to be arbitrated, but we are asked to name a committee of three to meet these representatives 'to agree, if possible, upon the questions in dispute between these different organizations; or if not, to agree upon some mode of arbi-tration by which these questions may be sented at this conference will at once resume labor and await the decision of the board of arbitration and will be bound by that decision.'

"There is not, so far as we are aware, any question of difference other than the amount of wages which employers concerned ought in justice to pay to their employes, and incidentally whether that amount shall be fixed by an arbitrary minimum scale of not less than \$2.50 per day of eight hours. There is no other ques-tion. Because we could not and did not tion. Because we could not and did not accede to this demand, our employes quit be submitted have been indicated, if the work, as they had a perfect right to do, one question we have named is not the

in our behalf to ascertain and state exactly what is proposed to submit to arbi-

stand, it is pertinent to ask:
"I. What are 'the questions in dispute'
which it is proposed should be submitted to arbitration?
"2. Is not the question of the amount

of wages which our employes should re-ceive the only question in controversy?

'3. If an increase of wages by means of the minimum scale of \$3.50 per day is not the only demand made and insisted upon by our employes, will you ask then gen-tlemen to distinctly state what other grievance exists, or has been suggested? "4. If the dispute is to be arbitrated, would it not be usual and proper and in-dispensable to suggest the names of ar-bitrators who are not disputants and par-

finally settled, and we are assured that as soon as 'the representatives of the different organizations can agree to have an arbitration, that the unions reprereason objectionable, will you or these gentlemen suggest three other men who are neither employers nor employes, nor representatives of unions or contractors, and whose reputation for probity and fair

dealing and civic courage is equally an well known as the five we have sug-gested? "6. When these three names have been suggested, and we are advised by our employers or these gentlemen, if they are authorized to act for them, that they are

J. C. O'REILLY, FORMER PORTLAND BUSINESS MAN. DIES.

J. C. O'Reilly, who came to Portland about 18 years ago, and re-sided here continuously until 1909, dled at St. Mary's, Idaho, April 23, of quick consumption. His remains were prought here by members of his family on Tuesday, and buried in the Oddfellows' comstery. Mr. O'Rellly was born at Wash-

ington Courthouse, O., in 1858. He was a member of the firm of Deal & O'Reilly, in Pertland, and aftersalesman for the Pier Hardware Company. He resigned from this position three years ago, on account of ill-health, and moved to St. Marys, where he became interests. in the Penranod Hardware Company His death was sudden, and he will be moursed by a large circle of friends in Ppriland and elsewhere. He left a wife, who was a daughter of W. H. Catterlin, an old resident of Oregon, and three children.

business interests of trade, commerce and exchange, and is a skillful man of affairs, free from political or personal bias, and a man in close affiliation with the best in-LUMBER COMES TO MARKET.

Contractors Get Material From Points Outside the City.

Many have read with interest one of Mark Twain's first efforts as a reporter about a load of hay having been seen coming into town from the west, but few of them ever imagined that a load of lumber coming into Portland from the east would attract much attention. Time and strikes, however, change all things, and a load of lumber coming from the East Side across the Morrison-street bridge into the present of the union, and the contractor and building been by such union released from the boyocit or ban of being "unfair" to organized into the proposed to any one of these men, and the Building Trades Council has made no objection. Our late employes have not indicated any good citizen can lawfully submit to any tribunal. The laws of our country objection and it is believed that insofar as the men named are concerned, they are or should have been entirely acceptable to guarantee to every citizen entirely coceptable to them, or to any fair-minded body of men, who sincerely and really desire a settlement of the wage differences between employer and employe. You will also notice that it was proposed by us that the men should be permitted to resume work immediately, and that the wages fixed by the arbitrators should take effect from the date when work was and to have the whole power of the Gov-

real and only question, and we have agreed as to what is to be submitted, we will name three men to act with the three you or these gentlemen or three you or these gentlemen or our employes may name, and if these six cannot agree they may select a seventh man, and the decision of a majority of the seven shall be final and binding upon ell as to the question or questions submitted.

"A. M. M'KENZIE,

"JAS. I. MARSHALL,

"W. R. GRIFFITH,

"Executive Committee Master Build.

"Executive Committee Master Builders' Association,
"H. SUTCLIFFE,
"HENRY BERGER, WILLIAM SHEEHY "Executive Committee Master Paint-ers' Association."

One Life Lost in Rire.

EDENSBURG, Pa., April 30 .- One life, Michael Pfeff, was lost, and \$19,000 damage done by a fire at Loretto today. Fire which started in the residence of E. W. langinger threatened for a time the entire town. With prompt assistance from other towns, the fire was got under control.

One melancholy feature of the promised re-lease of Mrs. Maybrick is the certainty that she will write about her long imprisonment for the magnaines.

IOWA HAS VARIED IDEAS ON THE TRUST QUESTION.

Robert G. Cousins, United State Representative, Speaks of Politics in the Prosperous Middle West.

Robert G. Cousins, who has for the years represented the Fifth Congress, cal District of Iowa at Washington, is at the Hotel Portland, on his way East from California, where he has been visiting Like many other political prophets, Mr

Cousins believes that President Roosevelt will be nominated and elected with practically no opposition. And, nevertheless, Mr. Cousins can see the possibility of other candidates, and strong ones, entering the race for the Presidential chair rext year.

"Fairbanks, Senator Fairbanks, of Inrairbanks, Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is regarded as a very available candidate," said Mr. Cousina "and in a close contest availability is always an important factor. And then there is Mark Hanna. Mr. Hanna stands well in business circles and also with the labor element."

"Do you think Mr. Hanna would receive the labor vote if he were nomi-

"I certainly do. He would be a stron candidate, but he has not so far placed himself in the attitude of bring a candi-

"And Mr. Roosevelt?" said the reporter. "Mr. Roosevelt," replied the man from Iowa, "will I believe be the next Pres-ident. As far as present conditions may justify an opinion, I think Mr. Roosevelt is very much in the lead. He has very many things in his favor. But there are some indications of other candidates, and we must remember that in politics a year is a long time."

is a long time."

From the commonly accepted view of the recently christened "Towa idea," Mr. Cousins vigorously dissents.

"Towa is not a one idea state," said he.

"What do you mean by the 'Iowa idea"
"The general understanding seems to
be," said the reporter, "that to attact the trusts by rescinding the duties on all articles manufactured by them, is the Town idea. Against this President Roose-velt stands as the representative of those who claim that to do this would also injure those manufacturers who are now

competing with the trusts."
"Well," Mr. Cousins admitted, "that is to some extent correct, but I must repeat that Iowa is not a one idea state. The principal idea just now is to pre-serve and continue the universal prosper-ity which now prevails all over the country, and which was made possible by our present industrial policy, tariff included. "There used to be a Democratic idea, and I suppose it still lingers, that a pro-

tective policy promoted and fostered. This idea is not largely shared now, and is only advanced for political purposes. It certainly does not count for much in a state like Iowa that has p. sited so much by a system of saving our own markets for our own people and of keeping our own good wages for laborers who live in this country. That represents the leading political idea of Iowa." The conversation veered once more to

the National election next year. the National election next year.

"There is some talk," said Mr. Cousins,
"that the state of New York will go
Democratic in 1994. I do not think that
this is so, but admitting it for the sake of ent, I want to say that it need fur nish no great gladness to the Democrata New York is no longer the power or influ-ence in a National election that she used to be. Since the final settlement of the money question in 1896 and the explosion of the fiat doctrine, the Empire State's opinion of a policy or a candidate is not overwhelmingly powerful. The West has grown so amazingly in population and in wealth that it is no longer dependent upon New York for its prosperity, while New York certainly is dependent on the rest of the country for its business.

Of ex-Representative Moody, Mr. Cous-ins spoke in eulogistic terms. "I have no wish to intrude upon your local affairs here." said he, "but I do want to make the voluntary statement that Mr. Moody proved himself a strong adherent of the Republican party in Washington, and made some considerable sacrifices for it. He voted with the party at times when it took some nerve to stand behind the guns."

Smallpox Situation at Prineville Improves. The reports which come in from Prine-

to the smallpox situation are ville as to the smallpox struction are good and steadily improving. With the exception of one day during his recent attack of the grip, the State Health Officer, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, has re-ceived a daily report by long-distance tel-ephone from C. M. Elkins, chairman of the Mealth committee of Princellie. Noth-ing could be more admirable than the way to make the local committee has continwhich the local committee has contin and to grapple with the cituation. Fortunately the worst was over before one of their chief stays, in the person of Dr. J. H. Rosenberg, city physician, was tak-en from them by his falling a victim to the disease, having contracted it in his self-forgetfulness in the discharge of his self-forgetfulness in the discharge of duty. In his case, fortunately, on account of frequent vaccination, the attack was of the mildest, a couple of days fever and hardly enough rash to make diagnosis possible. He simply isolated himself as he has done with everyone else since the beginning of the epidemic, out of regard for the possible danger to others, and he is now again actively in charge of his fellow patients at the isolation house and camp.

All the later series of cases have been vaccinated and are exceedingly mild in

vaccinated and are exceedingly mild in form, so much so that when on learning of Dr. Rosenberg's illness the State Health Officer asked Mr. Elkins if he wished him to come or send a representwashed him to come of send a represent-ative to Princville, and he replied at once: "No, nobody is really sick enough to need a doctor now; we have them all well isolated, and the popular excitement has subsided."

How successful the fight against the epidemic is, is shown by the fact that the total number of cases in Princylle to date has amounted only to 16; four of these were the original cases, previous to which there was no reason to suspect that any smallpox existed at all, and all the cases which have followed since have come from the unwillingness of the kind or mistaken friends and relatives of those four original cases to admit the correctness of the diagnosis and keep themselves away from the sickroome or as in several cases, from their admirable self-sacrificing devotion to the task of be-ing quarantined with their afflicted ones in order to nurse and care for them.

When this condition, is cases in S days in a population of 1000, is contrasted with the situation of three years ago when about 70 miles farther north, at Moro,

where there is a population of 250, there were 125 cases of the disease, one can readily see to what credit the Prinsville Board of Health is entitled for activity

and vigilance.

As a good method of allaying popular excitement and quieting the baseless rumors which have spread and do spread. through every community affected as this has been, the local officials have been publishing for nearly a week past a daily printed bulletin giving the precise condition and state of progress of each sepdition and state of progress of each sep-arate case with the names of any new cases which may have developed. Noth-ing could have been more thoughtful, for in this way the public can see at once that nothing is being concealed and know-ing exactly who the affected persons are, can co-operate with the authorities in limiting the spread of the disease. Every one of these is cases, except one, is di-rectly traceable to contact with one of the four original cases during the three

NOT A ONE-IDEA STATE or four days before they were isolated. Not a single case has developed from exposure to the second group of cases, although there has been abundance of time for this to have occurred.

for this to have occurred.

Telephone messages yesterday say there are no new cases, and that the case of Charles Cary, proved, after three days of isolation to be is grippe. It is a matter of great regret to the State Board of Health that the air should have been filled with such grossly exaggerated and often utterly baseless rumors as to the spread of the disease in other surrounding regions. At present there are only three or four cases known to exist out-tide of Prineville, rather a bad case of confluent smallpox at Lawa, which originated at Shaniko, one at Lamonta, one said to be at DestChutes, of unknown origin. All the reports as to the existence of smallpox at Hend are groundless, so far as the State Board can learn.

Following is the text of the Prineville

Following is the text of the Prineville Daily Bulletin, dated April 28, which is issued every morning by C. M. Elkins, chairman of the health committee, and which gives conditions of all smallpox patients and suspects: Miss Ronda Claypool—Convalescing.

Miss Laney Boyd-Convalescing. Clark Ewing-Doing nicely; scabs beginning

to drop off.

L. Dillon, Jr.—Convalescing.

L. Dillon, Sr.—As well as could be expected.

Bobert Harrington—Doing well, but very sick.

John Claypool—Not so well today.

Mrs. George Summers—Well broke out and

Mrs. George Summers-Well broke out and disease taking its course.

John Getz-Well broken out and feeling bad.
Raiph Poindexter-Doing well.
Perry Poindexter-Broke out; doing well.
Dr. Rosenberg-Considerable fever; temperature, 162 degrees.
Mrs. Ivan Turner-Well broken out; pretty sick.

NEW CASES. Charles Carey-Suspected and quarantine Robert McMurtery-Breaking out well.

BADEN-POWELL AS CRITIC Says American Cavalrymen Are Too Well Treated.

NEW YORK, April 30 .- General Baden-Powell, before sailing for England on the completion of his tour in this coun-try, speaking of the United States cav-

alry, said:
"I rather expected to find men of fine physique in your cavalry and was su prised to find the reverse. They enjoy t many luxuries in their food, and their system of exercise is not thorough. food is far too highly seasoned. They should be deprived of coffee altogether, and should have only an occasional portion of tea. The British cavalrymen, in barracks, have a salt water bath every day, which keeps them in perfect physical condition. Plain diet, vigorous exercise, combined with regular drill, are what have made the British cavalrymen sunave made the British cavalrymen su-perior to all other cavalrymen in the

"Your cavalry have not yet had a hard campaign like the Boer War, to show their staying powers. I am inclined to think that if the chance ever comes their mode of life will entail a long sick

Frohably 50 per cent of the horses in the British cavalry are American-bred and they are able to wear out 5 per cent of their riders in a two weeks' journey. They are especially good over a rough and fry country. "Your cavalryman is more active, both

physically and mentally, than the average British horseman, but I think he lacks the staying powers. "I consider your Second Cavalry the most efficient in rank and file, as well as

"GRAVE MORAL SCANDAL." Bishop of London Severely Condemn Vanderbilt's Marriage.

LONDON, May 1.-At the night session LONDON, May 1.—At the night session of the London diocesan conference yesterday the bishop of London, Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram, made a statement to the effect that he had thrice sent for an explanation from Rev. Mr. Hadden regarding the Vanderbilt-Rutherfurd wedding, and that none had been received. The galieries and the floor of the little church house, in the shadow of Westminster Abbey, were crowded in anticipation of the bishop's announcement. Arising amid intense silence, the prelate said he had hoped to present to the con-

said he had hoped to present to the con-ference an explanation from the officiat-ing clergyman in the matter of the "grave scandal which recently had occurred the diocese." He could only surmise that a family bereavement, the death of a child, was responsible for Mr. Hadden's having entirely ignored the bishop's let-ters and messages. The bishop charac-terized the use of St. Mark's Church for the performance of the ceremony as con-stituting a "grave moral scandal," and expressed his determination not to enter church until due reparation had been

The bishop's remarks were vigor applauded and the session ended with the passage of a vote of thanks moved by the suffragan bishop of London.

VIRGINIA TOWN BURNS. Flames Have Enten Two Blocks Will Take the Rest.

RICHMOND, Va., May 1.-A message from West Point, 38 miles from here and with a population of 1500, says the town is burning. The flames are moving toward the Terminal Hotel. Two entire blocks on Main street have been burned. The chief business interests at West Point are lumbering and oyster packing.

Seven Men Burned at Furnace, PITTSBURG, April 28.—Seven men were more or less seriously burned today by an explosion at furnace D of the Edgar Thompson steel plant at Braddock. The explosion was caused by a hanger. Denman Thompson Is Stricken.

CLAREMONT, N. H., April 30.-Den-man Thompson, the actor, was stricken with neuralgia of the heart today and is in a serious condition. All dates for his "Old Homestead" company have been canceled.

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