

Morning Oregonian

VOL. XLIII—NO. 13,232

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHEN PURCHASING
GARDEN HOSE
Be sure you secure one of
our brands
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
R. H. PEASE, President.
73 AND 75 FIRST ST. PORTLAND, OR.

BARGAINS IN CENTURY CAMERAS
CENTURY GRAND, 5x7, Planatic Lens, 1902 model, regular
\$50.00, our price \$33.00
CENTURY GRAND JR., 4x5, regular \$32.00, our price 22.00
—ALL NEW GOODS—
WE ARE AGENTS For the Premo, Peco, Eastman Kodaks
and Century Cameras.
BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.
Everything photographic. 142 Fourth St.

SHAW'S
America's ORIGINAL
PURE MALT WHISKY
Without a Rival Today
BLUMAUER & HOCH
108 and 110 Fourth Street
Sole Distributors for Oregon and Washington.

J. F. DAVIES, Prop. J. W. BLAIN, Sec. and Treas.
St. Charles Hotel
CO. INCORPORATED.
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
European Plan—Rooms 50c to \$1.50
First-Class Restaurant in Connection

HOTEL PERKINS
Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON
EUROPEAN PLAN
First-Class Check Restaurant
Connected With Hotel.

THE
ESMOND HOTEL
OSCAR ANDERSON, Manager.
Front and Morrison Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON
FREE BUSES TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.
Rates—European plan, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50,
\$2.00 per day. Sample rooms in connection.

FINEST OF ALL
MANRARA'S BOUQUET
CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS
LANG & CO., DISTRIBUTERS
PORTLAND, OR.

LOGGING ENGINES
SAW MILLS
EDGERS, TRIMMERS, STEAM FEEDS,
SAW MILL MACHINERY of All Kinds
CALL ON US

Smith & Watson Iron Works Front and
Hall Streets
Mechanical draft. Not an ac-
cessory, but a necessity. We design and
install plants complete.
W. G. McPHERSON,
Portland, Oregon, U. S. A. Engineers and Contractors

NO THOROUGHFARE When Confronted
With a no plus ultra—"nothing be-
yond" sign, stop short if con-
vinced the signboard speaks the
truth. It does when it means the
best in
BUGGIES
PHAEONS
SURREYS
RUNABOUTS
STANHOPES
TRAPS
Are found in our complete lines.
Call and look them over. They
bear close inspection.
Mitchell
LEWIS & STAYER CO.
First and Taylor Sts.
Vehicles. Harness. Whips. Robes.

COLP BY RUSSIA

Her Forces Reoccupy Manchuria.

GRAVE TROUBLE CERTAIN

United States Will Now Take a Hand in the Affair.

HAY WAITING ON ROOSEVELT

Partial Evacuation by Czar's Troops Now Believed to Have Been a Blind-China Will Not Resort to Arms.

Russia has broken her promise to the powers by returning to Manchuria, and it is plain she intends to fight to retain that province. The powers will call her to account. The czar is most afraid of the influence of the United States, and will use the argument that Russian development of Manchuria will open a great field for American trade, while opposition may provoke violent retaliation.

PEKIN, May 8.—Along with the report of the reoccupation of Manchuria by Russia comes the news from Niu Chwang that on their return there the Russian troops brought with them several large guns. A large force has been ordered to reoccupy Tien Tschwan Tai. The Russians have 14,000 troops between the mouth of the Liao River and Port Arthur. The Russians are reported to be concentrating forces on the hill near Liao Lung, commanding the road between there and the Yalu River, and they have arranged to have a large quantity of provisions delivered to Niu Chwang.

This coup caused profound surprise here, as recent developments had led to the expectation that Russia would compromise her demands, since they had been revealed to the powers. This latest maneuver is viewed as a refusal of Russia to yield to the protests of the powers and as a declaration that she is ready to fight in order to maintain possession of Manchuria.

It is considered significant that the Russian army has occupied strategic points at about the time the Russian naval reinforcements were mobilized in the Gulf of Fe-Chi-Li. The temporary withdrawal of the Russian troops from Niu Chwang is believed to have been a feint to avert suspicion from the contemplated policy until the Russian squadron was within useful distance.

It has been reported recently that Russia was accumulating great stores of provisions and war materials. It is impossible to confirm the reports, but it is known that the Russian military authorities have been buying many horses, and all the information indicates that Russia is preparing to increase and not decrease her forces in Manchuria.

The Foreign Ministers yesterday discussed information to the effect that the Russians had taken a large tract of land across the river from Niu Chwang, commanding the terminus of the Shan Hai Kwan Railroad. It is stated that Russia informed the Chinese officials that the tract was needed for a Russian garrison ground. The selection of the site seemed remarkable, because all the troops were there quartered on the opposite side of the river, several miles distant, where plenty of land was available.

The Chinese officials describe the Dowager Empress as being greatly distressed and as fearing that the Russian aggression will excite anti-foreign demonstrations, resulting in the introduction of more foreign troops.

Nowhere has a suggestion been heard that China will resort to arms in order to resist Russia. Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, yesterday secured five days' leave of absence. This is a favorite stratagem of Chinese officials who are desirous of averting unpleasant situations.

It is stated here that Russian influence is being exerted to conciliate American opinion, and that appeals are being made to the traditional friendship of the two nations, with the argument that Russian development of Manchuria will open a great field for American commerce, while the opposition of the United States to Russia's plans might provoke retaliation against American trade. The Russians have established a Consulate at Moukden.

UNITED STATES TO TAKE A HAND.
Will Co-operate With Other Nations or Appear Direct to Russia.
WASHINGTON, May 8.—Pending negotiations in the Manchurian matter have been hampered by the inability of this Government to act jointly with other nations without violating its traditions, but it is now hinted that some plan of cooperation with England and Japan may be devised which will have the effect of convincing the Russian government of the united determination of the three nations to insist upon Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, while not actually committing the United States to a formal alliance. This programme is subject to the approval of the President. If it is not looked upon with favor by him, the state department may fall back upon its former method of individual representation to Russia and ask another explanation of the happenings in Manchuria. In such event, Russia's answer is already forecasted by the officials here.

to tents outside. It is presumed from Pekin advices that these troops have now returned to the city. However, it is pointed out that Russia employed a saving clause in the promise to withdraw from Manchuria, the language being, "provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way."
Russia, it is understood, now holds that this provision was violated by Japan when she mobilized her fleet and otherwise showed signs of military preparations, which were construed as a menace to Russia.

Accompanying the news of the re-occupation of New Chwang comes a warning from our agents in China that the Russian attitude is injuring the chances of the treaty which Mr. Conger and Consul-General Goodnow have been negotiating with China, involving the opening to American trade of the ports of Taku-Shan and Moukden, in Manchuria. The latest advices are that the treaty is already practically lost owing to Russian opposition. This fact is construed to give the United States a direct intimation of what is happening in Manchuria.

Baron von Sternberg and Sir Michael Herbert both called at the State Department today. It was believed that their visits were in some degree connected with the Manchurian situation.

Roosevelt Has No Word From Hay.
LOS ANGELES, May 8.—The attention of President Roosevelt was today called to a dispatch from Washington stating that the Secretary of State was only awaiting the President's approval of his course to take vigorous action, even to the extent of a joint protest by Japan, England and the United States.

Welcome Action by America.
LONDON, May 9.—The daily papers this morning warmly welcome the prospect of the United States instituting joint action with Great Britain and Japan against the designs of Russia in Manchuria. They believe that such concerted action would induce Russia to hasten a prudent retreat.

The only fault that can be found with the diplomacy of the United States in the far East has been its excessive caution and reluctance to co-operate with the European powers. However, the situation has dropped the mask, Washington's forbearance is exhausted, and if the United States has the will it has the power to enforce its views on the Asiatic continent.

JAPAN IS READY FOR WAR.
It Has Recruited Its Forces Until They Are Now Almost Perfect.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—At the Palace in L. Shimizu, the recently appointed Japanese Consul in Chicago, who arrived yesterday on the Nippon Maru on the way to his new post. The news this morning that Japan is expecting to take a decisive step in regard to Russia's position in Manchuria was also news to Shimizu, who left the island Empire on April 1.

"You see, this trouble was not brewing when I left Japan over a month ago," he said today with a solid diplomacy. "But the Japanese policy is to 'prepare for war in time of peace,' and this my country has followed for some time. The statements that the Russians are working day and night and turning out as much as 100,000 military stores may be true. For the past four years the government has aimed at building up a standing army which should be ready and capable of battling the lists in case of international trouble."

"Now I believe that in equipment, training and quality of the soldiers, the Japanese army has almost reached a point of perfection. At present there are about 150,000 men, splendid fighters, perfectly drilled and trained. The Japanese soldiers are small, but they are quick and active, which makes them more important than to be tall. Japan has no intention of remaining quietly in the background in the event of trouble, and we are always preparing for possible complications in China."

CHINA ALREADY IS YIELDING.
She Will Not Open New Ports Because Russia Forbids It.
LONDON, May 8.—In a dispatch from Pekin the correspondent of the Times says the situation in regard to Manchuria is not improving. China already is yielding. She is afraid to open new treaty ports, and she has instructed her treaty commissioners not to discuss the proposed openings with the American Commissioners, because Russia forbids it. But to the American and other Ministers interested, continues the correspondent, China protests that she never intended to open new ports and that her action has not been influenced by Russian menaces.

The weakness of the Chinese Foreign Office is distressing, and excites pity that the country should be dependent in such a crisis upon such a decrepit Ministry. Na Tzing, the most feeble of them, is at present absent in Japan. In the meantime, the Times' correspondent says in conclusion, pending the arrival of M. Legar, the Russian Minister, Russia is preparing for all contingencies. She is storing supplies of coal and foodstuffs in a degree that is exciting great attention.

Emphasizes Russian Occupation.
WASHINGTON, May 8.—Telegraphic communication and its supervision at Niu Chwang was the subject of extended diplomatic correspondence about one year ago, complaints having been made by Americans at Niu Chwang. Consul-General Goodnow was the subject of a letter to Minister Conger at Pekin, just published, the speaking of the telegraphic arrangements.

"I desire to call your attention to the inconveniences thus occasioned our merchants, who do an extensive trade in Niu Chwang. It also seems to our people here that this emphasizes the Russian occupation of Niu Chwang."
About the same time, it is shown, Count Cassini addressed a note to Secretary Hay asking that instructions be sent the American Consul at Niu Chwang which would cause him to pursue course more agreeable to the Russian government.

Never Made Complete Evacuation.
LONDON, May 8.—The announcement from Pekin that the Russians have "re-occupied" Niu Chwang must not be understood as implying that they ever fully evacuated the place. The news is taken here to mean that the town has been re-occupied by the forces of the withdrawal of which was announced in April, when the Russians said that all the troops except the men necessary for the police guard had been removed.

GOING TO PIECES

Strike and Lockout Are Growing Weaker.

BUILDING AGAIN RESUMED

Lumber Moving Freely for Satisfactory Contractors.

DWELLINGS NEAR COMPLETION

In Places Union and Nonunion Carpenters Are Working Side by Side, in Others Nonunion Forces Are Employed.

Record of Building Trades' Troubles.
January 1—Carpenters' Union demands minimum of \$1.50 a day from April 1.
January 6—Painters' Union demands \$3.50 a day.
April 1—Contractors do not grant demands of carpenters.
April 6—Strike declared by Painters' Union.
April 22—Mills refuse to sell lumber to local trade.
May 3—Discovery that mills are selling lumber to nonunion contractors.
Joseph C. Kemp, vice-president of Painters' Brotherhood, arrives on peace mission.
May 8—Arbitration conference of Building Trades Council and Master Painters and Builders fails.

The strike situation in the building trades is not at all satisfactory from a union viewpoint. The painters, the carpenters and the hodcarriers are not making gains and evidences are that they are generally losing ground. On the other hand, pressure of owners and contractors for lumber is breaking in on the lockout of the mills. Loads of lumber are no longer an unusual sight, especially in the residence districts. Deliveries of lumber are increasing notably all over town.

It is quite evident that there can be no arbitration of the labor trouble as the dispute now rests. The bosses and the contractors declare that they don't have to arbitrate—only to go about their business and the situation. The best hand, however, is in the pocket of the contractor for lumber is breaking in on the lockout of the mills. Loads of lumber are no longer an unusual sight, especially in the residence districts. Deliveries of lumber are increasing notably all over town.

Although union men have been returning to work they have not done so yet in large numbers. The painters are more steadfast than the carpenters. The carpenters, however, are not on strike, but are locked out by the refusal of the lumber mills to deliver lumber to contractors who have signed up with the unions. The painters are on a genuine strike to enforce a minimum wage scale of \$3.50 per day. The union carpenters are in a somewhat complex situation. The best hands refuse to work for less than \$2.50 per day, and are easily getting it, while the \$3 men are out; but the contractors who have signed the scale are boycotted by the sawmills. Many hodcarriers and laborers are likewise on a strike, though ordered back to work by the Building Trades Council, and bricklayers are consequently out of employment.

United Stand Against Unions.
A canvass of the sentiment of the business element of the city reveals a more united stand against unions than has ever been attempted before. This opposition exists in most part' tacitly by common understanding. There is no mistaking the attitude. It is quite plain even to the superficial observer. This feeling will probably crystallize into an employers' association soon or late. Many business men have been heard to clamor for such organization.

A serious question now arises whether the trouble will spread into other channels of industry, now that the building trades unions seem unable to gain what they are after. Will the sawmill employees, for example, declare a sympathetic strike on account of the action of the sawmill owners?

Union and Nonunion Men Side by Side.
In many buildings union and nonunion men are working side by side. In many buildings carpenters are employed both at the union scale of wages and above and below that scale. This means that the contractors on these structures have not signed the union scale. At many places union men do not "walk out" when a "scab" appears among them in another trade or in the same trade as their own. They are very frequently working secretly on jobs which by the rules of their organizations should be "unfair." They often blink at the presence of nonunion men, preferring employment to the strife of a walk-out. In some places where nonunion painters have been put on deliberately by the contractors the union carpenters have declined to be forced off.

All this is well known to the union leaders. But they conceal it or put on a brave front by declaring that their position strategically is just as strong as ever it was. However, the fact is that whereas one or two weeks ago they refused to accept terms from the bosses which they are now willing to accept, now the bosses refuse to treat on those terms. Thus the unions have receded from one of their contentions and the bosses have advanced their position.

In the Mohawk building, at Third and Morrison, McKenzie & Wallace, contractors, about 25 men are working, both union and nonunion. In the Dekum

building, Stewart & Winslow, contractors, 12 union and nonunion men are employed.

In the new Scottish Rite Cathedral, at Morrison and Lowndale, C. A. Lynds, contractor, the same condition exists. On the painting job in the new Hotel Portland nonunion men have been working. Up to three days ago E. H. Moorehouse & Co. had nonunion painters in the Weinberg building, and the union men on the structure did not throw down their tools. On Third street, near Yamhill, G. W. Gordon, contractor, union and nonunion carpenters were employed together yesterday. Mr. Gordon had a mixed crew of carpenters also at Tenth and Washington and Seventh and Ankeny. J. I. Marshall carried on work the same way at Fourth and Hoyt, and at Twelfth and Columbia. Other contractors employed union and nonunion men on the same buildings, as follows: C. A. Lynds, at Twelfth and Washington; Griffins, near the same place; E. E. McLaren, at Thirtieth and Burnside; Tom Muir, at Thirtieth and Washington. In Meier & Frank's building at Seventh and Taylor workmen have been mixed in the same way. In a dwelling at Twenty-third and Flanders, five non-union carpenters were working yesterday. At Twenty-first and Vaughn a union foreman had several nonunion carpenters working under him. Four houses on Johnson street are going up with non-union carpenters and another near by has five union carpenters, where only one was at work two weeks ago. Few contractors who have not signed the painters' union scale are seriously inconvenienced for lack of materials, if their financial responsibility is satisfactory to the mills.

In many dwelling-houses all over the city the same condition exists. A number of contractors were encountered yesterday who were hiring the two classes of labor, but who would not permit the location of their work to be advertised in print. A reporter met a group of about a dozen such contractors yesterday. He succeeded at first in getting the above mentioned facts for publication, but the men at last grew fearful that if their business should be announced in print they would have trouble with the unions. They demanded that their names be withheld and there was nothing to do but to comply.

Contractors Are Satisfied.
James Marshall, a member of the strike committee of the master builders, said yesterday that he and his fellow-contractors were satisfied with the progress they were making against the unions. "Last Tuesday," said he, "members of our association had 89 union carpenters employed with 150 nonunion carpenters. And not all of our members made reports about their employes. In our association are about 82 master builders. Of these only two are hiring union labor exclusively. Since Tuesday the number of our employes has been growing, both union and nonunion. I estimate that members of the association are employing about 400 carpenters and that half of them are nonunion men."

W. R. Griffith, another member of the strike committee of the master builders, corroborated everything Marshall said. "At one of our meetings a week ago," remarked Griffith, "we ascertained that the members who were present were employing about 100 nonunion men. On 20 jobs both union and nonunion men were employed. On only six of the jobs union men were employed exclusively."

Mixed Crews at Work.
G. W. Gordon, contractor for the Shapiro building on Third, between Yamhill and Taylor, has had a mixed crew of carpenters in that building for some time. He was very busy yesterday when visited for an interview and at first refused to say anything. At last he said: "I have New French alrship proves a great success."
Page 5.

Sports.
Scores of Pacific National League—Portland 7, Butte 6, Seattle 7, Helena 6, Spokane 5, Tacoma 5, Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 5, Page 11.
Scores of Pacific Coast League—Portland 12, San Francisco 3, Sacramento 3, Oakland 1, Los Angeles 14, Seattle 2, Page 12.
Fighters unable to agree on a referee.
Pacific Coast.
Drowning of Columbia River fisherman charged to steamer Hazlett's officers. Page 4.
Klamath Indians have smallpox. Page 4.
Explosion and fire damages Stockton people and property. Page 4.
Southern Pacific boatmen waiting for orders. Page 5.
Saves wife from icy waters. Page 4.
California will make proper exhibit. Page 5.
Seattle earthquake dynamited. Page 4.
Commercial and Marine.
Highest price paid for Oregon mohair this season. Page 13.
Wool market slow in opening. Page 13.
Downward movement of stock prices at New York. Page 13.
New season at San Francisco. Page 13.
Wheat at Chicago closes slightly higher. Page 13.
Weekly trade reviews. Page 13.
First tonnage of drydock launched at Vancouver. Page 12.
Steamer Baltic (fastest) will be launched to-day. Page 12.
Portland and Vicinity.
Strike situation is unfavorable to the unions; construction is going on actively; union and nonunion men work side by side. Page 1.
Executive Board refuses offer to build better boat than the E. A. Hamill for \$45,000 and delays the purchase. Page 14.
Wheat crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will reach 40,000,000 bushels. Page 12.
Executive Board asked to investigate suit against the lumber trust. Page 10.
Farmers on Goldenstate railroad ship in their wheat. Page 8.
Story of Fred Metzger's missing car is told in course of Pass Week. Page 10.
New school opened at Weidau. Page 10.
Fair Commissioners to be in President's parade. Page 14.

MID GAY SCENES

All California Honors Roosevelt

OVATION IN EVERY CITY

Climax of Greetings Thus Far at Los Angeles.

VISITS WIDOW OF GARFIELD

College Students at Claremont Addressed and the Necessity of a Thorough Physical Training Pointed Out—At Pasadena.

THE DAY WITH ROOSEVELT.
Addresses students at Pomona College, Claremont.
Visits Mrs. James A. Garfield at Pasadena.
Makes a short talk at Pasadena High School and then drives through city.
Reviews two great parades at Los Angeles—a flower in the afternoon, and an electrical at night.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8.—President Roosevelt's entry into Los Angeles at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The enthusiastic welcome that has greeted him at every stopping place within the boundaries of California reached a climax when the Presidential train drew in at La Grande station. Los Angeles had for many days been preparing for him, and she was ready, dressed in her best.

The Presidential train left Riverside this morning at 8 o'clock, at which early hour thousands of people turned out to bid the President good-bye. On the way over the Santa Fe a half hour's stop was made at Claremont, where the President spoke to the students of Pomona College, the president of which, John D. Gates, is an old-time friend of President Roosevelt. From Claremont the run was through the picturesque San Gabriel Valley to Pasadena, where a stop of two hours was made.

Pasadena Finely Decorated.
Pasadena, which is famous as a city of beautiful homes, had been elaborately decorated. All the business houses and all the residences on the route over which the President was driven displayed American flags and bunting. As he stepped from the train, the President was greeted by Representative James McLaughlin and Mayor Vedder. Passing through a cordon of 200 Grand Army veterans, the party entered carriages, and, with local mounted policemen and officers of the American Club as a guard of honor, the procession went direct to the High School building. As the President passed the Elks' lodge building, Representative McLaughlin presented him with a gold key, a perfect fac simile of the one which will open the Elks' lodgeroom. Reaching the schoolyard, Mayor Vedder briefly introduced Representative McLaughlin, who presented the President to an immense crowd, saying:

"He is a man whose sympathies are as broad as this great Republic, and his daily life an open book that is an inspiration to us all to more ennobling citizenship."
Twenty-five hundred school children occupied the space directly in front of the President. Each child carried a long, light pole, with the National colors waving from the top, and palms and wreaths of flowers from the center.

On the way to the Wilson High School the President passed under a floral archway which extended for two blocks on Marengo avenue. The front of the arch was a solid mass of flowers from base to top, with festoons of vari-colored roses draped across from curb to curb. Baskets of flowers on smlax-twined poles extended from the windows of the High School building, and solid banks of roses covered the walls of the facade from base to cupola. After the address at the High School, President Roosevelt and party took carriages for a drive through the city.

Calls on Garfield's Widow.
The route took them down the famous Orange Grove avenue, the "street of all honours." A brief stop was made at the home of Mrs. Garfield, widow of the late President James A. Garfield, with whom the President chatted pleasantly for a few moments. Continuing the drive, the party passed down Columbia street to Raymond Hill, from which point the President gained a splendid view of the fertile San Gabriel Valley.

Promptly at 12:30 the party boarded a train at Raymond station and left for Los Angeles. When the train pulled in at La Grande station, Los Angeles, thousands of people blocked the streets on every side. Former members of the President's Rough Rider regiment, a detachment of troop D, N. G. C., and "Teddy's Terror," a political club of prominent Los Angeles business men, wearing the Rough Rider uniform, formed on either side of the platform and kept the crowds back.

The President entered a carriage with Governor Pardee, Secretary Moody and Private Secretary Loeb, and proceeded and followed by a platoon of mounted police and troop D, N. G. C., was driven directly to the Westminster Hotel, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where luncheon was served. From the station along Second street to Main and thence to the Westminster Hotel, crowds had gathered for a fleeting glimpse of the Chief Executive. All the enthusiasm that had been pent up for days past during the prepara-

(Continued on Second Page.)