#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Packing-House Employes Walk Out.

## BAD FAITH IS CHARGED

Employers Are Accused of Exhibiting Favoritism.

OTHER UNIONS MAY JOIN IN

One Peace Conference Is Fruitless, and Another Meeting Will Be Held Today-Small Rlots Numerous in Chicago.

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IN SEVERAL STRIKE CENTERS. CHICAGO-Fully 8500 employes applied for re-employment. All stood together. Riots become quite frequent after

HANSAS CITY-Both sides are greatly surprised, but men promptly walk out. Some disorder follows.

FORT WORTH-Men had voted to strike rather than work with nonmion men before Donnelly wired. ST. JOSEPH-Uniou employes prompt-

ly obey strike order. Several nondonists are sought out and severely OMAHA-Many of strikehreakers having left, packers are placed in an

awkward position. BT. LOUIS-Plants are completely tied

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CHICAGO, July 22.-The stockyards strike was renewed this morning in Chicago and all the other points where the big packing companies have branches, because the strikers were dissatisfied with the manner in which the employers proposed to reinstate their former employes, pending a settlement by arbitration, and will since the same can be, and any future continue for another day at least. A foint conference between the representatives of both sides to the controversy and representatives of the allied trades, in an atment of this second strike, was unsuccessful, and the meeting was adjourned to-

o'clock tomorrow morning. At today's conference, which lasted five hours, a committee consisting of five representatives of the packers and five representativas of the Butchers' Union, was appointed to go over the whole situation, but the committee was unable to reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied. Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at tomorrow's meeting is problematical, as both the packers and the strikers maintain they are living up to Wednesday's agreement for a settlement by arbitration, and that it is the other side that is responsible for the renewal of hostfittles.

## Peace Negotiations Fall.

After the night's adjournment, a publication committee announced that the peace negotiations today had falled, but that there was still hope an agreement could be reached in the near future. No written statement of what occurred in the meeting was given out, as has been customary at former conferences, and the committee declined to give any further information except that another meeting would be held tomorrow.

Unless a settlement is reached tomorrow the general belief is that a sympathetic strike of the allied trades in the packing industry, which was threatened last week, to enforce the demands of the strikers will be called. All these unions have signified their willingness to stand by the butchers if they are called on to assist in the struggle with the packers for su-

Strikers Make New Demands. Late tonight, it was learned that the obstacle which prevented a settlement of the strike at today's conference was the fact that the strikers had made new demands on the packers. When the first strike was settled on an arbitration basis, it included a provision that the strikers were all to doctor defended their charge, the doctor be reinstated within 45 days. After the renewal of the strike today, when the joint manded that all the strikers be reinstated provided in the original agreement. This distance away. Other men were beaten the packers refused to do, alleging that they had lived up to their agreement, and As soon as it grew dark, and especially that as no discrimination in the reinstatement of the men had been meant, the that no agreement had been reached at strikers should abide by the agreement the downtown conference, small-sized which was signed by all the Butchers' riots were numerous, and it kept the Unlone and also by the Allied Trades police busy until far into the night scat-Unions at the yards, who were at the conference and took part in the proceedings which led up to the arbitration taken a striker's place in one of the agreement decided on last Wednesday

been impossible to reach an agreement. maintain the stand they have taken, and the doorstep, exhausted from fright and unless one or the other offers some sort of compromise, tomorrow's conference will

In the following statement, given out tonight by President Donnelly, of the Butchers' Union, the reason why the strikers

refused to return to work today is given: "The packers signed an agreement that there would be no discrimination in the rehiring of the men. This was accepted by the officers of the organization in good faith. On the return of the men this morning, they were lined up like cattle. The

reman, walking through the line, would pick out a man and say, 'You come up.'
The next man would be pushed out of tine and told he could not be used, and it was always the good, active man, and it was niways the good, active union mer

whom they could not use.
"We understood the agreement perfectly, and the strike was only called after the packers had violated the same. This has been their system in the past, and that Russia Will End Red was our main reason for insisting on the time limit in the agreement, but in spite of this, the packers' intention was to hire only such men as were its favorites. They also hired men in some of the departments who had not been employed prior to the

"Superintendent Pension, of the Armour canning department, addressed the em ployes in the following language this morning: 'You went away like cattle, and we will take you back like cattle,"

"This language was used both to men and women," said Mr. Donnelly.

Situation at Different Plants. According to John Floersch, president of the local branch of the Meat Butchers' Union, who said he was speaking for Mr. Donnelly, the situation at the different plans when the strikers applied for work this morning was as follows:

Swift & Co.-All the old men were taken back in one hundreds.

The Anglo-American Company-Reinstated no men; issued checks for three mionists, but these refused to go to work unless the remainder of the strikers were put to work.

Armour & Co.-No union men taken back. Alleged discrimination here precipitated second walk-out before the new force was fairly organized. Hammond Packing Company-Appointed

steward to select certain men from the crowd of applicants. Nelson, Morris & Co.-Took back 10 per

ent of cattlebutchers. Schwarzchild & Sulzberger-Took back all cattlebutchers, with one exception, McNeil & Libby-Reinstated

about one-third of former employes. The charge was made by Mr. Floersch that a foreman at Armour selected a few men from the unionists to be reinstated, but they refused to go to work unless checks were issued to the rest of the strik-

The packers, as soon as the strike was called, met and issued the following state-

"Much to our surprise, the men, after reporting for work this morning, and after getting started in nearly all the houses, were ordered out again. We thought the officers of the union clearly understood that business had been more or less disrupted during the strike, and that some delay would be required to get started up again in anything like full capacity. It is the intention of the packers to carry out their agreement in every particular, and if any house has given cause for grievgrievance will be, readily adjusted."

W. Armour said: "I cannot understand the cause of Mr. Donnelly's new order. I consider that tempt to bring about a peacable adjust- these men have broken faith with the packers. It will be impossible for the packers here or anywhere in the country night at 8:30, with the understanding that to take all the strikers back at once. another conference would be held at 8 There is not sufficient work for them to o so. All the plants are more or less disordered, and it will be some time bemen to work, I cannot say. One reason why all could not be taken back immedistock in the market. We have taken back today perhaps 150 of the strikers, 20 or 40

of whom are skilled men. "Before the strike we employed between 3400 and 3500 men. Today we have 2600 employes at work."

According to estimates, \$550 men were directly affected in Chicago alone by today's strike. Fully that number of strikers were on hand at 6 o'clock this morning, expecting immediate employment, while others were expecting reinstatement later. The cattle butchers had no sooner reported than the charge of discrimina tion was raised. The butchers left to a body, and Mr. Donnelly's general order

declaring another strike followed. Restless Crowds Fill Streets.

Restless crowds filled the streets of packing town all day after the ordering of the second strike. Several disturbances took place in the morning and early afternoon, but no arrests were made. Trouble came when Joseph Younichs, employed at Nelson, Morris & Co.'s plant, was taken out of the yard so that his knee which had been fractured by the falling of a skid, could be cared for by a physician. The doctor, after attending the vounded man, called an ambulance to have the sufferer taken back into the company's improvised hospital in the yards. A crowd, assuming that Younichs was a nonunion man, attacked the ambulance and nearly upset the vehicle in an endeavor to reach the supposed foe. With drawn revolvers two policemen and the declaring to the strike sympathizers that the wounded man was a fellow-unionist. conference was held, Mr. Donnelly de- This took time, and the defenders had to withstand a slege till help came from the within ten days instead of the 45 days as stockyards police station, a considerable

severely by strikers. after the news had reached the district tering the belligerents. In one of these disturbances Josle Rominsky, who had plants, was attacked by nearly a thousand night. The question of reinstatement has boys and girls while she was on the all along been the point on which it has home. She was chased for several blocks and pelted with mud and stones. When Tonight both sides seemed determined to she reached home she fell in a heap on bruises. The girl was dragged into the house by her father before the pursuing crowd could reach her. Seeing that she had escaped them, they commenced to batter the house with stones and bricks,

> wagonload of policemen to disperse the vouthful rioters. The first rioting of the day came when a man. Frank Miller, was set upon by a crowd of strike sympathizers. They bear

A riot call was sent in, and it took a

him so badly that at the hospital where (Concluded on Page 5.)

Sea Incidents.

# REPLY MADE TO BRITAIN

Malacca Will Be Inspected Jointly by Consuls.

## RELEASE EXPECTED AT ONCE

Commander of the St. Petersburg Reports He Seized the Ship Because Captain Would Not Display Manifest.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.-(2:05 A. M.)-The steamer Malacca is at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, where, under an agreement reached by Great Britain and Russis, she will be perfunctorily inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries and released unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case the contraband only will be held. British government stores aboard the vessel will not be examined.

The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Hardinge in the afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes that no incident similar to this will occur in the future. A claim for damages as a result of delaying the steamer will be presented in due course of time through the British Embassy.

The captain of the St. Petersburg, in his report, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the Malacca the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifests of his The Russian authorities, after receiving

tersburg, tried to stop the Mulacca at Port Said, but she had already sailed. From the first Russian authorities' were convinced that the captain of the Russian volunteer fleet ateamer St. Petersburg must have had good reason for seiging the Malacca as a prize, and his report, stating that the skipper of the Malacca declined

the report of the captain of the St. Pe-

have justified their confidence. There is reason to believe that had the fact been known in advance that the Malacca's skipper took upon himself the refore they will be able to operate a full of the St. Petersburg, and defied the Russponsibility of questioning the war status force in all the departments. How long sian war flag, contrary to international it would be before we could put all the law, which evidently came as a complete surprise to the British government, that nation might not have acted as it did. In ately is because there is not sufficient livesia adopted a most conciliatory attitude The Czar himself was desirous of avoiding the slightest pretext for a quarrel and personally gave orders to settle the

matter promptly. According to a high authority, Russia has conveyed assurances that there will be no repetitions of the Red Sea incldents. How the collateral questions growing out of these incidents will be regulated has not yet been disclosed. There is no talk of an international conference at this time to discuss neutral commerce, but diplomats here believe that such a conference to discuss this, as well as new questions raised by the war, like the use of wireless telegraphy, is advisable when the war ends.

# NOT SURE DANGER IS AVERTED

#### British Press Awaits Settlement of Dardanelles Question.

LONDON, July 23.-The morning papers generally express satisfaction that the Malacca incident has been settled in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, though there is an inclination to awalt the settlement of the broader question of the passage through the Dardanelles of the volunteer fleat steamers before believing that all danger has been averted. This feeling is heightened by Premier Balfour's announcement on the adjournment of the House of Commons that he still had no official news to communicate either in connection with the Malacoa incident, or with the volunteer fleet steamers in general.

Some papers are even inclined to doubt the authenticity of the news that the Malacca incident has been settled, but the Daily Telegram seems officialy to explain the apparent contradiction existing between Mr. Belfour's statements and the telegrams from St. Petersburg.

"Two dispatches left the Foreign Office on July 21," says the Daily Telegraph. "One has elicited a favorable reply, but the other has not yet been answered. The promise that no similar incident shall occur again, is very vague and elastic. It may mean that no British vessel shall in the future be seized, the papers of which are regular and the cargo carried by which belongs to his British Majesty's government. That is not much of a consalon, seeing that our fleet has instructions to prevent another such outrage." The paper fears that the Russian gov-

rnment has not yet agreed to desist changing the volunteer fleet steamers into cruisers after the passage of the Dardanelles, and says: "We welcome the action regarding the

Malacca as proof that the Russian government has no idea of gratuitously picking a quarrel with us. This is good as far as it goes."

The Daily Telegraph goes on to say that its alarmist editorial of July 22 was written with "full knowledge that the Rus-

#### and the object in so writing was to point out that the Malacca incident was only. a factor in the great problem which has not been settled. The paper confirms the statement that Czar Nicholas was urged

case of the Maiacca, and this settlement it attributes to the French action, adding:
"It is rumored in diplomatic circles that
Germany wishes to co-operate with Great Britain in the settlement of the main

feature of the dispute." It urgently points out to the government that popular opinion in Great Britain would not admit such partnership. and edds an interesting detail to the hea of the controversy of the last few days by positively stating that if the Malacca had approached the Dardanelles "she would have been summoned to surrender by our gunboat awaiting there, and if she had not compiled she would have been fired

by the French government to settle the

The Standard adopts a somewhat sim ilar tone, and while expressing relief that the "specified insident of the Malacci ceases to be dangerous," says:

"There still remains a divergence views as the immediate outcome of which there will be an indefinite prospect of trouble until the Receive Admiralty con-

May Let No More Ships Pass. The Daily News says it believes that the government is resolved that no more Russian warships, however carefully dis guised, shall pass the Bosphorus, the out-let of which a portion of the Mediterranean fleet will carefully guard. Confirmation of the foregoing statement is lacking. The Times says:

'Although there is good reason to hope hat we have advanced a stage toward satisfactory solution of the grave situation brought about by the seizure of the Malacca, we cannot consent to any arrangement which would cut the ground from under our feet. It is the status of the St. Petersburg that we contest, and we take our stand not on some impalpable point of international law, but on the plain text of the treaties and conventions which govern the passage of the Darda-

The Times draws attention to serious complications of a similar kind which are liable to o or in the Pacific, instancing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's apprehensions on this point.

#### DARDANELLES NOT MENTIONED Russian Answer Only Deals With the

Cargo of the Malacca. LONDON, July 21.-In accordance with Instructions from Foreign Minister Lams-dorff, Count Beackendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, has in-formed Foreign Minister Lansdowne that immediately upon proof of the presence of the broad arrow-the British mark upon the munitions on the selzed steamer malacca—and assurance of the seized steamer Malacca—and assurance of the fact that no other cargo of " intraband character is on be are that a col, she will be released. In responsive to this notification, Lord Lensdowne a sured Court Benckendorff that all the boxes marked with the broad arrow were the property of the British apparament, and the Secretary British government, and the Secretary added he had been informed by the Peninto produce the ship's manifest seems to sular & Oriental Company, owners of the Malacca, that there was no contraband on board, a statement which the British

> standing of the company. The Associated Press learns that the Russian reply makes no reference to the general question of the Dardanelles. The Russian diplomats here excuse the action of the commander of the St. Petersburg in seizing the Malacca on the ground that he had no idea of the significance of the broad arrow.

#### TURKEY DEEMS LAW VIOLATED She Regards Russian Ships Liable to Capture as Pirates.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.- The pnesage of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk and St. Petersburg through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag. and their subsequent hoisting of the naval flag, is considered here to be a violation of international law, rendering the veesels liable to be regarded as pirates. It is thought that Great Britain will avail herself of the presence of her Mediterranean fiest to emphasize her protest against the action of the volunteer-fleet steamers in

the Red Sea. No further steamers have traversed the straits since the Smolensk passed through, and it is believed that Great Britain will protest against the further passage of the Dardanelles by Russian steamers unless the government gives an explicit understanding that the vessels are not destined to act as cruisers.

#### SEIZED IN THE RED SEA. German Steamer Arrives at Suez Fly-

ing the Russian Flag. SUEZ, July 21.-The Hamburg-American line steamer Scandia, seized by the Russians in the Red Sea, has just arrived sians in the Red Ses, has just arrived here. She files the Russian naval flag, is commanded by a Russian naval officor, and is manned by a naval crew. She will enter the canal. Her destination is not

(None of the maritime registers available publish the name Scandia of a Ham-burg-American line steamer. It is be-Heved that the vessel referred to may be the Sambia of that line, though she was reported to have passed Perim, at the southern entrance of the Red Sea Thurs-day evening, and this was taken to disrove the report of her capture by a Russlan volunteer-fleet vessel.)

PARIS, July 22.—The Foreign Office today said it is considered inopportune to discuss a readjustment of the rights of the powers under the treaty of Paris during a time of war, and, therefore, if the question of a readjustment is raised it prob go over until the close of the Japanese-Russian war.

### LONDON, July 22.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Russian government has addressed several prominent members of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, requesting their opinions on the seizure of mails by Rus-

sian cruisers.

Eddy Wires Tension is Relieved. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Spence Eddy, the American Charge d'Affairs at St. Petersburg, today cabled the State Department that the British Embass; there had been officially notified that the steamer Malucca had been released and in consequence the existing ten-sion has been relieved.

Liner Aragonia Will Carry Flour to Japan.

# CHARTERERS CIVE SECURITY

Hamburg-American Owners Accept Freight Offered.

### SETTLE MATTER IN NEW YORK

If Russian Warships Confiscate the Vessel, the Portland & Asiatio Company Will Be the

The steamship Aragonia, of the Portland & Asiate line, will carry flour from Portland to Japan. That point was definitely settled yesterday. The agreement between General Manager Schwerin, of the Portland & Asiatic Company and the Hamburg-American Company, the owners of the vessel, was made in New York, the fact being wired to the local office. It was further agreed that the Portland & Asiatic Company should file a bond to indemnify the owners of the Aragonia in the event of the steamer being selzed by the Russians. The amount of the bond was not made public, but is believed to \$275,000, as that sum was demanded by the Hamburg-American in the early stage

of the negotiations.

The German company several days ago filed a protest, through Captain Schuldt, against loading any contraband of war on the Aragonia. As flour makes up the bulk of the proposed cargo, the Portland & Asiatic Company notified the owners that the Aragonia would either have to take what was offered or go out empty. The matter was finally settled by the German company agreeing to take the contraband and the Portland company

The fact that the Russian Vladivosto squadron is hovering off the Japanese Coast looking for just such prizes will make the trip of the Aragonia an inter-esting one. The Russian fleet is supesting one. The Russian fleet is sup-posed to be interested principally in the San Francisco lines, which are said to be carrying large quantities of beef across for the Japanese army, but should they meet the Portland steamer they will band of war, though it will be consigto private individuals. However, the Aragonia will not sail from here until July 28, and by the time she gets over to the other side, the Russians may be at the bottom of the sea-

#### SHIPPERS ASK FOR ADVICE. State Department Requested to Define Contraband of War.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, July 22.—Pacific Coast steamship lines are becoming alarmed at the course being pursued by Russia in searching vessels on the high seas, and are appealing to the State Department for advice. The Boston Steamship Company, of Puget Sound, and the Pacific Mail Company, of San Francisco, both wired Secretary of State Hay today, asking what action they should take should any of their ships be captured and held either by the Russian or

Japanese fleets. The department has not made a direct reply to these inquiries, and will probably not do so, although it is expected within a short time a general note of caution to shippers will be issued.

The steamer Shawmut, of the Boston Steamship Line, is now at sea bound for Japan with nearly 1,000,000 pounds of beef, ostensibly for the use of the army. This cargo is believed by the authorities here properly to be classed as contraband of war, and if the ship is overhauled by the Russian fleet and captured, this Government will not be in a position to demand its release. It is only vessels plying between Pacific Coast ports and neutral ports in the Orient that are properly free from capture, and even they are liable to search by either the Japanese or Russian

warships. Pacific Mall steamers are carrying to Chinese ports large quantities of foodstuffs, which are believed to be intended for transshipment to Japan. If Russians capture any such cargo and are able to establish the fact that they are intended for the use of the Japanese army, this Government cannot interfere,

#### When America Will Intervene. The only event in which the United

States Government is likely to intervene is in case either Russia or Japan wrongfully selze and hold American ships whose car goes are not in any degree contraband of war. It is explained at the State Department that supplies sent from this country to Japan or to Vladivostok or some other Siberian port and intended for Japanese Time Inopportune to Discuss Treaty. or Russian markets, and not as supplies for the army or the navy of either nation, cannot properly be held as contraband o war. This technicality, it is thought, will result in litigation, and suits against the warring governments and the validity of ciaims for damages will depend upon proof whether the goods seized were actually ontraband. The Haque Court Members Addressed

The British government during the Boer War wrongfully seized a cargo of flour, and was obliged to pay damages far in excess of the actual value of the flour captured.

There is nothing whatever to prevent Russian or Japanese warships from overhauling American commercial vessels of the high seas to determine whether their cargoes contain supplies for the opposing army or navy, but by instituting these searches Russia or Japan lays itself open to liability for damages in the way of demurrage and other losses incidental to any delay that may result. So far as the State Department is ad-

cern over ships from Pacific Coast ports, but it would not be surprising if some of overhauled within the next few weeks.

# MAY BE AFTER THE SHAWMUT

Vladivostok Squadron in Waters the Liner Should Be by This Time. SPECIAL CABLE. LONDON, July 21-Insurance circles are

speculating with suppressed interest on the movements of the Vladivostok fleet. The insurance correspondent of the Times

"The reports published today concern-

ing the movements of the Vladivostok fleet promise, if true, to be followed by interesting developments. The Vladivostok cruisers, it is stated, passed Miyako, on the east coast of Japan, yesterday, and appeared to be making for Yokohama. It happens that the large American steamer Shawmut, 5000 tons, left Tacoma on July 16, and is just about due at Yokohama with a cargo of provisions. It looks as if the Russlans are after the Shawmut, and the fact that she is an American adds plquancy to the situation. The provisions are obviously intended for the troops, and are no doubt contraband. It is, however, by no means clear that the belligerents have a right to touch such commodities unless they can prove the use they will be put to. It is most important for both Americans and ourselves to object strong-ly to any attempt to treat provisions destined for ordinary civilian consumption as contraband of war."

### SQUADRON AGAIN SIGHTED.

#### Vladivostok Ships Have Sunk One Vessel and Captured Two Others.

TOKIO, July 23.-The Russian Vladivo stok fleet was sighted Thursday morning at 7 o'clock at Iwate, steering to the The latest report of its operations shows that it sunk one vessel, a small steamer, and captured two others, one of which they released. One vessel had no cargo, and the other nothing in the nature of contraband goods,

#### Cruisers Join Squadron.

LONDON, July 22-A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petersburg, says it is reported there that cruisers said to have been bought by Russia in Germany bave joined the Vladlvostok squadron, which went to sea es pecially to meet them.

#### STRIKES MRS. NATION TWICE Kentucky Saloonkeeper Assaults Her With a Chair.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., July 22.-Carrie Nation's career was temporarily ut violently interrupted tonight when A R. Neighbors, a saloonkeeper, struck her twice with a chair, knocking her down and producing a scalp wound. The assault Nation had berated Neighbors,

#### EARS APF NEARLY TORN OFF Six People Injured in Car on Scenic Rallway at St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Six persons were injured in a car at the scenic railroad at the World's Fair. The accident was caused by the gripman, whose attention had been diverted from his work, losing ontrol of the car, which ran against the orts. Four of the occupants almost had their ears torn off.

Will Bring Body of Loomis Home. SOUTHAMPTON, July 22.-The Amerifor New York on July 27, will take the

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Oil may be used to sprinkle city streets. Page S. sment is rejected by A. O.

He Refuses to Be National Chairman.

# SHEEHAN WILL NOT SERVE

He Is With Parker When Senator's Pleasure Is Learned.

DARK HORSE LEADERS' HOPE

Taggart Apparently is the Only Avowed Candidate for the Position-Portable Hotel to Be Shipped to Rosemount.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 22.-Information eached Esopus today that Senator Gorman cannot' be induced to undertake the cares of managing the campaign. Judge Parker was informed by the Associated Press of the dispatch from Washington that Senator Gorman had reiterated his declaration that some younger man should be chosen. William F. Sheehan, who was the choice of many Eastern leaders, was with Judge Parker at the time He was asked whether he would permit

the National Committee, to be held at the Hoffman House in New York on Tuesday. He replied, laughingly: "Oh, nobody wants me for chairman." Then, seriously, he discussed briefly his own position, making it plain he has not allowed his name to be considered by party leaders, and that he stands firm in his refusal to serve as manager of

his name to go before the meeting of

the campaign. From his attitude, he no longer can be regarded as a possibility. August Belmont also has asserted that he will not accept an active part in the campaign management, and that Mr. Taggart is apparently the only one left

Dark Horse May Win. Leaders in the party who have visited Rosemount have said several times that the selection of chairman would be the unhampered duty of the National Comcitias. Similar utterances have com from prominent Democrats who have attended recent conferences in New York, and the possibility remains that out of the uncertainty may be brought some andidate heretofore not mentioned, who ould at once draw the support of all factions. In that connection it was sugtoday that many mem South, as well as some from the East, are not known to have been in communication.

with other party leaders since the convention at St. Louis. While it was known that those who have emained stient preferred to learn the wishes of Judge Parker before committing themselves to any candidate, it was certain they would be for the man the leaders advanced for the chairmanship. If Mr. Taggart is that man they will support him, but at the same time they may

have some candidate to urge for recog-Gorman's Stand Causes No Fear. At Rosemount, no apprehension is feit ecause of Senator Gorman's declination. He attended the New York conference, and took a hearty interest in its proceedings. Over and over again he has said e would do anything in his power for

for chairman has assurance of the cordial assistance of an experienced campaign manager, Mr. Sheehan was at Rosemount nearly three hours. Most of the time he was

party success, and whoever is selected

with Judge Parker. Arrangements were completed today to hip to Esopus a 30-room, one-story, portable hotel building, which can be set up in less than two weeks. The promoters desire a lease for four months with the privilege of extending to four years,

## NOTHING CAN CHANGE GORMAN Maryland Senator Puts Himself Out

of the Race. WASHINGTON, July EL-Senator Gorman was in the city today, and his attention was called to a statement purporting to have been made by a member of the Democratic National Committee, to the effect that there is still a possibility that he might consent to accept the chairmanship. Mr. Gorman stated he had frankly informed all who had made such a suggestion that it would be impossible for him to undertake the la-bors incident to that position, and that he now desired to add that no conditions will induce him to change that determina-tion. He will, however, he said, be very glad to render all the service in his power to those who may be selected to take charge of the campaign, which he hopes will be crowned with success.

## TAGGART MEN TAKE NEW HOPE

Holman, of Oregon, While Friendly,

Wants to Do Best for the Party. NEW YORK, July 22-The statement from Washington that Senator Gorman had reiterated his declaration that he could not be chairman of the Democratic National Committee has simplified the situation, according to the views of those who are earnestly urging Thomas Tag-gart, of Indiana, and they expect the belief that he will be unanimously chosen by the National Con

next Tuesday. The suggestion previously made that William F. Sheehan would be urged to take the chairmanship, if Senator Gorman positively declared himself out of the race, does not disconcert the Taggart men. They have been told by Mr. Shee han his health would not allow him to

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