



BOOM FOR BRYAN CATCHES CHICAGO

Illinois Leaders Quickly Quit Hearst.

CONSERVATIVES ALL LINED UP

Ownership Man Breaks Out in Frenzy of Wrath.

DENOUNCES PARTY CHIEFS

Force of Tidal Wave at First Took His Breath, but Now He Battles With It—Dunne Known as Hearst Man.

CHICAGO, June 8.—(Special.)—The Bryan boom struck Chicago today. "William Jennings Bryan for President in 1908" was the theme wherever Democratic politicians gathered, and Republican leaders said the movement that has been making itself felt throughout the country for several weeks means that the Republicans will have a real battle on their hands in the next National contest. Members of the executive committee of the Illinois Club met during the forenoon and decided that a banquet and reception will be tendered the Nebraskan upon his return from abroad. A meeting of the committee to take definite steps toward arranging the affair will be called within a few days.

Will Swing Illinois Into Line.

Democrats throughout the state who supported W. H. Hearst for President in 1904 have been soundly rebuffed by state organization leaders, and it was learned today that the verdict of the country districts is for Bryan for President in 1908. In addition to the former Hearst following, it is now practically certain that Bryan will have the commanding power of the Heptima-Sullivan state organization and the compact and militant Harrison machine in Chicago also behind him. It is the talk on all sides of the political ramparts that Bryan resolutions will be presented to the Peoria state convention of the party August 21 and carried with a demonstration that will make "good reading" throughout the country.

Growth of Tidal Wave.

The recent rush to the Bryan standard, in which Missouri, Arkansas, South Dakota and Indiana have participated, is compared by the political captains to a tidal wave. On June 1 dispatches from Indianapolis heralded the fact that the Hoosier State convention would endorse the Nebraskan. A day later Tammany chieftains sent out word that the New York City organization would be with Bryan. On June 5 the Missouri state convention went for Bryan. Governor Folk, who had been mentioned throughout the country as eligible for Presidential honors, was among the foremost leaders to declare for the leader of 1898 and 1900. David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, spoke of Bryan as "the world's greatest private citizen." Arkansas and South Dakota fell into line June 6. The Arkansas resolutions were sprung as a surprise. A speech was made lauding the water and the resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice. The South Dakota convention cheered every mention of the Nebraskan's name, and passed its resolutions amid "a storm of applause."

Hearst at First Bewildered.

Observers see the unfolding of a drama in the rise of Bryan and the decline of Hearst. Hearst is believed to be attacked by any other formidable candidates whom the conservatives might bring forward and was at a loss to see his way clear to strike at Bryan, whom he has supported in two campaigns. The Hearst men are known to have boomed weak candidates. That the forces so accumulated could be welded into a cohesive body and united for Hearst.

Pours Wrath on Conservatives.

Appointment of a conservative advisory committee for the National Congressional committee, which is a Hearst body, aroused the full torrent of Hearst wrath and on May 31 Hearst formally broke with the conservative Democrats and began a series of attacks upon them, denouncing Taggart, Sullivan, Guffy, of Pennsylvania; McGraw, of West Virginia; Woodson, of Kentucky, and others as tools of the big corporations. If these men had any doubt as to that time as to whether they would be for Hearst or Bryan, the Hearst onslaught is said to have decided their course. The Bryan boom now in full swing is receiving any support it may need from the drilled and

WHY TO SUCCEED GORMAN Governor Appoints Ex-Governor and Ex-Senator to Senate.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8.—Governor Edwin Warfield has just announced the appointment by him of ex-Governor William Pinkney Whyte, of this city, to succeed the late United States Senator Arthur Gorman.

Folk Will Welcome Bryan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 8.—Governor Folk tonight telegraphed acceptance of the invitation extended by Harvey Walker, of New York, to preside over the meeting which will welcome W. J. Bryan, when he returns from his trip around the world.

FIRE DESTROYS FOUNDRY

Heacock & Lawrence Iron Works Burned—Loss About \$15,000.

Fire, originating from overheated castings, destroyed the Heacock & Lawrence Iron Works, at East Seventh and Belmont streets, at 1:45 o'clock this morning, burning property valued at \$15,000. The blaze was not discovered until some time after the plant was on fire, and by the time the department arrived the entire structure was in flames.

Refuses to Quash Indictments.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Recorder Goff today refused a motion to dismiss the indictment against George A. Bunnham, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. The motion was made on the ground that illegal and fraudulent evidence was submitted to the grand jury.

Broken Drum Causes Death.

OGDEN, Utah, June 8.—(Special.)—Herbert H. Holbrook, a drummer in the Nebraska Band, met his end today as a result of a broken drum. Some person had stepped through the drum, and when Holbrook attempted to get on a street under the broken head of the drum caught on a brake lever, throwing him under the wheels, where he was killed instantly.

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PRESIDENT WILL BEAT BEEF TRUST

Though House Com- mittee Opposes.

PUBLIC OPINION BEHIND HIM

Will Secure Inspection of Meat-Packing Houses.

ANOTHER ADVERSE REPORT

Agricultural Department Indorses Main Charges of Neill and Reynold- s in Exhaustive State- ment of Conditions.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 8.—In spite of the powerful influence being brought to bear directly and indirectly by the beef trust, President Roosevelt will in all probability be able to secure the final enactment of the Beverage meat inspection amendment to the agricultural bill or some legislation equally effective. The current hearings have shown that a majority of the House committee is opposed to radical legislation of meat. Mr. Wadsworth's bill affects every American family, the House of Representatives will naturally legislate to meet the demands of the general public.

Willing Servants of Trust.

Chairman Wadsworth and Representative Lorimer, of Chicago, have shown themselves to be willing servants of the beef trust and throughout the investigation have used every opportunity to discredit witnesses who have advocated stringent Government inspection of meat. Mr. Wadsworth's position is not generally understood, but grows out of the fact that he himself is a large stock raiser and has been in close touch with the trust. Mr. Lorimer, while a member of the agriculture committee, never attended its meetings and the beef investigation came up since when he has been on hand every day; has been active in the attempt to discredit the Neill-Reynolds report and has shown up in his true light as a direct representative of the Chicago packers, who apparently control him completely. The facts that these two friends of the beef trust are leading the fight against the President has a tendency to weaken the opposition.

Protests From Stockmen.

The beef trust has cleverly worked up sentiment among the stockgrowers of the West antagonistic to the Beverage amendment, making it appear that this legislation would injure the stock industry. Hundreds of protests against the amendment have been received by Western men from stockgrowers. The fact that these two agrarians have comparatively little effect for many Western Congressmen do not believe the Beverage amendment will work any great injury to the stock industry. Moreover, they take the position that the health of the entire American people is to be considered above the interests of the stockgrowers.

Cannon Against Roosevelt.

In this fight Speaker Cannon and practically the entire Illinois delegation have lined up against the president and ordinarily the Speaker could control the House, but the opinion prevails today that Mr. Cannon will be overturned unless he changes his attitude and supports legislation acceptable to the President. The House investigation has been conducted in a high-handed manner by Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Lorimer and the Government representatives have been treated most unfairly, while the representatives of the packers. This is proving another important factor in forcing through stringent legislation.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL REPORT

Agricultural Department Parly In- dorses Neill and Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—What is known as the Department of Agriculture report on packing-house conditions was sent by the President to the House today. A part of this report is a letter dated April 5, 1906, from A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in which he says, commenting on the sanitary condition of the establishments:

"From personal observation I know that sanitary conditions at abattoirs where this bureau maintains inspectors, while not always satisfactory, are much superior to those at the average establishment without such inspection."

Further, he says he knows that many diseased animals are not shipped to market centers where inspection is maintained. He advises the most rapid extension of the inspection possible, and says the demand for inspection is much greater than can be supplied.

"It might be well to state," he says, "that in any slaughter-house, no matter how sanitary conditions may be, there is much that is revolting to one not accus-

EXASPERATE CITY BY LONG DELAYS

Insurance Men Defer Paying Losses.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS UNITED

Sufferers by Fire Present Solid Front to Them.

MILLIONS IDLE IN BANKS

All Manner of Devices to Avoid Pay- ment or Reduce Amounts—Di- rectors May Be Sued—Black- list of Procrastinators.

BY P. A. SINSHLEIMER. SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—(Special correspondence.)—Interest here has centered in the insurance situation. Business conditions remain uncertain and wait upon the settlement of losses. The time has come when the insurance companies must positively declare themselves. The policies held by San Franciscans call for the payment of about \$200,000,000. So far, but little more than \$500,000 has been paid, and almost all of this was in small amounts. The \$200,000,000 is needed to enable the people of the city to resume business. How badly the money is needed may be gathered from the clearing-house figures. In May, 1905, the clearances in San Francisco amounted to \$17,000,000. For May, 1906, the clearances amounted to \$5,000,000. In other words, one-third as much business was done last month as in the corresponding month a year ago.

People Wait, Millions Idle.

The policyholders have become weary of the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies. They have refrained from criticism for six weeks, but now are insisting that their claims be paid without further delay. The policyholders of each company have banded together for protection. They have the support of the newspapers, the commercial bodies and the industrial community on the Coast. They no longer deal as single individuals with the insurance companies, but present a solid front which is not to be repelled. This organization will save them in the end.

How the Shylocks Work.

A typical case is the following. A lady called upon her agent to collect \$500, the loss sustained through the destruction of her piano. The agent made a deep study of the policy. Why do not the insurance companies pay? The answer is that they are trying to drive the best bargain they can, hoping to bring about a compromise in the end. These are not pretty tactics, but nevertheless they are used.

Rich Men Dodge Liability.

Of course, some companies cannot pay in full. These concerns will be allowed to settle on the best terms they can. However, the companies which are irritating the local policyholders are those controlled by wealthy men, who are able as individuals to settle in full, but who are seeking to wreck their concerns and hold on to their millions, which represent the premiums paid by the people.

One Company has Already Gone into the hands of a receiver. 22 other American companies have been forced to take some special action owing to their losses, five companies have reinsured in other corporations, eight companies have announced an increase in capital stock, 13 concerns have taken steps to provide special funds, either by stock assessment or otherwise, and one company has suspended business in California. Several foreign companies have also been forced to take special ac- tion as a result of their losses. One hun- dred and seven companies suffered losses in the disaster, and from the foregoing it will be observed that few of them will weather the storm without some mighty clever maneuvering.

Must Pay Dynamic Losses.

The companies, at a recent meeting in New York, decided not to pay the losses due to the earthquake, but left the question as to the dynamited buildings in an uncertain condition. Indications are that the companies will not be able to escape payment for the structures blown up by legal opinion is on the side of the owners. It has been contended by the insurance companies that the delay in payment was occasioned by the necessity of adjusting claims. A sort of insurance clearing-house was established to deal with this phase of the situation. All went well until the announcement was made this week that the decision of the insurance clearing-house was not binding. In other words, if the loss is apportioned, those companies which are pleased with the apportionment will pay, but those not pleased will not pay, and the policy-holder can whistle for his money. It is positively known that 78 large claims have already been adjusted in this manner, but there have been no payments as yet.

Obstruct Removal of Debris.

Another source of trouble is the lack of harmony among the insurance companies in regard to the removal of the debris. Some companies will allow it, and others will not. Most of the large buildings were insured in more than one company. Therefore, if some small company shows an inclination to be fussy (as most of them have), the debris must remain and

Floor Crusted With Dirt.

The beef-extract department has cement floors and clean windows, is nicely whitewashed and painted, and is generally sanitary. In the beef-cutting and trimming room "the floor was crusted with dirt, artificial light."

Where Canned Goods Are Cooked.

This room contains a processing machine in which the canned product is cooked in oil. The room is ventilated over this machine.

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INSPECTION

Will Improve Inspection.

He says the report of the committee of three officials of the department is fully approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that wherever weakness in the system of inspection has been indicated steps will at once be taken to remedy the conditions. He says he will obey the order of the Secretary that when proprietors refuse to place their premises in sanitary condition he will withdraw the inspection. The report of the committee of three, dated April 3, and signed by John L. Mohler, Chief of the Pathological Division; R. P. Steddom, Chief of the Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, and George P. McCabe, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, accompanied the report.

System of Inspection.

The report deals with eight subjects: The ante-mortem meat inspection service; the Federal post-mortem inspection, including microscopic inspection; the meat inspection service maintained from the pens and the slaughterhouses; the supervision of canned products; the sanitary condition of each establishment; the legal phase of the question, and the conclusions and recommendations of the committee.

The report begins with the United States year as Chicago, 500 acres, all but 50 acres of which is paved. "The drainage is good," the report says, "and the pens are kept as clean as the character of their use will permit." The ante-mortem inspection is commended, and the statement says rejected animals are required to be removed by the owners from the pens and are disposed of under the law at an official abattoir, under the supervision of Federal, state and city officials. In 22 establishments in Chicago meat products are inspected.

The committee entered every room in the institutions visited in making its inspection regarding sanitation. The report says:

Rats Gnaw One Carcass.

The danger of mistaking an episode for a practice is illustrated by an incident which occurred in the abattoir at No. 1. In the cooler of this plant two rats were observed consuming a piece of a discarded beef carcass. In no other abattoir were any rats or rat excrement seen, although the committee visited several plants of each abattoir. In many cases rats were maintained in the abattoirs to exterminate rats and other pests. The conditions of rats were also observed.

Cleaning Up Killing-Room.

The walls and woodwork of the killing-room were painted the height of ten feet. Above the paint the woodwork is whitewashed, but no red lead is used. The walls are kept clean by means of steam. There was dirt on overhead rafters and beams. The windows of this room were dirty. The natural light and ventilation were good. The visit of the committee was unannounced and it was observed that the committee had a very good view of the benches and various portions of the machinery. The odor of chloride of lime was noticed.

Bad Steam Reaches Meat.

The water-closets for the workmen all open into a common shaft terminating in a trough through which a constant stream of water was flowing. In one of the closets a jet of steam was rising and being disseminated all over the room. In several cases steam was being carried to the cooler.

Tripe-Room Is Filthy.

The tripe-room was in a filthy condition and full of steam. The fat and bone room had little natural light; otherwise it was in good condition. The sausage cooking-room was commended. In the sweet pickle cellars water was dripping from the ceiling continuously, and in a small trimming-room adjoining water was dripping on tables where women were trimming meat.

Where Conditions Are Good.

The smoke-room conditions were said to be very good; also the dressing-room of the beef-killing gang. The water-closet is located in a corner of the killing-bed.

Obstruct Removal of Debris.

Another source of trouble is the lack of harmony among the insurance companies in regard to the removal of the debris. Some companies will allow it, and others will not. Most of the large buildings were insured in more than one company. Therefore, if some small company shows an inclination to be fussy (as most of them have), the debris must remain and

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building operations cannot be begun.

These tactics stand in the way of progress.

The companies must show their hands in no uncertain manner this week. The loss of the California Wine Association has been brought to a head. It represents about \$1,000,000 and several companies are interested. This adjustment will be watched with keen interest, as it is the first of the big losses to approach a settlement. If the settlement is not prompt, affairs between the policy-holders and the companies will begin to buzz.

Hot on Trail of Traders.

The means employed to force compromise of losses are interesting. The Traders' Company, of Chicago, for instance, sent an attorney, Thomas Bates, to the Coast to confer with the policy-holders. The Traders has done a big business in this city, and the claims against it aggregate \$5,000,000. This is the company, by the way, which has passed into the hands of a receiver. Bates met the policy-holders in this city during the week, gave them a long talk about the "square thing," and told them that the directors had left nothing undone which could be done for the policy-holders, and ended by offering to square all accounts at 60 cents on the dollar. The policy-holders adjourned to take the matter under consideration. Then they placed themselves in touch with Chicago, where the company has its main office.

Not Disposed to Pay Their Share Towards Maintenance of the State Government, They Will Employ Lawyers.

Squirming under the gross-earnings tax, enacted at Monday's polls, attorneys for the corporations involved are searching for escape-holes. One law puts a 3 per cent state toll on the receipts of express companies and a 2 per cent toll on the receipts of telephone and telegraph companies; another imposes a 3 per cent charge on the gross earnings of oil companies and sleeping-car and refrigerator companies.

Trying to Pick Flaws.

But, now that the acts have been ordained by the people, the attorneys will doubtless endeavor to pick flaws in them. The 2 and 3 per cent tax, they say, is excessive, and beyond the power of the companies to pay. The attorney for an express company said yesterday that the toll would consume one-third of the earnings of his company in Oregon. The manager of a telegraph company said it was foolish to think of paying the charge. Asked how he expected to get out of paying, he responded:

All Squirm at Tax.

"I guess there are enough corporation lawyers to find a way."

Some Unexpected Factors Have Appeared This Week to Improve the General Outlook for the Policyholder.

The Chamber of Commerce has announced that it will publish a list of all the companies which deal unfairly with the policyholders, and it has received the assurance of the leading commercial organizations in the largest cities of America that they will see that the list circulates through their districts. The Creditors' Association of the largest branches in every city of any size in the United States, has resolved upon similar action.

Play for Time to Compromise.

In general, it is the plan of the recalcitrant companies to tire the policyholder until in desperation they will be willing to accept a compromise. Day after day they play for time, making appointments to adjust claims, then throwing a mass of technicalities in the way. It must be said, however, in justice to some of the larger concerns that they are showing a disposition to be honest, and are hurrying by the other concerns, whose only hope is in delay and compromise.

They Cut Loose From Those Which Play for Delay.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 8.—The Board of Overlanders at a meeting held here today adopted sweeping changes in its policy toward loss adjustments with the passage of the following rules:

(Concluded on Page 5.)

CORPORATIONS ARE SQUIRMING

Are Looking Around for Escape Holes.

WILL FIGHT THE TAX LAWS

Could Not Beat Them at the Polls.

USE TECHNICALITIES NOW

Not Disposed to Pay Their Share Towards Maintenance of the State Government, They Will Employ Lawyers.

Squirming under the gross-earnings tax, enacted at Monday's polls, attorneys for the corporations involved are searching for escape-holes. One law puts a 3 per cent state toll on the receipts of express companies and a 2 per cent toll on the receipts of telephone and telegraph companies; another imposes a 3 per cent charge on the gross earnings of oil companies and sleeping-car and refrigerator companies.

These two laws were enacted under the initiative last Monday by majorities estimated at between 5,000 and 30,000. Seeing the futility of fighting them, the corporations put forth no effort to beat them, because, as several of the corporation attorneys said yesterday, "it was no use."

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SQUARE COMPANIES WILL PAY

Beginning with next week, the sub-committee's reports on losses will be filed with

(Concluded on Page 11.)