VOL. XLVI.-NO. 14,232.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STREET-CAR MEN WILL

Members of the Union Decide Against Walkout.

RADICALS ARE VOTED DOWN

Advocate Fight to the Finish Against the Company, but Without Success.

CONSERVATIVES IN MAJORITY

Result Arrived at After Stormy Session.

ALL LINES REPRESENTED

Cars Taken to Barns After Midnight and Men Assemble at Drew Hall, Second and Morrison, at 2:15 A. M.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STREET-CAR SITUATION.

10 A. M.-Committee of Portland Trades Council walls on President W. H. Goode, of the city traction lines, to influence him to recognize the union.

10:30 A. M .- Mayor Lane induced to use his influence with President Goods to avert a strike. Mayor's visit is

11 A. M.—Forty-eight hours allowed for company to recognize union ex-

11 A. M.—General Manager Huriburt, of the O. W. P. system, receives petition from men for increase in salaries. 12 M.—Final request for arbitration of case at issue is sent to General Manager Fuller by Organizer Burton,

2 P. M.—Notices posted by O. W. P. officials granting increase in wages of

7 P. M.—Conference committee meets to formulate report to meeting of union this morning.

12:30 A. M.—Special cars leave barns bringing carmen to Drew Hall for special meeting to vote on strike.

2:15 A. M.-Union men assemble in streets, to decide for or against strike.

4:05 A. M .- The carmen resolve to take a secret ballot on the question of striking. The last half hour of the the session was devoted to earnest discussion and the cheering which marked the loception of the meeting was absent. Men coming from the

hall incline to the belief that a strike

will be averted.

4:45 A. M.—Secret ballots counted and found to be against strike. Result -For strike, 122; against, 161. Some of the more hot-headed of the strike faction are talking of walking out despite the vote, but their declaration is not taken seriously.

The street-car men of Portland met at 2:15 o'clock this morning in Drew Hall, at the corner of Second and Morrison streets, for the purpose of bringing the strike question to an issue. About 200 street rallway men were present when
the final meeting was called to order. At
this hour (3 A. M.) it is impossible to
apolis. Page 7.

Baseball umpire pelted with eggs at Minneapolis. Page 7. make an accurate forecast of the prol able outcome of the meeting, and the probabilities are that a lengthy and heated debate will precede the taking of a vote. It is not unlikely that the session prolonged until 5 o'clock this morning, though if the union men develop the strength they claim, the matter will be settled sooner.

It is now regarded as certain that the strike advocates will demand that the question be decided by a rising vote, which plan, it is considered, will approve decision in favor of a walk-out. peace faction, on the other hand will make a strong effort to have the question settled by a secret ballot, giving each man the opportunity to voice his opinion uninfluenced by his associates.

If it is decided to strike, the result will pilet schooner Pulitrer arrives safely at As robably be that no cars will be taken probably be that no cars will be taken by union men when the hour for starting work comes this morning. There many, however, who favor leaving the time for striking to decision by a committee of two, limiting the number of

committee to insure secrecy. Until 2 c'clock the strike advocates were largely in the majority at the hall most of them being day men who had quit work several hours before. The night men, who did not quit work until after quit work several hours before. The night

t o'clock, were later in arriving, coming to the meeting in special cars chartered from the company.

At 3 o'clock the attendance had increased to at least 40, and the union leaders, who had begun the argument for a strike, were warming up to their work. Wild cheers greeted each successive speech, and the sentinels outside the locked doors of the hall began predicting an early decision for a strike. It was evident that the strike advocates were in the majority.

Defections From Union.

Defections from the cause of the unio Defections from the cause of the union began yesterday on both systems of the city traction lines. Emissaries from the union were busy talking with the men on either end of the street-cars, trying to put heart in them for the proposed struggle. There was uncertainty manifested by the men on all the city lines. As the threatened tieup of the system approached, the men commenced to waver as they thought of what they would lose by going out.

A serious loss to the union occurred yesterday when the Oregon Water Power

yesterday when the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company's men signed up wholesale withdrawals from the union and marched to the meeting this morning with the intention of voting against a strike almost to a man.

This is the result of work among the O. W. P. men by officials of the company. A meeting of the employes of the system was held at the Milwaukie barn Tuesday night when an effort was made Tuesday night when an effort was made to line up the men with the company. Wednesday night the men presented a petition to the management for an increase in wases. Added to the petition for an advance was the statement that in consideration of such an increase, the men would agree to stand by the company through thick and thin.

There had been 50 signatures secured to this petition to the company up to 1:30 yesterday morning. Forty of these signers had written out orders withdrawing from membership in the union. The petition was taken to Milwaukie yesterday and was returned to General Manager Hurlburt of the O. W. P., at 11 o'clock yesterday morning with 53 signers and letters from 56 of that number withdrawing from the union.

Yesterday afternoon the following notice.

Yesterday afternoon the following notice was posted in the different barns of the O. W. P. system:

The following scale of wages, as requested in the terms of the petition of July 18, will be allowed by the company to carmen on and after August 1: First year, 23 cents an hour; second year, 24 cents; third year, 25 cents, and fifth year and thereafter, 27 cents.

Approved:

W. H. HURLBURT

W. H. HURLBURT

Approved: W. H. HURLBURT.

This flank movement put a quietus to he desire to strike among O. W. P. em-loyes. Realizing that the movement was ployes. Realizing that the movement was losing ground on First street, union leaders labored with the men and tried to get them back into line. Union buttons, which in some instances, had been discarded, were replaced by these workers and the men were told that if they deserted the union in such a critical hour, they would be blacklisted and would not be able to ever get a job in a union town. The men found themselves in a peculiar predicament, but it was understood last night that the whole force would vote aimost to a man against a strike and if one were called, they would refuse to go out. There are 120 carmen on the O. W. P. lines. Of this number, 75 are members of There are 120 carmen on the O. W. P lines. Of this number, 75 are members o

"If the men want a local union, they can have it." declared Superintendent Fields, "and the company will help them in every way it can."

What hoth street-car companies object to is the calling in of outsiders to settle any dispute that arises between the companies and their men. The O. W. P. management is confident of operating its cars today, even if a strike is declared.

The raise in wages just announced was a master stroke in making the men loyal to the company, for now they are more anxious to stay at work than they were

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Pacific Coast.

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Elegant spread given The Oregonian con-test girls at Huntington. Page 6. Commercial and Marine, Less activity in wool market. Page 15. Small interest shown in stocks. Page 15. Reports of rust in wheat denied. Page 15. Longshoremen may refuse to work steamer Barracouta. Page 14.

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Head of Oregon Agricultural College Announces His Intention to Retire.

FIFTY YEARS AN EDUCATOR

At 73 He Is Hale and Hearty and Is in Perfect Control of and Much Beloved by Faculty and the Students.

DR. GATCH'S CAREER.

Professor natural sciences, Univer sity of Pacific, Santa Clara, Cal., 1856. Principal Santa Cruz, Cal., schools,

Professor ancient languages, University of Pacific, 1859.

President Willamette University, Salem, Or., 1860-1865.

Principal Santa Cruz, Cal., public schools, 1866.

Principal Portland, Or., Academy, 1867-1870 President Willamette University, 1870-1880.

Professor history and English literature, University of Oregon, 1880.
Principal Wasco Academy, 18811887. President University of Washington, 1887-1808

Professor political and social science, University of Washington, 1895-President Oregon Agricultural Col-

lege, 1897-1906

CORVALLIS, Or., July 19 .- (Special)-The annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the Oregon Agricultural College was concluded at a late hour last night, after a ession throughout the afternoon. A notable feature was the informal announce ment made by a member that at the end of the coming college year it is the purpose of Dr. Thomas M. Gatch to retire from the presidency of the institution.

Advantage was taken of the occasion by many members of the board to speak in s regretful and eulogistic spirit, and the sentiment of the board was reflected in a resolution unanimously adopted. The resolution speaks of the distinguished service rendered the cause of education by Dr. Gatch, renews the confidence of the board in his capacity and wisdom expresses regret at his proposed action,

and indorses Mr. Gatch for the privilege of the Carnegie Foundator

Resolution of Regret.

In full the resolution is as follows: Whereas, After an illustrious career of half century as an educator, Dr. Thomas M. Gatch, the Illustrious president of the Oregon Agricultural College, has expressed a desire to retire in the near future from the headship

of this institution.

Whereas, it seldom falls to the lot of man as an educator to write a record so replets with years and so rich in honor and luster as is the distinguished service of 50 consecutive years rendered by Dr. Gatch, as follows. as is the distinguished service of 50 consecutive years rendered by Dr. Gatch, as follows, towit: Professor natural science University of the Pacific, Santa Clara, Cal., 1850; principal Santa Chra public schools, 1857; professor mathematics University of the Pacific, Santa Clara, Cal., 1858; professor ancient languages University of the Pacific, 1850; president Williamette University, Salem, Or., 1860 to 1885; principal Santa Clara public schools, 1860; principal Santa Clara public schools, 1860; principal Portland Academy, 1867 to 1870; president Willamette University, 1870 to 1880; principal Portland Academy, 1867 to 1870; president Willamette University, 1870 to 1880; principal Wasco Academy, 1881 to 1887; prefessor political and social science University of Washington, 1885 to 1895; prefessor political and social science University of Washington, 1885 to 1895; prefessor political and social science University of Washington, 1885 to 1895; president Oregon Agricultural College, 1897 to the present time.

Resolved, That we, the Board of Regents of the Oregon Agricultural College, in annual meeting assembled, renewing our confidence and faith in Dr. Gatch as an illustrious and wise educator, learn with deep regret of his expressed purpose of seeking retirement from the headship of this institution, and that it is only with the greatest rejuctance that we consent themselved.

a only with the greatest rejuctance that we consent thereto.

Resolved. That we recommend Dr. Gatch to

trustees of the Carnegie Foundation as one whose notable service to the cause of clustering and the work of the cause of clustering and the completions are deserved and creward, and that, in the name of the Oregon Agricultural College and acting for it, we request that Dr. Gatch be admitted to the privileges and benefits of the said Carnesse Foundation.

Feels He Has Earned Rest.

Dr. Gatch's plan is wholly his own, and is said to have been in contemplation for some time. It is not due to delicate health, as he is in robust health, and one of the hardest workers in the faculty, in spite of the fact that he is 73 years of Those nearest him understand that his choice is rather due to the fact that after a round 50 years of teaching without a break or rest, he feels that he has fairly earned a less strenuous lot than is involved in the presidency of an institution whose great growth, large interests and complicated appointments and details involve arduous and trying effort, con-stant vigilance and almost superhuman patience, wisdom and tact.

In all of these things President Gatch is rarely gifted, and he has used his taient without stint, keeping the machinery of the institution in complete running order, and holding a perfect control of faculty and students allke, and always with most kindly relations of both. On an occasion of public criticism of Dr. Gatch some months ago, the students took it up, and in the chapel gave him a popular demonstration that fairly raised the roof from the chapel.

Professorship May Be Considered.

The presentation of the resolution to the board called out eulogistic remarks by many members, notable among whom were Governor Chamberlain, Mrs. Waldo. Captain Apperson and W. P. Keady. The resolution, which was informally presented, was the only action taken by the board, and all that is likely to be taken (Concluded on Page 2)

IS IT HEAVY ENOUGH TO STOP THE CAR?

UNGLE SAM BLED ON ARMOR PLATE

BIG GRAFT IS SHOWN UP

orbitant Prices Extorted for Years-Figures Which Argue for Tariff Revision

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. tract into the hands of an independent competing company.

Many Republicans at heart regret the action of the Secretary of the Navy, for it furnishes rich capital to the opposing party for use in the coming campaign. They realize that the question has two sides, and the action of the Secretary can be as readily assailed as defended. There were extenuating circumstances which induced the Secretary to divide this contract, and these facts will be brought forward to defend the administration, but those Republicans who differ with Mr. Bonaparte are not enthusiastic the new issue that has been created.

Government Bled by Trust.

There has been no doubt whatever hat the Government, ever since the birth of the new Navy, has been paying extortionate prices for its armor plate; prices that were unjustifiable and away in advance of the prevailoutset there was not so much protest, for the steel manufacturers had to install armor plate plants at considerable cost, and the initial cost of producing armor plate was unusually heavy, heavier than the cost abroad where plants were already equipped. But as years went by the price of armor plate failed to drop. Its production was controlled absolutely by the steel trust, which got the price

Midvale Steel Company Succeeds in Bringing Steel Trust to Its Knees.

Underbidding of Trust Exposes Ex-

Washington, July 12 .- The Democrats are preparing to make campaign mate rial out of the recent armor plate award, under which Secretary Bonaparte gave to the steel trust a contrace for half the armor required for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, notwithstanding the. that an independent company underbid the trust \$25 to \$36 a ton. According to Democratic leaders, the Secretar went out of his way to favor the steel trust, when he had it in his power to ignore it and throw a valuable con-

it asked, for Congress would not per mit the purchase of armor plate abroad and there was no competitor. Prior to 1996 the steel trust asked \$545 per ton for armor plate, and that is the price the Government paid. In 1906, however, the Midvale Steel Com-

pany, which had been manufacturing shells for the Army and Navy, decided to install an armor plate plant and bid on the Government contracts. That year, with a small plant, it put in its first bid, \$438 per ton, the trust cutting its price to \$455.52, a reduction of \$90 a ton. The Government wanted more armor that year than the Midvale plant could turn out, so the trust got the bulk of the contract. Three years later bids were again invited, and the trust cut its price to \$452 per ton The Midvale bid was \$397. But again the trust, by reason of its large plant, got the Hon's share of the contract. The same bids exactly were submitted in 1905, with the same results. All this time the Midvale Company kept enlarging its plant, determined in the end to get this trade, or a large share of it, away from the crust. So rapidly had the new plant developed that the trust this year was careful to reduce its price below the last price quoted by Midvale, one arm of the trust asking only \$381, the other \$11 less. But the Midvale Company fooled the trust. Knowing its ability to produce steel plate cheaper than ever before, this independent firm made a cut in its old price of \$52 a ton, which was found to

be away below the trust. Steel Trust on Its Knees.

Finding itself up against a cold propsition of dollars and cents, and facing ompetitor who could make good, the steel trust, for the first time in its career, got down on its knees and begged for mercy. It agreed to furnish armor plate at the Midvale price; it pleaded for a part of the contract on the ground that its plants would go to ruin if the entire award was made to its competitor, and then set up a counter-attack on the Mid-The trust was well represented at Washington when the bids were opened, for Charles M. Schwab and others who came here convinced the Secretary that the trust ought to be protected, and that the Government would be sure of getting its armor plate only by allowing the trust to furnish a part of it. Whether Mr. Bonaparte was right or

wrong; whether the Midvale Company could or could not furnish 7000 tons of armor plate as rapidly as demanded for the two battleships, the whole incident has demonstrated that the steel trust has been bleeding the United States Government all these years at the rate of \$100 to \$200 a ton on its armor plate, and probably at an even higher rate. The trust was attempting to hold up the Government this year, else it would never Midvale price. And it may reasonably be majority opinion which we call public asked why this trust was entitled to any consideration at this time, when it was demonstrated beyond question that it had been growing rich on Government contracts ever since it began furnishing armor plate for the ahips of the new Navy. The cost of raw materials and the cost of labor are higher today than in 1900, yet in that year the steel trust got 255 a ton for armor plate, and now it consents to furnish an even better grade of armor plate for exactly \$200 less per ton.

Strong Argument for Revision.

The Midvale Steel Company has broken the back of the steel trust on Government contracts and will probably be able to hold down the price of armor plate in the future if it continues to bid. True, it asked why this trust was entitled to any consideration at this time, when it was

the future if it continues to bid. True, it received rather shabby recognition at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy on the latest award, for under the rules on the latest award, for under the rules almost universally followed in awarding Government contracts the Midvale Company should have been given the entire contract, notwithstanding the offer of the trust to meet the Midvale price.

But there is another way to hold down the trust price on armor plate; that is to

lower the tariff on armor plate and all other products of the steel trust. This steel trust is one of the so-called in-This fant industries which the protective tariff was intended to protect. It has grown from an infant to a giant, until it can control the American market and name its own price. If the tariff is cut down on steel products and if Congress authorixes the purchase of armor plate abroa whenever it can be bought in foreign markets more economically than at home, the trust will find a way to get its price lower than it has ever been before, lower than it is this year, and will still be able to make a profit. President Roosevelt is believed to fa-

vor a revision of the tariff, a reduction of such schedules as that which protects the steel trust, and it is not improbable in flames. The government buildings and that the recent award of the plate contract may play a conspicuous are seeking refuge in the surrounding part in the fight that is bound to in Congress in favor of tariff revision.

MANY HIGHBALLS WASTED

Burning Scotch Whisky Pours Down Gutters of Bonnie Dundee.

DUNDEE, Scotland, July 20 .- (Special.)Over blazing whisky that filled the streets of this town late Thursday night, women with calldren in their arms sprang across the raging fiery gutters in an effort to secure safety. While several of them were by the flames, none was fatally in-

The fire broke out in the bonded warehouse of James Watson & Co., manufacturers of Scotch whisky and one of the largest firms in the coun-The fire created a panic among fore the flames were under control. Besides the large warehouses, a number of dwelling-houses were consumed in the flames, and the loss is estimated at \$1.350,000. the innabitants, and it was hours be

Lightning Burns Millinery Store.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—The six-story brick building at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway, owned and occupied by the Frankel-Frank Wholesale Millinery Company, was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. The entire stock of millinery was destroyed; loss, \$230,000; insurance, \$100.000. The fire started in the sixth story, which was struck by lightning.

IMMUNITY JUDGE

Condemns Roosevelt for Criticising Him.

SAYS HUMPHRIES OBEYED LAW

Judge Cannot Bend to Public Opinion, He Says.

LAWYERS' DUTY DISCUSSED

District Attorney Says People Should Criticise Laws, Not Judges. How Public Opinion Sets Aside Laws at Will.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., July 19 -- District Attorney Jerome delivered an ad-dress on 'Public Opinion, Its Power, Some of Its Evils and Injustices and Our Duty as Lawyers Toward It." before the Georgia Bar Association tonight. In the course of his address Mr. Jerome referred to President Roosevelt's criticism United States Court Judge Humphries, saying:

There is one injustice which public opinion not infrequently does; it is one which lawyers can do much to correct, and that is the criticism of Judges for decisions which they could not avoid making if they obey the law, The recent spectacle of the Nation's chief executive, himself not a lawyer, criticising in a public document a Federal Judge for his decision on a point of law, has not, I believe, commended itself to the profession. The laws are ours. Fublic opinion made them and can change them. Every citizen has a right to criticise them and seek their amendment or repeal, but while they are our laws we want our Judges to obey them and not substitute for them something they deem in accord with a thing so mutable and difficult to ascertain as public opinion.

In the beginning Mr. Jerome said there were men guided by a high sense of duty who would do and continue to do their have consented to furnish the plate at the duty as they saw it, regardless of the

opinion. He continued:

As to the part the speaker contended lawyers should take in influencing public opinion, Mr. Jerome said:

BURN AND PILLAGE CITY

RUSSIAN REBELS APPLY TORCH TO THRIVING SYZRAN.

Terror-Stricken Inhabitants Robbed as They Flee to Forests and Neighboring Cities. SYZRAN, Russia, July 20.-Setting fire to the town the rebels have caused the

inhabitants to flee and the whole city is treasury are on fire and the inhabitants come forests. Many of them have already arrived at Samar in the province of Simbirsk, and they tell harrowing tales of incendiarism.

Not only have the rebels sought to de-

stroy the town by the torch, but they have robbed and pillaged where they can and the fleeing inhabitants have been stripped of all their possessions. Syzran had a population of 35,000 and was one of the commercial towns of rapid

WILL DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT

Czar May Appeal to Universal Suffgage and Name Dictator.

COLOGNE, July 19 .- The Gazette's correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts on reliable authority that the Russian gov-ernment has agreed in principle to dis-solve Parliament and order new elections on the basis of universal and direct suf-frage. The reason given is that Parlia-ment is exceeding its prerogatives.

The correspondent adds that, if there should be an outbreak of a revolutionary

movement, the government has decided to establish a dictatorship. Austria Says She Will Not Meddle. VIENNA, July 19.-The report published in St. Petersburg that under certain con-ditions Russia will be assisted in sup-pressing a revolution in Russia, is denied

Randits Rob Cashler on Train.

ST. PETERSRURG, July 19 .- Five armed men today attacked a cashier on board a railway train between Rostov on Don and Veronezh, escaping with \$12,560.

