



FISH VICTORIOUS OVER HARRIMAN

Names Man for Illinois Central Board.

HOT FIGHT WITH CROMWELL

Harriman's Man Claims Majority of Directors.

EACH CRIES BROKEN FAITH

Deciding Vote on Board Becomes Bone of Contention in Struggle Between Financial Giants for Control of Road.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM.

The Illinois Central has a mileage of 474, running from Chicago to New Orleans, and operates 28,730 freight cars. This is an indication of the immense traffic of the Mississippi Valley, which it handles.

Aside from its carrying capacity as an independent line, it is valuable to Harriman because it offers a direct connection between the Union Pacific and the Sunset transcontinental routes, making practically a belt line of the country west of the Mississippi.

Another important factor in closing up a gap in Harriman's dream of railroad domination in the West is the possession of terminals and a line into Chicago. Although relations with the Northwestern by a traffic agreement are close and the interchange between the Union Pacific and the St. Paul is large, Harriman has no line into Chicago that he owns for himself. The holdings of the Alton, which he is said to control, are insignificant compared with those of the Illinois Central.

With the completion of the Peasants Canal, the importance of the North and South line, bringing down freight to the Gulf from the whole Mississippi Valley for shipment to the Pacific Coast, will be greatly enhanced and consequently raised to a measure of importance like that dominated by Harriman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The fight for the control of the Illinois Central Railroad Company waged hot today by Stuyvesant Fish, president of the road, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific, clashed openly before 250 stockholders, who had come from various parts of the country to attend the meeting. On the face of the record, Mr. Fish appears to have been the victor, but that the victory is not final is intimated by Mr. Cromwell. The representative of Mr. Harriman said to the Associated Press:

"Of a directory of 13 people, there are still seven members who have placed themselves on record in opposition to Mr. Fish in this contest. There will be a meeting of the board, probably in November. This board will elect the officers of the railroad. You can draw your own conclusions."

Clash Over Agreement.

The clash between Messrs. Harriman and Fish was waged over an agreement dated July 27, 1906, and signed by Stuyvesant Fish, Charles A. Peabody and E. H. Harriman. In June Mr. Fish had begun the collection of proxies for use at the meeting today. He states that an effort was made by Mr. Harriman to get proxies through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. On July 13 Mr. Peabody introduced a resolution at a meeting of the board of directors that a committee of the directors be appointed to collect proxies. However, on July 27, Messrs. Fish, Peabody and Harriman entered into an agreement as follows:

"Three outgoing directors to be re-elected. Mr. Grinnell's successor to be selected by a majority of the several directors acting. Mr. Peabody's resolution of July 13 to be withdrawn and not to be revived this year. Mr. Harriman will file that the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb proxies be given to Mr. Fish."

Will Favor Vote for De Forest.

C. W. Norton Grinnell, a member of the board of directors, died during the year. Mr. Fish claims that the Harriman faction agreed that Mr. Grinnell's successor should be a man whose presence in the directory would not be inimical to the independence of the Illinois Central and would be acceptable to Mr. Fish. Henry De Forest, a director of the Southern Pacific, of which Mr. Harriman is president, and one of counsel for Mr. Harriman, was named in a petition signed by Mr. Fish and six other directors to succeed Mr. Grinnell. By reason of his Southern Pacific affiliations, Mr. De Forest was not acceptable to Mr. Fish. Mr. Cromwell declares that under the agreement Mr. Fish was bound to accept Mr. De Forest and to cast both his own and the Harriman proxies for him.

At today's meeting Mr. Fish, after formally being called upon by Mr. Cromwell to cast the proxies in favor of Mr. De Forest, arose and declared with great emphasis:

"I will never under any circumstances vote for Mr. De Forest."

Fish Elects Cutting.

Mr. Fish thereupon placed James De Witt Cutting, of New York, in nomination. He then cast a total of 612,750 shares for Mr. Cutting. Mr. Cromwell as a matter of record voted 210 shares against Cutting and later cast them for Mr. De Forest, whom he had placed in nomination. Mr. Cutting was thereupon declared formally elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Fish then turned to Mr. De Forest, who had been named in nomination by Mr. Fish and six other directors to succeed Mr. Grinnell. By reason of his Southern Pacific affiliations, Mr. De Forest was not acceptable to Mr. Fish. Mr. Cromwell declares that under the agreement Mr. Fish was bound to accept Mr. De Forest and to cast both his own and the Harriman proxies for him.

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SPLIT ON ROCK OF RECOGNITION

Exporters and Strikers Cannot Agree.

SMALL HOPE FOR ARBITRATION

Employers Will Not Take Men Back to Work as Body.

CONTEND FOR OPEN SHOP

While Both Sides Have Agreed to Arbitrate, They Are Still Far Apart on the Most Vital Issue Involved.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH EACH SIDE IS WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

GRAINHANDLERS—Immediate discontinuance of police protection at grain docks; re-employment of all union men working prior to September 1 at old scale, pending settlement of strike; arbitration board to consist of five members.

EXPORTERS—Continuance of police protection at the docks; refuse to employ all old hands for the reason that they have many good men now at work who have taken positions voluntarily relinquished by strikers; ready to accept five men instead of three on arbitration board; limit agreement to arbitrate to wage question.

VITAL QUESTION LEFT OPEN—Recognition of Grainhandlers' Union and permanent re-employment of all men now out on strike.

The question of union recognition threatens to bring to grief Mayor Lane's effort to settle the waterfront strike. Although both sides have agreed to arbitrate, they are still far apart on the most vital issue involved and there is abundant reason to fear that arbitration will fail as a result of the inability of the arbitrators to unite on the questions to be arbitrated.

In their reply to the Mayor's letter asking for an arbitration the exporters specifically limit their agreement to arbitrate to the wage question. The reply of the grainhandlers is less specific, but plainly indicates an intention to demand consideration of all matters involved in the controversy and is tantamount to a declaration that recognition of the union must also be arbitrated.

The four arbitrators appointed by the strikers and their former employers probably will meet at the City Hall this afternoon to select a fifth man and at this time, no doubt, the question of union recognition will be injected into the controversy. The indications are that the Mayor's plan to end the strike will meet its supreme test before an arbitration board is organized.

Demand Is Stumbling Block.

By the Exporters' Association, the stipulation of the Grainhandlers' Union that all its members who declined to sign the 35-cent scale on September 1 and refused to return to work on the morning of Monday, September 2, shall be taken back under the old scale pending an arbitration of the controversy, is regarded as equivalent to a demand for recognition of the union and will not be agreed to for that reason by this stipulation.

Prior to the walkout of September 2 the exporters had for years recognized the Grainhandlers' Union and the exporters see a "nigger in the woodpile" in the request of the grainhandlers that the strikers be taken back "in accordance with our last written agreement."

For this reason they frankly declare that they will not consent to this stipulation. Neither will they agree that the police shall be withdrawn from the docks pending the arbitration. And last, but not least, they intimate that they do not see their way clear to discharge many of the non-union men who are now filling the places of the strikers.

On the other hand, the grainhandlers manifest a determination to adhere strictly to the letter of their reply to Mayor Lane which is appended, and which, as has been stated, may easily be construed to mean that the union demands recognition and will insist that all non-union men who are at work on the docks become members of the union in case the matter of wages is adjusted satisfactorily to all parties.

Ample Precedents in History.

It is on this rock that the arbitration ship seems likely to be wrecked. Strike history furnishes ample precedents. The problem of dealing with the strike-breakers invariably comes up for settlement at the close of every great strike, and invariably the position taken by the employer is: "These men have been loyal to me in my trouble. I cannot in justice to them or to myself discharge them. I am willing to take back every old employe for whom I can find a place, but I cannot agree to make a place by discharging a good man who is now working for me. I harbor no grudge against any union man merely because he is a union man, but I cannot favor on that account. I must treat all alike."

"Then," asks the union, "will you not require these men who are now working for you to join our union?" And the employer has the same answer in every case. "No. That is a matter for the man himself to decide. If he is willing to join your union I have no objection, but if he prefers to remain independent, I shall not interfere."

This means an "open shop" and the open shop unless all signs fail, will be the final issue to be decided in the settlement of the Grainhandlers' strike.

Proof of this fact is contained in the following interview given out by W. J. Burns, publicity agent for the Exporters' Association last night:

Proof in Burns Interview.

"We cannot in justice to our present employes accede to the request of the Grainhandlers' Union that all our former employes now on strike be taken back under the old scale pending an arbitration. The men now at work came here at our request when our former employes voluntarily relinquished their positions and many of them have given every satisfaction."

"Another clause in their acceptance of the Mayor's proposal is the demand that police protection be withdrawn from the docks. This we shall also refuse to consider, for only this afternoon two wagons laden with provisions for our men on the steamer, Bailey Gatzert were held up and prevented by threats of violence from delivering the supplies. This is only one of a number of such instances in the past few days and we are of the opinion that police are needed there, in even larger numbers than at present."

Oscar Melby, business agent of the Grainhandlers' Union, yesterday afternoon made the following statement:

"We have agreed to the proposition of arbitration and have sent a letter to Mayor Lane to that effect. We shall adhere to specifications set forth in that letter. I am not at liberty to state what our action will be in the event that our requests are denied. We will have a meeting tomorrow morning, when we will select our arbitrators, who will have full power to act."

The grainhandlers request the withdrawal of the police on the ground that the presence of the officers is an affront to them. They are firm in their declaration that they have accepted the Mayor's plan to end the strike.

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JURY HOLDS FATE OF STANDARD OIL

Lawyers Have Final Bout at Oratory.

JURY STILL OUT AT 2:30 A. M.

Sale of Manhattan to Standard Causes Sensation.

KLINE'S GREAT PANEGYRIC

Finds All Virtues Embodied in Sainted Octopus and Envy, Hatred and Malice in Enemies and Persecutors.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Oct. 18.—At 2 o'clock Thursday morning the jury in the Standard Oil suit was still deliberating.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 17.—After a trial of seven days, the fate of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, charged with conspiracy against trade, was placed in the hands of the jury at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The day's proceedings were the most strenuous of the trial. Heavy speeches on both sides were made. Virgil P. Kline concluded for the defense and Attorney General Ellis for the prosecution. The defense submitted 14 points of law for incorporation in the charge to the jury, all but two of which were rejected. Judge Banker then read his elaborate charge and the jury retired to deliberate.

Hot Words Between Lawyers.

The tension between counsel on either side, which has been on the increase as the case progressed, reached the breaking point today and hot words of criticism passed, the crowded courtroom became demonstrative for the first time and the court sternly rebuked all concerned. The collision resulted from the receipt of a telegram by the Attorney-General stating that the Manhattan Oil Company had today sold out to the Standard for \$2,000,000. This was declared by the defense a trick to influence the jury. The prosecution retorted that the matter would never have reached the jury had not Mr. Kline, who made the charge, mentioned the matter in an open court. The incident closed with a severe admonition from the court. The jury was also told not to regard the matter as a matter of scandal.

Cares Not for Slanderers.

"I am glad to have the opportunity to face a jury in Hancock County," Mr. Kline began, "and discuss before you the facts and fancies of this case. The Standard Oil Company stands here charged with an offense against the laws of the State of Ohio. It has not replied to its enemies. Its slanderers, its foes have been allowed to pass unanswered. Those slanderers from the pulpit, perhaps at times from the press, and from the streets, it would have been well for it, perhaps, to have answered. But all the time it has attended to its business faithfully and diligently. I have no apology to make for the Standard Oil Company."

"With prosperity there comes envy, with envy there comes hatred, and with hatred misrepresentation and all manner of prejudice which is to be found in the pathway of every man who succeeds and every corporation that succeeds."

Mr. Kline expressed his contempt for

MEDALS AND CASH FOR MANY HEROES

Sixteen Awards by Carnegie Board.

MANY SAVED FROM DROWNING

College Students and School-boys and Girls Honored.

BRAVE RESCUE IN TUNNEL

Young Men and Women Decorated and Given Cash to Help Education—Politician Saves His Deadly Enemy From Death.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—(Special)—The Carnegie hero fund commission at its meeting here today made 16 awards. Medals were given in all cases and in addition \$15,000 in cash was given.

The cases of William J. A. Darst, of the Chicago Beach Hotel, and a student at the University of Indiana, and C. W. Snyder, whose home is at South Haven, Mich., and who is a student at the Lewis Institute at Chicago, are among the most interesting.

Save Drowning in Storm.

On May 17, 1904, at Chicago, George H. Groves, aged 17 years, of Chicago, a student, and Robert Bell, aged 17 years, of Chicago, a student, were thrown into Lake Michigan from a 16-foot sailing canoe, which capsized about a quarter of a mile from shore. A brisk wind was blowing from the north, the surface of the lake was running with white caps, and Darst and Snyder in a 15-foot flat-bottomed boat went to the rescue. They were compelled to make a long detour to avoid a breakwater, against which the water was being dashed 20 feet high. Groves and Bell were rescued with great difficulty and pulled into the boat. The rescued men collapsed and were unable to give any assistance in rowing back to shore. The life-saving crew shortly after arrived on the scene from its station about a mile away, and the captain and crew were told in their praise of the rescuers for venturing into the rough water in such rough weather in a small boat. Each boy was awarded a bronze medal and \$10.00, with which to complete his education.

Girl and Boy Joint Heroes.

On January 20, 1905, at Appleton, Wis., Miss Eudora E. Hubbs, Miss Blanche H. Dennison and Norman Brokaw were carried on a toboggan over a low retaining wall along the Fox River onto the ice on the river. The toboggan broke through the ice. None of them could swim, but they kept their heads above the water by catching hold of the edge of the ice. Eisle C. Plantz, aged 15 years, of Appleton, a student, ran down a steep hill 65 feet high, walked out on the ice and pulled out Brokaw. She then attempted to pull out Miss Hubbs, who was held to the hands of Miss Dennison, and succeeded in getting her on the ice. Her combined weight broke it up, but the three girls into the water, where they struggled until rescued shortly afterward. Miss Plantz is a daughter of the president of Lawrence University at Appleton. She was awarded a silver medal.

At the same time and place and in the same rescue, Irving Church, aged 20 years, of Manominee Falls, Wis., a student, rescued the three unfortunate. He walked out on the ice and successfully pulled the three out, going about 12 feet from the shore and crawling where the ice was quite thin. Church suffered from nervous shock and exposure and was confined in bed for four days after the rescue. He was awarded a bronze medal.

Rescue From Leaking Tunnel.

On April 20, 1905, at Milwaukee, while Jacob Flyter, aged 30 years, a laborer, and four laborers were endeavoring to stop a leak in a tunnel being constructed under the Milwaukee River, the laborers became frightened and deserted the foreman. In their hurry they interfered with the proper operation of a system of air-locks, which imprisoned the foreman without any hope of escape, back of an airtight door. The water in the section of the tunnel back of the door where the man was imprisoned rapidly rose above his hips. Harris G. Giddings, aged 45 years, Milwaukee, captain of a fireboat, learning what had happened, descended the shaft and made an unsuccessful effort to open the door. He was soon joined by Laurence A. Hanlon and Peter Lancaster. Although told that it would be certain death to force the door, they determined to do it if possible. After working two and one half hours in water over four feet deep, they succeeded in forcing the door with a bar far enough to pull the man through and all escaped. Each was awarded a gold medal and \$100.

Family of Hero Provided For.

On July 26, 1904, at Warsaw, Ind., William H. Funk, aged 56 years, city marshal, for the purpose of inspecting across pumping machinery descended a lift well of the sewerage system of the city and was overcome by gas. James V. Godman, aged 36 years, city engineer of Warsaw, ran to the manhole and immediately descended. He made three efforts to lift Funk's body, but was over-

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LEOPOLD SITTING ON LID

Moves All Powers to Prevent Exposure of Congo.

ROMANS TODAY'S PAPER

Contents Today's Paper

Yesterday's Maximum temperature, 60 degrees; minimum, 49.

Today's—Showers and slightly warmer; westerly winds.

Foreign.

Little hope that crew of sunken French submarine will be rescued. Page 1.

French Premier will resign. Page 5.

Japan plots rebellion in India. Page 2.

Cyclone strikes Havana. Page 2.

National.

Taft returns from Cuba and declares he will be next President. Page 5.

Troops may drive Utes from Wyoming. Page 5.

Politics.

John Mitchell speaks for labor candidate. Page 1.

Bryan in Wisconsin. Page 2.

Cannon speaks in New York campaign. Page 2.

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Fish and Harriman have battle for control Illinois Central. Page 1.

Bankers will have warm debate on currency reform. Page 6.

New York Central convicted of rebating. Page 5.

Dr. Browner acquitted of murder. Page 3.

Carnegie Hero Commission makes awards. Page 1.

Minister Congress favors law against frauds. Page 4.

Jury out in Standard Oil case. Page 1.

South will pay public honors to Mrs. Davis. Page 4.

Railroad surgeons oppose retiring old engineers. Page 2.

Sport.

Corbett and McGovern fight bloody six rounds. Page 1.

Hooper wins billiard match. Page 6.

Pacific Coast.

Forest reserves are established in Southern and Eastern Oregon. Page 6.

Oregon Baptists are urged to come to the support of McMinnville College. Page 14.

Washington Commission says it holds the whip hand on the railroads. Page 6.

Plum Valley saloonkeeper is arrested for the murder of Willie Moody, wealthy Baker County rancher. Page 6.

Burbank produces an apple half weight and half sour. Page 2.

Portland and Vicinity.

Plans for arbitration of grainhandlers' strike to be made known at exporters' conference to arbitrate question of union recognition. Page 1.

Spokane detective arrives to search for clew to murder of Reno Hutchinson. Page 2.

East Side Business Men's Club elects officers and outlines work. Page 11.

Oregon Measures to lay cornerstone of new temple in Portland next Sunday. Page 5.

A. C. Jackson, of San Francisco, appointed advertising agent of Harriman line in the Northwest. Page 10.

Midnight burglar beats Mrs. Tibbets, of Woodstock, with butt of revolver. Page 9.

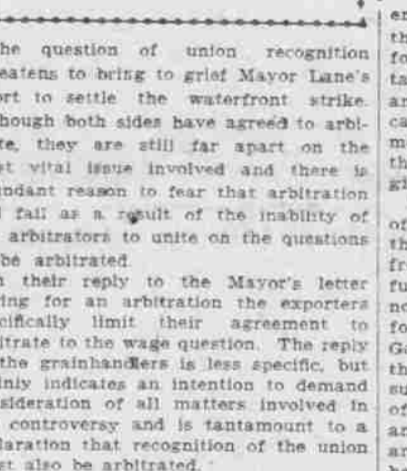
Severely injured woman rescued from housewife. Page 10.

Jury to try Allie Cramer for arson is secured. Page 10.

Council turns down McCusker gas franchise; promoter will invoke referendum. Page 11.

Council postpones vote on revoking license of Chinese gin joints. Page 10.

There's No "After-You-Alphonse" About This



There's no "after-you-Alphonse" about this. The man in the chair is the President of the United States. The man in the chair is the President of the United States. The man in the chair is the President of the United States.

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