MEDALS AND CASH

FOR MANY HEROES

Sixteen Awards by

Carnegie Board.

FISH VICTORIOUS DYER 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 Ulinois Central has a mileage of 4874, running from Chicago to New Orleans, and operates 58,730 freight-cars. This is an indication of the im-mense traffic of the Mississippi Val-ley, which it handles.

Aride from its sarning capacity as an independent line, it is valuable to Har-finan because it offers a direct con-pection between the Union Pacific and making practically a belt line of the west of the Mississippi

Another important factor in closing p 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 Himols Central

Canal, the importance of the North and South line, bringing flown freight to the Guif from the whole Mississippi Valler for shipment to the Palific Court will be increased and its value consequently raised to a monster sys-tem like that dominated by Harriman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.-The fight for the ontrol of the Illinois Central Railroad Company waxed hot today. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the road, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing E. H. Har-riman, 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 instructed by Mr. Crom-well. The representative of Mr. Harriman said to the Associated Press

Of a directory of 13 people, there are still seven members who have placed hemselves on record in opposition to Mr. meeting of the board, probably in Novemraliroad. You can draw your town

Clash Over Agreement.

The clash between Mesers. Harirman and Fish was waged over an agreement vesant 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 also made by Mr. Harriman to get proxies through Kunn Lock & Co. On July 18 Mr. Peabody introduced a resolution at a meeting of the board of tory be appointed to collect proxies. Howand Harriman entered into an agreement

Three outgoing directors to be re-Mr. Grinnell's successor to be selected by a majority of the several di rectors acting; Mr. Peabody's resolution of July 18 to be withdrawn and not to be this year; Mr. Harriman will ask that the Harriman-Kuhn-Leeb prox-

fes be given to Mr. Fish."

Will Fever Vote for De Forest. W. Morton 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 prescal to the independence of the Illinois Central and would be acceptable to Mr. Southern Pacific, of which Mr. Harriman president, and one of counsel for Mr Harriman, was named in a petition signed to succeed Mr. Grinnell. By reason of his Southern Pacine affiliations. Forest was not acceptable to Mr. Fish. Mr. Cromwell declares that under the agreement Mr. Fish was bound to accepand the Harriman proxies for him.

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

vote for Mr. De Forest."

Fish Elects Cutting.

Mr. Fish thereupon placed James Dewitt Cutting, of New York, in nomina-He then cast a total of \$12,765 shares for Mr. Cutting. Mr. Cromwell as a matter of record voted 2100 shares against Cutting and later cust them for Mr. To Forest, whom he had placed in

upon declared formally elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Grinnell, which is two years. Charles M. Beach, J T. Hanrahan and Cornelius Vanderwhose terms had expired, were reelected without opposition. Mr. Fish gave his proxies to Mr. Hanrahan de-

the Harriman petition in favor of Mr. De-Forest just before the meeting. Of the stockholders, 706,613 shares of stock were represented, and of these Mr. Fish held, after receiving the Harriman stock, 600,657 shares. Sixteen thousand and sixty-five shares were voted per sonally by the owners.

spite the fact that the latter had signed

Fish's Story of Struggle.

At 10 o'clock this morning a perfunctor, meeting of the board of directors was seld, at which it was stated only routine business was transacted. At noor the stockholders' meeting was called to order by Mr. Fish amid expectant silence. Mr. Fish stated his side of the contro-



Stuyvesant Fish, President of Illiis Central Railroad, Who De feated E. H. Harriman's Effort to

versy in a prepared statement, which was in part as follows:

was in part as follows:

For the first time I am called upon in behalf of stockholders to withstand a foreible and organized effort to change the policy of the company and in the interest of 10-1-5 of the stock to turn it over to those who control another railroad system. For a year or more past it has been a matter of public notoriety that those connected with the management of the Union Pacific system of railroads have been purchasing theres of the Illinois Central Company in large amounts. During the month of June last, I sent out, as has been my custom for many years past, notices to each and every stockholder of record of the time and place of the unius meeting; with a request for a proxy, from which form of mony I this year, for the reasons above stated, omitted the name of E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific Essiroad Company.

Mr. Fish went on to tell of the direct-

Mr. Fish went on to tell of the direct-Peabody offered his resolution that a ommittee consisting of Messes Astor. Auchincloss. Goelet. Luttigen and Vanderbilt be appointed to collect proxies for the next annual meeting and that the committee have discretion to consult counsel on any legal questions that might

arise. Mr. Fish continued He Sees Through Scheme.

This forced me to lay before the dire then present, in plain terms, that Mr. Pea-body's motion appeared to be an attempt by such of the directors as were also directors of the Union Pacific to turn the control of the Hinois Central over to those controlling the former company. As is well known, the di-rectors of the Illinois Central who are also directors of the Illinois Central who are also directors of the Union Pacific Company are EH. Harriman, Charles A. Peabody and Robert
W. Goelet, each of whom was present at said
meeting, the total attendance at which consteed of seven directors, including myself. Inview of the lack of notice and the smallness
of the attendance, I then stated to the beard
that I saw through the proposition as plainly
as through a pane of glass and, being unwillling to be a party to it, would leave the meeting and break the quorum, which I did.

Mr. Fish then outlined to his auditors.

Mr. Fish then outlined to his auditors the meeting of July 5, at which he was assured by Messrs, Harriman and Peabody that there was no intention to turn over the control of the Illinois Central to any other corporation and that a succeasor to Mr. Grinnell would be chosen in one who would be a man of character. represent all the stockholders and be personally satisfactory to Mr. Fish. Re lying upon these representations, Mr. Fish on the next day, after a further conference, signed the agreement before mentioned. Mr. Fish continued:

Says Agreement Was Broken.

At the regular meetings hold in August and September there was a hare quorum present, seven members. On October 10, 1906, a special meeting of the board having been called, at which there were present eight directors, realising that this would be the last occasion realizing that this would be the last occasion on which it would be possible to get any considerable number of them together for the purpose of carrying out the understanding reached on July 26 and 27. I asked the directors present to remain in the room after the adjournment of the board, which all of them did. There were then present Mesers. Weiling, Hismahan, Harriman, Luttigen, Beach, Aster, Vanderbijk and myself. I then took up with them the question of a successor to Mr. Grinnell. Before any discussion was had by the directors on this matter. I was surprised at being presented by Mr. Harriman with weitten commitments previously procured. timities at being presented by Mr. Harriman with whiten commitments previously procured by him from certain directors, without notice of me and others, of the selection of Henry V. De Forceti, a director of the Southern Parith Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Chion Parith. This being is contravantion and uter violation of the understanding and agreement that an independent man nor affiliated with Parith Parith process. ment that an independent man not affiliated with Union Pacific interests about the broads into the board. I promptly stated that this was not in accordance with the agreement that it was in violation of the assurances given me and that I would not cast any proxies that I held for Mr. De Forest reported to be one of Mr. Harriman's private coursely manuable as this would be doing the very think which the agreement was intended to

thing which the agreement was intended to Opposes Harriman Scheme.

Mr. Fish, continuing, said: The issue that presented is whether I shall vote as proxy for the stockholders of the Hilmole Central Company in favor of turning over their property is effect to the control of another company, when such proxies have been entrasted to me with the full knowledge that I would oppose any such action I notified Mr. Harriman and his associates that I would not vote any of their properties to proceed to their expressed wishes but at the same time I would not become a party to their scheme.

Concluded on Page 3.1

SPLIT ON ROCK OF RECOGNITION

Morning &

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 Septem-ber 1 at old scale, pending settlement of strike; arbitration board to consist

f five members.

EXPORTERS—Continuance of police protection at the docks; refuse to emsloy 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 ac-cept five men instead of three on arbitration board; limit agreement to arbi-

ate to wage question. VITAL QUESTION LEFT OPEN-Recognition of Grainhandlers' and permanent re-employment of all 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 additional as a result of the inability of of the Mayor's proposal is the demand

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 onsideration of all matters involved in

must also be arbitrated. The four arbitrators appointed by the Oscar Melby, business agent of the strikers and their former employers prob-ably will meet at the City Hall this noon made the following statement: afternoon to select a fifth man and at this time, no doubt, the question of union of arbitration and have sent a letter recognition will be injected into the con- to Mayor Lane to that effect. We shall roversy. The indications are that the Mayor's plan to end the strike will meet that letter. I am not at liberty to its supreme test before an arbitration

coard is organized. Demand Is Stumbling Block.

By the Exporters' Association, the stip ulation of the Grainhandlers' Union that all its members who declined to sign the 25-cent scale on September 1 and reof Monday, September 2, shall be taken under the old scale pending an arbitration of the controversy, is regarded as equivalent to a demand for recogn

tion of the union and will not be agreed

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 stipu-lation. 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 u the matter of wages is adjusted satisfactorily to all parties

Ample Precedents in History,

It is on this rock that the arbitration 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 in-variably 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 em-ploye for whom I can find a place, but I cannot agree to make a place by dis-charging 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 scoount. 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,

shall not interfere. This means the "open shop," and the open shop, unless all signs fail, will be the final issue to be decided in the set-tlement of the Grainhandler's strike. Proof of this fact is contained in the following interview given out by W. J. Burns, publicity agent for the Exporters' Asociation 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.

the arbitrators to unite on the questions 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 the controversy and is tantamount to a and we are of the opinion that police declaration that recognition of the union are needed there in even larger numbers than at present."

"We have agreed to the proposition. adhere to specifications set forth in state what our action will be in the vent that our requests are denied. will have a meeting tomorrow morning, when we will select our arbitrators, who will have full power to

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 en-(Concluded on Page 14.)

o for that reason. Prior to the walkout of September 2 the growth had for years recognized the grant property of STANDARD OIL

Lawyers Have Final Bout at Oratory.

JURY STILL OUT AT 2:30 A. M.

Sale of Manhattan to Standard Causes Sensation.

ship seems likely to be wrecked Strike KLINE'S GREAT PANEGYRIC

Finds All Virtues Embodied in Saintly 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 even days, the fate of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, charged with conspir-acy 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 defense submitted 14 points of law for inorporation 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 ide, 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 elegram by the Attorney-General stating that the Manhattan Oil Company had today sold out to the Standard for 33,000,000 was declared by the defense a trick to influence the jury. The prosecution extorted that the matter would never have reached the jury had not Mr. Kline, who made the charge, mentioned the matter in open court. The incident closed with a severe admonition from the court. The jury was also told not to regard the mat-

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 fancles of this case. Standard Oil Company stands 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 Com-

"With prosperity there comes envy with envy there comes hatred, and with hatred misrepresentation and all man-ner of prejudice which is to be found in the pathway of every man who suc ceeds and every corporation that suc-Little hope that crew of sunken French sub-marine survives Page 2 French Premier will resign Page 3, Japan plots rebellion in India. Page & Cyclone strikes Havana. Page 3.

Mr. Kline expressed his contempt for

the faultfinders in the midst of the great est prosperity the country ever knew. Mr. Kline described the beginning of the oil industry, its founders being "pooung men, starting in life as po anybody whoever worked their way from poverty to affluence Right to Organize Trust.

Mr. Kline made the point that the five

Oregonian.

men, owning all the stock in a dozen cor porations, have a right to manage the property to the benefit of the general interests. If they have acquired the prop erty, it is their right to manage it as they see fit, provided they observe the rights of others. There is nothing in the Valentine law that prohibits such management by owners.

Mr. Kline made a defense of corpora MANY SAVED FROM DROWNING enterprise and justifled the developmen of the Standard Oil Company. He dwelt particularly on the decision of the Sc preme Court of the State of 1898, declar ing the trust dissolved and said the Standard Oil Company of Ohio since No-College Students and School-

E. H. Harriman, President of Union

Pacific and Southern Pacific Rail-roads, Who Contested With Stuy-

vesant Fish for Control of Illi-

b------

How Law Was Obeyed

but she has not yet officially acqui-

The Weather-

YESTERDAY'S Maximum temperature,

Foreign.

National. Taft returns from Cuba and denies he will be next President. Page 8. Troops may drive Utes from Wyoming. Page 8.

Politics.

Domestic.

John Mitchell speaks for labor candidate. Page 2.

Bryan in Wisconsin. Page 2.
Cannon speaks in New York campaign.

Pish and Harriman have battle for control of Illinois Central Ballroad; Fish wins first round. Page 1 Bankers will have warm debate on currency reform. Page 4

Dr. Brouwer acquitted of murder. Page 3.

w York Central convicted of rebating. Page 3.

rnegie Hero Commission makes awards.

Mining Congress favors law against frauds.

Jury out in Standard Oil case. Page 1. South will pay public honors to Mrs. Davis Page 4

Sport.

Pacific Coast.

Portland and Vicinity.

Midnight burglar basis Mrs. Tibbetts, of Wedgstock, with butt of revolver. Page 9.

Servant problem worries Portland housewives. Page 10.

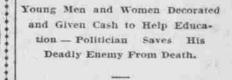
Council turns down McCueker gas franchise; prometer will invoke referendum. Page 11

until postpones vote on revoking lice Chinese gin joints. Page 10.

esced in the proposal.

nois Central Railroad.

boys and Girls Honored. BRAVE RESCUE IN TUNNEL



PITTSBURG, Oct. 17 .- (Special.) --The Carnegle 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. Grosvenor, aged 17 years, of Chi-cago, a student, and Robert Bell, aged ember, 1893, had not been a party to the trust agreement, conclusive proof of which he said was the decision of the Supreme Court referred to. 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 Mr. Kline described the manner of implying with the order of the court A brisk wind was blowing from the north, the surface of the lake was complying with the order of the court commanding the termination of the original trust. Certificates of ownership in the 35,000 shares of trust stock were issued. The certificates were given to the owners of the trust stock in exchange for that stock. These certificates represent a proportional ownership in all of the companies in the trust. Mr. Kline maintained that the certificate of ownership of the trust. 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. Grosvenor and Bell were reached with great difficulty and pulled into the boat. The rescued men collapsed and certificate of ownership of the trust stock was the only way in which the order of the court to dissolve the trust could be obeyed. The Supreme Court did not undertake to confiscate any property; it simply ordered the trust agreement to be shandoned. This had been complied with. wers 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 oud in their praise of the rescuers for venturing on the lake in such ough weather in a small boat. Each LEOPOLD SITTING ON LID boy was awarded a bronze medal and \$1000, with which to complete his ed-Moves All Powers to Prevent Expo-

Girl and Boy Joint Heroes.

On January 20, 1965, at Appleton, Wie., Miss Beulah E. Hubbs, Miss Blanche H. ROME. Oct. 17.-It has been learned here that King Leopold of Belgium is Dennison and Norman Brokaw were carried on a toboggan over a low retain. the proposed international conference regarding the existing conditions in the Congo independent State. He has even ing wall along the Fox River onto the ice on the river. The toboggan broke through None of them could swim, but asked the assitance of the Vatican to this end, but his request has not yet they kept their heads above the water by catching hold of the edge of the ice. Italy is in favor of such a conference, Elsie 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 CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER pull out Miss Hubbs, who was holding to the hands of Miss Dennison, and succeeded in getting her on the ice, but their combined weight broke it and let the three girls into the water, where they TODAY'S—Showers and slightly warmer; west-erly winds. struggled until rescued shortly afterward. Miss Plantz is a daughter of the prestdent 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 Menominee Falls, Wis., a student, rescued the three unfortunates. He walked out on the ice and success fully pulled the three out, going about 13 feet from the shore and crawling where the ice was quite thin. fered 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 30, 1906, at Milwaukee, while

Jacob Flyter, aged 30 years, a labor foreman, 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 Ratiroad surgeons oppose retiring old engi-neers. Page 4. the section of the tunnel back of the door Corbett and McGovern fight bloody six rounds. Page 5. Hoppe wins billiard match. Page 5. where the man was imprisoned rapidly rose above his hips. Harris G. Giddings, aged 45 years, Milwaukee, captain of a Forest reserves are established in Southern fireboat, learning what had happened de-and Eastern Oregon. Page 6 scended the shaft and made an unsuc-Oregon Baptists are urged to come to the sup-port of McMinnville College. Page 14 cessful effort to open the door. He was Washington Commission says it holds the whip hand on the railroads Page 6.

Pine Valley salounkeeper is arroated for the hand on the railroads. Page 6.

Plue Valley salcounkeeper is arrested for the murder of Wilks Moody, wealthy Baker County rancher. Page 6.

Burbank produces an apple half sweet and half sour. Page 6.

After working two and one half hours in After working two and one half hours in water over four fest deep, they succeeded in forcing the door with a bar far enough Plan for arbitration of grainbandlers' strike likely to fall because of exporters' refusal to arbitrate question of union recognition. to pull the man through and all escaped. Each was awarded a gold meds) and Spokara detective arrives to search for clew 51500. to murderer of Reno Hutchinson. Page 2 East Side Bushness Men's Club elects officers and cutlines work. Page 11.

Family of Hero Provided For.

and outlines werk. Page 11.

Oregon Masons to lay corneratons of new temple in Portland next Saturday. Page 9.

A. C. Jackson, of San Francisco, appointed advertising agent of Harriman lines in the Northwest. Page 10. On July 25, 1994, at Wareaw, Ind., Willism H. Funk, aged 35 years, city marshel, for the purpose of inspecting some pumping machinery descended a lift well of the sewerage system of the city and was overcome by gas. James V. Godman, aged 30 years, city engineer of Warsaw, ran to the manhole and im-mediately descended. He made three efforts to lift Funk's body, but was over-

(Concluded on Page 5.)

THERE'S NO "AFTER-YOU-ALPHONSE" ABOUT THIS

