



LOGGERS DECIDE TO CLOSE CAMPS

General Shut-down Is Agreed Upon.

WAIT FOR MILLS TO RESUME

Association Formed at Meeting Held in Portland.

PLANTS STOP SATURDAY

Daily Output of 2,650,000 Feet to Cease, and 1000 Men Thrown Out of Work—Mayor Lane to Call a Conference.

SEVENTY per cent of the logging camps on the Columbia and tributary streams will close down Saturday night. By this action 1000 men will be thrown out of employment and daily output of 2,650,000 feet of lumber logs will be cut off. Camps will remain closed until lumber mills resume operations.

Representatives of 90 per cent of the lumber logging camps on the lower Columbia and its tributaries held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and organized the Columbia River Loggers' Association.

Officers Are Elected. James Muckle, of Muckle Bros., was elected president of the association, and R. S. Farrell, of the Deep River Logging Company, was chosen secretary.

Several addresses were made by prominent logging contractors who, as a rule, were enthusiastic in their endorsement of the plan to suspend operations as a protective measure in the interest of the industry in which they are engaged.

Stand of Millowners Indorsed. Whereas, Professional labor agitators from San Francisco, Idaho and other unscrupulous localities have succeeded in closing for the time being the mills of Portland and vicinity, the employees of which mills are receiving the highest wages for this class of work in the history of this or any other county; therefore be it resolved, That we approve of the stand taken by the millowners and their hearty co-operation in their fight against the attempted domination of said self-styled leaders in their attempt to create trouble between employees and employers, resulting in enormous loss of wages to the latter and the demoralization of logging and lumber industries.

Cannot Let Logs Accumulate. "This action," said Secretary Farrell, who is State Representative from Multnomah County, "has been taken for the protection of the interest of loggers, who cannot afford to permit an accumulation

of lumber logs to the consequent injury in the market price of that product. We deplore the strike that has been initiated in the Portland lumber mills and the harm to industrial conditions generally, to say nothing of the loss in wages, that is the certain result. We believe that the action we have taken well, if anything, facilitates a settlement of the difficulty between the mill hands and the millowners."

Among the principal loggers represented at yesterday's meeting were: Oregon Rafting Company, Oregon Timber & Lumber Company, Chapman Timber Company, Twin Falls Logging Company, Cowitt County Logging Company, L. S. Frank Logging Company, O. K. Logging Company, Alger Logging Company, Silver Lake Lumber Company, Ostrander Railway & Timber Company, Brix Logging Company, Bremner Logging Company, Benson Logging Company, Wisconsin Logging & Timber Company, Clark Creek Logging Company, the Goodell Logging Company, Rosedale Logging Company, Homes & McCoy, Jennings & McRae, Shevlin Timber Company, Erickson & Son, Muckie Bros., Deep River Logging Company, Chinook Lumber Company, M. T. O'Connell, A. G. Barnes, C. L. England, F. C. Little, and J. B. Miller.

MAYOR TO CALL CONFERENCE

Will Invite Millowners and Strikers to Meet and Discuss Peace Terms. Mayor Lane expects some time today to issue a call for a conference between the striking millhands and the millowners. This decision was reached by the Mayor yesterday afternoon at the close of an interview with a delegation of strikers that waited on him at his office in the City Hall. The strikers explained that from the beginning of the present difficulty they had been entirely peaceable in contending for what they considered was due them. They assured the Mayor that they did not desire to do anything that would bring about a chaotic condition industrially or otherwise and pointed to the fact that they had sought to effect a settlement with the millowners by inviting a conference with them. But, they said, all efforts on their part to bring about such a conference had proved futile. The committee concluded the interview by requesting the Mayor make an effort to get the employees and the employers together. This Mayor Lane will undertake to do.

Strikers Concentrate Forces.

Concentration of their forces is now being proceeded with by the officers of the Industrial Workers of the World in the lumber mill strike. This step, it is explained, by the executive officers in charge, is only preliminary to perfecting the organization of many of the other labor industries of this section in sympathy with the pending strike. Much of this organization has been going on quietly for several months, reports Organizer Yarrow, who asserts that the Industrial Workers of the World are stronger than suspected. He says that when the time arrives all the different organizations that are identified with the head body will join the strike, with the result that many of the principal industries of the Coast will be crippled. Just when any general walkout is contemplated has not been learned, but the statement has been made repeatedly by the leaders of the strike that such a move will be undertaken should attempts to effect a satisfactory settlement with the millowners prove futile.

Officers of the Industrial Workers of the World last night refused either to affirm or deny the report that the Western Federation of Miners had forwarded a fund of \$20,000 for the support of the Portland lumbermill strike. The strike leaders, however, say they have ample funds with which to conduct a protracted strike and at the same time see that none of the strikers suffer for lack of something to eat and a place to sleep. Thus far there have not been distributed any relief funds among the strikers, although there are instances in which men, having families, have been given some assistance.

Strike Affects Building.

The real effects of the shutdown of the lumber mills is already being felt in building circles. Owing to the inability to get lumber, work on a number of the prominent business blocks and numerous residences throughout the city and the suburbs has necessarily been suspended. It will be but a few days longer until all building operations in this city and vicinity will be at a standstill. This will involve thousands of mechanics of all classes and will be a startling extent reduce the wage earning capacity of the city. Not only are pending improvements retarded by the situation resulting from the inoperation of the sawmills, but further building operations have received a serious setback. There was every prospect that the year 1907 for Portland would prove without a parallel in building circles. But prospective builders are refraining from entering into any contracts for further buildings and will not do so until normal conditions have been restored.

"I have no doubt but that 50 per cent of the carpenters and bricklayers of this city are already out of employment owing to the strike of the millhands," said J. O. Hoyt, manager of the Warren Construction Co., last night, "and with a continuation of the strike it will be but a few days longer until all building operations must cease because of a lack of lumber. The disastrous effects of the strike do not stop with an interruption of building already in progress. Intending builders have been frightened and with the unsettled condition will not let the contract for further buildings."

Three Mills Running.

Three lumber mills are being operated within a few miles of Portland, as follows: Clark & Wilson Lumber Company, at Linnton; Peninsula Lumber Company, St. Johns, and East Side Mill & Lumber Company, Sellwood. Of these, that of the Linnton mill is the only plant that is being operated both night and day. The other mills run with day shifts only. About 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a company of more than 200 strikers again visited the Linnton lumber mill and tried to persuade the night shift to leave the

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BITTER AGAINST MRS. HARRY THAW

Jerome Struggles to Prove Her False.

WANTS AFFIDAVIT IN EVIDENCE

Says Thaw Stripped and Lashed Her in Paris.

FOR NOT ACCUSING WHITE

Prosecutor Attempts to Use Hummel to Disprove Story Which Forms Whole Basis of Insanity Plea, but Delmas Resists.

NEW YORK, March 13.—After a forenoon session occupied almost entirely by District Attorney Jerome in a bitter denunciation of the defendant and his wife, the trial of Harry Kendall Thaw for the murder of Stanford White was adjourned shortly after 12 o'clock today until tomorrow morning. The prosecuting attorney found his opportunity to attack Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit-Thaw in arguing on the question of the admissibility of the testimony which Abraham Hummel, the lawyer who is under indictment for subornation of perjury in the Dodge-Morse divorce case, has to offer. It was to enable Delphin M. Delmas, leading counsel for the defense, to consult authorities and frame a reply to Mr. Jerome, and also to allow the latter an opportunity of completing the hypothetical question which he is to put to his experts, that the early adjournment was ordered. Mr. Jerome said he hopes to close the rebuttal for the people tomorrow evening.

Thaw's Design Against White.

During his argument today the District Attorney asserted that Hummel would swear Evelyn Nesbit told him three days after her return from Europe in 1903 that Thaw had beaten her cruelly because she would not sign papers that he had prepared, falsely accusing Stanford White of having drugged and betrayed her. Mr. Jerome contended that she had told much more; that Thaw seemed bent upon putting Stanford White in the penitentiary; that the statement that White had betrayed her was not true; that

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Stanford White had never harmed her, and that Thaw was consumed with rage when she refused to sign and swear to the papers containing "lies against Stanford White."

"These things were put in the form of an affidavit," declared Mr. Jerome, "and that affidavit was subscribed to by Evelyn Nesbit when she knew what she was doing and what the paper contained."

Stripped and Lashed by Thaw.

"We want to show that the girl who told this remarkable story here on the witness-stand swore at another time, under the solemnity of an oath, that naked—stripped absolutely naked—she had endured the lashings and beatings of this defendant rather than swear to his false statements that Stanford White had drugged and lashed her."

Mr. Jerome argued that the material point of the case is whether or not Evelyn Nesbit told Thaw the story of her alleged ruin by Stanford White. Without the story in evidence, he declared, the reason for the defendant's alleged insanity disappears. The prosecutor plainly admitted the importance of young Mrs. Thaw's testimony, and he said he wished by Hummel's testimony to show her own repudiation of the charges which, on the witness-stand, she renewed against White.

"Thus," he concluded, "the jury may infer from her own statements after her return from Europe in 1903 whether or not she had within two months of that time told this defendant the things she said she did."

Mr. Delmas objected to Hummel as a witness on the ground that his testimony had to do with the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's narration and was not permissible under the rules of evidence. He will proceed with his argument.

Denies She Told Thaw Story.

Mr. Jerome's contention was that, while he may not attack the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's statement that she was betrayed by White, he can attack the truth of her assertion that she told the story to Thaw at the time she says she did. Mr. Delmas first sought today to interrupt Hummel's testimony by showing that he was acting as Evelyn Nesbit's legal adviser and counsel when she made certain statements to him. Hummel evaded this, however, by saying he was acting solely as White's counsel and negotiations had not been contemplated in behalf of Miss Nesbit. He said he was paid a yearly retainer by White and could not say exactly what he charged the architect for drawing up the affidavit. Asked if it was \$1000, he said it was not. He finally placed the charge at "about \$100."

What She Said of Affidavit.

When Evelyn Thaw was on the witness-stand she said Stanford White came to see her one evening in 1903 and asked her what she had told Hummel about him, adding that "Abe Hummel has just squeezed \$1000 out of me, and the Lord only knows how soon he will squeeze another \$1000."

Young Mrs. Thaw's testimony regarding the affidavit was that Stanford White had taken her to Hummel's office after telling her "lots of horrible things about Harry Thaw," and that she had told

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MUST RETRENCH UNLESS WAR ENDS

Railroad Presidents all Voice Alarm.

THEIR TRUST IN ROOSEVELT

Hostile State Legislation Causes Heavy Loss.

RETALIATION NOT THE AIM

Must Stop Extensions and Reduce Service Unless Roosevelt Joins Them in Checking Wave of Rate Legislation.

CHICAGO, March 13.—(Special.)—

Railroad presidents agree that the general disposition all over the country to attack the roads by means of hostile bills has reached a stage where some decided action must be taken or the country will suffer severely. As a matter of fact, the roads already have suffered tremendous losses, but eventually the heaviest burden will fall upon the public in diminished and inferior service, general retrenchment, cheaper equipment and the abandonment of extensions which would develop new country. The greatest danger, according to all authorities, lies in the great crop of two-cent rate bills, regardless of the conditions in the states adopting the bills. In the East it is possible to maintain good service at this rate. In the West it is not.

Trusts in Interstate Board.

Benjamin Winchell, president of the Rock Island system, probably best epitomizes the sense of all the replies received to messages sent all presidents asking for an opinion on present conditions and what was necessary to reduce the danger of poorer service. Mr. Winchell says: "If the Interstate Commission does its work wisely and sanely, as I believe it will do, the railroads have nothing to fear. They will get even justice, which is all they ask. I am relying upon the sound sense of fairness of the American people to step before the situation becomes acute financially. It is a mistake to say the railroads are retaliating by reducing

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their service and abandoning great enterprises. It is simple prudence, a bowing to the storm. We are forced to stop building new lines, buying cars and other equipment until we know where the money is coming from. It is simple business sense, and not retaliation.

"I am heartily in accord with the plan for railroad presidents to confer with President Roosevelt. We must take the public more into our confidence and break down the distrust. Co-operation with the Government in laudable reforms is a good thing."

Predicts Serious Results.

President A. J. Earling, of the St. Paul, says: "It seems to me a conflagration has been started which will be difficult to stop before it has burned itself out. I am not an alarmist, but the unwise persecution of the railroads by all the Legislatures will surely lead to serious results."

"Already millions of dollars in improvements have been abandoned. This tells the story for the whole country. It is the first sign of retrogression. I am in hearty sympathy with the plan for co-operation with the Government."

Can't Raise Money, Says Mohler.

Vice-President Mohler, of the Union Pacific, indorses the alarming statements made by President Stickney in his Washington interview. Mr. Mohler says the roads are forced to retrench in every direction in order to meet obligations. It is impossible to secure loans anywhere for new work or new equipment. "We are like a big family," he said. "With plenty of ready cash the family rides in an automobile, but if short of money, it rides in the streetcars. Just now the railroads of the entire country are using the streetcars."

All the railroad men interviewed foresee an early crisis in the conflict between state and Federal control of the railroads, and all agree that, when the dust and smoke clear away, it will be found that the Federal courts will be found supreme.

STOPS CONSTRUCTION WORK

Mohler Says Union Pacific Cannot Raise Money and Predicts Panic.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—(Special.)—As further evidence of its determination to retrench at every possible point, the Union Pacific today suspended work on two large construction jobs, on which an aggregate of about 300 men were employed. The cut-off from Topeka to Maryville, Kan., one-half of which is already being operated, is almost completed. Vice-President Mohler says it is impossible to secure the money at the present time to continue the work and is present time in any way to a wish to retrench for adverse legislation. "We are not in the retrenchment business," he said, referring to adverse legislation by some of the Western states. "But we believe in self-preservation and are preparing to protect our stock and bondholders. The work on extensions thus far has been

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PECULIAR FACTS ABOUT GEOGRAPHY

Vague Boundaries of Early Colonists.

SHIFT WITH RIVER CHANNELS

Nevada and California Have Unsettled Border.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

Famous Boundary Between North and South—Ghosts of Rivers and Lakes in West—Crater Lake Deepest in the World.

BY FREDERIC J. HARKIN.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Special Correspondence.)—A little girl who was taking her first lesson in geography, inquired of her mother: "What makes the lines between the states so crooked; why are some states shaped so odd?"

No wonder that the mother had to get help to explain. There are few grown-ups who could answer these questions satisfactorily. Our forefathers used such crude methods of defining many of the state divisions that some boundary lines are as hard to decipher as a maze in a king's garden.

Take the old Eastern boundary of New York for an example. The line was described as starting at "a rock in the ancient road or wading place in Byram River," following a direction that would lead by a "bunch of hornbeam saplings" and a tree which was either "a red oak or a white oak," touching another tree on the "land occupied by Thomas Wilsey in 1814" and finally falling in with a certain farm in Loud. There was so plentiful in those old days that a few miles one way or another did not make much difference. The line separating Tennessee from Georgia, which was surveyed in 1812, was defined quite as lucidly. This was said to begin at "a rock due south of the old Indian town of Nicksjack," passing due east in such a manner as to "leave old D. Ross two miles and 18 yards in the State of Tennessee."

Refuge for Pugilists.

A tiny parcel of land in southwest Massachusetts was given to New York in 1865.

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THESE ARE THE MOST DISTINGUISHED OPPONENTS OF THIRD TERM FOR ROOSEVELT

A collection of political cartoons featuring caricatures of various figures and a 'SPELLING BOOK' with a face. Each cartoon includes a short, humorous text block. For example, 'STANDARD OIL BARON' says 'Make peace with me Ted surely can. And Colgate gets the doubled. If all he'll buy, all so much per. To calm the waters troubled.' 'LIFE INSURANCE GRAFTER' says 'Perhaps I look "emotional," With "brain storm," quite insane; It's all because Ted Roosevelt stopped My "renewed finance" gain.'

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