

STRIKE SPREADS TO MANY CITIES

Both Telegraph Companies in Struggle.

MAY SOON REACH NEW YORK

Largest Offices of West Idle, Lakes to Gulf.

COMPANIES SHOW FIGHT

Both Declare Conflict Will Be to Finish—Operators in Several Cities Await Small's Orders. Appeal to the Government.

GREAT TELEGRAPH STRIKE.
All operators of both companies at Chicago strike.
Almost every operator out at Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake, New Orleans, Toledo, Dallas, Fort Worth, Helena.
Operators at St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Portland and Indianapolis await orders from President Small before striking.
New York operators, numbering 3000, meet Sunday to decide on action.
Operators accuse Western Union of violating agreement for settlement of San Francisco strike. They demand 25 per cent increase in salary, eight-hour day for day work, seven and one-half hours for night work and recognition of union.
Both companies declare purpose to fight to a finish and deny there is grievance.
President Small of union says companies have violated agreement and promises sensational exposures.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Following the lead of the telegraph operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago, the telegraphers in nine other cities throughout the United States quit work today. The 300 men employed by the Postal Telegraph Company, who belong to the same local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union as the Western Union operators, and who declare that their working conditions with the company are unsatisfactory, took advantage of the situation and quit tonight at 8 o'clock.
With the walkout of the Postal employees Chicago tonight is left with about 25 telegraphers endeavoring to transmit the business of both telegraph companies, where, under normal conditions, fully 1500 men are necessary to do the work.

Other Offices Struck.
The other Western Union offices which became involved in the trouble today, together with the number of men who quit work, are: Salt Lake City, 35; Helena, 40; Kansas City, 330; Dallas, 105; Fort Worth, 40; Colorado Springs, 10; and Denver, 53.
In New Orleans the men employed by the Postal Telegraph Company tonight left their keys to enforce demands made on the company several weeks ago.

Small Checks Strike's Spread.
Late tonight the general situation had cleared somewhat, and whereas earlier in the day it appeared as if the strike of the commercial men would be universal all over the United States, the indications now are that no further strikes will occur, for the present at least. Under orders from National President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, National Secretary Russell telegraphed the secretaries of the various locals throughout the country to keep their men at work until they received further orders. Mr. Russell, when asked for an explanation of this action, said:
"We don't want to use up all our ammunition in one charge."

POSTAL MEN JOIN IN CONTEST

Telegraph Business of Chicago Stops.
Aim to Paralyze Companies.
CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The operators of the Postal Telegraph Company, 800 in number, struck tonight at a few minutes after 6 o'clock. This, with the 1100 men out from the offices of the Western Union throughout the city, makes, all told, 1600 men now on strike in this city.
At a meeting of the operators held this afternoon a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that every operator in the city having a union card should be called out. The debate on this motion occupied the entire time of the meeting and an adjournment was taken as soon as the movement was decided upon.
Demands on Postal Company.
A short time after the meeting had dissolved demands were presented to the officials of the Postal Company for an increase of 25 per cent in wages, an eight-hour day and recognition of the union. If these were not passed upon, the strike was to follow. It was the general understanding among the operators that the demands could not be granted at once, and the move was

evidently intended to bring about the strike at the present time in order to add the Western Union men if their demands were not granted. Under the working of the order, all the operators working for brokers and commission houses will be called out in the morning and business generally will be badly handicapped.

Aim to Cripple Business.

It was said tonight by some of the operators who were present at the meeting that the intention of the union was to cripple the telegraph facilities of the city in every direction, and do it so completely that public sentiment would be brought to bear heavily upon the two telegraph companies, and in this manner force a settlement.

The general situation throughout the West was becoming more serious as the day lengthened. In addition to the strikes reported during the forenoon it was said that the men at El Paso, Texas, were out, and it was declared that those at Spokane, Wash., were on the verge of a strike.

The strike at the offices of the Postal Company in this city was attended by no sign of disorder. When the whistle was blown calling the men out, the operators rose from their seats with a cheer and walked out. There was not the slightest evidence of ill feeling on either side. The men, after reaching the street, gave repeated cheers and then dispersed.

The strike throughout the day has not been marked by trouble of any kind. Chief of Police Shippy informed the leaders of the strike this afternoon that he would not allow any picketing or violence, and he was informed that none was intended, and that every effort would be made to keep the men peaceable.

A large number of the messenger boys employed by the Western Union went out in sympathy with the operators, and throughout the morning they were parading the streets.
An insane man rushed into the Central Police Station today and inquired in an excited manner for President Roosevelt, saying that he wanted him to end the strike at once. He was arrested.

WESTERN UNION WILL FIGHT

Denies Men Have Grievance—They Say Agreement Broken.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Western Union Telegraph Company will fight the strike of its operators in the West, East or wherever the men may strike. It expects to win, as it claims to have won in 1883. A strike among the 3000 operators of Greater New York City is imminent, though the sentiment among the employees is said to be divided.
The foregoing is not an official announcement, but is an expression of opinion concurred in both by men associated with the executive affairs of the Western Union and representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union made tonight. The position taken by the company is that the men have no substantial grievance, but are in some instances the willing and in other instances the unwilling victims of the prevailing "social unrest." A man who enjoys the confidence of high officials of the Western Union said tonight:

Sure Strike Will Fail.

The men have no grievance. They have the strike fever and the younger element, which appears to be crazed in the West, no particular hardship, is anxious for a showdown which will test the strength of the organization throughout the country. The men who are probably the most intelligent and the most energetic of the men would be suicidal. A strike in New York will prove a different proposition from a contest in the West. The men are generally younger than those employed here. In this city many operators who have reached the age where their greatest efficiency is a thing of the past. Nevertheless, they are still taken care of by the company. These men do not, and probably never will, surrender to the strike. On the other hand, it was pointed out in union circles tonight that the original grievance against the company was in this city and that 75 per cent of the operators employed here are union men, prepared to leave their keys the moment the strike is ordered by the executive officials of the union. A union man said tonight:

"The men are disgraced from the local office last spring have not been reinstated, as we have demanded. We purpose to see that the company does as it has agreed to do. We are prepared to quit work here, but the men who are disgraced from the local office will not. The strike in the West have, we understand, been the result of the directions from the local unions of those cities. This was not the case here, where orders from the chief executive will be resisted. We will not man wires operated at western ends by non-union men, which include company chiefs and clerks.
Some of the night Western Union officials could be quoted tonight. In reply to all inquiries the reply was, "No comment to make."
Although the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company's men are out at Chicago, the company does not consider that it is involved except incidentally in the present trouble. Subsequently the Postal people added that the business with Chicago was going as formerly.

Grievances of Operators.

A special meeting of the local union has been called for Sunday to consider the failure of the two big telegraph companies to live up to the agreement with United States Commissioner Neill. Tonight President Ahearn of the local union, said:
"We have tried for the past three weeks to secure the reinstatement of nine persons, five men and four women, who were suspended on account of union affiliation some months ago. Under the agreement made by President Neill of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Labor Commissioner Neill, these members were to have been reinstated. The Western Union officials have refused to reinstate these persons. Our members in the Western Union in the several branch offices throughout the city have grown restless under their shabby treatment. We have done everything in our power to prevent a telegraph strike in this city. The Western Union officials have used every method at their command to bring about a strike, and if one occurs in the city, they will be held directly responsible for it."
Officials of the Western Union were in conference with officers of the Postal. Nothing of their conclusions was made public.
It is figured that there are 3000 tele-

graphers in this city. (Concluded on Page 2.)

STORMY QUARREL WITH J. J. HILL

Reported Fist Fight with McGuigan.

HE SUDDENLY RESIGNS OFFICE

Asked About Cause, He Says Hill Is "Dominating."

DENIES BLOWS ARE STRUCK

Eastern Man Finds Place Uncongenial on Western Railroad Run by One-Man Rule—Louis W. Hill Involved in Case.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—S. P. McGuigan, first vice-president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, has resigned. His resignation will not take effect nominally until September 1, but Mr. McGuigan admits that when he leaves the Great Northern offices tomorrow afternoon, his connection with the railroad in an active official capacity will have ceased.
Without hesitancy, Mr. McGuigan acknowledged that personal differences between himself and J. J. Hill had caused his resignation. Mr. McGuigan intimated that his grievances had been fostered by alleged dictatorial methods of Mr. Hill in conducting the affairs of the railroad. It was rumored that the differences were of such a nature that a personal encounter occurred.
"Did you disagree with Mr. Hill lead either of you to attack the other with your fists?"
"I prefer not to say anything about that," Mr. McGuigan responded.
Mr. McGuigan came to St. Paul in April from the Grand Trunk Railroad to become vice-president of the Great Northern and almost from the start an undercurrent of antagonism was manifest between him and Mr. Hill. Gradually the feeling became more and more personal, until finally last Tuesday Mr. McGuigan decided to resign.
The crisis came yesterday at a meeting in the Great Northern office between Mr. McGuigan and Mr. Hill. That meeting was stormy is evidenced by Mr. McGuigan's decision to quit the Great Northern at once without waiting until the end of the month, when the resignation becomes effective.
As indicating the nature of the relations between Mr. Hill and Mr. McGuigan that caused the split, the latter's reply to the question, "What were your duties as vice-president of the Great Northern?" is significant.
"I was supposed," said Mr. McGuigan, "according to the announcement in the circulars issued by the road, to have charge of the operating department."
Hill Exceedingly Dominating.
"Well, did you actually have full control of the operating department?" Mr. McGuigan only smiled.
"Then it was Mr. Hill's attempt to

dominate you that resulted in the break?"
"Mr. Hill is an exceedingly dominating man," replied Mr. McGuigan.
Dressed for further particulars of his rupture with Mr. Hill, Mr. McGuigan was silent. He said he would leave with his family for Maine as soon as possible.
J. J. Hill refused to be interviewed and President Louis Hill declared he knew nothing as to the cause of Mr. McGuigan's resignation.
Mr. McGuigan called on the Associated Press this afternoon and asked if notice had been taken of the story of personal trouble between himself and Mr. Hill, as printed in the dispatch. On being assured that it had, he said:
"That story is greatly overdrawn. I would like to say that I told the young man who called on me that I declined to discuss my personal relations with

any depression is likely to mean a loss of values to me. The groceryman may not feel it if the coal business is bad, or the wheatgrower suffer if the railroads close, but the man with wider interests feels every phase of depression. I do not mean that I am in the grocery or coal or wheat business, but I am using this illustration. It is a fact that hardly any sort of business can experience dull times without loss to me. It should be plain, then, that I have the best right to be anxious for good times all around. Would I permit, then, any harm to come to any line of business if I could help it?"
"I am harnessed to a cart in which the people ride," continued Mr. Rockefeller. "Whether I like it or not, I must work for the rest. I can not evade this responsibility if I would. But I do not complain of this. I am willing to draw my share of the load as long as I am able."

He Works for Thousands.

"The first step I took," he said, "means obligating myself to working-men who henceforward looked to me for employment, and investors who put in their money and looked to me for results. At every step forward the load was heavier. The workmen numbered a few score at first, and then a few hundreds, then thousands. There was a similar increase in the number of investors who could hold me to account. While I worked for myself, I had to work for them, whether or not. Today retired from active business, retired, that is, from business for myself, the capital I have invested makes work for thousands and opens opportunities for thousands of others to place their savings profitably. No man with money can escape this responsibility or lessen this yoke from his neck."
"We are servants, and not masters, who are or have been engaged in large business affairs. It is to our vital interest that the country prosper; that the people prosper. They can destroy us or our business, or at least destroy our power of serving them. We would probably suffer the least. The richest man eats his three meals a day and it does not take a fortune to dress very well indeed, or to provide real luxury in living. The men who have acquired the largest fortunes have not pursued wealth, but business success. Had they desired money for the enjoyment of money, they would have stopped far short of spending their lives as they have. In the struggle that is business, the ambition of every man to make good provision for his family can be satisfied far short of the point reached by the big men of the industrial world of today. But they continue to toil at their desks because they love achievement, for the keen delight in creating where nothing was, and some time, I believe, people will be convinced that they are toiling for love of country as well."

Not Bitter at Attacks.

When it comes to the attacks upon him and his associates, Mr. Rockefeller shows himself the philosopher. He does not pretend to like the assaults, nor does he pretend to haughty indifference, and he is not affected by flippant remarks on his comments. But he is not bitter toward those who assail him. He says it is a misunderstanding that will right itself in time. He frankly regrets, but he

Standard Oil Still Dropping.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Standard Oil stock at one time today reached 46 1/2, the lowest point touched in many years. A little later the stock was offered at 45, with no bidders. Several years ago the Standard Oil stock sold above \$800 per share, and today's price indicates a shrinkage in value of more than \$300,000,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.—John D. Rockefeller in discussing the recent speech of Judge Grosscup, in which the latter declared that the wealth of the country was so widely distributed that it was really in the hands of the moderately well-to-do class, today said:

"They can hardly accuse Judge Grosscup of partiality to corporations or railroads; he has shown very well indeed how widespread is the damage resulting from the persecution through prejudice of the country's transportation lines. The same applies to thoughtless attacks on other lines of industry. It is worse than thoughtless to say off-hand that the wealth and the industries of the country are in the hands of a few rich men, who alone will suffer. There is a direct loss to thousands of frugal people, who have invested small savings in these enterprises, and the indirect effect reaches still other thousands who depend, in one way or another, upon the success of every industry. The business of the country is interwoven until it is something like the circulation of the blood in the body. An injury or an operation at one point shocks and weakens the whole."

Same Interests as Others.

Referring to the financial situation, Mr. Rockefeller said:
"Who is more interested in the material prosperity of this country than I am? My eggs are not all in one basket by any means. A good deal of nonsense is printed every now and then about my having captured all the railroads of the country or having monopolized this or that. The truth is that I figure as an investor and stockholder rather than as a proprietor. But

Denies They Had Fist Fight

McGuigan Tones Down Accepted Version of Quarrel.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—(Special.)—Frank H. McGuigan, first vice-president of the Great Northern Railway Company, has suddenly terminated his connection with the company. His action is said to be the result of a friction which has existed with one of the executive officials almost since Mr. McGuigan came from the Grand Trunk last April. His resignation is supposed to take effect September 1, but Mr. McGuigan will leave for Portland, Maine, tomorrow evening to take advantage of a well-earned rest. Except to take it easy for a time, Mr. McGuigan does not seem to have any plans, his departure from the Great Northern being so sudden that it was impossible to make any.

"There is no truth in the report that I have had any open clash with Mr. James J. Hill," said Mr. McGuigan at his home this afternoon. "My relations and conversation with Mr. Hill have been most pleasant. I admit that there have been differences of opinion about operating matters, and my resignation, which I handed in last Tuesday, is the result. The idea of there being any personal encounter between me and Mr. James J. Hill is entirely untrue."
(Concluded on Page 2.)

JUST CAN'T HELP KEEPING AT WORK

Rockefeller Says the Country Needs Him.

INVESTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES

Failure in Any Line Affects His Fortune.

WEALTHY ARE SERVANTS

Contradicts Judge Grosscup and Says All Classes Depend Upon the Rich—Not Bitter at Attacks on Him—His Home Here.

any depression is likely to mean a loss of values to me. The groceryman may not feel it if the coal business is bad, or the wheatgrower suffer if the railroads close, but the man with wider interests feels every phase of depression. I do not mean that I am in the grocery or coal or wheat business, but I am using this illustration. It is a fact that hardly any sort of business can experience dull times without loss to me. It should be plain, then, that I have the best right to be anxious for good times all around. Would I permit, then, any harm to come to any line of business if I could help it?"
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FRENCH SHELLS SCATTER MOORS

But Fanatic Horsemen Renew Charge.

CASA BLANCA UNDER CONTROL

Troops Batter Down Gates and Force Entrance.

FLEET BOMBARDS CITIES

Swarms of Dusky Horsemen Attack French Camp, but Are Driven Back—July the Scene of Pillage and Massacre.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Further particulars of the bombardment of Casa Blanca show that when Admiral Philibert's squadron arrived off that port the armored cruisers Conde and Gloire bombarded the forts of the city while the Jeanne d'Arc shelled the Arab quarter.
As soon as the foreign legion landed the gates were battered down, the soldiers took possession of the ramparts and the streets were cleared by the infantry with the use of rapid-fire guns.
The Du Chayla, before sailing for Mazagan, asked for some troops to land there, but Admiral Philibert declined, saying he was unable to spare them. He sent the Admiral Aube to reinforce the Du Chayla. The French warships Conde and Gloire are at Rabat and the Du Chayla is still at Mazagan. Admiral Philibert has issued a proclamation at both places, warning the natives that the least act of hostility against Europeans will result in the towns being completely destroyed.
The sinking of Cape July occurred July 30.
News has been received here that Arab tribesmen who had gathered from the surrounding country to the number of 6000 or 6500 swept down upon General Druede's camp, outside of Casa Blanca, yesterday afternoon. They were driven off with considerable loss. Later they renewed the attack and again were repulsed.
The French troops are in a deplorable condition and spirits. The warships supported them during this attack by keeping up a steady shell fire on the horsemen.

When the French Consul from Casa Blanca arrived here today he received a letter from Muley Amin, the Military Governor of Casa Blanca, officially approving the action of the French forces and asking the aid of France in inflicting punishment upon agitators.
The latest advices received here do not confirm the reported bombardment of Mazagan.
Advices from Mogador dated August 7 say everything was quiet there then and that no trouble was apprehended unless European complications resulted from the bombardment of Casa Blanca. Morocco City is quiet.

REFUGEES DESCRIBE HORRORS

Decomposed Bodies Fill Streets.
Allied Troops in Control.
TANGIER, Aug. 9.—Horrible details of the slaughter of Jews, the maltreatment of women and the pillage and burning of shops at Casa Blanca are told by the refugees who arrived here last night by steamer from that port. They say that after the bombardment of the place began the Moorish soldiers and the Arabs revenged themselves upon the inhabitants, plundering, killing and burning on all sides. They sacked the Custom-House and burned a large part of the city, whose streets are filled with decomposed bodies.
Among the Jews killed was a man under the protection of the British Consulate. His sisters were assaulted and carried off by Moors. Many feats of heroism both by French and Spanish sailors are recounted.
Tranquility has been restored at Casa Blanca upon the west coast of Morocco and the fanatics and hostile tribesmen who invaded the city had been driven out when the French cruiser Forben, which arrived here this morning, left that port. Casa Blanca is in complete possession of the French and Spanish forces.

MOORISH ATTACK REPULSED

Heavy Losses Caused by Shells From French Warships.
CASA BLANCA, Aug. 9.—The Moors last night renewed their attempt to invade Casa Blanca, but were repulsed with heavy losses by the fire from the warships. All the consulates are now guarded by machine guns.
The total of the Moors' losses here is estimated at 2000.

FRENCH LOSE 5, MOORS 2000

Terrible Destruction by Bombardment of Casa Blanca.
PARIS, Aug. 9.—Admiral Philibert's report to Marine Minister Thompson says that August 7 the Du Chayla lost five men killed and adds that there were also a number of killed and wounded among the Spanish forces. The Moorish losses on account of the cross-fire of the Galilee were large.
Camp material of the soldiers was

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 72 degrees; minimum, 53 degrees.
TODAY'S—Showers, followed by warmer weather; westerly wind.
Telegraphers' Strike.
All men in Chicago strike and many Western cities join them. Page 1.
Men in some cities decide to await orders from President Small. Page 1.
New York men are restive and may soon strike. Page 1.
Strikers accuse companies of breaking agreements. Page 1.
Companies say they will fight to a finish. Page 1.
Small promises great exposure. Page 3.
National.
Secretary Wilson promises no relief to fruit packers. Page 2.
Breadship Louisiana slightly faster than Connecticut. Page 2.
Foreign.
Moorish fanatics charge French camp and are repulsed. Page 1.
French batter down gates of Casa Blanca and occupy town. Page 1.
Morgan's art treasures in New York. Page 15.
Domestic.
Vice-President McGuigan of Great Northern has row with Hill and resigns suddenly. Page 1.
Judge Jones denounces Alabama railroad policy. Page 4.
John D. Rockefeller defends the rich and answers his critics' new demands. Page 1.
Utilities Commission begins reforms on New York City carlines. Page 2.
Pacific Coast.
Doctors give little hope of Halsey's recovery. Page 2.
Vancouver Island man pretends to be Quantrell, though living people say they saw Quantrell die. Page 4.
Ed Gosson arrested at Pendleton, charged with murder of Ernest Bonomi near The Dalles. Page 6.
Rain and hailstorm last night in Eastern Washington. Page 6.
Commercial and Marine.
Strong position of dairy produce market. Page 15.
Bullish crop report issued by Government. Page 15.
Strong closing of Chicago wheat market. Page 15.
Stocks continue to decline. Page 15.
Cross-currents in trade developments. Page 15.
Owners of Alliance Ibbel City of Panama for \$25,000. Page 14.
Sports.
Oakland beats Portland, 2 to 0. Page 7.
O. N. G. rifle team to compete in National tournament is named. Page 7.
Portland and Vicinity.
Old man run down and perhaps fatally injured by auto. Page 11.
Attempt of gas company to get perpetual franchise to erect lampposts turned down. Page 10.
Ex-City Detective A. G. Vaughn suspected of police of complicity in extortion case. Page 14.
H. W. Goode's estate appraised at \$208,827. Page 9.
Local telegraphers vote to await orders from President Small before striking. Page 11.
Tacoma burglar writes letter to save Harry Smith from prison. Page 10.
(Concluded on Page 2.)

WHAT UNCLE SAM COULD DO WITH THAT \$29,240,000

