

Oregonian

STRIKE PROMISES TO SPREAD TODAY

May Affect All Cities in United States.

NEWS ASSOCIATIONS ARE HIT

Employers Given 24 Hours to Meet Demands.

RANKS OF STRIKERS GROW

Half-Thousand Men Go Out Sunday. Commissioner Nell and President Small Exchange Telegrams.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.
National officers of telegraphers' union willing to stand behind strike action of locals.
Walkout promises to be general by Tuesday, unless agreement is reached on plan for settlement.
Men employed by press associations give employers 24 hours in which to grant increase in wages.
Five hundred men joined strikers yesterday. Four thousand men are now out.
Commissioner Nell, President Small, Samuel Gompers and Ralph M. Easley expected to hold conference in Chicago early this week.
Situation in Portland.
All operators in Portland are still on duty and will remain at their posts until called out by President Small. Every man is prepared to respond if a general strike is ordered.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The strike of the union commercial telegraph operators will be universal throughout the United States and Canada within 24 hours, according to National Secretary Russell, of the telegraphers' organization. This statement was made by Mr. Russell after he had been informed of the action taken by the men in New York, who, at a meeting there today, decided to hold a walkout in abeyance until the latter part of the week.
"This strike movement," said Mr. Russell, "has come to a point where there can be no backing down. The telegraphers have been trodden on long enough by the companies, and now that we have the opportunity we are going to use all our strength to enforce our demands. For several weeks President Small and myself have been holding the telegraphers back, and have been advising conciliation; but they have taken matters in their own hands and we are going to stand by them. No union man will be allowed to work with anyone not belonging to our organization, and this means that tomorrow morning, when the business of the week begins, the strike will become universal. We cannot go half way in this matter now. This strike has been precipitated by the men themselves, without the sanction of the National officers, but we are now working in unison and anything that the officials of the various unions throughout the country have done in calling strikes meets with our hearty co-operation."

Railway Telegraphers Offer Aid.
This announcement was made by Mr. Russell at a mass meeting of the striking telegraphers held in Brand's Hall this afternoon. The hall seated 1500 persons, and so great was the demand for accommodations that several hundred of the striking operators were unable to gain admittance to the building and remained on the streets in the vicinity until some of the early arrivals had left the hall.
The Order of Railway Telegraphers was represented at the meeting by National Secretary Quick. Mr. Quick informed the strikers that his organization was at their disposal, both morally and financially. "We have \$1,000,000 in our own treasury," said he, "and it is at your disposal. Your fight is ours, and we will stand with you until the end."

Before the mass meeting the 320 union telegraphers employed by companies using leased wires was held. At this gathering brokers, news agencies and commercial organizations, including the big packing-houses, were represented. A resolution was adopted declaring that this class of labor was underpaid and that the various firms would be asked to sign a wage schedule and also to employ non-union telegraphers.
It was decided to let the private wire men prepare and present their own schedules to their employers. The broker-men will present their schedule at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The broker-men will ask for a minimum of \$50 a week.

Demands on Press Associations.
The men employed by the press associations presented their request at 7:30 o'clock tonight, and the employers will be given 24 hours to comply with it. The schedule presented calls for \$5 a week for six nights' work, and 70 cents an hour overtime, eight hours to constitute a day's work, with half an hour for lunch. The operators employed by the news companies and newspapers in the daytime will ask for \$50 a week and 60 cents an hour overtime, eight hours to constitute a day's work, and the regular lunch.

These requests were presented to every news-gathering organization in the United States and Canada this evening, and hours will be allowed for an answer. If at the end of the time the demands have not met with a favorable response, the men will report to the union officials, and they say a strike will be ordered.
In regard to the newspaper end of the controversy Secretary Russell issued the following statement tonight:
"To all publishers, United States and Canada: The Commercial Telegraphers' Union does not desire in any way whatever to hamper the newspapers of the country. We are fighting for our rights, however, and believing that the telegraph operators em-

ployed in this service are underpaid, we have authorized our men to present a schedule to their employers asking for what we consider reasonable recompense for their labor. If these demands are not met by the various news-gathering organizations within a specified time the men will be ordered to quit work.

Ranks of Strikers Augmented.
In Chicago today the officials of both companies declared that they had more men working than they needed. "Sunday is quiet in the telegraph business," said one of these officials, "but we could have handled twice as much business as we did. In fact we sent several operators home as we did not need them."
About 600 men were added to the ranks of the strikers today. The new recruits came from various sections throughout the country. In each case the strikes being precipitated by the men refusing to work with non-union men in other cities. Tonight approximately 4000 telegraphers are on strike, divided among the following cities: Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Denver, Kansas City, Memphis, New Orleans, Tampa, Dallas, Houston, Nashville, Columbus, O., Meridian, Miss., El Paso, Salt Lake, Helena, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Birmingham, Augusta, Sioux City, Omaha, Knoxville, Council Bluffs, Charleston, Galveston, Atlanta, Texarkana, Fargo, N. D., Los Angeles, Colorado Springs, Jackson, Tenn., and Beaumont, Texas.

AWAIT ACTION OF CONFERENCE
New York Telegraphers Will Keep at the Keys Until Friday.
NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Action looking to a strike of the 300 telegraph operators in this city has been deferred until next Friday, pending an important conference in Chicago early this week at which United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, Samuel J. Small, president of the Telegraphers' Union, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, will endeavor to effect an adjustment of the difficulties between the telegraph companies and their employees throughout the country. The decision was reached at a meeting at the local telegraph union to call a news that Commissioner Neill was en route to Chicago to try to bring about a settlement was announced at the meeting. Secretary Loeb stated that the National Civic Federation, who said the Commissioner was proceeding in the matter at the request of President Roosevelt. Secretary Loeb stated tonight that the President had not ordered the Labor Commissioner to interfere in the strike and that the Labor Commissioner had not advised the President of his terms. Secretary Loeb added, however, that the Commissioner had full power to act in the matter without executive directions.

Men Anxious to Strike.
Deputy President Percy Thomas, of the Telegraphers' Union, announced after the local meeting today that President Small and members of the National Executive committee will meet in Chicago on next Thursday to discuss the advisability of calling a general strike. Mr. Thomas said that the local arrangements for a general strike in all cities and towns east of Pittsburgh, and the calling out of the operators depended upon the report of the Chicago conference.
The meeting of the local Telegraphers' Union was punctuated with acrimonious discussion on the question of deferring action on a strike, and it was only after a three-hour argument, in which the local union officers used all their efforts for deferment, that the local executive committee voted to call a strike if the Chicago conference failed to result in material concession to the local employees of the Western Union and Postal Companies.
Several hundred telegraphers were present when Joseph Ahearn, president of the local No. 16, convened the meeting at Manhattan Lyceum this afternoon. There has been much strike talk during the day and the operators were strong in the opinion that a strike would be called. Deputy President Thomas, who was delegated yesterday by President Small to direct the situation in the East, made a short speech at giving the local telegraphers a full and complete decision of the meeting. Several warm speeches declaring for a strike were made by members after the speech was concluded, and a motion for a strike was about to be made when Chairman Ahearn announced that Japanese Archbold, secretary of the National Civic Federation and a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, had an important statement to make.

Woman Raves in Hospital.
Mrs. Bazusko is in a critical condition as a result of the deep gash across her throat, and her mental condition is pitiful. She fears the Black Hand agents will get into the hospital and finish their work. She told detectives that when Racco attacked her she said, "I am boss of the society in Allegheny; better give me money, or we will kill you; if I don't, some one else will."

OPPOSE SENDING FLEETS
Certain Element in Congress Against Naval Display in Pacific.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—(Special.)—The President's naval programme to send powerful battleships and cruiser fleets to the Pacific is threatened by a certain element in Congress. Inquiries made at the Navy Department by members of the Naval Affairs Committees of the two houses and by individual Senators and Representatives, indicate that there is strong opposition to the programme when the East. Unless the fleets are well on the way when Congress meets, resolutions designed to embarrass the administration are likely to be introduced. The control of the Navy is, by law, in the hands of the President, who will probably assert his independence of Congress.

SAYS ROADS NOT TO BLAME
Harriman Talks About Threatened Coal Shortage.
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11.—E. H. Harriman and his two sons attended church at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral here today (Sunday), a break in the Westward vacation trip which the railroad magnate is making in his special train. The Harriman party was accompanied from Chicago by Omaha by President Harahan, of the Illinois Central.
Mr. Harriman gave out a long interview this afternoon. Many of his statements had, however, been made before. He declined to comment upon recent court actions against corporations.
In answer to questions, Mr. Harriman said: "I think we shall have a coal shortage this winter, due to the general increase in the consumption of coal by reason of

IN MORTAL FEAR OF "BLACK HAND"

Reign of Terror in Pennsylvania.

STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT

People in Mill Towns Afraid to Leave Their Homes.

ITALIANS UNDER ARREST

One of Them Identified as Brut Who Slashed Woman's Throat Because She Refused to Give Money—Detectives at Work.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—The whole mill district of Western Pennsylvania has been possessed in action by the outrage, attributed to the murderous Black Hand Society. The streets of New Castle and Hillville are being patrolled by Troop D of the State Constabulary. More than 40 suspects, including four known leaders, are in jail at New Castle. The State Constabulary was ordered out by Governor Edwin Stuart on petition of citizens, who are afraid to leave their homes, fearing attack.
Evidence is being secured by Pinkerton detectives employed by the United States Steel Company. The detectives are working among the Italians and as fast as evidence is secured suspects are rounded up by the state troops. The police of Allegheny City today made the most important captures during the crusade against the Black Hand, in which the officials of New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and other cities are co-operating.

Black Hand Villain Identified.
Gianna Racco is in jail, accused of slashing the throat of Mrs. Mary B. Bazusko at her home, when she refused to give up money demanded by him and another Italian, for whom the police are looking. The woman has positively identified Racco as the man who slashed her throat with a razor, while his accomplice held a cap over her face.
Tonight Racco was identified as one of the assassins of Dominio Maratillo, a wealthy Italian lured from home at night and shot to death after receiving Black Hand letters that threatened death unless he gave up \$500. Racco was identified by Samuel McKee, who witnessed the murder from his home. Racco lived in New York, from where the threatening letters came to Maratillo. The police believe he was sent here as the agent of the society to assassinate the wealthy Italian.

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the great expansion of all lines of industries all over the country, and also to the fact that some mines are not able to turn out as much as they might because of a lack of labor, and then there is the shortage of fuel, and this is not reckoned with, and to this coal shortage I want to say a word in reply to the general charge that the railroads are wholly to blame for coal shortage. The charge is unjust in many respects. Numerous causes conspire to bring about a shortage or congestion in cars where the people know nothing, and they are causes for which the railroads are not responsible and cannot avoid."

WHERE IS JOHN D.'S FATHER?
RUMORS THAT HE IS LIVING SOMEWHERE IN IOWA.
Said to Be Physical and Mental Wreck, Mumbling Curses Day and Night—Mystery Surrounds Him.
NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—In connection with the deep mystery as to the whereabouts of William A. Rockefeller, father of John D., William and Frank Rockefeller, there have been vague rumors for two years past that the old man was living somewhere in Iowa. Frank Rockefeller charges his brother, John D., with starting these rumors in order to deepen the mystery and to conceal the actual habitation of the father.
The world ran down the report concerning Iowa during its 13 months' search for the father of the oil magnates, and the results were curious. Its information purported to come from a man who had actually seen John D.'s father in a place of concealment only one year before, and who had located him in Cedar Valley, Iowa. It described the aged man as a short, stout, fat man, who refused to leave his bed and mumbling curses day and night. His home was said to be an isolated farmhouse and his sole attendant a man who shunned his neighbors and guarded his secret closely.
On this clew a World reporter visited Cedar Valley, a wide tract of farming country, thinly populated, and virtually snow-bound through the long winters. The farmers are taciturn and suspicious. They live on isolated farms and each mind is a closed book. Almost every farmer questioned told of an old man by the name of Rockefeller who lived in the county. Some described him as a tall, stout man of great age—a description that seemed to fit the vanished father of John D.
Not until every corner of Cedar County had been ransacked did the reporter find a clue. Then he discovered a man who made that H. H. Rockefeller, a small farmer near Springdale, in the heart of the big county, had sold out and moved to Iowa only a short time before. He had an old father with him and was something of a mystery to the neighborhood.

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TORNADO HITS LA CROSSE
Plays Havoc With Buildings and Thousands of Shade Trees.
LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 11.—A tornado that swept through the city at 5 o'clock this morning did great havoc to factories, residences, churches, electric companies and laid low thousands of the most beautiful shade trees. The tornado was accompanied by a furious rain.
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CHAMBERLAIN IS SLATED FOR TOGA

Party Leaders Certain He Will Run.

CHOOSE LANE FOR GOVERNOR

Mayor's Coy Attitude Also Heavily Discounted.

WISE ONES NOT DECEIVED

Held That Published Interviews Are Intended Only for Public Consumption—Word for Sheriff; Montague for Mayor.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC "SLATE."
United States Senator—George E. Chamberlain.
Governor of Oregon—Dr. Harry Lane.
District Attorney, Multnomah County—John Manning.
Mayor of Portland—Richard W. Montague.
Sheriff, Multnomah County—Tom Word.

Foregoing are the names of some Democrats selected by friends and admirers and war horses in general to fill the big offices in Oregon when the time comes around to elect successors to the present incumbents. In this era of success for the ambition of Democrats to hold high office in Oregon, standard-bearers in the ranks of the once forlorn host are not nearly so backward and hard to find as in the days of yore and already speculation is running rife in the inner circles.
The biggest plum to be picked is the United States Senatorship and the Democrats are after it with seven-league boots. Statement No. 1 is bound to be injected forcibly into the campaign, and it is the fond hope that some popular Democrat may be able to capture the people's vote and thus ride rough-shod over party lines, even though the Legislature should fairly swarm with Republicans.

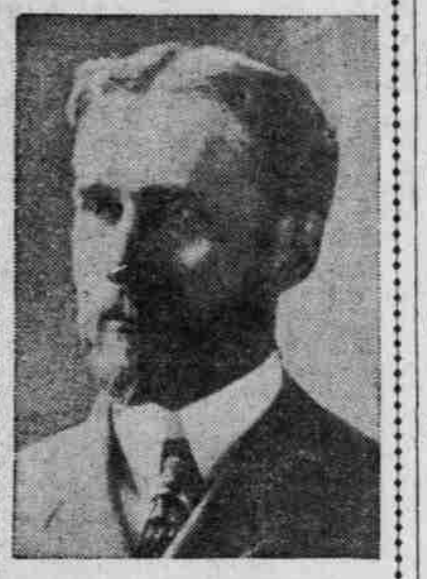
All Eyes on Chamberlain.
That practically every Democratic eye is turned on Governor Chamberlain as the Senatorial candidate of his party is generally conceded. There has been some talk of ex-Senator John M. Gearin, and in fact the Governor himself has breathed the soft impeachment for the ex-Senator's benefit. But the Governor always was famed for his politeness. Perhaps as between these two, there will be more or less of the Alphonse-Gaston stunt, but that is about all, so the wise ones say.
It looks as if Governor Chamberlain will be asked by his party to make the race, and it is not improbable that this will be brought about by a Democratic state convention, which will be called before the next primaries to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention. Besides this, Mr. Gearin owes the past glory of the toga to Governor Chamberlain, and it is far from probable that he would consent for a moment to be a candidate if there was the least likelihood that his political benefactor would enter or would be asked to enter the race. Beside this, Gearin ran once and was defeated, whereas the Governor came out of the same campaign with James Wilbycombs' scalp dangling from his belt.

Lane Looks to Salem.
However, subscribing to the doctrine that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," Mayor Lane refuses to disclose a single syllable when charged with being a candidate for Governor to succeed Chamberlain. But the war horses are freely talking him for the place, and nothing but the Mayor's veto will serve to check this complimentary bit of gossip. Close friends and admirers of the "little doctor" say that he itches much for the big state job.
The Lane has always ridden high up in the official bandwagon. The "little doctor" grandfather before him was Governor of Oregon ere it blossomed into statehood, and his uncle, Lafayette Lane, waxed eloquent in Congress. The doctor is twice Mayor of Oregon's metropolis, and his vision, so they say, goes shimmering down a vista of even greater greatness in emulation of his forbears.

Manning Boom Growing.
Multnomah County next year will elect a District Attorney, and there is widespread speculation as to whether John Manning will be a candidate for a second elective term. Among his close friends Manning is not regarded as a candidate, but there is a general feeling that he practically will be forced to take another term. He is looked upon as the strongest man in his party for the place, and already members of both parties have urged him to come out for re-election.
Manning's act in clamping down the lid on Sunday saloons, a movement which started a reform wave over the whole state, and in driving human virtuous out of Portland's North End resorts, created a boom for him that is gaining in strength and it looks very much as if the next election will find his name on the ticket.

Word a Sure Winner.
But one man is talked of for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and that man is Tom Word. That he will run seems certain. He could have been Chief of Police

under Mayor Lane for less than the asking, for it was offered to him, but Critzmacher is still Chief. This is said to be because Word was saving his ammunition to succeed the man who succeeded him.
At this time Word is the only man in the Democratic camp who looks good to the leaders, and undoubtedly is the only man they have real hopes of electing.
If Mayor Lane runs for Governor he will leave a Democratic hiatus at the City Hall. The war horses freely admit that it is a little early to talk of who might be run for his place, but Richard W. Montague, the man who is responsible



Charles F. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Who is Negotiating with Telegraphers' Union.

for Lane's election both times, has been mentioned.
"If Montague can elect Lane, why can he not elect himself?" ask the wise ones, with looks of wisdom the while. And thus has Montague's boom been launched.

FIGHTING FOR THE CANTEEN

SPANISH WAR VETERANS JOIN WITH ARMY OFFICERS.

Plan to Overwhelm Next Congress and Get Back Old Order—W. C. T. U. Preparing to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—The fight to restore the canteen at Army posts is to be reopened with renewed vigor next winter. Plans have been perfected for making a strong appeal to Congress to wipe from the statute books the anti-canteen legislation. All prominent officers of the Army in their reports to the department making suggestions for the improvement of the Army urge the re-establishment of the canteen.
Aside from the great mass of the reports, which may not be considered to express a disinterested opinion, the Spanish War Veterans are sending thousands of letters in behalf of the canteen. The veterans last year opened a campaign which was vigorously prosecuted until Congress refused to amend the law. They have prepared once again to make a fight and expect to win this time with the argument that the W. C. T. U., the liquor dealers' association, and disreputable resorts have combined to prevent the re-establishment of the canteen.

When some of the literature which has been prepared is circulated to the W. C. T. U., which forced Congress to abolish the canteen, will put on its armor and enter the list in repudiation of some of the charges concerning the interests which are alleged to be working with it. The veterans seem determined to join issue, and lively times may be expected when Congress meets in December.

LEGAL WORK ALL BY PHONE

UNIQUE PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED IN WYOMING.

Arrested, Summons Served, Loner Retained, Plea Entered and Sentence Imposed by Telephone.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 11.—(Special.)—With 35 miles of hill and plain between the judge and accused, Justice Carroll this morning took up the case of Albert Bristol, charged with assault and battery on the person of Miles Fitzgerald. The defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the Judge inflicted a fine of \$15 and costs. Yesterday morning, at the Bard ranch, 35 miles from Cheyenne, Albert Bristol pulled Miles Fitzgerald off a mowing machine and gave him a severe thrashing. Fitzgerald telephoned to town a complaint against Bristol and a warrant for the arrest of the latter was issued. Bristol, when informed by telephone that he was wanted for assault and battery, took up the matter with Attorney Ross, of Cheyenne, retaining him by telephone. This morning Attorney Ross appeared before Justice Carroll and said Bristol desired to enter a plea of guilty. This plea was received by the justice over the telephone and he inflicted a fine of \$15 and costs by telephone over 35 miles of wire connecting court and defendant. Bristol informed the court that he would send a check for the amount of the fine by first mail, and this ended the precedent-establishing incident.

Gompers Hurrying to Chicago.
DETROIT, Aug. 11.—President Samuel Gompers spoke at the Epworth League Chautauqua at Colfax this afternoon and hurried to Des Moines and took the train for Chicago. He declined to discuss the telegraphers' strike except that he would be in Chicago several days.

CHEAPER ABROAD THAN AT HOME

Smith Reports More on Standard Oil.

PRICES VARY ALSO AT HOME

Monopolistic Power Used to Swell Profits.

CHARGES RAILROADS MORE

Discriminations Make Larger Earnings Than Margins Between Raw and Finished Product—Many Cents Difference Is Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—Further startling disclosures of the manipulation and control of the petroleum industry by the Standard Oil monopoly are made in the report of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. Discriminations in prices are exposed in the report which charges that in the business of selling petroleum products in foreign countries the price policy of the Standard Oil Company has been to sacrifice the interests of the American consumer for the purpose of securing the Standard's foreign business. The price discriminations in domestic trade and railroad lubricating oils are shown up. These discriminations against domestic trade alone, charges the report, have contributed more to increase the Standard's profits in recent years than were realized from the margins between the price of crude oil and the price of its finished product.
Much Oil Is Exported.
Treating on the disparity of prices of oil for domestic and foreign trade, Commissioner Knox says:
A very large proportion of the petroleum products manufactured in the United States is exported. This is especially true of illuminating oil, the most important product, of which from 55 to 60 per cent is sent abroad. The prices in the United States, particularly during recent years, have been very much higher than the foreign prices, and the Standard Oil Company has made the American people pay for the maintenance of its dominant position in the market.
Chief interest attaches to the comparison of domestic and foreign prices of illuminating oil, although the same applies to other classes of petroleum products, particularly lubricating oil, which is also an important export. The comparison of domestic and foreign prices may be made in either of two ways:
(1) The relative movement of prices in the domestic and foreign markets may be compared for a series of years without reference to the absolute level of prices at a given time as determined by the transportation of transport and other marketing costs. A conspicuous and prolonged change in the relative price of oil is shown to be favorable to the domestic consumer, indicates the probability of undue price discrimination without reference to the absolute difference in price.
(2) A comparison may also be made of the absolute price of oil in the domestic and foreign markets, after taking account of transport costs, marketing costs and duties.

Increase in Export Price.
The excess of the average price in the United States over foreign prices has increased since 1890. In 1890 the domestic price in 1890 was 2.9 cents. By 1904 it had increased to 5.4 cents. In 1899 the domestic price stood at 4.1 cents above the foreign price. In 1904 it stood at 1 cent above the foreign price. In 1901 the domestic price was 0.4 cent above the foreign price. The first seven months of 1905 it was 3.4 cents above the price in London. From September, 1905, to the end of 1905, the United States price averaged 3.4 cents above the New York export price, while from 1900 to 1905 the domestic price averaged 1.2 cents above the London price. From 1903 to 1905 it averaged 0.4 cent above. From October, 1906, to December, 1906, the domestic price was 0.1 cent above the London price. From January, 1907, to July, 1907, it averaged 2.6 cents above the London price.

The effect of these changes in the relative prices in this country and in the foreign market cannot be fully appreciated without taking account of the fact that there are large elements of cost in the petroleum industry in other words, a change in prices represents a very much greater relative change in profits than a change in price of the oil itself. In computing the absolute level of domestic and foreign prices of illuminating oil it is necessary to take account of the difference in cost of the oil in the United States and in the foreign market. The price computed by the bureau represents the common grade of water-white oil. The foreign price is the price of standard white oil, which constitutes the great bulk in the export trade. The normal difference in value between these two kinds of oil is about 1 cent per gallon.

Home Prices Higher Than Foreign.
The figures show a very remarkable excess in the American price above the foreign price, particularly during the latter half of 1904 and the first half of 1905. During the latter half of 1904 the price averaged for the United States 10.3 cents, as contrasted with 6.92 cents in Germany, 6.42 cents in the United Kingdom and 6.49 cents in Denmark. The excess of the domestic price, after allowing 1 cent for difference in quality, ranged at that time from 2.58 cent to 2.88 cent in Denmark. The first half of 1905 the extraordinary decline in the prices in the United Kingdom increased the effective margin between the domestic price and the price in that country to 3.17 cents.

The following statement shows the average prices of illuminating oil, less transport charges and duties, in the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Denmark for the entire period for which the respective foreign prices are available, and also presents similar comparisons for the single month available, between domestic prices and prices in the Netherlands and Belgium. The prices are in cents per gallon, and in computing differences 1 cent is allowed for difference in quality:

Average United States price (June, 1906, to August, 1905)	10.3
Average German price (June, 1905, to August, 1905)	7.3
Excess of United States price (less 1 cent)	2.9
Average United States price (January, 1907, to August, 1906)	10.3
Average German price (January, 1907, to August, 1906)	7.3
Excess of United States price (less 1 cent)	2.9

(Concluded on Page 3.)