

PLEADS FOR ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

President Strongly Urges Congress to Action.

FEDERAL ARM IS WEAK

Must Be Strengthened to Deal With Lawbreaking Corporations.

RESTRICT INJUNCTION POWER

Reform in This Respect Not to Be Longer Postponed.

PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED

Executive Warns Congress That Abuses of Judicial Discretion Threaten to Destroy System. Answers Labor Leaders.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Roosevelt this afternoon sent to Congress a special message setting forth in the strongest of terms the necessity of immediate legislation strengthening the anti-trust law. He reiterated his well-known views as to the grave danger to free institutions from the corrupting influence of great wealth suddenly concentrated in the hands of the few, and urged the immediate passage of measures similar to those he advocated in his former message on the same subject.

Such legislation, he says, will be in the interest of both the decent corporations and the law-abiding labor unions. In this connection, he sounds a warning to the labor leaders who have objected to the inclusion of labor organizations in the anti-trust law amendment, and says plainly that the exception of the unions from the operation of the law would render the measure invalid.

No Danger to Labor.

The legislation he proposes, he points out, will not interfere in any way with the right of the laboring man to combine, to conduct peaceable strikes, to make trade agreements with their employers and to perform other legitimate acts. There are, however, he points out, cases in which labor unions may take themselves from under the protection of the law by attempting to interfere with or restrain interstate commerce, as, for example, by boycott or blacklist. Hence the necessity of their inclusion in the trust-law amendment.

In this connection the President pleads for immediate legislation for the preservation of the injunction power, the abuse of which, he declares, has placed it in jeopardy by its enemies. This reform, he says, must be granted at once, inasmuch as the people demand it and experience has shown that their demands cannot safely be ignored.

Probe Railroad Books.

Among other matters touched upon in the message is the necessity for an appropriation sufficient to permit the examination of railroad books of accounts and record under the provisions of the Hepburn law, which, it is stated, will be short of most of its valuable features if the Interstate Commerce Commission is not given means with which to conduct its investigations into the operation of railroads incompetently or corruptly managed.

Conditions in both the Senate and the House were such that the special message received but scant attention. The message arrived late in the day and the House was so tied up under its new rules that it could not officially receive it, while the Senate was in the midst of the consideration of the naval appropriation bill under the ten-minute rule when the document reached that body.

Document Not Read.

Unlike the House, the Senate permitted the formal presentation, but it could not at that time be laid before the Senate, and by the time the naval bill had been disposed of the hour was so late and the attendance so small that no attempt was made to read the document. The first few lines only had been pronounced by the clerk when it was suggested that the further reading should be postponed until tomorrow. This suggestion was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

Following is the message: To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my message to the Congress of March 23, 1908, I outlined certain measures which I believe the majority of our countrymen desire to have enacted into law at this time. These measures do not concern

by any means all that I would like to see done if I thought it possible, but they do represent what I believe can now be done in an earnest effort toward this end is made.

Since I wrote this message an employer's liability law has been enacted, which, it is true, comes short of what ought to have been done, but which does represent a real advance. Apparently there is good ground to hope that there will be further legislation providing for re-compensation all employees who suffer injury while engaged in the public service; that there will be a child labor law extended for the District of Columbia; that the waterways commission will be continued with sufficient financial support to increase the effectiveness of its preparatory work; that steps will be taken to provide for such investigations into tariff conditions by the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives and by Government experts in the executive service as will secure the full information necessary for intelligently revising the tariff at the hands of the Congress elected next Fall, and, finally, that financial legislation will be enacted providing for the temporary suspension of meeting any trouble that may arise in the next year or two, and for a commission of experts who shall thoroughly investigate the financial conditions here and in the great commercial countries, so as to be able to recommend legislation which will put our financial system on an efficient and permanent basis. It is much to be wished that one feature of the financial legislation of this session should be



W. F. McGregor, Recommended by the Oregon Delegation for Collector of Customs at Astoria.

The establishment of postal savings banks. Ample appropriation should be made to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the important features of the Hepburn law which gives to the commission supervision and control over the accounts of the railroads. Failure to provide means which will enable the commission to examine the books of the railroads was announced to an attack on the law at its most vital point and would benefit no one. It is much to be wished that the railroads which are corruptly or incompetently managed, forest reserves should be established throughout the Appalachian mountain region wherever it can be shown that they will have a direct and real connection with the conservation and improvement of navigable rivers.

Power of Injunction.

There seems, however, much doubt about some of the measures which were recommended. The measure to do away with abuse of the power of injunction and the measure to restrict the power of injunction are both more efficient and more wise than the control by the National Government over the great corporations doing an interstate business, first as to the power of injunction, and second as to the power of injunction. In contempt cases, save where immediate action is imperative, trial should be deferred until the following term. Injunctions, some such legislation at that I have previously recommended should be like the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of workers by their use of injunction in labor disputes. Those in whose judgment we have the most right to trust are of the opinion that while most of the complaint against the use of the injunction is unwarranted, yet that it is unquestionably true that in a number of cases this power has been used to the

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE TO LABOR UNIONS WITH REGARD TO ANTI-TRUST LAW.

A strong effort has been made to have labor organizations completely exempted from the operations of the law, whether or not their operations are public in character. Such an exemption would make the bill unconstitutional. . . . It is not possible wholly to exempt labor organizations from the workings of this law, and they who insist upon wholly exempting them are merely providing that their status shall be kept wholly unchanged, and that they shall continue to be exposed to the action which they now dread.

Obviously an organization not formed for profit should not be required to furnish statistics in any way as complete as those furnished by organizations for profit. Moreover, so far as an act is enacted in protection only, its claims to be exempted from the anti-trust law are sound. This would substantially cover the right of laborers to combine, to strike peaceably and to enter into trade agreements with their employers. But when labor undertakes in an unlawful manner to prevent the distribution and sale of the products of labor. . . . It has left the fold of protection and its action may be plainly in restraint of interstate trade.

grave injury of laboring men, I ask that it be limited in its scope so that it will have already pointed out in my previous message, for the reason that I do not wish to see an embittered act made to destroy it. It is unwise stubbornly to refuse to accept a reasonable compromise, and to abuse which have caused the present unrest in a democracy like ours it is idle to expect the permanent removal of the termination of the great body of our citizens. It may be, and often is, the duty of a court, a legislature or executive to resist and defy a gust of popular passion; and most certainly no public servant whatever may be the consequence, but he should yield to what he thinks wrong.

But in a question which is emphatically one of public policy, where the public demand is sure to be adopted in the end, and a permanent refusal to grant to a large portion of our people what is right is only too apparent in the end to the cause of the nation, it is the duty when the right is obtained it is obtained in a movement so ill-considered and violent as to be accompanied by much that is wrong. The process of injunction in labor troubles, as well as where state laws are involved, should be used sparingly and only when there is the clearest necessity for it, but it is one so necessary to the efficient performance of the duty of the court in behalf of the nation that it is in the highest degree to be resorted to that it is liable to reckless use; for this reckless use tends to make honest men desire so to hamper its execution as to destroy its usefulness. Every far-sighted patriot should protest, first of all, against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called class-consciousness. The demagogue, the

DISGUSTED WITH SANTA BARBARA

Officers and Men of Fleet Complain.

RECEPTION A DISMAL FAILURE

City's Guests Shabbily Treated by Committee.

HELD UP AT EVERY TURN

Hotels, Restaurants and Shopkeepers Spare None in Reaping Harvest of Coin—Society Set Monopolizes the Fun.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 27.—

(Special.)—Twelve dollars a day for a room, 10 cents for a piece of pie, 50 cents for a bottle of beer, 5 and 10 cents for souvenir postal cards. These are a few of the local conditions which confront officers and men of the battleship fleet in Santa Barbara. This city is noted as one of the tightest and most self-satisfied and self-complacent cities on the Pacific Coast. The arrangements for the fleet celebration have been made for the entertainment of the men in the hands of an exclusive social clique who have evidently designed to make the whole business redound to their glory and name.

Prefer Ships to Shore Leave.

To say that the officers of the fleet are "sore" is the blue-jackets and marines disapprove of the general public disapproval to say no more than the truth. Vast indifference has been manifested by the gentlemen in charge of the fleet reception as to the pleasure and comfort of their guests, the officers and men of the fleet. No arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the men of the fleet, and the only social clique who have evidently designed to make the whole business redound to their glory and name.

A bunch of them got together today and sent the following telegram to Mayor Harper, of Los Angeles: "Nothing doing here. Can't you get us transferred back to Los Angeles?" Other telegrams were sent to Los Angeles by other groups of sailors along the same line. The men are disgusted. Many of those who were given shore leave returned to the ships after a couple of hours spent in the city. "Nothing doing," they reported to their commanding officers.

Scant Courtesy at Reception.

Admirals Thomas Sperry and Emory with their chief subordinate officers returned the visit of the Mayor promptly, but were received with scant courtesy as to wound them. Few members of the reception committee were present than there were officers. The Admirals were presented with a small box of crystallized fruit and a pot of carnations.

The officers wives who are staying in the city are complaining over being charged \$12 a day for rooms. Newspaper men with the fleet are charged the same prices. Every visitor in the city is com-

plainting of the way they are "being held-up" by the hotels, restaurants and fakers.

Not Equal to Great Occasion.

There are so few lights at the pier that landing from the battleships launches after dark is dangerous because of the heavy swell, and the fleet is practically isolated after 4 o'clock. The society people of Santa Barbara and adjacent cities are having a great time, but the reception to the fleet is a frost as far as the fleet is concerned.

The floral parade was a very pretty thing today and the society people who performed there-in are well satisfied, but the newspaper men and photographers who were forbidden to appear on the line of the parade unless dressed in immaculate white are not over enthusiastic. All in all, Santa Barbara has fallen



Lawrence O. Murray, Who Becomes Controller of the Currency Today.

FLORAL PARADE ELABORATE

Bombardment of Flowers Unique

Feature of Celebration.

SANTA BARBARA, April 27.—Today's floral parade and battle of flowers was the most elaborate spectacular affair of its kind ever attempted in Southern California. The committee in charge of the entertainment here concentrated all its efforts and made lavish expenditure of money in carrying out the artistically planned display. Stewart Edward White, the novelist, was chairman of the committee in charge of the parade, and associated with him were a number of well-known artists and critics who make their winter home in Santa Barbara.

In the long line of passing vehicles there were rose-laden coaches, blossom-bedecked automobiles, all but hidden in the profusion of flowers, jaunty little pony carts all in white, victorias in gay reds and yellows and floats that ranged in variety from a floral reproduction in miniature of the famed Santa Barbara Mission to an immense battleship of flowers fashioned on the chassis of an automobile with bouquets pelting from a pneumatic gun in the forward turret.

It was after the procession had passed entirely down the long boulevard of palm trees and densely peopled tribunes and had started a counter-march, that the signal to open fire was given and the battle of the flowers began in earnest. Thousands of bouquets of soft-petaled and fragrant blooms were hurled from the tribunes and the fire was bravely returned by the heavily armed forces in carriages and on floats.

Little girls, dressed in white, acted as powder monkeys for the naval contingent and as soon as the first supply of ammunition gave out, as a result of the efficiency of the rapid fire attained at Magdalena Bay and other practice grounds, they would bring fresh armfuls of bouquets from a nearby warehouse, temporarily converted into a floral magazine. At times the air was completely filled with flying missiles. The fiercest firing was done with rose bouquets of many varieties.

The battle raged with intensity for half

(Concluded on Page 4.)

PROBABLY ENTER PLEA OF GUILTY

Strong Rumor of Burkhardt's Action.

MARION COUNTY JURY A SHOCK

Prompt Conviction of Ross Was Disconcerting.

SENTENCE IS SUSPENDED

Stay of 30 Days Granted Because of Delay for Attorney to File Motion for New Trial—Manning to Probe Further.

SALEM, Or., April 27.—(Special.)—That

T. T. Burkhardt, treasurer of the defendant Title Guarantee & Trust Company, and his attorney, Harrison Allen, are considering the advisability of entering a plea of guilty in the case in which Burkhardt is co-defendant with J. Thorburn Ross is the strongly credited rumor which was going around the courthouse today after the Burkhardt case had been continued for trial until July 13. The Burkhardt case had been set for trial May 4, but was continued until July 13 by agreement of the attorneys for Burkhardt and for the state. The continuance of the case served to lend color to the rumor that the subject of a plea of guilty has been under consideration.

Dislike Marion County Juries.

It is known that the rapidly with which the jury in the Ross case arrived at a verdict of guilty was a severe shock to Burkhardt. He and Ross had thought that removal of the cases to Marion County would make acquittal probable, for there has been no feeling against the defendants here. Their opinion was strengthened when the case came on for trial, for the people of Marion County took so little interest in the case that the crowd in the courtroom was no larger than when an ordinary Marion County case is on trial. At no time were half the seats filled. It was therefore apparent that Ross was getting a fair trial so far as feeling among the people was concerned. For that reason the quick verdict was a great surprise.

It is supposed that the result of the Ross trial set Burkhardt and his attorney thinking about ways and means other than submitting the question to a jury. They don't like the outlook in Marion County.

Suspension of Ross Sentence.

J. Thorburn Ross was this afternoon granted a suspension of sentence until May 27. This action was taken in order that his attorney shall have time to prepare his motion for a new trial, notice of appeal and bill of exceptions before sentence is pronounced. Last week when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, Attorney McCamant secured an extension of 30 days in the time to file his motion. When Ross appeared in court this morning to be sentenced, Judge Burnett called attention to the fact that, if sentenced now, Mr. Ross would have to begin serving

his sentence at once and before the time for filing a motion of appeal had expired. Mr. McCamant had not considered this situation, and, in order to keep his client free from the effect of a judgment pending taking of the appeal, he asked the court to suspend sentence. District Attorney Manning said he had no objections to this, and Judge Burnett fixed May 27 as the time for passing sentence. The crowd which had gathered in the court room to hear the sentence was very much disappointed.

Manning Dissatisfied With Witness.

"Judge Burnett, of his own motion, postponed sentencing Mr. Ross until May 27," said District Attorney Manning last night, when asked why the convicted bank president was not sentenced yesterday. "Had the court pronounced sentence upon Mr. Ross today, he would have been placed in the penitentiary at once. Therefore, Mr. McCamant readily saw when his attention was called to the position his client



J. Daisell Brown, Formerly Manager California Safe Deposit Company, Sentenced to San Quentin.

would have been placed in, and not being able to meet it, very willingly accepted the court's suggestion."

When asked why the trial of T. T. Burkhardt was postponed, Mr. Manning said: "For a good and sufficient public reason which will develop in due time, I have discovered that a further investigation into the affairs of the defendant bank is necessary, as I am not satisfied with the manner in which a certain official conducted himself during the Ross trial."

\$70,000 FIRE IN VANCOUVER

Spectacular Blaze Destroys Robertson & Hackett's Factory.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 27.—(Special.)—Twenty-five thousand people turned out tonight to watch the biggest fire of the year, when Robertson & Hackett's sash and door factory, at the corner of Granville street and Beach avenue, burned. Trolley and high-power electric wires were melted and many people had narrow escapes from live wires. The loss was \$70,000, insured for about half.

Jury Is Still Incomplete.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The beginning of the fourth week in the work of selecting 12 men to try Abraham Ruef on one of the 117 indictments returned against him by the grand jury, charging the former political boss of San Francisco with bribery, finds the jury still incomplete with nine men in the box accepted and sworn. One of the venemore examined today did not know whom the word accomplice meant, while another was challenged by Mr. Heney on the ground that his moral character was such that he was not fit to be a juror.

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PRESIDENT WINS FIGHT FOR NAVY

Regards Senate Action as Victory.

ASKS FOUR SHIPS; GETS TWO

Senate Kills Pet Measure, but Provides Two Ships a Year.

ELATED OVER HIS SUCCESS

Roosevelt Declares This Places United States in Front Rank of Naval Progression—Friends Rejoice With President.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Two battleships

year is what President Roosevelt says he has accomplished through his fight for his Naval programme. Had he been victorious in having four ships authorized at this session, the United States could have dictated terms of disarmament to the nations of the world. This statement, made tonight, following the passage by the Senate today of the Naval bill, calling for two new battleships, is understood to reveal the President's source of strength in the Naval fight which has been waged so strenuously.

United States in Front Ranks.

Furthermore, two ships this year with the promise of two ships each year to follow, which the President has accepted as a bona fide stipulation on the part of the Senate, means simply a programme which will place the United States in the front rank of naval progression, but which falls to place it in the position of dictating a cessation of naval aggression.

That the President, on the whole, is pleased with the result of his efforts with Congress on this subject, was made manifest tonight; that he firmly believes in the ability of the United States to dictate the naval policy of the world in the future, though overwhelmingly outstripping us in naval construction.

President Counts It Victory.

President Roosevelt wanted four battleships this year; he got two. With the two he obtained the promise that two more would be forthcoming each year. This means, considering the dimensions of the battleships which modern construction dictates, that the United States shall be fully abreast of the naval armament of any other nation.

The friends of the President are flushed tonight with what they regard as a signal victory for his international policy, and the details of this victory are freely given and declared to reflect the exuberance of President Roosevelt.

SENATE KILLS PET MEASURE

Rejects Roosevelt's Programme to Build Four Ships a Year.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—By an overwhelming vote, President Roosevelt's four-battleship programme failed in the Senate. Just as it did in the House. The amendment for four battleships was introduced by Senator Piles and the fight for its adoption was led by Senator Beveridge. Twenty-three votes were cast for the increased programme, the number largely being made up of recently-elected Senators. Fifty Senators voted to support the House and the recommendation of the Senate naval committee for building only two battleships.

The debate on the battleship amendment lasted three days to the exclusion of all other matters. It was begun by Senator Beveridge with an eloquent appeal for the support of the President, and the suggestion that a larger Navy might be needed for war.

It was developed by Senator Allison during the debate that there is a well-defined understanding among Senate leaders that the authorization of two battleships each year for the American Navy is regarded as sufficient to meet any demands made upon it. As finally passed the bill carries appropriations aggregating \$12,116,629, and provides for the construction of two battleships and two colliers and the purchase of three additional colliers, the construction of submarines and other necessary craft and increases the pay of officers and enlisted men, as well as increasing both the pay and the strength of the marine corps.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, spoke at length upon the necessity of building up a merchant marine and a Navy. He condemned the speeches referring to the possibility of war with Japan and told of his visit to the Orient and his belief in the friendliness of the people of that nation.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, interrupted to suggest that the United States had taken more advanced action in the Philippines by adopting coastwise laws and otherwise endeavoring to keep the Japanese out of the trade of those islands than Japan had in Manchuria to keep the United States out. Mr. Stone said that because of the cheapness of Japanese labor and other things, the United States could not compete for the trade in China with much hope of success. He thought this country should turn its attention to South America and look for trade there, but he saw no more danger for war with Japan than with any other power.

"NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS YOU HAVE ONE TRUE FRIEND, WILLIAM, DEAR."

