

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



ger to free institutions from the coreruping influence of great wealth suddenly concentrated in the hands of the few, and urges the immediate passage of measures similar to those he advo cated in his former message on the same subject.

VOL. XLVIII .- NO. 14,793.

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 object. ed to the inclusion of labor organizations in the anti-trust law amendment and says plainly that the exception of the unlons from the operation of the law would render the measure invalid.

Power of Injunction. lere seems, however, much doubt about s of the measures I have recommend-The measures to do away with aburs he power of injunction and the meas-or group of measures to strengthen and or both more efficient and more wise control by the National Government the great corporations doing an in-site businese, first as to the power of letton and of punishment for con-d. In contempt cases, save where ediate action is imperative, trial should wfore auchter judge. As regards in-long, some such legislation at that I erstate be before another judge. As regards in junctions, some such legislation at that I have previously recommended should be enacted. There are those who fail to rea-lize the extreme bilterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has been repeatedly made of the power of injunction in laber 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 irue that in a number of cases this power has been used to the

izations 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 con-tinue to be exposed to the action

Obviously an organization not formed for profit should not be re-

quired to furnish statistics in any

way as complete as those furnished by ogranizations for profit. More-

over, so far as labor is engaged in

protection only, its claims to be ex-empted from the anti-trust law are

sound. This would substantially

bine, to strike peaceably and to enter into trade agreements with employ-

ers. But when labor undertakes in an uniswful 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.

which they now dread.

sound

there

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 a couple of hours spent in the "Nothing doing" they reported to after city. their comrades aboard ships

Scant Courtesy at Reception.

Admirals Thomas Sperry and Emory with their chief subordinant officers re-

In the long line of passing vehicles there were rose-laden couches, blossom-bedocked automobiles, all but hidden in the profusion of flor ers, jaunity little pony carts all in white, victorias in cay reds and yellows and floats that ranged in var-lety from a floral reproduction in minia-ture of the famed Santa Barbara Mis-sion to an immese battleship of flowers fashioned on the chassis of an auto-mobile with bouquets pelting from a pneumatic gun in the forward turret. It was after the procession had pussed entirely down the long boulevard of palm trees and densely peopled tribunes and had atarted a counter-march, that the signal to open fire was given and the battle of the flowers began in carnest. Thousands of bouquets of soft-petailed and fragrant blooms were hurled from the tribunes and the fire was bravely re-

Ross trial set Burkhart and his attor-ney thinking about ways and means other than submitting the question to a jury. Marion County

the tribunes and the fire was bravely re-turned by the heavily armed forces in carriages and on floats. granted a suspension of sentence until

\$70,000 FIRE IN VANCOUVER It

was therefore apparent that Ross was Spectacular Blaze Destroys Robertgetting a fair trial so far as feeling son & Hackett's Factory.

that reason the quick verdict was a great VANCOUVER. B. C., April 27.-(Spe-It is supposed that the result of the cial.) - Twenty-five thousand people urned out tonight to watch the biggest fire of the year, when Robertson & Hackett's sash and door factory, at the cor-They don't like the outlook in ner of Granville street and Beach aveburned. Trolley and high-power electric wires were melted and many had narrow escapes from live people J. Thorburn Ross was this afternoo

wires. The loss was \$70,000, insured for

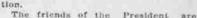
Jury Is Still Incomplete.

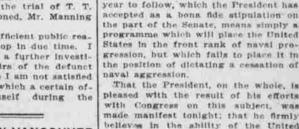
SAN FRANCISCO, April 37.-The be

ginning of the fourth week in the work of

selecting 12 men to try Abraham Ruef on

one of the 117 indictments returned





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 bat. leships this year; he got two. With he two he obtained the promise that wo more would be forthcoming each year. This, means, considering the dimensions of the battleships which modern construction distates, that the United States shall be fully abreast of the naval armament of any other na-

No Danger to Labor,

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

this connection the President pleads for immediate legislation for preservation of the injunction nower, the abuse of which, he declares, has placed it in jeopardy from its ene-This reform, he says, must be mins granted at once, inasmuch as the peo ple 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 ac-counts and record under the provisions of the Hepburn law, which, it is stated, will be shorn of most of its valuable feature if the Interstate Commerce Commission is not given means with which to conduct its investigations into the operation of railroads incompet-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> 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 further reading should be postponed until

turned the visit of the Mayor promptly. were received with such scant but ourtesy as to wound them. Fewer mem-************************ bers of the reception committee were PRESIDENT'S ADVICE TO LABOR S WITH REGARD ANTI-TRUST LAW. UNIONS TO Admirals were presented with a small box of crystalized fruit and a pot of strong effort has been made

carnations. have labor organizations completely The officers wives who are staying in excimpted from the operations of the the city are complaining over being law, whether or not their operations are in restraint of trade. Such charged \$12 a day for rooms. Newspaper exemption would make the bill unmen with the fleet are charged the same constitutional. . . . It is not pos-sible wholly to exempt labor organprices. Every visitor in the city is com-

many variaties.

Little girls, dressed in white, acted as powder monkeys for the naval contin-gent and as soon as the first supply of ammunition gave out, as a result of the order that his attorney shall have time to prepare his motion for a new trial. ammunition give out, as a result of the resent than there were officers. The dmirals were presented with a small ox of crystalized fruit and a pot of trations. The officers wives who are staying in e city are complaining over being The battle raged with intensity for half tion to the fact that, if sentenced now, Mr. Ross would have to begin serving (Concluded on Page 4.)

"NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS YOU HAVE ONE TRUE FRIEND,

WILLIAM, DEAR."

against him by the grand jury, charging the former political boss of San Francisco firing was done with rose bouquets of appeared in court this morning to be with bribery, finds the jury still incom sentenced, Judge Burnett called atten-

nary Marion County case is on trial.

no time were half the seats filled.

among the people was concerned.

Suspension of Ross Sentence.

plete with nine men in the box accepted and sworn. One of the veniremen examined today did not know what 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. CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

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produce merchanis at Exchange, rage ir. Foreign and Eastern wheat markets lower. Page 17. Stocks unsettled and irregular. Page — Reported that the steamship Breakwater will go on run between San Francisco and Eureks. Page 18.

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Page 10.

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 overhelming vote, President Roosevelt's fourbattleship programme failed in the Senate, just as it did in the House. The ndment for four battleships was in troduced 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 nators. Fifty Senators voted to support the House and the recommendation of the Senate naval committee for building only

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

two battieships.

It was developed by Senator Alliaon during the debate that there is a welldefined understanding among Senateleaders that the authorization of two battleships each year for the American Navy is regarded as sufficient to most any demands made upon it. As finally passed the bill carries appropriations aggregating \$123,115,659, and provides for the constrution 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 Strong rumor T. T. Burkhart will plead as increasing both the pay and the guilty to conversion of funds. Page 1.

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 whit to the Orient and his belief in the friendliness of the people of that nation. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, inter-rupted 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

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 com-pete for the trade in China with much hope of success. He thought this country should turn its attention to South Amer-ica and look for trade there, but he saw no more danger for war with Japan than with any other power. with any other power.

