

### INCREASE FOR JOB PRINTERS REFUSED

#### Employers Say Competition of Other Cities Precludes Granting of Demand.

### \$6 A DAY SCALE ASKED

#### Reply to Union Says Portland Is Already Threatened With Loss of Business and Cannot Bear Added Burden.

Employing printers of Portland have decided not to grant the increased wage, averaging 75 cents a day, demanded by the Typographical Union for linotype operators in job printing offices. Notice of the increased scale, which was announced to go into effect May 25, was sent to employing printers March 11. The employers say business conditions and the competition of other cities where the scale for this class of labor is from 25 to 35 cents a day lower than that now paid in this city, make it impossible for them to comply with the demand.

The Typographical Union has also served notice on the publishers of newspapers in this city that, effective in May, an advance of 75 cents in the present scale paid printers for day and night work of seven hours, respectively, will be expected. The minimum scale under an existing agreement now paid these employees in Portland is \$4.75 for day work and \$5.25 for night work. Under an agreement existing between the printers and the newspaper publishers, all questions as to wages are determined by a board of arbitration representing the International Typographical Union and the publishers affected. The demand for an increased wage for these employees will be referred to that board for adjustment, if no agreement shall previously have been reached between the newspaper publishers and the printers.

#### Job Situation Different.

With the job printing employer, the situation is different and it remains for them to adjust questions of wage schedule with their employees through the organizations which the employees belong. The letter from the Typographical Union to the employing printers, demanding an increased wage, follows:

Gentlemen—Multnomah Typographical Union No. 28 herewith submits for your consideration and approval the following scale of prices:

Scales for type-casting and line-casting machine operators, other than newspaper, linotype, or other line-casting or type-casting machines, shall receive the following scale: Day work, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., \$6 per day, eight hours to constitute a day's work; shift ending not later than 2:30 A. M., \$6 per night, seven and one-half hours, \$1.20 per hour. Provided that where a third shift is employed between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., \$6 per night, seven hours to constitute a night's work on such third shift, overtime at \$1.50 per hour; shift ending not later than 2:30 A. M., \$6 per night, seven and one-half hours, \$1.20 per hour. Overtime rate shall be paid for work on Sundays and legal holidays (New Year's day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Christmas and Christmas eve, or days observed as such). On the eighth shift overtime rate shall be paid for work on Labor day, Christmas and Christmas eve. The above scale takes effect May 25, 1911. J. J. PHILLIP, Secretary.

#### Profits Small, Say Employers.

Upon deciding not to grant the requested advance in wages, the employing printers maintain that the profit is small. The Typographical Union, in its reply to the employers, says that the profit is small. The Typographical Union, in its reply to the employers, says that the profit is small. The Typographical Union, in its reply to the employers, says that the profit is small.

\$20; Boston, \$25; in each case 48 hours constitute a week.

#### Other Cities Lower.

"Thus it will be seen that Portland's two strongest Eastern competitors for business, Chicago and St. Louis, pay 25 per cent less for this class of labor than here. The new scale demanded would put Portland 50 per cent over either of these cities.

"At the present time the minimum scale for hand composition in Portland is \$25.50 per week of 48 hours. In Chicago it is \$21 for 48 hours, while in St. Louis it is \$20.50 for 48 hours or about 20 per cent less in either of these cities than in Portland, and about the same difference prevails in other departments.

"There is not at present a city in the United States with as great a population as Portland that has as high a minimum union scale for her employees in the printing arts as Portland. The large Eastern cities have 25 to 35 per cent the best of us in the cost of labor, which carries perhaps 40 per cent of the cost of the manufacturing of printing in Portland, and at the end of her rope and the parting of the ways seems near at hand.

"Through the Typographical Union, the linotype operators are asking for an advance in wages that the trade cannot grant," said A. A. Bailey, of Bailey & Torrey, yesterday. "It was just a year ago that an increased wage was asked and conceded to the employees. Now they ask for another advance averaging 75 cents a day. This is more than we can stand.

#### Business Already Lost.

"Under the present scale, the employing printers of Portland have lost a great deal of business during the last year. Customers for whom we formerly did work have withdrawn their patronage and given it to other cities, such as Vancouver, Oregon City, Salem and other Willamette Valley towns, where the scale of wages paid linotype operators is considerably below that of Portland. To grant a still further increase in the local scale would result in driving additional business from Portland firms, because the printers will not pay more for their work when they can get a more reasonable figure in near-by towns.

"It is simply an impossibility for us to meet the demand that has been made if the Typographical Union seeks to enforce its demand, we will have to discontinue the services of these employees and employ other men. We will wage and continue to compete for business where conditions already are decidedly against the Portland employer."

#### Disadvantage Is Marked.

The same view of the situation was taken by Milton Markewitz, president of Bushong & Company. "This we do not employ linotype operators," said Mr. Markewitz, "we are patrons of employers of linotype operators. In seeking business we are now laboring under the disadvantage of competing with firms in other cities where the scale is from 25 to 35 per cent lower than is paid linotype operators in Portland. For the employers of this class of labor, the result to the demand for an increase in the present scale of these operatives necessarily means an increased cost to us of this class of work. This will result in increasing the cost of the product to the consumer and consequently make it more difficult for Portland firms to obtain business. Any attempt to enforce the demand made by the linotypers will prove of serious concern to the employing printers and the printing business in Portland. The scale of wages now being paid is as high as the trade will stand. A further advance under the conditions I have described will work havoc with the printing industry here."

#### Union Organizer Defines Position.

"Linotype operators are among the highest skilled mechanics, and we are paid the lowest wages," said Will F. Daly, state organizer for the National Typographical Union, last night. "Our position is that we should not only receive the increased wage that is asked but their hours of labor likewise should be shortened to call attention to the fact that the cost of living is now out of all proportion to the wages paid skilled mechanics. As a matter of fact, the wages of printers were in more prosperous circumstances 10 years ago at the scale paid than they are today.

#### Statement Made That Linotype Operators Employed in Job Printing Shops in Other Cities of the Pacific Coast, are Receiving Lower Wages than Those Paid in Portland, It is Undertaken to be Shown That These Workmen Receive 25 Cents a Day Less than is Paid Here.

The statement that linotype operators employed in job printing shops in other cities of the Pacific Coast, are receiving lower wages than those paid in Portland, it is undertaken to be shown that these workmen receive 25 cents a day less than is paid here. The Typographical Union will take in view of the refusal of employing printers to concede the increased wage that has been asked.

#### POWER PLANT IS BOUGHT

#### Mount Hood Company Acquires Monarch Lumber Plant.

Sale of the power plant of the Monarch Lumber Company to the Mount Hood Railway & Power Company was completed yesterday, although the transfer has not been made formally. The Monarch property will be used in connection with the new power plant of the Mount Hood company, now in course of construction on the Peninsula, to provide energy to the light and power patrons in Portland and vicinity until the mammoth new hydroelectric generating station at the junction of the Bull Run and Sandy Rivers is completed. The Peninsula plant was to have been completed today, but considerable work remains yet to be done before it can be placed in operation. As soon as it is ready for use the power generated there will be utilized to serve Portland customers of the company, many of whom are signing contracts. One firm already is receiving power from the plant of a Portland mill acting as agent for the Mount Hood concern.

By the time the big plant at the Sandy and Bull Run junction is ready for operation, officers of the company hope the demands for service will be heavy enough to consume all the current generated. It will not be finished until late in the fall.

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### \$3000 DEMAND FOR ROSE SOCIETY

#### Ultimatum Is Sent Festival Association, Saying \$2000 Is Not Enough.

### HOYT REFUSES TO GIVE

#### President of Festival Body Declares Sum Asked Is Too Great and Says Show Can Well Be Held With Less.

The Portland Rose Society wants an appropriation of \$3000, which is \$1000 more than Ralph W. Hoyt, president of the Rose Festival Association, is disposed to allow before it will undertake to give the rose exhibit in connection with festival week this year. An ultimatum to that effect was sent Mr. Hoyt by Mrs. A. J. Gandy and Mrs. John Minto, president and vice-president, respectively, of the society, yesterday afternoon, following a meeting of the members of the executive board and officers of the organization in the Chamber of Commerce building.

"The amount already appropriated, \$2000, will not be able to allow for the exhibit," said Mr. Hoyt. "To date subscriptions for the festival amount to only about \$25,000 and the calls for money are numerous. If I wanted here, and it is wanted there, and we will have to be economical in every way if we are to avoid a deficit. I would most certainly like to have the hearty co-operation of the Portland Rose Society, but if terms cannot be arranged I can see no reason why the exhibit should be postponed. I believe there are enough public-spirited people in Portland willing to come forward and assist."

In addition to demanding \$2000 the officers of the Rose Society require that it be placed in a bank in advance and that they be allowed the entire management of the exhibit. All money not needed would, they say, be returned to the festival association.

A resolution passed by the society, demanding \$3000, was sent to Mr. Hoyt two months ago, after he had written a letter in which he offered \$2000. Officers of the rose society declare that the experience of previous years has proved that the expense of the rose exhibit is invariably in excess of \$2000. In 1909, they declare, it cost \$2500.

Mr. Hoyt's letter, which the society answered with a request for \$3000, is as follows:

"We hope to make the Rose Festival this year greater and grander than ever before. In order that the annual floral exhibit made by the Rose Society, all the \$2000 the management of the Rose Festival has set aside \$2000 to be expended by the Rose Society as it may see fit. This amount of \$2000 is the maximum amount for which we obligate ourselves. The Rose Society is a non-profit organization and the Rose Society can, with good grace, solicit trophies and prizes to be awarded at their show, we would be pleased to have the Rose Society accept this feature of the work, but in lieu of the \$2000 cash allotment, it would be understood that the Rose Society will accept no other funds for their exhibition.

Will you please advise us by letter as to your acceptance of the above terms for the Rose Society's next rose exhibit, and oblige.

Officers of the Rose Society have received no reply to their request for \$3000. They say also that the lumber of which Mr. Hoyt speaks in his letter is already being paid for by the society.

Mr. Hoyt denies this and declares it is worth from \$400 to \$500, which he is willing to give the society between \$2400 and \$2500.

"It is unreasonable for people who know virtually nothing of the financial end of the Festival to take such arbitrary action," said Mr. Hoyt. "I have not yet received the ultimatum which shows that the Rose Society officers have repeated their action of last year, running to the newspapers with their story before I have been asked to do so. I am sorry that the difficulty over and possibly adjust it. As president I give my services gratis and am keeping the Festival on the ground of desertion. Barlow admitted that his wife had consented to the divorce.

The state law prohibits divorces where there is collusion. There was tendency on the part of the court yesterday to make the securing of divorces a little more difficult than usual.

This was made evident to Francis Oskar Gronland, who asked for divorce on the ground of desertion, saying that his wife, Carolina J. Gronland, had refused to live with him in Finland, and has refused to return with him to the United States. The court took the case under advisement.

Madeline Maddox may also fall in getting the divorce she asked for yesterday, for her plea of non-support was not favored by Judge Gantenbein, who told her that another remedy besides divorce was provided by law for non-support cases. She took her case under advisement also.

Eileen Ray Hume obtained a divorce yesterday from John E. Hume, with considerable dispatch. Her divorce complaint was filed Wednesday, and her divorce was granted yesterday. They were married in San Francisco, May 29, 1910, and she told the court that her husband had deserted her in Curry County, Oregon.

A divorce was granted to Grace Innis from Warren H. Innis for desertion. They were married in Boise, Idaho, September 11, 1906. She charged her husband, also, with being cruel. W. J. Peck obtained a divorce from Mary A. Peck as a result of her deserting him November 15, 1906. In Kansas, six months after they were married, Lola Frances Wood was divorced from Julius M. Wood when she proved that he had been in the habit of getting drunk and mistreating her. They were married in Multnomah County, July 10, 1907. Oscar B. Day was divorced from Barbetta M. Day. He testified that she had deserted him in September, 1907. They were married in Tacoma, July 2, 1904.

H. Massey testified that his wife had been in the habit of remaining away from him nights and had finally left and returned to the home of her father in St. Johns, about a year ago. He was divorced from H. H. Massey. They were married in Portland, January 27, 1906. Caroline M. Houtchens obtained a divorce from L. C. Houtchens after telling the court that her husband had deserted her the second month they were married. July 1905. Valis B. Smith received a divorce from Phillip A. Smith, who was charged by

his wife with cruelty. They were married at St. Johns, February 14, 1905. Julia R. Koils told a pitiful tale of cruelty and a divorce from Levi Koils was granted her. They were married at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 28, 1902, and have two children.

The mutual agreement between married persons that one should obtain a divorce from the other without a contest will not be tolerated by the courts when the fact is known was decided yesterday when Presiding Judge Gantenbein denied to E. A. Barlow a divorce from Lola M. Barlow, the suit being based on the ground of desertion. Barlow admitted that his wife had consented to the divorce.

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# Robert Douglass, the Tailor

## Great Spring Opening Sale Today—Any \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00 and \$60.00 Suit Made to Order at



Today Robert Douglass, the Tailor, will give you the free and unrestricted choice of any Suit in the store for \$25. These Suits always sell regularly at \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55 and \$60. Today only you can make your own selection of any of them at only \$25.

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REMEMBER that if you are in the market for a Suit during the next sixty or ninety days, you simply can't afford to pass by this great sale, because

We Are Giving You Two Dollars' Worth of Suit Value for One Dollar in Cash

## ROBERT DOUGLASS, The Tailor

Open Evenings Until 9:30 125 Fifth St., Near Washington

### COLLUSION IS BAR

#### Court Denies Divorce When Husband and Wife Agree.

#### WAY TO BE MADE HARDER

#### Wife, Alleging Non-Support, Is Told by Judge Gantenbein That Law Provides Other Remedy—Mistreated Couples Separated.

Mr. Hoyt denies this and declares it is worth from \$400 to \$500, which he is willing to give the society between \$2400 and \$2500.

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### PRIZE STORY REPRINTED

#### Railroad Will Distribute Copies of "Where Rolls the Oregon."

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### POLIVKA FUNERAL IS HELD

#### Masons Conduct Services Over Body of Former Lodge Treasurer.

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### Weather conditions are now ideal to

## VISIT :: NORTH :: PLAINS

and look over our town lots and acreage. Tracts of 1 to 10 acres suitable for

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235 Stark St., Corner Second.

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# Baker's Caracas Sweet Chocolate

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Just the right combination of high grade cocoa, pure sugar and vanilla to please the taste

Sold in 1-8 lb. and 1-4 lb. packages

BE SURE THAT YOU GET "BAKER'S" WITH THE TRADE-MARK ON THE PACKAGE

# WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

#### Pioneer Albany Resident Dies.

ALBANY, Or., March 21.—(Special.)—J. H. Maine, a pioneer resident of Albany, died yesterday at the age of 84 years. He came to this city in the early '70s and was active in city affairs in early days, serving for some time as Justice of the Peace. About 12 years ago he went to Newport and resided there until three years ago, when he returned to Albany. He is survived by one son, Henry Maine, of this city.

#### Glidden Tour to Start June 19.</