

RAILWAY OFFICER'S
VERSION DISPUTEDLabor Men Say Federation
Prevents Playing of One
Union Against Another.

LINCOLN MAY TESTIFY YET

Pullman President Reported Unable
to Appear at Hearing Because
of Illness Is Said to Have
Been Playing at Golf.

CHICAGO, April 8.—(Special.)—Testimony in contradiction of modification of evidence given before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations yesterday by Charles H. Lincoln, president of the Illinois Central, was given today by A. O. Wharton, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor; James J. Mayer, ex-president of the Machinists' local at Clinton, Ill., and J. L. McCree, of Paducah, Ky.

Much of the testimony dealt with Mr. Lincoln's expressed fear of the plan of the men to form federations of craftsmen by railroads, instead of having the crafts belong to strictly craft unions.

"Under the old plan the railroads were able to play one union against the other, and the expense of seeking redress of grievances was too great to be borne by the weaker unions," said Mr. Wharton.

Consideration Is Limited.

"The system federation plan provides that the grievances of railroad men shall be considered only by those men and not by members of craft not employed by the railroad involved. For instance, a strike of machinists at an industrial plant would not affect members of the body belonging to the system federation."

"If there was a strike at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the men on a railroad using Baldwin engines strike, too, rather than repair such engines," asked Commissioner R. H. Ashton.

"The point has never come up," replied Mr. Wharton, "but we have federations on 52 railroad systems and no refusal of that kind has ever been brought to our attention. I think the facts speak for themselves."

Mr. Ashton asked the witness' opinion of the Canadian arbitration law.

"One feature of that law is bad for the men," said Mr. Wharton. "It compels arbitration, but three months' delay is allowed before the law becomes operative. In the case of a coal-mine strike the law operated to give the mineowner three months in which he built stockpiles, imported strikebreakers and made other preparations while the men were helpless. In the case I have in mind the union was wrecked by the law's delay."

Justification Disputed Adjusted.

Mr. Ashton brought up the subject of jurisdictional disputes in which no complaint against an employer is involved. Mr. Wharton replied that there have been many such disputes on the roads federated, and that in no single case have the officials failed to adjust matters without the men's missing a day's work.

"If the employers really want to do something for industrial peace and the public good, why not foster the federation plan?" said the witness, earnestly.

Mr. Mayer was one of three men whose arrest for the alleged violation of an injunction against picketing the Illinois Central shops at Clinton was noted in the testimony of Mr. Markham.

Mr. Markham said that the men were dismissed by Judge Humphrey at Springfield "with a warning."

"Judge Humphrey's attitude was quite the reverse," said the witness. "The testimony of the railroad's strikebreakers was such that Judge Humphrey's suspicions were aroused and he remarked that there seemed to be perjury somewhere. He was so impressed with this that a fourth man arrested with us, Harry Andrews, who did not try to get bonds so our case could be prepared and who in consequence was sentenced to days in jail was ordered released forthwith by the Judge."

Strike Testimony Disputed.

Mr. McCree, a former shopman at Paducah, where he worked for the Illinois Central, and present vice-president of the Railway Employees' Department, contradicted Mr. Markham with reference to details preceding the strike of shopmen in 1911, and gave his version of the introduction of a form of the piecework system at Paducah.

"We worked by the hour," said he, "but presently we found that inspectors were checking the work done by each man. For the most part they had to take the men's word for it. The men couldn't find out what the piecework rate was, but at the monthly payday most of them were told that their piecework pay would give them \$20 or \$30 more than they earned by the hour. They were asked on which basis they preferred to be compensated. Those who declined the bonus presently discovered that their piecework rate no longer exceeded the hourly rate, but they were warned that the standard of productivity was falling below requirements. We objected to the piecework system because it crowds out men old in the service, and makes old men out of young men."

Lincoln May Have to Testify

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, informed reporters that he was investigating the illness which was reported as preventing Robert T. Lincoln, chairman of the board of directors of the Pullman Company, from coming to Chicago to testify.

"I understand that he is well enough to play golf, and he may be well enough to testify. The commission has power to compel his attendance," said Mr. Walsh.

WOMEN HUNT VACANT LOTS

House-to-house Canvass to Be Made
to Provide Land for Poor.

BAKER, April 8.—(Special.)—To provide ground for the poor of the city Mrs. C. A. Fernald, chairman of the Alpha Club civic improvement committee, will soon start a house-to-house canvass to secure the vacant lots. Already many lots have been offered her, but she has more applications from those who want gardens so the canvass is necessary.

The plan was started as a civic beautifying movement, but has grown into a Pingree plan and promises to be successful from both standpoints.

FREE-FARE RULES GIVEN

Instructions Issued to County Commissioners at Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Idaho, April 8.—(Special.)—Instructions to County Commissioners

tioners relative to the issuance of free transportation to county officials in accordance with the provision made by the Legislature therefor have been issued by the Public Utilities Commission. A form of application for such transportation has been prepared and with its instructions, the Commission transmitted to each Board of Commissioners a small supply of the application blanks.

The intention of restricting the free transportation to the lowest possible minimum is announced. Each board is asked to enter upon its minutes a resolution naming the officers to whom they desire transportation issued, and to forward to the Commission a certified copy thereof. The Commission is instructed to take up any transportation issued to a county official who severs his connection with the county and to forward it to the proper officers of the railroad company by whom it is issued.

DYE FACTORIES RISING

AMERICAN CHEMISTS MAKING
EFFORTS TO MEET DEMANDS.United States Wastes Enough Coal Tar
to Produce 20 Times as Much Dye-
stuff as Needed, Says Expert.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—American chemical companies are bending every effort toward supplying textile mills and other industries using artificial dyes with home products to replace German dyestuffs, shut off by the European war.

Reports to the Department of Commerce, made public today, show that at least six plants are in course of construction for the manufacture of the coal tar derivatives on which the colors used in cloth manufacture, varnishes and other products are based. Approximately \$6,000,000 is to be expended, and within a few months it is estimated that much of the material for the simpler dyes which heretofore was purchased in Germany at a cost of \$12,000,000 annually, will be turned out in the United States.

The more complicated chemicals, however, will require a greater length of time to develop.

A report of the dyestuff situation, called for by a resolution of Congress, was given out today by the department, which was compiled by Thomas H. Norton, a commercial agent of the department, who formerly served as Consul in Germany and is familiar with American coke ovens are wasting annually \$100,000,000 in by-products that could be saved and employed in other industries, it having been preferred heretofore to depend on German chemicals rather than develop an American dyestuff supply.

Some reports could produce 20 times as much coal tar as the world needs for dyes.

A proposal is now being considered for the creation of a bureau of information on the dyestuff industry in the department.

Officials are hopeful that the result will be the establishment of the coal tar industry in such a state that it will meet competition, even after the war is over.

LINE BUILT DESPITE BAN

Contempt Case Against Bend Flour
Mill Is Expected to Be Begun.

BEND, Or., April 8.—(Special.)—Contempt proceedings are expected to be begun, following the action of the Bend Flour Mill Company, which is said to have disregarded an injunction served on an officer of the company to prevent the construction of a pole line bringing power to the company's plant in the city limits.

The City Council passed a franchise over Mayor Miller's veto giving the company the right to bring power to its mill for private use. The company began work at once. The Bend Water, Light & Power Company obtained an injunction. Attorney-General Brown gave an opinion that the act of the Council is illegal. The flour mill, however, has its line completed.

Mr. McCree, a former shopman at Paducah, where he worked for the Illinois Central, and present vice-president of the Railway Employees' Department, contradicted Mr. Markham with reference to details preceding the strike of shopmen in 1911, and gave his version of the introduction of a form of the piecework system at Paducah.

"We worked by the hour," said he, "but presently we found that inspectors were checking the work done by each man. For the most part they had to take the men's word for it. The men couldn't find out what the piecework rate was, but at the monthly payday most of them were told that their piecework pay would give them \$20 or \$30 more than they earned by the hour. They were asked on which basis they preferred to be compensated. Those who declined the bonus presently discovered that their piecework rate no longer exceeded the hourly rate, but they were warned that the standard of productivity was falling below requirements. We objected to the piecework system because it crowds out men old in the service, and makes old men out of young men."

Mr. McCree, a former shopman at Paducah, where he worked for the Illinois Central, and present vice-president of the Railway Employees' Department, contradicted Mr. Markham with reference to details preceding the strike of shopmen in 1911, and gave his version of the introduction of a form of the piecework system at Paducah.

Lincoln May Have to Testify

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, informed reporters that he was investigating the illness which was reported as preventing Robert T. Lincoln, chairman of the board of directors of the Pullman Company, from coming to Chicago to testify.

"I understand that he is well enough to play golf, and he may be well enough to testify. The commission has power to compel his attendance," said Mr. Walsh.

WOMEN HUNT VACANT LOTS

House-to-house Canvass to Be Made
to Provide Land for Poor.

BAKER, April 8.—(Special.)—To provide ground for the poor of the city Mrs. C. A. Fernald, chairman of the Alpha Club civic improvement committee, will soon start a house-to-house canvass to secure the vacant lots. Already many lots have been offered her, but she has more applications from those who want gardens so the canvass is necessary.

The plan was started as a civic beautifying movement, but has grown into a Pingree plan and promises to be successful from both standpoints.

FREE-FARE RULES GIVEN

Instructions Issued to County Commissioners at Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Idaho, April 8.—(Special.)—Instructions to County Commissioners

MAN "STUNG," LOSES

Mrs. Christofferson to Keep
Money J. S. Ferree Gave.

WOMAN'S SMILE REBUKED

Court Scores Defendant for Part
in Case and Advises Railroad
Man "to Forget It"—Gowns
and Money Are Gifts.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 8.—(Special.)—The story of the lavish expenditures of J. S. Ferree, of Portland, on Mrs. Emma Edna Christofferson, wife of the aviator, Silas Christofferson, before her marriage, were disclosed today in the Circuit Court in his suit against her to recover money he said he had spent on her.

Mr. Ferree, who is a well-to-do railroad man, testified that he bought one gown for her which cost \$70, that he made her a present of \$500 at one time and \$100 at another and that he gave her an automobile, which was returned, at one time, he said, he bought for Mrs. Christofferson, who was then Miss Bisner, \$11 worth of furs for the farm of her parents near Hillsboro, and that she "should be ashamed of herself."

Circuit Judge Campbell dismissed the case, denouncing the entire affair as a "big-pulling case." When the court made the decision Mrs. Christofferson smiled broadly at the judge, who quickly assured her that "it was certainly no laughing matter," and that she "should be ashamed of herself."

"You got stung," Judge Campbell told Mr. Ferree. "Now you should do your best to forget it."

On the stand Mr. Ferree admitted to the attorneys for Mrs. Christofferson that his experiences with Mrs. Christofferson were not the first of their kind.

"The first one got the best of me the same as did Miss Bisner," he said. "The second one married me and the third one is this woman."

"You call that being stung?" asked the attorney.

"Yes, I guess that is the best way to express it," Mr. Ferree replied.

Mrs. Christofferson became acquainted with Ferree before her first marriage, which was with J. W. Beckner. Mr. Christofferson is her second husband. The case was filed in the Washington County Circuit Court, but brought to Clackamas County on a change of venue. Mrs. Christofferson has no property in Washington County, although her parents there live on a farm which is in the name of her brother, acting as a trustee.

ALIEN GIRLS TO BE AIDED

WOMEN OFFICERS TO CARE FOR
DETAINED IMMIGRANTS.Imprisonment in Jails Is Forbid by Gov.
ernment, Unless Found to Be Absolutely Necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Greater consideration is to be shown in the future to alien women and girls who have been arrested or detained by immigration authorities, under amendments to the immigration rules which have just been approved by Secretary of Labor Wilson. Hereafter those detained or arrested on their arrival in this country will be placed under the supervision of special female officers, who will see to it that they are properly cared for in the immigration stations or in philanthropic or other similar organizations. Under no circumstances shall detained women and girls be placed in jails or other similar places, unless such incarceration is absolutely necessary.

"It being the purpose of this special

procedure to humanize the administration of the law," says the Bureau of Immigration, "it is important that the cases of women and girls shall be handled in a particularly considerate and careful manner, not only while the aliens are being detained in this country, but in the event of deportation, after they arrive in the country of their nativity or at the port where they originally embarked for the United States."

The bureau has made arrangements to notify women's organizations in Europe and elsewhere of all facts and circumstances of all cases, so that in case aliens are deported, assistance may be rendered them when they reach their native country.

REMAINS INDICATE CRIME

Harry Morgan, Civil Engineer, Is
Thought to Be Victim.

TACOMA, Wash., April 8.—Called to investigate a report of the findings of a skull and charred bones near the Town of Eatonville, Sheriff Longmire, of Pierce County, today decided a murder had been committed. The remains, he believed, are those of Harry Morgan, a civil engineer, who has been missing from Eatonville for a year and a half. The only clerk as to the possible slayer was a handkerchief, tied about a rock, believed to have been the weapon used to kill the victim. On the handkerchief was the laundry mark of a well-known Eatonville resident, who, the sheriff says, is not suspected of having had any part in the crime.

Morgan's mother, Mrs. Julia Morgan, of Passumpsic, Vt., recently inquired as to her son's whereabouts, but nothing was known at the time as to his fate. The place where the body was found was the scene of a forest fire last summer.

2 DIVORCED IN 12 MINUTES

Superior Judge Sets New Record for
Fast Work in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., April 8.—(Special.)—Granting two divorces in 12 minutes Superior Judge Clifford yesterday established what is believed to be the fastest divorce record. He disposed of two cases between 10:05 and 10:20 A. M., allowing three minutes between announcement of the decree in one case and the calling of the next.

The first suit was that of B. A. Thomas against Ida May Thomas, an actress. The hearing lasted four minutes, when a default decree was entered.

The second case was that of Julius F. Preuss, against Martha M. Preuss, for abandonment. He was given a decree, the hearing lasting eight minutes.

CHARLES F. HUNT SUICIDE

Manager of Fruit Company Kills
Self Over Business Worry.

CLE ELUM, Wash., April 8.—(Special.)—Charles F. Hunt, of Cle Elum, shot and killed himself Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock. Business worry and poor health are the only reasons that could have inspired suicide, said a widow, father and two brothers survive.

Mr. Hunt was in charge of the Pacific Fruit & Produce Company at Cle Elum. His brother discovered the body in the hayloft of the barn with a bullet through the heart. A .32-caliber pistol was found close by, containing one exploded shell.

Mr. Hunt was 33 years of age. The books of the produce company were examined and found to be correct.

German Count Is Suicide.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 8.—Gustav Edelbittel Reimers, a German Count, who has experimented with hydro-aeroplanes on Lake Whatcom for several years, committed suicide at a local hotel last night. He left a note saying that he was known as Frederick Edelbittel at Harburg, Germany, where a local residence. Despondency is believed to have prompted Reimers to end his life, although in a letter sent recently to Mayor J. P. De Matos he said "enemies" were attempting to defeat his plans "for political reasons."



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

The Men's Shop for
quality and service.Northwest Corner
Third and Morrison

HARVESTER ON GRILL

GREGORY SAYS "ANTICS" SHOW
PURPOSE WAS UNLAWFUL.Trust Legislation Declared Unlawful
Unless Dissolution Follows Suppression
of Competition.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In oral argument in the Government's dissolution suit against the International Harvester Company in the Supreme Court today John P. Wilson, of the harvester company's counsel, concluded his opening statement and Attorney-General Gregory made the opening statement on behalf of the Government.

Chief Justice White asked Mr. Wilson why the harvester company did not grow up and expand along customary lines instead of having its organizers go to J. P. Morgan & Co. to "procure credit" for a combination of manufacturers to form a new corporation.

Mr. Wilson replied that the question would be dealt with later by another attorney for the company.

Justice McKenna and Mr. Wilson had a colloquy, the former inquiring if the object of the suit was not to restore competitive conditions existing in 1902, when five harvester companies combined into the International Harvester Company. Mr. Wilson contended the object of the suit was to prevent restraint of the trade in 1915, the date the suit was brought.

"It would be as impossible to restore the competition of 1912 as to resurrect the dead, because the old companies have gone out of existence," said Mr. Wilson.

Attorney-General Gregory argued that the Sherman law forbade combination of competitive traders into one group with a preponderant proportion of business in one trade and that was what happened in the harvester combination.

Although, he said, it was not incumbent on the Government to show the

purposes of the combination of such power, the "childish antics" of the organizers in avoiding the appearance of a merger showed they appreciated their purpose was unlawful.

Unless the Government had the power to dissolve a corporation because of power obtained by eliminating competition among the leaders in a trade, Mr. Gregory contended, trust legislation had been a useless thing.

OREGANA EDITOR ELECTED

Milton A. Stoddard to Publish Year
Book With E. Watkins Manager.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, April 8.—(Special.)—Milton A. Stoddard, of La Grande, and Ernest Watkins of Bandon, were elected editor and manager of the Oregana, a university year book, published by the members of the Junior class each year, when the entire sophomore class met this afternoon and cast votes for their favorites.

The competition for the editorship centered around three candidates, of whom Marjorie McGuire, a former Portland Academy girl, was the closest rival.

Mr. Stoddard is a brilliant student and a cartoonist of no mean ability. Watkins has gained experience as manager while working for the Emerald, the college tri-weekly paper.

The Oregana is entirely self-supporting, except for a fund set aside by the board of regents. In its paragraphs it attempts to give full space to every collegiate activity and the pages are brightened with cuts of university life. Plans for the next book are already being discussed by the officers-elect.

Convict Road Work Bill Passes.

SACRAMENTO, April 8.—The Meek convict labor bill, permitting prisoners of San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries to work on the state highways, passed the Senate today and unless a veto for reconsideration prevails, will go to Governor Johnson.

GIRL CONFESSES "FAKE"

MISS PHOEBE NYLAN SAYS HOLDUP
STORY IS NOT TRUE.Portland Lass at Oregon City Says She
Told Yarn to Explain Her Loss
of Coat on Trip.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 8.—(Special.)—That the story of her holdup Tuesday on the Mount Pleasant road was manufactured out of whole cloth, because of her ambition to become a moving picture heroine, is the confession of Miss Phoebe Nylan, the 18-year-old Portland girl, who is staying with Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Gregory at Central Point.

Miss Nylan reported her "robbery" to Chief Shaw late Tuesday and the chief notified Sheriff Wilson. Further investigation convinced the Sheriff Wednesday that there might not be much truth in the girl's story and he made a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and the girl, after being closely questioned, confessed that she made up the story.

Miss Nylan explained that she left Central Point for Oregon City. As she was riding along the road she became warm and took off her coat, which dropped to the ground. On her return home she discovered that her coat was gone and decided that she would make up the story of the robbery to explain its loss.

Miss Nylan's story was realistic. She told of her conversation with two men who robbed her of her coat and of two men who rescued her. The coat, which she said was lost, was found hanging on a tree near the road.

Miss Nylan lives at 5120 Thirty-ninth avenue Southeast, Portland. She is spending several weeks in the Central Point district with Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, who are friends of her parents.

Coffee grows wild in German East Africa.

Columbia Brand

HAMS BACON LARD

The quality and flavor of our products have made them the choice of a discriminating public. Their method of preparation is under the most exacting sanitary conditions, including Government Inspection, which, combined with real quality, satisfies the consumer who wants the best.

Columbia Brand Products Are Popular Because of Their Uniform Goodness and Excellence in Manufacture.

Demand COLUMBIA BRAND From Your Dealer—It Is Your Protection

Visitors Are Always Welcome at Our Modern Plant—Our Guide Is There to Accompany You

UNION MEAT COMPANY