

**TO DELAY BRIDGE?**

**City & Suburban Company Has the Power AND IT WANTS CONCESSIONS**

**Project for New Morrison-Street Structure Carries at the Polls, Executive Board Will Make Negotiations.**

Will the new bridge across the Willamette at Morrison street be delayed, and if so, how long? The answer depends on what the City & Suburban Railway Company will do. This company holds a franchise over the old bridge and before it gives up its privileges it will treat for the best terms it can get.

Two concessions the company will manipulate for: First, a cash or other compensation for its present franchise on the bridge; second, retention of its present exclusive franchises to the approaches of the bridge or exchange for other valuable privileges. If the company can keep the approaches it can virtually continue its monopoly of the bridge.

The city may permit more than one company to lay tracks in a street, but the streets leading to the bridge are too narrow for more than one. The City & Suburban, which owns the tracks already there, could continue to use them exclusively, unless the tracks were acquired by the city for the common use of all companies.

The City & Suburban does not know what procedure it will follow. "We'll wait and see," is its announcement. It denies any desire or intention to resort to litigation. "That's the last thing we'd do," was its announcement yesterday.

"Wait and see," says Swigert. C. F. Swigert, manager of the company, regarded the terms imposed by the act as unfair and extremely oppressive. He said so in emphatic language. But he could not be drawn out on the question whether his company would accept those terms. "We'll wait and see," he said. "The fact is the directors have never discussed the question at its meetings and they do not know what they will do."

"The terms are unreasonable and unprejudiced," said Mr. Swigert with a strong I-mean-it tone to his voice. "I don't know of another city where street-car companies pay tolls for crossing a free bridge."

"How much taxes do the Standard Oil and the Studebaker pay?" was asked. "Our second option is that we should pay no more than 5 percent of the dollars they collect here to their head offices in the East? So that they could get off with paying less taxes and our company, which has to pay here, could be taxed heavier?"

"Our company is a long truckline in East Portland. The fare is the same for the long rides over the bridge as for the short rides where there would be no toll to pay. The long-distance traffic is obviously the less profitable. If we are to be further penalized for this long-distance traffic over the river, we regard it as unreasonable for the city to penalize us for this traffic by taxing us from Riverview to St. Johns or to Mount Tabor for 5 cents.

**Rather Build Their Own Bridge.**  
"You may say that this company would gladly pay back to the city all it received for the bridge, together with accrued interest and would be willing to do nothing for the use of the structure these eight years past, if the city would restore the bridge to us. You may say further that we would, in that case, not charge ourselves and charge tolls of 1 cent per foot passenger and 5 cents per wagon or team, than be subjected to the injustice of this new act. We would rather build a bridge for the sole use of our car. Under the terms of this new act we must bear three-fourths of the interest on the cost of the new bridge besides contributing in taxes for nothing for it. We must pay a minimum toll of \$12,000 per year, which is the interest on \$300,000 at 4 percent. The maximum cost of the bridge will be \$400,000."

"Will you take the matter into the courts?"  
"Oh, no; that's the last thing the company would do. We endeavor to knock out the law."

A negative wave of the hand came from Mr. Swigert to emphasize a denial of any such intention.  
"Will you resist condemnation of the approaches to the bridge?"  
"The company does not desire to take the matter into the courts at all. This reply was quite decisive."

"But the law is mandatory. How then do you hope to escape its terms?"  
"I don't know," was the simple reply. "We'll wait and see."  
"Would you be content to accept the new terms in return for a substantial sum of money to offset the loss of your present franchise?"  
"Mr. Swigert didn't give a direct reply to this question, but his manner indicated that the method suggested might be one of the ways out of the difficulty."

**THE EAST PORTLAND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION HAS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO WORK UP SENTIMENT FOR THE NEW BRIDGE.**

"The old bridge constricts the growth of the city," says the association. "It taxes the city heavily for maintenance. It is inadequate to the traffic of the city. It is growing old and unsafe. It is an eyesore. A new bridge is necessary and will be a good investment for it will be self-maintaining. The city will simply lend its credit for raising \$400,000 or less from bonds. Street-car companies will pay for the use of the bridge enough or nearly enough money to meet interest charges. The new bridge will therefore cost the city less than the old structure is now doing for repairs."

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to authorize the city to carry out the three projects mentioned in the foregoing, provided they should be approved by a referendum vote of the electors of Portland. The election will be held June 1. If the bridge project shall be approved, the Executive Board shall first enter into negotiations with the City & Suburban Railway Company for the surrender of its present lease and franchises, and any and all other rights or privileges it has in, or upon the present Morrison-street bridge and approaches thereto.

In exchange for the present "franchise" rights and privileges, the board may issue



**TO THEIR DEAD COMRADES**

**SPANISH-AMERICAN VETERANS TO DEDICATE MONUMENT.**

**Ceremony to Be Conducted by Second Oregon Regiment to Those Who Died in Philippines.**

In Riverview cemetery a bronze soldier, his rifle at "ready," guards the bivouac of his dead comrades in arms who had such great love for their country that they laid down their lives for it. The bronze vidette stands upon a granite pedestal, and from the green sword at the base to the top of the soldier's campaign hat is 20 feet. It is a worthy memorial and will stand as an object lesson in patriotism for coming generations. It was erected by the veterans of the Second Oregon Regiment to the memory of their comrades who succumbed to disease or Philippine bullets during the crowded years of '98 and '99.

This monument will be formally dedicated this afternoon under the auspices

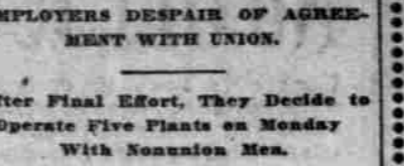
**WILL START LAUNDRIES**

**EMPLOYERS DESPAIR OF AGREEMENT WITH UNION.**

**After Final Effort, They Decide to Operate Five Plants on Monday With Nonunion Men.**

Five of the steam laundries which have been closed for the past two weeks will reopen tomorrow with nonunion employees. The managers of these establishments have been busy for several days finding enough nonunion men and women to operate their plants, and they believe that they are now in a position to run independently of the Laundryworkers' Union. All the members of the Portland Laundryworkers' Association have aided one another in the effort to secure nonunion employees. The managers of nine steam laundries belong to the association, and they have worked together in the attempt to show the Laundryworkers' Union that its members are not indispensable. The laundries which are to start are the

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Genuine Scotch and English Woolsens. Are not sold at such prices as would warrant our offering them at less than \$25 a Suit to Order. But from that price up we show the grandest assortment of IMPORTED NOVELTIES ever exhibited in Portland—BANNOCKBURNS, TWEEDS, HONESPUNS, CHEVIOTS, DUNGALS and WORSTEDS, in all the latest weaves and patterns. We pride ourselves on carrying the most exclusive lines of these goods in the Northwest.

**SEEING IS BELIEVING**

Won't you take a look? No trouble to show goods. Garments to order in a day if required. Samples mailed. Garments expressed. Full dress and tuxedo suits a specialty.

*The Real Tailor*

108 THIRD STREET

**LEWIS AND CLARK MEETING THE MANDANS.**

The above is a copy of one of the famous paintings of C. M. Russell, the "Cowboy Artist." It is owned by Major William Hancock Clark, the grandson of the explorer, who will loan it for exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Fair.

Of the group of white men advancing to meet the Indian chief, the one on the extreme right is Captain Clark, and the one in the middle is Captain Lewis. The group of tepees on the extreme left of the picture is Fort Mandan.

**GROWTH OF G. A. R. "LADIES"**

**How the Order is Spreading the Old Relief Corps.**

PORTLAND, May 23.—(To the Editor.)—It was with deep feeling of gratitude, shared by thousands of good women all

**a new franchise to the company, to run not longer than the "blanket franchise" recently granted. But every car of the City & Suburban is to pay a toll of 3 cents per trip, and the minimum annual sum of tolls to be \$20,000. Other companies are to pay 5 cents.**

**Power to Condemn Franchise.**

But if the City & Suburban should refuse to accept a new franchise in lieu of the old, the Executive Board shall have power to throw over the project or to proceed to condemn the "franchise" rights and privileges of the company. The City & Suburban very probably will not resort to litigation, because it could get better terms from the Executive Board. If a jury should award the company, say, \$500,000, the improvement might be delayed because only \$300,000 would be left of the \$800,000 authorized, and that sum would be inadequate. But delay from this cause is unlikely, in the first place, because the board would probably rely upon the Legislature's authorizing a further bond issue; and in the second place because no jury would award a very large sum of money. Even an outside jury or a change of venue hardly is expected to bring the company much money. The company knows full well that it will do better by dealing directly with the city. Besides, if litigation should damage it in another, because by the terms of the act, in such case, the city would have power to hold up the company "at such rate and upon such terms and conditions as may be for the best interest of said City of Portland," provided that 5 cents shall be the maximum toll for a car. The act was carefully drafted so that the company would have very little to gain and very much to lose by resorting to litigation.

**City Makes Concessions.**

But rather than submit to the expense and delay of condemnation proceedings the city would probably be willing to make concessions. These concessions would be along the lines already mentioned—namely, exchange of the now existing "franchise" rights and privileges; for others the most valuable the company could give.

The Legislature conferred on the city, subject to referendum, the power to condemn the railway franchises approaching the bridge. This power was exercised by the city in the case of the City & Suburban to reach the bridge, for even if the city had authority to franchise more than one company on the bridge, other companies must obviously be permitted to approach the structure.

City Auditor Devlin has sent out notices of the election to the judges and clerks. Election booths and furniture have been borrowed from the county. The polls will be open from 1 to 7 P. M. "Each elector shall be a registered qualified voter in the City of Portland, and shall have printed or written on his ballot, if voting for its acceptance, the words 'For Morrison-street bridge act' and if voting for its rejection, 'Against Morrison-street bridge act.' After the bridge is finished the Executive Board shall turn it over to the County Court. Should the bridge be destroyed, all such franchise fees would end. Should the act for a free ferry at Sellwood be sustained in referendum, the Mayor shall appoint a commission of three members, who shall issue \$15,000 in bonds on the credit of the city to establish the ferry. The three Commissioners shall be taxpayers and shall be appointed within 30 days from the time the act goes into effect. This commission shall turn the ferry over to the County Court. For the 'additional ferry' at Albina the Executive Board, provided the act is sustained, will sell \$2500 worth of bonds.

**FAMOUS PAINTING TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.**

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**over the United States; that Veteran's**

able letter was read in Saturday Morning's paper concerning the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the G. A. R., vs. the Ladies of the G. A. R. The former is doing all in its power to encourage and spread patriotism by welcoming to its corps all good, respectable women, regardless of relationship or creed. During the Civil War more loyal women and girls worked side by side scrapping lint, traveling linen, knitting finger mittens and socks, doing up jellies and other dainties for the noble boys at the front than did the relations, alas! too many of those were obliged to stay at home to work in places of the brave boys, who were not then nor now the particular pets of their relations, but of the whole Nation, and the soldiers today would be showing a very ungrateful, ignoble spirit to want to bar out their friends of auld lang syne. True it is, as the Ladies state, "if the Ladies of the G. A. R. were united with the Woman's Relief Corps they would be a greater power for good." As it is, they are doing harm by pulling out the Ladies of the G. A. R. who are not so much in large cities like Portland, but in the small villages where once have been thriving Woman's Relief Corps. The Circle, as the Ladies of the G. A. R. call their organization, goes in and induces the soldier's relatives to join. This leaves only the faithful, loyal ladies, who soon become disheartened and drop out, and in its place only a small remnant remains to carry on the noble work which is increasing every year by the falling by the wayside of the old veterans and leaving of wives and children who were dependent on them. Each year, an old soldier remarked, "the old boys and the good men and women are going down in one pocket to take the money out to put it down in the other, and so on and so on. It is the aim of every good man and woman to make the spirit of patriotism in the breasts of all, not to throw cold water on it by refusing admission to those who would come in and help those who need their help in caring for the needy soldiers who are dependent ones. So, soldier boys, remember who were your friends in those trying, dark hours of '61 and '62, and don't turn them down now at this late day."

**UNIONS NEEDED FOR THE VICTIMS.**

Penitence Tribune. Injunction work both ways. First the labor unions were enjoined and now they enjoin. Whatever corporation is able to do the unions have the same recourse to defense. Whatever advantages capital has in the courts, organized labor is as well supplied. The party of the first part is equal in strength to the party of the second part; but the long suffering party of the third part, the people, have not yet commenced to enjoin or defend themselves. Other organizations, unions or corporations, should be formed. If the call of society is no longer the individual, every individual for his own sake should comprise part of some more highly organized structure. The great masses of the people have no trade or financial organization, but are to some extent slaves to them. Their only hope is in powerful political parties.

**He Has Won His Place.**

Olympia Recorder. Withal it is pleasing to reflect that the President becomes greater as he becomes better known. He assumes an aspect of reality; no longer is he the mere orator, head of the Government, but flesh and blood, a living, virile force; a man whom to honor is a delight, and who has won a place in the esteem of his fellows for that which he is, and is doing.

**Cur'd His Mother of Rheumatism.**

"My mother has been a sufferer for many years with rheumatism," says H. Howard of Husband, Pa. "At all times she was unable to move at all without assistance. I was the most afflicted. I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications, the pain left her. I was so pleased that I bought a bottle for myself. It is a wonderful pain reliever she had ever tried, in fact, she is never without it now and can walk at will during the Summer season. And during the past year they repeatedly refused to allow a nonunion person to work more than 10 days, and

the Oregon and the Opera-House. It is possible that they will not be able to begin actual work Monday morning, but it is the intention of the managers to start washing as soon as practicable thereafter. Between 50 and 60 persons will be put to work. Before deciding to open the laundries with nonunion help, the managers made a last attempt to get their men back to work. They offered the union a higher rate of pay, but still held out for the ten-hour day, which has caused all the trouble. This was refused by the Shirt, Waist and Laundryworkers' Union, and the association members therupon made known their intention of running their plants with nonunion employees. It is claimed by one or two of the association members that a number of the union workers will return to work on a ten-hour day basis. Officers of the union, however, deny this and say that they can account for every man and woman in the union.

The plan upon which the five laundries will work provides that the patronage of all the plants which have been in the agreement will be done by them, the hostelry, and the nonunion workers, which that of the hotels, restaurants and lodging-houses will be handled in the order named. No bundle work will be contracted for at present, but as that is a potent help can be secured the other plants will reopen. On May 2 the nine principal steam laundries of the city signed an agreement to close down on the following Monday, and to refuse to contract work for an indefinite period, on account of the uncertainty of their being able to deliver work re-ordered. The parties to this agreement were the five which will resume Monday and the Troy, American, Star and Portland. By the terms of yesterday's agreement the nine pool laundry, and will do the work of all at the five designated.

During the three weeks which have intervened since the shutdown came the large laundry patrons of the city have expressed much inconvenience and additional expense in getting their work done. Much of the soiled linen has been sent to other points in the state, involving heavy express charges and long delay. The restaurants have been compelled to resort to paper napkins, and the most rigid economy in "clean things" has been practiced by the hotels and the public generally.

More than 350 employees have been out of work, and it is estimated that \$5000 in wages has been lost. The laundry operators are anxious to get the business in the amount of their losses, but the total will doubtless reach well into the thousands. The announcement is made that the plants which resume tomorrow will not discriminate against union employees, and that competent operators may find immediate employment, regardless of their affiliations. The executive committee of the Laundryworkers' Association has issued a statement setting forth the reasons for opening the laundries. The association has apparently despaired of inducing its old employees to work in a body. Following is the statement:

After several meetings with the committee appointed by the Federated Trades and the Laundryworkers' Union, we find it impossible to adjust our experience of the past year that they have not, and cannot get sufficient union employees to furnish the laundry during the Summer season. And during the past year they repeatedly refused to allow a nonunion person to work more than 10 days, and

demanded that they be discharged unless they join the union. This action was taken at a time when they had 60 members to fill the places of those whom they wished discharged. For those whom they have been compelled to refuse to grant the nine-hour day, or to change the clause of no discrimination. It is our intention to open our plants as rapidly as possible, and we will give preference to our old employees until such time as their positions are filled. JOHN TAIT, R. E. MILLING, G. GILLILLAND.

The offer which was submitted to the last meeting of the Laundryworkers' Union includes advances of 10 to 20 cents a day for most employees, and slightly more for the first-class hands. The scales last year and offered this year are:

Class of Work.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Head markers, per week	\$17.50	\$18.15	
Markers and distributors, first class	18.00	2.65	
Second class	12.00	2.10	
Apprentices, to serve 1 year	1.00	1.00	
23 months, per day	1.25	1.00	
Washer, per week	15.00	8.15	
Washer, 1st class, per week	15.00	10.25	
Washer, 2nd class, per week	10.00	10.25	
Washer, per week	10.00	10.25	
Washer, per day	1.50	1.75	
Washer, per day	1.50	1.75	
C & C feeders, per day	1.00	1.00	
Ladies' clothes starcher, per day	1.25	1.20	
Depot hands, per day	1.25	1.20	
Per day	1.25	1.20	
Head polishers, per day	4.00	2.10	
Head polishers, per day	4.00	2.10	
Head polishers, per day	4.00	2.10	
Head polishers, per day	4.00	2.10	
Head polishers, per day	4.00	2.10	
Head polishers, per day	4.00	2.10	
Head polishers, per day	4.00	2.10	

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. No laundryworker now receiving more than this schedule of wages shall suffer a reduction of same on account of working at this scale. All employees paid by the day shall receive pay for actual days worked. There will be no discrimination between union and non-union employees. After a discussion of the terms of the proposal a ballot was taken, in which 128 votes were cast. Those who voted to return to work under the plan offered by the employers numbered 114, while those who voted to continue to work under the plan offered by the union numbered 14. Two ballots were taken in session at the time, and the result of the meeting was at once conveyed to it. The Council endorsed the action of the Laundryworkers' Union and promised it the continued support of all the unions affiliated with the Federated Trades Council. The laundry workers are still standing by their demands and have appointed pickets to watch the plants Monday morning and report on those who go to work. It is said, however, that a number of union workers have agreed to resume working any overtime and will necessitate an increased expenditure for labor and machinery to take care of the trade. Our employees state that they are willing to work the ten hours per day if we will pay them one and one-half for the last hour. Making nine hours a full day's work, and sending time and one-half for the last hour's work, would increase the cost of labor to such an extent that it would mean our financial ruin.

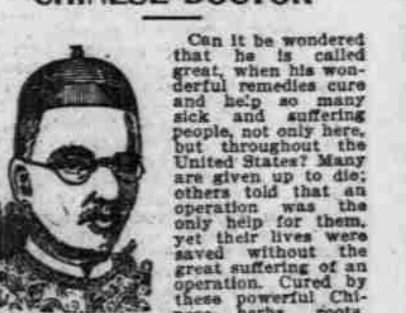
The Two Dogs. Two dogs having to choose their masters, one chose a King and the other a beggar. "Why did you choose a beggar?" asked the King. "Because," answered the other, "a King will take less care of a dog than a beggar will. The beggar's dog has always the company of his master, and is treated like the master himself, while the King, who is busied with state affairs, has not the time to look after a dog, and for my part I would rather be loved by a beggar than neglected by a King.—St. Nicholas.

after a dog, and for my part I would rather be loved by a beggar than neglected by a King.—St. Nicholas.

"Did you ever win any money at the racetrack?" asked the King. "Yes; once," replied the beggar. "Pick the best horse with your eyes shut?" "No; bet a friend 50 that I could beat him walking home, and did it."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The proportion of Chinese to Indians in the United States is as two to three.

**READ! READ! READ!**  
Say of **C. GEE WO**  
THE GREAT  
CHINESE DOCTOR



Can it be wondered that he is called great, when his wonderful remedies cure such a large number of sick and suffering people? Many others told that an operation was the only way to save their lives without the suffering of an operation. Cured by these powerful Chinese medicines, several years' standing, yet their lives were saved without the suffering of an operation. Cured by these powerful Chinese medicines, several years' standing, yet their lives were saved without the suffering of an operation. Cured by these powerful Chinese medicines, several years' standing, yet their lives were saved without the suffering of an operation. Cured by these powerful Chinese medicines, several years' standing, yet their lives were saved without the suffering of an operation. Cured by these powerful Chinese medicines, several years' standing, yet their lives were saved without the suffering of an operation.

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