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PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1907.

Store Closed Monday—Labor Day

Established in 1850 - Fifty-Seven Years in Business

Lipman. Wolfe & Co

Quality Considered, Our Prices Are Always the Lowest

Tuesday, Special Sales

Tuesday begins the first of our great Fall sales. Extraordinary bargains in new Fall merchandise in every department. Watch for our large advertisements in Monday Telegram and Tuesday Oregonian. Store closed all day Monday-Labor Day.

Paris-American Suits

For Women of Fashion



We are justly proud of our showing of high-class Model Suits this seasonthe kind that we call Paris-American, made by a New Yorker who goes to Paris every Summer for his inspiration and then comes back to produce these superb tailored

These suits are so far ahead in style and novel ideas of those which dressmakers produce at such prices, that the woman with taste will quickly see the advantage of buying an individual suit at a ready - to - wear

Little style touches that only a woman of refinement would notice, give them a pre-eminence that ordinary suits, made in factories, do not possess. Price? Say-\$50 to \$85. Not extravagant for such suits as these.

The New Plaid Silk Waists

Splendid Values From \$10.50 to \$18.50 Each

The new styles in Plaid Silk Waists we are displaying at \$10.50 to \$18.50 represent our greatest achievement in waists. The softest and most beautiful color combinations, the most tasteful trimmings, the best values we have ever shown. The assortment is complete and inviting. The prices are unquestionably the lowest at which waists of equal style and merit and quality have been offered at any season's opening.



\$10.50 to \$18.50

PLAID SILKS for Fall of 1907

Fashion says: "Plaid Silks for waists are the correct thing for Fall, 1907." We are showing the largest and best stock of Plaid Silks ever shown in Portland. \$1.00 to \$2.00 yard.

Dresden and Pompadour Silks for dinner and reception dress, shown in a large variety of new and exclusive novelties. \$1.25 to \$2.00 yard.

Fall Street Hats \$5 and Upwards

We watch with interest each new style for Fall, as they daily appear. The large, drooping hats, jauntily upturned from the face, are the most beautiful and becoming style fashionable for many seasons, and it occupies a prominent place among the newest effects. We have a special showing of all the latest shapes in early Fall shadings, including the newest cardinal colorings, at \$5 and upward.

We show exclusively the genuine "Fluffy Ruffles" Hat that is the rage in the East. Paris verve and chic is apparent in every alluring line and curve.

Make Your Fall Gown From a

BUTTERICK PATTERN

A gown cut from a Butterick Pattern is distinctive. It has all the grace and real style which could be given it right in Paris or New York. It will fit because Butterick Patterns are ent accurately. Butterick style is imitated; Butterick illustrations copied-but never with success. To get the real Butterick style, you should read

A WOMAN'S MAGAZINE OF VALUABLE INFORMATION

We sell single copies of THE DELINEATOR or forward your subscription to the publishers, 15 cents a copy; \$1.00 a year. We are agents for Butterick Patterns, 10 and 15 cents-none

Butterick Fashion Sheets, free at our store, give you some idea of the beauty and elegance of models illustrated in THE DE-

EXPERT REVIEWS TELEGRAPH STRIKE

The Sunday

Smoldering for Years, Rise of Cost of Living Causes It to Break Forth.

SEVERAL BLUNDERS MADE

Commercial Telegraphers, It Is Alleged, Weakened Their Cause When Press Operators Were Called Out.

Just what the telegraph operators aim in the way of additional pay and shorter hours is explained by one of the best-informed men connected with ne of the companies, who also enters nto the history of the present strike There are four branches to the tel-

graphing business," said he. "First, ecause of its numerical superiority, is the railroad branch; second, the nmercial branch; third, the broker and race-track branch, and lastly, the

oress telegraphers.
"Of the first branch, the present "Of the first branch, the present strike controversy has nothing to do, excepting in the degree that these operators are injecting themselves into it both by financial assistance and alleged wire-tampering. The financial assistance is admitted. The wire-tampering is an accusation made by the companies and met by the union operators with counter-charges that the trouble on the wire is due to the igtrouble on the wire is due to the ig-norance on part of the present staff of operators of the proper method of nnecting the wires at various country points where the telegraphic sig-nals are automatically repeated through electrically-energized instrunents, and thus forwarded to the next

Commercial Men on Strike.

The second branch, the commercial, The second branch, the commercial, is the main body of men who are now striking. Their employers are the Western Union Telegraph and the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company and some minor telegraph companies. These men, until the present strike was inaugurated, received salaries canging from \$25 per month in unimwas inaugurated, received salaries ranging from \$25 per month in unimportant offices and way stations, generally with a commission on all prepaid matter of 40 per cent of the toils, to the maximum of \$88 a month, with a bonus of 1 cent for every message not exceeding 20 words in length (each subsequent 30 words of a message countils as worther message) after a subsequent 30 words of a message counting as another message), after a certain minimum of messages had been sent each hour. This minimum was about 30 messages per hour. A crackerjack operator on a "bonus" wire, under perfect conditions, can average one message per minute. This is an exception which cannot obtain average the seconditions. except under very good conditions. The month of a commercial operator is a full calendar, not commercial month, The month of a commercial operator is a full calendar, not commercial month, that is a total of 365½ days per year. A first-class operator on a bonus wire can make about \$125 to \$135 per month. Their hours were 8½ for day work and 7½ hours for night work. By working extra time, the monthly compensation frequently reaches \$150 to \$180 per month; this, however, necessitates working from 16 to 20 hours per day a good portion of the month. Men are occasionally allowed a day off, but this is a matter wholly in the off, but this is a matter wholly in the hands of the chief operator, who lets his operators off according to wire conditions, amount of traffic on hand or, it is alleged, favoritism sometimes has bearing on the matter of a day

off.
"The operator named Ryan, to whose discharge the present difficulty is at-tributed by uninformed persons, had as much to do with the strike as the high private in the rear ranks, who may be detailed to fire a cannon after the gun has been loaded and sighted by

Strike Smoldered for Years.

"The strike has been smoldering for months—years, ever since, in fact, the present era of good times sent the cost of living to its present height.

"The actual causes of the strike were a spontaneous explosion, caused by what the operators claim was years of suffering in some cases, oppression in others or both, together with what hey assert was insufficient pay—pay hat will compare about on a par with hat received by a streetcar conduc-

"The men claim that it requires suerior intelligence and from three to ve years' practice to become profilent in their trade, and that pay equal o that of unskilled labor is not suffi-

ent remuneration.
"The strike was called without the consent, and presumably before plans had been perfected by their strategists, and is, for that reason, in a fashion

"A good strike strategist never in-"A good strike strategist never inconveniences the public except when absolutely necessary, and then only for the shortest possible period. The public can be frequently led into strong sympathy with a just movement except when its own self-interest is at stake. "In this respect, the strikers are weak. The same end could more effectively have been accomplished by leaving the press and broker operators and the employes of one of the big companies at their wires.

Public Is Inconvenienced.

"This would have reduced the incon venience of the public to a minimum, and while either telegraph company can remain practically idie for weeks, so long as the other company is like-wise tied up, it cannot or will not conwise tied up, it cannot or will not con-sent to remain inactive if the other company is in full operation and draw-ing the business of customers of the inactive company. The reason for this is plain. Many of the customers of the idle company, once weaned from it, will never return. This no com-pany can or would stand. The con-tention of the telegraphers that tention of the telegraphers that the two companies are owned or controlled by the same interests is untenable. Even granting that 45 per cent of each Even granting that 45 per cent of each company's stock is owned by the same interests, the other 55 per cent is well known to be controlled by Gould of the Western Union, and Mackay, of the Postal. These two men may belong to the same political party, the same clubs, etc., but they are not going to stand by for an instant and see a large volume of business diverted from one

to the other without a strenuous 'kick.' "The walking out of the grain and stock broker men was merely the re-sult of the hysteria which was epidemic at the time the strike was

Strike of Pressmen a Blunder.

"The walking out of the press operators was the greatest strategic blun-

"Taking away the Associated Press, the only practical means of communication between different cities, each local union is isolated from all the rest, except as it hears from the others by the slow pro-cess of the United States mails. This of course is bound to engender doubts and fears in the minds of the various individual members, and may ultimately end in disruption of their organization through lack of a cohesive influence.

"More than this an elaborate press re-port of strike conditions and the senti-ment of all the different parts of the country is the only method by which the real situation can be measured by heads of telegraph companies, or ambitious poli-icians high in authority whose influences are needed to a speedy settlement or

Government intervention.

"Politicians can pigeon-hole petitions from commercial bodies, municipalities, etc., but they can't pigeon-hole the commant nagging of a newspaper full of dispatches from a thousand different cities.

"Also, the strike of the Associated Press." "Also, the strike of the Associated Presoperators was a blunder because thei salaries were good and they left the em ploying association in a manner likely to win little sympathy from any board of arbitration, should the whole matter be solved in that manner, as the telegraphers declare they wish it to be

"They had received a substantial ad-vance in wages within the past six months and their working hours had been eadjusted, according to their statements at the time it was done, to their perfect satisfaction.

"These men gave General Manager Stone of the Associated Press just two days to answer a demand for an increase of about 30 per cent in their wages. They were receiving \$30 per week for six days of ten hours and from \$36.90 to \$38.40 per week of seven nights of about ten hours each. This amounted to \$130 per month for day men and \$166.40 per month for night men. Each operator also was allowed two weeks' vacation on full pay. Their present demand is for \$50 per week for a week of six days of ten hours and \$49.46 per week of seven nights of ten hours. This amounts to \$169 per month hours. This amounts to \$188 per month for day and \$220.82 per month for night men. The demand also includes two weeks' vacation on full pay.

General Manager Stone, and receiving an answer that the matter would be laid before the board of directors of the Associated Press by wire and reply given them within the time demanded, they changed their minds, evidently, and

wanted to know right off.
"The operators were assured that the general manager had no authority to grant such a radical increase without special authorization and were informed that they would have their answer within the time specified. Thirty minutes later

they all walked out. "This is considered to have been a bad step, for it is safe to say that had these men considered their action maturely they would have at least waited until their time limit had expired.

"The local Associated Press operators admit that their action was hasty and think the step was ill-advised, but it was a moment of hysteria, and now that they have struck each one of them appears to be bound by the fear that if either of them should have the temerity to admit the error to their fellow operators, they would be considered afraid of losing toeir jobs or be called turncoats

The Hearst Schedule.

graphic matter with equal dexterity, a feat rarely obtainable in most press operators, only the cream of the press telegraphers being capable of operating a wire at top speed. Another thing that induced Mr. Hearst to pay fancy salaries was the fact that he was at the time running for Governor of New York and when he was currying favor with the labor element, with a view later to seek the Presidential nomination.

"There are many operators who are capable of sending reports as swiftly as any of the Hearst men or who can receive it from the fastest operator that ever lived, but the men who can both 'send' and 'receive' with equal dexterity are so scarce as to be almost classed as

"These men, because of their superior capabilities, are possibly worth what Mr. Hearst pays them. It might be mentioned, in passing, that it is only on his neavy trunk wires that Mr. Hearst pays such high prices for operators. The Hearst schedule does not prevail on laterals which serve papers not owned by Mr. Hearst but who receive his news service "While the Associated Press always em-ploys none but the best senders and none but the best receivers, it has never set as a standard of qualification that their operators shall be equally dexterous at both. Even granting that Mr. Hearst is correct in the valuation he places on his operators, it is just a little hard to figure out wherein lies the justice of the claim that the average Associated Press opera-tor, while fully capable of the most exacting demands as receiver or sender ac-cording to the location of his work, can claim that his talents are worth as much

THINKS PRACTICE WRONG

as the class that Hearst employs."

City Attorney Will Recommend Reform in Street Grade Taxes.

That assessments for street improvements should not be rigidly made against abutting property under the present charter is the opinion of City Attorney Kavanaugh. Up to the present time, the assessment of costs directly to abutting property has always been the practice. Mr. Kava-naugh believes that the tax should be apportioned according to benefits. The question arose over the assessment of great ability and effectiveness. Mr. Brady Denver avenue, Killingsworth to Port. Was very noticeably loyal to Borah, the Denver avenue, Killingsworth to Port-land boulevard. It was found that if the present plan of assessment were followed, a charge of only 89 cents would be made against some lots, while others would be taxed as much as \$118. With this case as a basis, Mr. Kava-naugh is preparing a written opinion

for submission to the street committee

TALKING POLITICS

Party Leaders Beginning to Line Up Henchmen for Coming Fray.

BRADY SLATED FOR SENATE

Heyburn Will Have Stiff Fight to Be Re-elected-Aspirants for Congress Are Numerous_Dubols Hammering Away.

MOST TALKED-OF FAVORITES IN IDAHO.

For Senator-Brady, who made way or Borah, may succeed Heyburn; Dubois Democratic candidate. For Congress-French for fough term, Col. Thomas R. Homer, Major Fred R. Reed, C. W. Beal, Mr. Brady. For Governor-C. L. Heltman, of

BY WILLIAM BALDERSTON.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—
Though the time for the state convention is nearly a year off, there begins to be a pronounced agitation in the political pool. While there does not seem to be any serious organization on the part of the friends of the prospective candidates, considerable interest has been aroused with respect to several of those who are expected to figure in the contest for places.

There is, first of all, pronounced in-

figure in the contest for places.

There is, first of all, pronounced interest in the Presidential question. This state is very strong in support of Roosevelt and his policies, and the progress of the candidacies of those who are aspiring to the Presidential nomination is followed with close attention. Idaho sentiment is that the nomination should be offered the Presidential content of the p nomination should be offered the Pres-ident. People feel that he will be needed during the next four years, and the conviction is that public on that point should find expression in formal tender of the nomination. either by the convention or

part of the recognized spokesmen, about the time for it to assemble. They are of the opinion that, should the President find that the country de sired him above all others, he would lay aside his own preferences and ac-cept the nomination. Their reasoning cept the nomination. Their reasoning is that he is too patriotic to refuse under such conditions. Being so much in earnest in the prosecution of the policies which bear his name, it is thought be would not disappoint the public if the latter should formally ask him to remain at the helm to di-rect the operations of the administra-tion during the ensuing four years. rect the operations of the feet the operations of the operation o candidate.

For Taft After Roosevelt.

Further, it is not felt that such acdisrespectful. It would at least be the greatest compliment ever paid a public man since the days of Washington, and if the President did not feel he ould accept, the judgment of the par redit. That is the way the people of Idaho look at the subject; they are for Roosevelt first. Should it be im-possible for him to accept, or should it be decided that the should not go so far as to offer him the nomination, the state will be for in all probability. Governor Hughes has many admirers, while Sec-retary Root commands the confidence of a great many, but the state may be set down for Taft after Roosevelt

one in the Spring to select delegates to the National convention, the other late the Summer to nominate the state ket. The delegates to the state concention and to the National gathering will be selected with an eye single to their loyalty to Roosevelt.

In 1908 we shall have another sensational contest. It is somewhat difficult to forecast what the result will be. Senator Heyburn a loyal supporter of the President and his policies, there would be little or no doubt about his being rein a measure and indulges in open or veiled opposition to the Roosevelt policies on practically all occasions. This is so well understood that an opening is made for somebody to get into the field against him, and it is within the range of pos-sibilities that he will be denied a re-election. The Senator's native ability and forcefulness commend him to a very large number of people, but he is lacking in a personal following, while he is distrusted on the great issues which have been de-veloped during the present administra-

Brady Heyburn's Chief Rival.

rival of the Senator in the contest for the Senatorship is James H. Brady, chair-man of the State Committee. He was a candidate for the place filled by the election of Borah, but he cheerfully laid aside his ambition at the time of the state convention when it appeared best for the interests of the party that there should be no contest over the indorsement of Borah. His management of the campaign was very satisfactory; indeed both of the campaigns of which he has had charge were managed with man who had made it necessary for him that matter, to stand aside. These circumstances give Senator D Mr. Brady a warm place in the hearts weekly paper here to be of the friends of Senator Borah, and a good many of them are disposed to insist that he run for Senator next year.

less unforseen developments should make sure a greater Republican victory.

he run for the house, but he is not giving that serious consideration. In a genera that serious consideration. In a general way it may be stated that, if he enters politics at all as a candidate, it will be or the position of Senator. That is the mpression left upon the mind from his

The effort to get Brady to run for Gov ernor appears to be an offshoot of Hey burn politics. If he were to become a candidate for the Gubernatorial office with the support of the Heyburn forces, it would preclude him from entering the Senatorial race and thus effectually shelve

Gooding Stronger Than Liver Governor Gooding has no intention

so far as known, of getting into the ring next year. When elected, h had an ambition to serve two termsto give the state such a good admin istration that they would desire him t serve them a second time. In that has been gratified. His first term we notable for the business methods h notable for the business methods he introduced, and his second term is characterized by equal forcefulness and practicalness. He made many enemies during his first term because of his habit of hewing to the line, irrespective of whom he might hurt in the discharge of his duty, and this raised a storm. His vigorous action in the Steunenberg murder case raised up other enemies, and all of these combined ran him behind his ticket in the election of 1906; but that in the election of 1906; but that temporary weakness has passed away. As the people have reflected upon his official record as a whole, they have more fully realized the proportions of the service he has performed for the state, and today he is stronger than ever berofe. Therefore, should be de-termine to go before the people for any position, he would be a most formidable candidate.

What part Senator Borah may take what part senator Boran may take in the campaign next year, none can say. He may follow the course of keeping his hands off, since he has no direct personal interest in the conteat. That is very often done, perhaps it is the rule, when a Senator's colleague is up for re-election. But whether he will take part or not, his friends are likely to be constituted. likely to be conspicuously in evidence

Heitman Mentioned for Governor.

So far there are practically no can didates for Governor. Some impos-sible names have been mentioned, but no man who could be nominated has yet been brought forward. Some suggestion is heard that C. L. Heitman, of Kootenal, long conspicuous both as a lawyer and as a party leader, be se-lected for the position, but no one has any authority to designate him as a candidate, so far as the correspondent's information goes. Mr. Heitman is one of the strong men of the state who have the business ability to conduct the affairs of the state, and if he would prove a formidable factor in the

There is pronounced activity in connection with the Congressional nomi-nation. Burton L. French is serving his third term in the House, but it is apparent he will have to make a sharp fight to retain the seat. Two candidates are in the field against him, and t is tumored others are thinking of indeavoring to capture the nomination. The candidacy of Colonel Thomas R. Hamer has been formally announced. He is from Fremont County and has been prominent in the politics of the state. At the last convention he was a candidate for the nomination, but his delegation got over the traces in the flurry that occurred and he never

Many Aspire to Congress.

Major Fred R. Reed has announced one of the very popular men of the following if he enters the fight in earnest. The Major is what is called a "mixer." Indeed, he has few equals in that respect. He can make a speech story telling serving him in good stead in that connection. Major Reed is prominently connected with the irri-gation development of the state and now identified with what is called the Twin Falls North Side project which is backed by Pittsburg people In former years he was in the State of Washington and had much to do with the development of the Yakima

polls, but he has held the office three o the effect that he should now give

Dubols Still a Candidate.

The Democratic situation is going to be interesting. Former Senator Dubols will be in the field for another election, and it seems probable he will easily control the action of his party. For some years he has dominated it, making the Mormon question his issue. On that, as well as Under authority for some other reasons, he has always Congress the interpretation of the congress of the congre met with the bitter opposition of a large element of the party, but the indications now are that he will have a smoother road in his contest for supremacy next

Ever since the convention of 1960, when he won control from the late Frank Steunenberg, then Governor, there has been factional fighting in the party, the of 1902 Dubois raised the Mormon issue. This intensified the factional feeling, but he retained control and remains the leader of his party in the state. Some of the old opposition are asking for some concessions on the Mormon question as the price of their submission, but others seem Senator Dubois is about to launch a

Scimiter. It will be devoted mainly to ventilation of the charges he brings against the Mormons and will be his Mr. Brady is making no sign, however.
He has stated to the writer within ten days that he does not know that he will be a candidate for any position next year, preferring to watch developments and be preferring to watch developments and be described by conditions as they shall finally more concerned, and those of that the sentiment of the country for

ABATE ACCIDENTS

Appalled by Loss of Life He Will Recommend Legislation.

FAULT RESTS WITH STATES

Secretary Moseley, of Interstate Commerce Commission, Says Lack of State Laws Makes It Necessary for Federal Action

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Aug. 26.-The perils of the road dministration shall prove effective the appalling number of victims which led the President carefully to consider The result probably will be a strong recommendation in his forthcoming an message that legislation acted which will permit the Federal Government to make investigations of

accidents affecting interstate trains.
Edwin W. Moseley, secretary of the
Interstate Commerce Commission, who is known throughout the country for his interest in devising means for the protection of life and limb on the ful investigation of railroad accidents Congress should authorize the Inter-state Commerce Commission to mak such investigation, so that full in-formation can be obtained as to causes and responsibility. In some states in-vestigations of accidents are made by Coroner's inquests; in others they are Secretary Moseley thinks the Wiscon well equipped to make inquirtes into

Moseley, 'that a great deal of our leg-islation has resulted from the inac-tivity or unwillingness of the states to do their duty, we can better under-stand why there has been Federal in-tervention and the need for it. In many instances the states have been visions of the National safety appliance law you would see a tremendous re-duction in the number of accidents. omes naturally the duty

tective legislation is shown by the rethe Interstate Commerce Commission for the last eight years. From 1900 to 1907, inclusive, there have been killed 27,744 and injured 406,248. The great their usefulness. The casualties represent almost a total less to the country, as many of the injured were se badly hurt that they were unable to

pursue their avocations. Roll of Dead and Injured.

Totals 27,744 The number of passengers killed and in of Washington and had much to do with the development of the Yakima Valley.

It is anticipated that C. W. Beale, of Wallace, will again be a candidate for the nomination for Congress, but for the nomination for Congress, but on that point there is no information. He has been before several conventions, but Mr. French always had the northern part of the state well in line, and there was not enough opposition to him in the southern end of the state to make it possible for Mr. Beale to break in.

French is a resourceful man in politics and those entering the field against him will have a difficult task. He is popular, as is always shown in his vote at the polls, but he has held the office three fered by the railroads as a result of ac-cidents reaches the enormous sum of \$75,000,000.

If that amount of money had been laid of far greater importance, the country would still possess the brain and brawn of the many who have been sacrificed to

Under authority granted by the last Congress the Interstate Commerce Com-mission is making a thorough test of safety appliances. The actual work is safety appliances. The actual work is being done by a board of experts. For some weeks past this board has been examining a number of inventions which have been submitted to it, eliminating those of a crank character or which it is appliances selected for trial will be the board and have expressed a willing ness to furnish trackage and equipment It is hoped that the board will be able to make a preliminary report some time next Winter for the use of Congress. The safely appliances have no connection, however, with the block signal syster interval between trains, and a determ

ined effort will be made to have en-acted a bill compelling the general adop-tion of this system. Only about one-fifth of the rallroads of the country are equipped with it—a condition which the Interstate Commerce Commission for

guided by conditions as they shall finally be shaped up.

In the meantime, unauthorized persons are booming him for Governor. He will not be a candidate for that position unout the same and the same are some and those of that position unout the same are concerned, and those of that limb, and property. Nevertheless, it is believed the sentiment of the country for safe travel will be so unmistakably expressed that Congress will not he sitate to