

KNAPP CONDEMNS ANTI-TRUST LAW

Says Competition Is Mere Savagery.

AGE OF COMBINATION COME

Declares Roosevelt Condemns Sherman Law.

TRANSITION IN PROGRESS

Chairman of Interstate Commission Expresses Startling Opinion to Railroadmen—Interprets the President's Views on Trusts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—"To my mind, the most mischievous and mistaken legislation in the history of our country is the Sherman anti-trust law, because it recognizes and is based upon the exploded economic theory that competition is the life of trade."

This statement was made today by Martin L. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an address before the annual convention of the American Association of Freight Traffic Officers.

"Only one man, and he the President of the United States," he continued, "has dared to tell the people of the nefarious character of this legislation, to tell them that we have advanced beyond the point where unrestrained competition is a blessing; who has the courage to point out the blighting effects of this act and to call attention to the commercial and economic necessity for the restraint of the savagery of competition."

Mr. Knapp's remarks were listened to by prominent traffic men of every portion of the country, representing fully three-fifths of the railway mileage of the United States. Coupled with his denunciation of the act passed to prevent combination and thereby insure competition among carriers, were statements that this was an era of combination and that ultimately all the great industries of the world would be in the hands of corporations.

It was Mr. Knapp's new doctrine of social economy that combination and its resultant monopoly in some form followed the increase of the transportation and distributing facilities in geometrical ratio. Whether combination and so-called trusts would prove a good thing for the world, the speaker was unable to say, but he felt that the problem could be safely left in the hands of the people, with the assurance that the present was a transition period to the certain coming of a world-wide federation, a commercial millennium, in which strife would give way to kindly assistance, and hatred to brotherly love.

BOYCOTT DISHONEST ROADS

Radical Measures Adopted by Magnates to Stop Car Shortage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—By the use of a rigid boycott on unscrupulous lines and by the elimination of insidious preferences to favored shippers, the latter declared to be worse than open rebates, the railway magnates of the East propose to make a strenuous effort to reduce the impending fall car shortage, which admittedly is threatening the industries of the entire country.

In this important movement the men who control nearly seven-tenths of all the railway mileage in the United States have determined to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist by placing its approval on some of the measures that will be adopted. With this end in view, several important conferences are to be held, probably at Chicago, between Commissioner Franklin K. Lane and J. W. Mideley, who has been trying at the request of the railway magnates to correct the evils of car division and detention or retention. In the coming meetings Mr. Mideley will place before Mr. Lane a

detailed plan, which has received the approval of Messrs. Hill, Harriman, Morgan and others.

The difficulty lies in carrying out the plan, and this accounts for the fact that the railroads desire the approval and the moral support of the Commission. "Boycott" is an ugly term that people do not generally like, but in this case Mr. Mideley insists that it is the only means of preventing unscrupulous roads from making dishonest use of "foreign" cars, meaning those that belong to another road. It therefore is proposed to refuse to enter into joint tariffs with the lines that misuse "foreign" cars and, to accomplish this, an organization of executive officials of all the big systems has been planned.

Such a boycott would, as a matter of course, result in a prolonged howl from shippers, who hitherto have enjoyed the "reconignment" privilege, and who would declare that the withdrawal of participation in many existing through tariffs would greatly injure existing commercial conditions.

INDICTED FOR GIVING PASSES

Mississippi Railroads Accuse Commission of Asking Them.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 14.—The county grand jury today returned indictments against the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads for issuing passes to persons not entitled to them in accordance with a law that has been on the statute books of the state since 1884. The State Railroad Commission was brought into the case by the assertion that the passes were issued at the request of members of that body.

YEARN FOR STATEHOOD

LEADERS IN NEW MEXICO MOVE ADMISSION.

Republicans Ask Governor to Call Convention and He Promises Support if Roosevelt Approves.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Delegata Andrew National Committee-man, Lunar H. O. Bursum, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, ex-United States Attorney Childers, Judge A. L. Morrison, General John P. Victoria a Democrat, Postmaster Walters and other citizens today called upon Governor Curry to urge him to call a constitutional convention within two months so that a constitution may be drafted, submitted and adopted by the people before Congress meets after the holidays, with a plea for admission to statehood. It is proposed to call together the delegates elected to draft the constitution under the joint statehood plan a year ago, most of whom have expressed willingness to serve without compensation.

Governor Curry declared himself in hearty accord with this plan and promised to take action after his return from a consultation with President Roosevelt.

Within the past few days nearly every newspaper in New Mexico has come out in favor of holding a constitutional convention this fall and sentiment for statehood is practically unanimous.

Democratic Chairman Opposes.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 14.—(Special.)—A. Jones, chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, announced today that he would oppose the calling of a convention to draw up a constitution for presentation to the next Congress as a basis for an application for separate statehood.

ROGERS PHYSICAL WRECK

MASTER OF STANDARD OIL CANNOT BE WITNESS.

Doctor Says He Is Too Ill to Appear in Court—Witnesses Called to Sustain Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Several prominent business men of New Bedford have been summoned to appear before the Supreme Court here on Monday next to give testimony as to the physical condition of Henry H. Rogers, of New York, who has been declared by a physician to be unable to appear in court.

PEACE TRIBUNAL FOR INDUSTRIES

Straus' Plan for Nobel Prize Foundation.

USE FOR ROOSEVELT'S GIFT

Permanent Body to Reconcile Capital and Labor.

MAY END PENDING STRIKES

Trustees Will Soon Meet and Adopt Basis for Creating Counterpart of Hague Tribunal—Annual Prize Suggested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—

(Special.)—Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will call a meeting within the next two or three weeks of the trustees and committees under them who are to establish the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace. The Secretary regards the work involved of carrying to consummation the idea of President Roosevelt in creating at Washington a tribunal that will bear the same relation to international industrial peace, as among the most important with which it is his duty to deal. The public heretofore has been apprised only partially of the broad scope of the movement about to be launched. Details given by Mr. Straus, who has just resumed his official duties at the capital, therefore are of timely interest.

Purpose of Roosevelt's Gift.

When the Norwegian Parliament's committee last year awarded the Nobel peace prize under the last will and testament of Alfred Bernard Nobel, of Sweden, to Theodore Roosevelt, the latter, in accepting, sent the following message to the authorities at Christiania:

"After much thought, I have concluded that the best and most fitting way to apply the amount of the prize is by using it as a foundation to establish at Washington a permanent industrial peace committee.

"The object will be to strive for better and more equitable relations among my countrymen who are engaged, whether as capitalists or as wage-workers, in industrial and agricultural pursuits. This will carry out the purpose of the founder of the prize, for in modern life it is as important to work for the cause of just and righteous peace in the industrial world as in the world of nations."

Permanent Industrial Court.

Subsequently the United States Congress, at its last session, passed an act to establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace with the Nobel award, in accordance with the President's desire.

Mr. Straus expects a ready response to the request for a fund sufficient to provide an income to carry forward the work in hand and, when the trustees and committee of nine assemble here for their first meeting in the near future, it is believed that important steps at once will be taken to prevent further clashes between capital and labor.

Offer Prize Like Nobel's.

It is not improbable that the Nobel idea of giving an annual prize to the person who accomplishes most in the direction of promoting the fraternity of American citizens will be adopted as soon as the foundation fund warrants the award, just as under the terms of Dr. Nobel's will a prize be awarded to the person who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of Nations, the abolition or diminution of

standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses.

There is a possibility that, if pending differences between capital and labor remain unsettled within the trustees and committee of nine meet a few weeks hence, the questions involved will be submitted to them for solution.

OPERATORS SHY AT HOODOO

Leave Hall With Historic Memories. Railroad Operators Again Help.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—The last chaos of "ST" rose like a giant specter before the eyes of the striking telegraphers today, when they gathered in a hall at North Clark and Michigan streets, and caused such a feeling of foreboding that they abandoned the meeting place and selected another across the street.

It was the hall in which the operators who walked out in 1888 and subsequently lost their strike met to prepare their plans of battle and encourage each other to stand firm. When the oldtimers among the keymen recalled this fact, a sentiment was immediately manifested in favor of finding new quarters, and all departed.

The meeting was well attended and stirring speeches were made in favor of "fighting to the finish." It was announced that the Chicago Teachers' Federation had extended its moral support and sympathy to strikers. All members of the union, especially the girls, were urged to attend union meetings, and ask for financial support of the union.

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STRIKE ON ROADS HAMPERS TRAFFIC

Boiler-makers of All Northwest Out.

COMPANIES RESIST DEMANDS

Compromise on Wages Rejected by Union Men.

FIVE ROADS ARE INVOLVED

Managers Tell of Attempts at Peaceable Adjustment—Roads Will Fill Strikers' Places—Blockade of Traffic Aggravated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14.—

A general strike of boiler-makers on the Chicago & Great Western, Great Northern, Omaha, Northern Pacific and Soo Railroads was called today, and it is expected that before night the shops of the entire systems of those roads will be tied up. The boiler-makers are aided in their fight by their helpers, and in the case of the Great Western the machinists in the big shops at Oelwein went out in sympathy.

The strike of boiler-makers followed a refusal of the railroads to accede to a demand for 45 cents an hour east and 45 1/2 cents west of the Mississippi, with the nine-hour day for both. This increase will be equal to 1 1/2 cents differential above the wages paid machinists.

The Great Western situation is complicated by an alliance between the machinists and the boiler-makers, and the machinists in the big shops at Oelwein, Ia., struck in sympathy. On the lines only the boiler-makers and their helpers went out.

Of the entire number of men out the boiler-makers represent about one-third while the rest are helpers, who had no grievances. Reports at headquarters of the roads here show that there are out on the Great Northern, 360; Great Western, 225; Omaha, 140; Northern Pacific, 338, and the Soo line at Shoreham, 215.

The railroad officials expect that the strike will spread rapidly and that they will be seriously handicapped at once.

The strike will probably extend to the Northern Pacific shops at Tacoma and Ellensburg and the Great Northern shops at Spokane and Seattle on the Western division.

SAY DEMAND UNREASONABLE

Railroads Give Version of Dispute.

Will Hire New Men.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14.—(Special.)—The following version of the boiler-makers' strike was given out by the general managers of the railroads affected:

Although several of the adjustment committee gave assurances at the conference late yesterday that the terms of settlement of the difficulties between the union boiler-makers and the Soo Line, Omaha, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Great Western railroads were satisfactory to them, the boiler-makers of all five railways struck this morning at 8 o'clock, in response to orders from the officials of district 25 of the union. The men demand the full amount of the wage increases covered by their first representations, which were for an additional 19 per cent per hour, as compared with a year ago, and for 30 per cent per hour as compared with two years ago. Boiler-makers' helpers, who largely outnumbered the boiler-makers, struck in sympathy, although except in the case of the Great Western, they had presented no demands for increases.

Operating officials believe tonight that the strike will spread to all parts

of the railways involved, affecting 1200 men. Following the strike order the boiler-makers at the Omaha and Great Northern shops in St. Paul, Soo Line shops at Shoreham, Great Western shops at Oelwein and at division repair shops throughout the Northwest laid down their tools and quit work. Reports from distant shop points indicate that the strike is spreading. It is believed that by morning it will have extended to the Pacific Coast, and to all the important shops of the lines involved.

The railways, acting in union, proposed a settlement, on the basis of a nine-hour day and 41 1/2 cents per hour, instead of 38 cents, east of the Missouri River, and 43 1/2 cents per hour, instead of 40 cents, west of the Missouri River. The settlement comprehended the preservation of the 1 1/2-cent per hour differential between pay of machinists and boiler-makers, and in favor of the boiler-makers, which was re-established a year ago. The nine-hour day is already in force on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo lines, having been granted previously.

The men refused the settlement, demanding 45 cents an hour east of the Missouri and 47 1/2 cents west of the Missouri, increasing the differential as compared with machinists to 5 and 5 1/2 cents. The boiler-makers also demanded the discontinuance of use of certain labor-saving tools and made further demands that certain classes of related work be done hereafter by members of their union at an advance over the present cost of work of this character.

Operating officials of the five railways refused these terms, pointing out that for eight years past the boiler-makers have led all other classes of railway labor in the yearly percentage of increase in pay, receiving in 1907-8 42 1/2 cents, a total increase of 7 cents per hour in two years. Reports from Montana points and from Council Bluffs indicate a slight weakening in the strike ranks already, some of the men having signified their willingness to return to work. The railways indicate through official channels that they will not grant the demands of the union and that the places of the strikers will be filled immediately.

WINS IN LOVE, LOSES IN WAR

PORTLAND MERCHANT ARRESTED ON BRIDAL TOUR.

Partner Was Rival for Girl and Losing Her, Causes Sauer's Arrest for Embezzlement.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Victorious in love, but vanquished in war, Max Sauer, of Portland, Or., who was visiting at the Albany with his bride of a week, was suddenly placed in jail, charged with embezzling \$1000. A member of the firm of Sauer & Blanchard, wholesale and retail merchants of Portland, the young man had been successful in winning the young woman who was the object of the attention of both members of the firm.

Then a spirit of jealousy arose, and when Mr. Sauer told Mr. Blanchard that he would be married to the young woman a quarrel ensued. The result was that they had to dissolve partnership and Mr. Sauer alleges that when he drew up a check for the amount stated Mr. Blanchard refused to accept it, and Mr. Sauer left for a trip East. Arriving in Denver, he found that the Under-Sheriff Baker had the warrant for his arrest and that his old business partner had made the charges against him.

Mrs. Sauer, pretty and vivacious, told of the jealousy that the other member of the firm had displayed. Mr. Sauer will be held awaiting instructions from Portland.

The name of Max Sauer does not appear in either the city or telephone directory, neither does the name of Sauer & Blanchard. The police know nothing of the matter, and no one of the Sheriff's office had any knowledge of the case.

EXHUME BODY OF PERKINS

Judge Orders Question of Suicide Decided by Autopsy.

TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. 14.—Judge Smith McPherson, sitting in the Federal Court here tonight, ordered the body of the late L. H. Perkins, of Lawrence, exhumed to settle the contention of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, that Perkins took poison and that it should not be compelled to pay \$1,000,000 life insurance. His decision was in effect as follows:

"The Marshal of this court is directed to take charge of the matter of exhuming the body of the late L. H. Perkins. The work shall be done and an autopsy performed under the direction of an eminent pathologist and an eminent chemist, to be selected by agreement by the attorneys for the plaintiff and for the defendant."

PORTLAND LEADS NORTH PACIFIC

Increase in Buildings for August.

LARGE CITIES SHOW DECREASE

Oregon Metropolis Among the Marked Exceptions.

MIDDLE WEST SHOWS GAIN

Aggregate for 42 Cities Shows Loss, but Portland Continues to Grow. Only a Lull in the Other Large Cities.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Portland still leads the North Pacific Coast cities in the matter of building gains, its increase for the month of August being 24 per cent. Spokane has only 4 per cent gain, while San Francisco suffers a loss of 49 per cent and Los Angeles shows a 9 per cent loss.

The tide was all one way in the larger cities. The decrease in New York was 16 per cent, Brooklyn 22, Philadelphia 6, Chicago 17, St. Louis 32 and Cleveland 8. Pittsburg was a notable exception. It shows a gain of 111 per cent.

Decrease Will Not Continue.

Building has been extremely active for many years, but it is not believed that with the prevailing high rentals it will suffer much of a decrease or that there will be any depression which will last for any length of time, from the present aspect of affairs. Conditions in all the cities mentioned are upon a basis too satisfactory to permit a long-continued period of inactivity in building.

In another class of cities, which have not been conspicuous as active building centers, there are material decreases, including Salt Lake City, 69 per cent; Mobile 66, Louisville 37, Pueblo 28, Denver 24, Washington 19.

In the Northwest building is very active. St. Paul had an increase of 69 per cent, Minneapolis 9 and Milwaukee 9.

Summary of the Totals.

Building in 42 of the principal cities for August shows an increase of 48 in the number of buildings and a decrease in cost of 11 per cent. According to official reports to the Construction News, permits were taken out in August for the construction of 12,000 buildings, involving a total estimated cost of \$47,890,091 against 11,862 buildings, involving \$33,852,569 for the corresponding month a year ago, an increase of 48 buildings and a decrease in cost of \$5,21,889, or 11 per cent.

Of the 42 cities there were increases in 22 up to as high as 344 per cent and losses in 20 up to as high in one instance as 69 per cent. It will be observed that the losses are confined to the larger cities and also to localities in which building has been conspicuously active.

BALLPLAYER KILLS A MAN

FRANCIS E. BENTLEY, OF PORTLAND, SHOTS SALOONMAN.

Asks for Drink and Gets It, Then Wants More and Is Refused.

Pulls His Revolver.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Edward Coniff, proprietor of the Byron Hotel near Batavia, was shot and killed this afternoon by Francis E. Bentley, a professional baseball player, who is under arrest. Bentley claimed self-defense.

At the hotel it was said Bentley, who had no money, demanded a drink, which was given him. He drew a revolver, after asking for more, and was refused. Coniff tried to take the revolver away, and was shot through the head. Bentley is a member of a Portland, Or., club.

HARRY MURPHY'S GLANCES AT PRESENT AND FUTURE EVENTS

