VICTORY

FOR THE

Wabash Employes

Is Dissolved.

Holds Strike Is

Defensive.

UNIONS

SENATOR SIMON DECLARES ROOSEVELT IS DOING SMALL POLITICS

LABOR HAS RIGHT TO STRIKE, SAYS JUDGE

President Listened to Unsound Advice and "Jack" Matthews and Others Were Inflicted on Oregon.

Some of the Political Blunders of the Administration as Result of Choosing Small-Fry Advisers Here.

Senator Jeseph Simon makes a very peppery response to the aspersions cast upon him in today's issue of the local newspaper apologist for President Roosevelt's breach of his written pledges in the matter of the Oregon City land once appointment. These aspersions were contained in a Washington dispatch hich purported to be "an authoritive statement obtained at the White House," and though the correspondent stated that the President declined to be quoted "in the first person," he made it manifest that the contents of the dispatch emanated directly from Roosevelt himself. Possibly some of the President's reflections upon Senator Simon are less undignified when couched in the third parson, than they would have been in the first.

third person, than they would have been in the first.

After reading this ex cathedra dispatch Senator Simon prepared for publication by all of the local papers the following statement, which contains some exceedingly interesting information concerning recent political events in Oregon, as well as a clear recital of the matters at issue between himself and

"I see that the President has again changed front in respect to his reasons for ignoring his promise to me to appoint Steel register of the land office at Oregon City.

"At first it was charged that I made no effort to have Steel, or any one, appointed, although I had had the promise of the President to make this appointment.

'Next it was stated that after the President had agreed to appoint both Bibee and Steel, I insisted that Steel's name should be sent to the Senate at the same time that Bibee's name was ient in, and that when the President re-fused to do this, I became angry and in a fit of temper wrote the President that would consider it an insult to appoint Steel after Bibee had been appointed and that I did not want the appointment f it could only come that way.

Boosevelt's Accusations.

"In today's Oregonian, I gather from what I read, that the President how assigns entirely different reasons for the violation of his pledge. There are now two reasons given by the President for repudiating his promise in respect to be Oregon City land office appointment and for Ignoring me, and, generally, for contemptuous treatment accorded The first is that the President discovered upon investigation that the statements made by me in opposition to appointments sought by my colleague, senator Mitchell, and subsequently made by the President, were not borne out by the facts; and, secondly, the charge is made that I identified myself with the Democrats in an effort to overthrow the Republican party in the last Oregon election, and this is followed by the as-sertion that the President has the utmost contempt for a man who will for personal advantage and out of personal spite betray his own party and use his utmost efforts to bring about the defeat of its chosen candidates.

"In the trial of a law suit a lawyer always experiences the most difficulty with an opponent who is constantly varying the issues raised, and the President is subject to some criticism in line with this general principle. But I will points that the President now makes

Objections to Bibee.

"The President will well remember that prior to the adjournment of Copgress in June, 1902, there were only two of his appointees made upon the recommendation of Senator Mtichell against whom I made special objection. Of these two, one was Mr. Bibee, appointed Re-ceiver of the Land Office at Oregon City, and against Mr. Bibee's integrity I at no time urged any complaint, as I had no knowledge on the subject and had no eason to do this, but I did feel, and so rged upon the President, that Mr. Bibusiness experience was not such as to justify the expectation that he would make a capable or efficient Re-ceiver. The main objection, however, that I urged against Mr. Bibee's appointment was that it was intended as com-pensation to a member of the Legisla-ture who had united with Democrats and Populists to defeat the Republican candidate for United States Senator in the Legislature of 1901, and had assisted in bringing about the election of Senator Mitchell, and also that Bibee represented an element in the Republican party with which I had no affiliation, and that this wing of the Republican party received much consideration at the the sound-money element of the party with which I was allied had received practically no consideration. point I made generally against all the appointments made by the President apon the recommendation of Senator Mitchell.

Appointment Proved Unfit.

"The other appointment which I specially objected to and called the President's attention to was that of Mr. Meldrum, whose appointment Senator ditcheil urged with great pertinacity. I seed do no more than call attention to he fact that the Secretary of the Inerior has since conceived it proper to oring about Mr. Meldrum's retirement Meldrum had previously been made by President McKinley as a recess appointment, but when the matter came up to present my views thereon to the

After I had left Washington upon the impending adjournment of Congress in June, 1902, and just prior to the adjournment, the President, upon the resommendation of Senator Mitchell, made large batch of Oregon appointments without consultation with or notice to me. In fact I had just previously been to the White House to see the President and urge him to make the Steel appointment, but could not get him to act on at an I gasumed, as much from his manner as from what he said, that he did not intend to make any appointments in Oregon. However, as I have just saited, I had hardly reached home ne. In fact I had just previously been

when these appointments were made which embraced, among others, 'JACE' MATTHEWS FOR UNITED STATES

Charge of Disloyalty Is Palse. "As to the other point made by the President that when I identified myself with Democrats in the effort to over-throw the Republican party in this state I further discredited myself with the Administration, and that the President has the utmost contempt for a man who will for personal advantage and out of personal spite betray his own party, etc., I want to say that this charge as against my political integrity is without any foundation.

Oregon, for one very good reason, if no other, that I was not in Oregon during the campaign or during the election, but, on the contrary, was in Washington at-tenuing to my Congressional duties. I had gone to Oregon to participate in the Primary election held in March, 1902, but before the state convention met, and before any state nominations could be made. I had returned to Washington and remained there continuously until after the election in Oregon, and therefore I am not subject to the charge of having identified myself with the Democrats in the effort to overthrow the Republican party in this state in that election, and I challenge any one to produce evidence of a single word that I uttered or statement made, or letter that I have written in opposition to the Republican ticket

in that campaign, Corrupt Bargain Elected Mitchell. but how does it come that the President is so much exercised in respect to my attitude in a matter of this kind when he seems to be so well satis-fied, if not delighted, with the conduct of Senator Mitchell, to whom he has as yet scarcely ever said 'hay' in matters

"Why, even the Fresident knows that Senator Mitchell's election to the Sen-ate was brought about by a corrupt bargain to turn the State of Oregon (a rock-ribbed Republican state) over to the Democrats, which was to have been brought about by the passage of a charter bill for the City of Portland by which the Police and Pire Departments and other officers affecting the political machinery of the City of Portland and incidentally the state were to be turned over to the Democrats. This charter bill was actually passed in pursuance of the deal made, but was vetoed by the Republican Governor, who refused to stand for any such corrupt agreement.

Mitchell Betrayed Ris Party. "A word further in respect to Senator Mitchell's attitude concerning the Republican party of Oregon in preceding elections. IN 1886 HE AND HIS PRIENDS OFFELY ANTAGONIESD

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THIS (MULTHOMAE) COUNTY, THE LARG-EST AND MOST INFLUENTIAL COUNTY IN THE STATE AND THE COUNTY LABGELY DOMINATING ITS POLITICS; AND TO EMPHASISE THEIR POSITION AND TO MAKE IT MORE, REPECTUAL THEY ORGAN-IZED A PARTY WHICH THEY DE-NOMINATED THE MITCHELL RE-PUBLICAN PARTY, ITS MEMBERS BRING COMPOSED OF SECRETERS AND DISSESTERS FROM THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY, DEMOCRATS AND

"This organization was put forth for the avowed purpose of bringing about Senator Mitchell's return to the Senate for the term about to expire.
"This combination being unsuccessful,

POPULISTS.

the next election Senator Mitchell and his friends reorganized their party and changed the name 'Mitchell Republican' to 'Anti-Simon Republican,' which organization likewise went to defeat. At the succeeding election in 1900 Sena-tor Mitchell and his adherents boldly went into the Democratic party and organized a party which they called a Citizen's movement, and by a combina-tion of circumstances not necessary new to relate, succeeded in electing a Citizen's Legislative ticket, composed mainly of Democrats and Populists.

Jack Matthews in the Deal. "This combination in sonjunction with other Democrats and Populists and some Republicans, sent Senator Mitch-ell to the Senate. In the front ranks and foremost among the adherents of Senator Mitchell in the organization of these several parties and combinations was that distinguished citizen and states-man. 'Jack' Matthews, who held several offices in these several organizations, and to whom, as reward for his patriotic services in seeking to disrupt the Republican party the President gave the

important appointment of United States Marshal, and which he now holds. THE PRESIDENT CAN LOOK WITH SO MUCH PAYOR UPON SENATOR (Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STARTS ON HIS

Injunction Against the The United States Judge (Journal Special Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1 .- The

At the station, before the train start-

Unquestionable Right to Place Price on a Day's Work.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—In deciding the injunction procedings in favor of the Wabash employes this morning, United States Circuit Judge Adams delivered one of the most important and compre-hensive opinions on the labor question come from a Federal court.

Judge Adams granted the application of the Wabash Railway Trainmen for a dissolution of the temporary injunction granted by him recently which the trainmen from calling a strike. The court reviews the arguments of

both sides and takes up clause by clause the allegations and denials. He says: "Inasmuch as the trainmen deny any terstate commerce or the United States mails, and their only purpose is to bet-ter their condition, they have an un-doubted right to peacefully withdraw from the railroad's employment untisuch time as wages which si factory are conceded."

Judge Adams says the rallway's contention that the men are satisfied with their wages is not supported. The question as to whether the officers of the Railway Trainmen or the men them-selves first suggested an increase in

Summarizing the rights, duties and privileges of the employes, Judge Adams says an employe has an unquestionable right to place a price and impose condi-tions upon his labor at the outset of his employment or unless he is restrained by a contract obligation, or upon the continuance of his labor at any time thereafter. If the conditions are not complied with by his employer he has the clear right either not to engage in or having engaged in his service to cease work. They may seek and obtain counsel and advice concerning their rights, duties and obligations in relation to their employer. Persons interested in their welfare may advise, aid or assist them in securing such terms and conditions of service as may best subserve their inservice as may best subserve their in-terests. What they may do lawfully and singly they may organize and combine to accomplish.

"But this right of combination and

the resulting right to strike is a weapon for the defense and protection of em-ployes and not a weapon of attack. The clear line of demarcation recognized by all authorities is that a lawful permissible strike must not be attended by violence to or destruction of property or by other coercive measures intended to prevent the employer from securing other employes or otherwise carrying on his business according to his own judge

(Journal Special Service.) ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Assistant Grand Master Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, says he believes Adams' decision will result in an amicable settlement, obviating the Wabash strike. George Gould arrives here tomorrow and will take President Ramsey's place at the conference. Ramsey is at the bedside of his sick daughtest at Cairo, Egypt.

WARSHIPS SHELL LAND BATTERIES

Santo Domingo Is in a State of Siege.

(Journal Special Service.) WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Consul Gen-

eral Maxwell, at Santa Domingo, cables the State Department that government warships are engaging the land satteries which are in possession of the revolu-tionists. He says the situation of the residents of the city is critical. The consulate is crowded with foreign refus gees who have appealed for protections

MANY IMMIGRANTS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—This spring's influx of immigrants will exceed that of any previous year. Before noon today nearly 4,000 landed from Your steamers, 1,300 Italians included. Masels records 65,000 landing against 51,300 last year. Advance peports show nearly 20,000 are expected here this week alone. There is a noticeable falling off of rick landing sention.





Secretary Loeb vesterday sent to each member of the President's party a handsome illnerary of the trip. It is in the form of a booklet with a hansomely embossed cover, and contains in addition to a map showing the route to be taken by the party, the names of the members of the party, the day and hour of arrival and departure at each point, the population of cities at which stops will be made, and many other interesting facts, including

the names of the railroads over which the train will travel, the distance between points, etc.

The members of the party will include the President, Secretary Loeb, two railroad officials, four newspaper men, representatives of two weeklies, several White House stenographers and three secret service agents.

President Roosevelt's whiriwind trip through 22 states and territories to the Pacific Coast and back will be the biggest presidential tour ever. The President has planned for a long, wild horseback ride of 42 miles when he reaches Cheyenne, Wyo. A large cavalcade of cowboys will act as the President's escort. Major Pitcher will be the President's hest at Cheyenne. On arriving at St. Louis the President will speak at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings. Elaborate preparations have been made for the

CHICAGO'S PLAN FOR PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO. Ill., April 1.—The most elaborate arrangements have been made for the reception to President Roosevelt and his party here tomorrow from 9 a. m. until he shall leave at midwight for Milwaukee. He will be greefed at the station by Governor Yates, Mayor Harrison and Charles S. Deneen, chairman of the reception committee. This formality over the President will visit Evanston, where he will address the students of Northwestern University. By 11:30 a. m. he will be back in the city, after which the program will be as follows:

A half-hour visit to the Press Club, luncheon with several friends, a visit to the University of Chicago, where the degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon him; a conference with Western political leaders and dinner with friends at 6 o'clock. After an address at the Auditorium at 8 o'clock he will proceed on his Journey at midnight.

GERMAN STRIKE TROUBLE

Rioting Factory Workers Charged by Police With Swords.

(Journal Special Service:) STRASBURG, April 1.—A strike among factory workers resulted in a riot here today. The strikers formed an immense procession which was interrupted by the police who ordered the men to disperse. The strikers resisted the officers and a riot ensued. The po-lice charged the mob with drawn swords and revolvers. Many of the rioters were injured and were carried away by Five hundred men were subsequently placed under arrest.

KEENE'S CASE BEGINS.

(Journal Special Service.) NASHVILLE, April 1.—Arguments of Taylor & Co. against the Southern Pacific began at 3 o'clock this afternoon before the United States Circuit Court. The point at issue is for or against the temporary injunction restraining the Union Pacific stockholders from voting Southern Pacific stock to the detriment of the latter road.

STOLE PENNELL'S PAPERS.

(Journal Special Bervice.) BUFFALO, April 1.—It was announced today that the Pennell Inquest will be held Friday or the Tuesday following. Former District Attorney Penny, it is believed, has important papers in his possession. As soon as he heard of Pen-nell's death he rushed to Rennell's house and carried off all the papers and doou-

TACOMA MEN **RETURNING** TO THEIR WORK

TACOMA, April 1.—The street car strike was declared off by the union at 1:30 this afternoon. The company concedes nothing. All

the strikers are reinstated at the same wages as they formerly received, but rank under the men employed since the strike. The union is not recognized, but inion men are not discriminated against The settlement of the Seattle strike discouraged the local strikers. Only five votes were recorded against accepting these terms.

ALL CARS NOW RUN IN SEATTLE

Both Sides Make Peace and Await Decision.

SEATTLE, April 1.-Street cars are running on the entire system as usual this morning and conditions are apparently the sam as they were before the strike was orweed. Non-union men retain their places and are not being molested by the old men. Until the matter is adjudicated by the arbitration committee those of the strikers whose runs have been taken will receive full pay the same as if working. There is some question as what the company will do with imported men here and on the way. These number more than 100. The arbitration committee will probably be appointed tomorrow. Yesterday the men decided to leave

the question of seniority to arbitration and this is really the only matter now at issue. It concerns the question of whether the promise made by the company to non-union men who took places of the strikers shall be carried out to the detriment of the old force. The matter will be decided by the arbitration committee and the decision will be

MANY MEN ON STRIKE IN EAST

(Journal Special Service.) NEW YORK, April 1 .- Building operations to the extent of over \$10,000,000 are suspended today as the result of a general strike among the building trades journeymen.

When the order to strike went into effect this morning 20,000 men laid down their tools and quit work. The men demanded a raise in wages which was refused by the Employers Association, The men wer Sound shore. men were all employed along the

Brewers on Strike.

dred brewery workers went on strike here this afternoon, demanding an eighthour day with the old wage scale for

COLUMBUS, O., April 1 .- Six hun-

Plumbers Leave Work. BUFFALO, April 1 .- The plumbers struck this morning for an increase of wages. Two thousand men are involved.

FATAL AUTO RACE. (Journal Special Service.)

PARIS, April 1 .- A motor hill-climbing race from Nice to Laturble ended this morning in the death of Count Zeborowski of New York, and fatal injuries to the chaffeur. The auto made too short a turn at high speed, and was overthrown, crushing the count's head and internally injuring his companion,

THEY ARE ALL MOVING

The rooms of the Permanent Exhibit on Washington street are in a state of chaos today on account of the removal of the articles composing the exhibit to a warehouse, where they will be stored until the new quarters of the exhibit in the Mohawk-Building are ready for occupancy. The office of the Board of Horticulture, which has been located in the exhibit rooms, will be moved tempor arily to the Board of Trade rooms in the Chamber of Commerce Bullding. The office of the Lewis and Clark Fair will be removed to the Hank of British Columbia Bullding this evening.

DEFEAT REBELS

TURKS

Albanians Routed With Great Slaughter After Making Attack.

(Journal Special Service.) VIENNA, April I.—An army of Al-banian insurgents who took the aggressive at Mitrovitza today, was defeated with heavy loss and the remnants are now being pursued by the victorious Turks. Great slaughter is reported. The battle occurred at daylight this morning when the Albanians attacked the Turkish garrison which numbered

Although taken by surprise the Turks who greatly outnumbered the Albanians, repulsed the attack and the army of insurgents was soon routed. The Turks pursued the fleeing rebels relentlessly, slaying hundreds.

The Albanians are not satisfied with the Russo-Austrian reform scheme for the Balkans and have sworn that they will not submit until all the reforms asked for by them are granted in full.

COAL MINERS ARE CELEBRATING

TERRE HAUTE, April 1.—Ten thous-and miners who quit work last night pending a settlement of the wage scale are today celebrating the anniversary of the tight-hour day granted four years ago. A joint conference with Mitchell takes place tonight.

MAHONY CITY, April 1.—All collier-ies are idle owing to the general celebra-tions of Mitchell Day and the advent of the eight-hour system.