

EIGHT YEARS
TO BE DROPPEDThe Slaughter of Police
Officers Begun.Men Fail to Pass Civil Service
Examination and Forty
May Go.

The disintegration of the Police Department began last night when the following well-known patrolmen were notified that they had failed to pass the civil service examination, so far as it referred to physical requirements, but they would be given another opportunity before the examining physicians. The patrolmen notified were:

From the day patrol—John Quinlan, Richard Barker and F. A. Shum.

From the first relief—D. F. Isaacson and Edward Crute.

From the second relief—E. Isaacson, F. W. Hassmussen and John Kallish.

Constitutional rights in police circles, for it is understood that there are about 30, and possibly 40 more marked for the slaughter—that is, if they do not pass the second examination.

Not a man connected with the Portland Police Department has knowledge as to how long his job will last, as the civil service act is now swinging. Eight heads were severed in a yesterday afternoon, and today speculation is rife as to what will next occur. It is known positively that other members than those named above will be discharged, but no one except the powers that be know who these men are.

The Journal has published the fact that the so-called civil service examination was merely a blind to shield the manipulators behind the political game, and among the officers it is pretty generally understood that those who failed to vote for the administration now in power will be "let out."

While the patrolmen named above will not commit themselves as to how they voted, it is known to attaches of the police station that there has been continual conflict between these men and Chief of Police Hunt. On various occasions, as the station officers are aware, these patrolmen have been successfully stayed by Chief Hunt for trivial things. That they, as well as numerous others, have not been in harmony with the Chief and the administration, is well known.

Chief Hunt expressed no surprise this morning over the dismissal of the patrolmen named above. He stated that other patrolmen had received letters, probably notifying them of their discharge from the force. How he knew this is a mystery.

Of the eight patrolmen discharged, only one resigned at once. John Kallish, when notified, tendered his resignation, to take effect at once. It was accepted, and thus he becomes a plain citizen again. How long the others will be permitted to walk beats Chief Hunt did not know this morning. It is thought, however, that by May 1 the new force will be on duty.

There is much speculation as to whether there will be any changes in the detective force or the captains. It is rumored that there will be changes, and no one dares prophesy as to what they will be. It is said that the inability of the present detective force to effect the capture of the fire bug who has been operating in Portland for a long time, or the numerous hold-up artists, has created some doubt in the minds of the Police Commissioners as to the efficiency of the personnel of the force.

There has been considerable talk around police headquarters to the effect that at least two of the present detectives will be placed in uniforms, and sent out on beats when the new order of things goes into effect. The chances of one of these men in letting a supposed highwayman escape recently is said to have militated greatly against the officer in question.

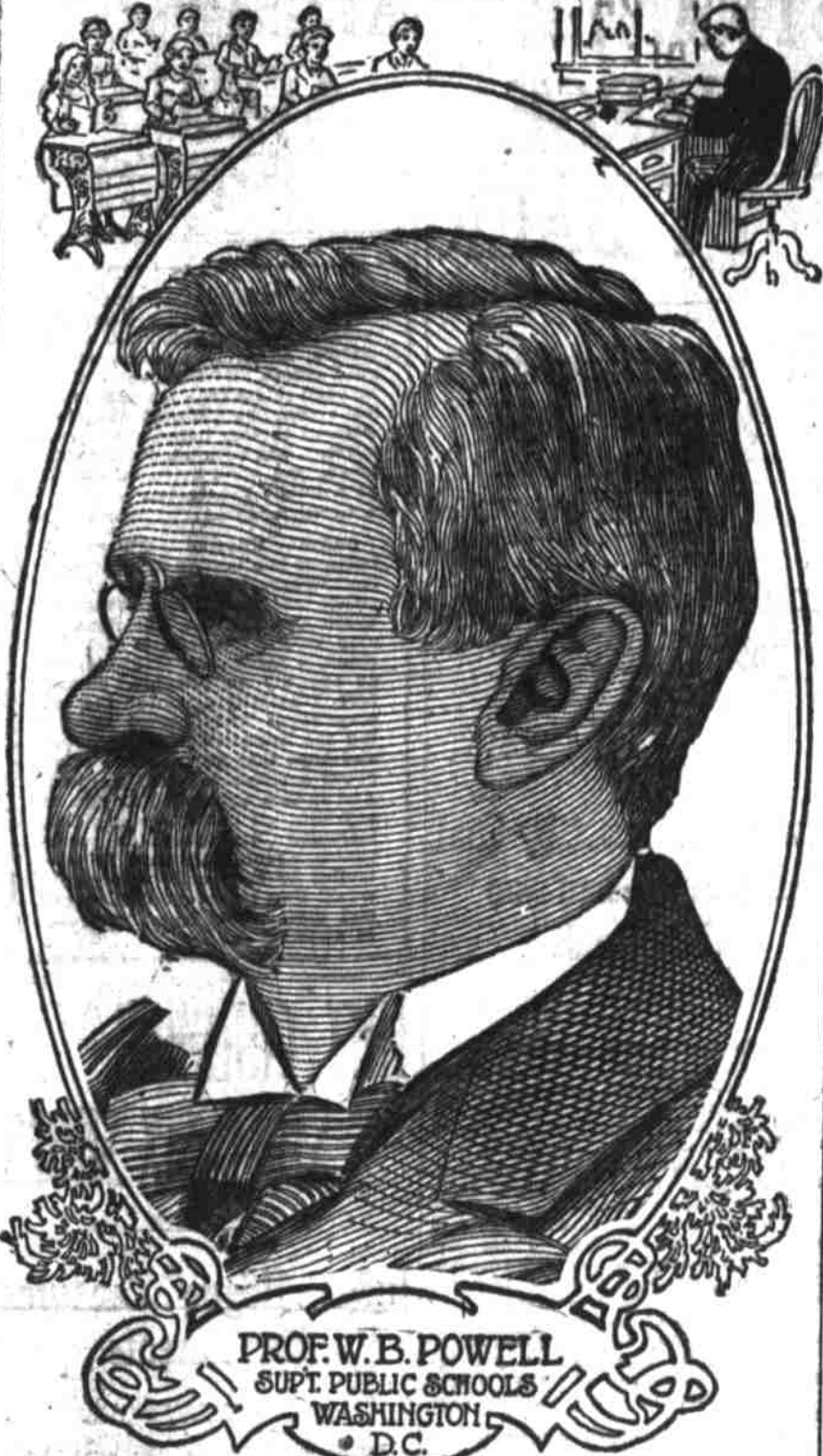
WHO OWNS THE
CITY STREETS?Interesting Question Stirred Up by
Officer and Contractors.

The question as to who owns the streets while an improvement is being carried on will soon be presented to City Attorney McNary for an official opinion. Contractors for cement walks assert that the streets are in their possession until they are formally accepted by the Executive Board and Civic Improvement Officer Caswell contends that the thoroughfares again become city property as soon as the work of paving is completed.

And here lies the question at issue. If the contention of the contractors should be sustained they would be allowed to maintain garbage piles on the walks until such time as they might deem proper to make an application for acceptance to the board, and they would not be compelled to remove a barricade or an ounce of cement from the property until the acceptance is passed upon. Caswell holds that the rubbish should be removed within a day after the work is completed, and he has been directing the contractors to make a full clearance within two days after the end of the work. The contractors consider the time given as reasonable, but they say they cannot have all the material removed from a certain place in one day, on account of lack of facilities. They also assert that the officer cannot compel them to make the removal until the street is accepted, as the present ordinance grants them the ownership of the street while the work is being prosecuted.

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PROF. W. B. POWELL
SUPT. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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Prof. W. B. Powell, of Washington, D. C., is one of the best known educators in the country. For fifteen years he has been Superintendent of the Public Schools of Washington, which is considered the best school system in the United States. Professor Powell is the author of a number of school books which are used throughout the United States.

This well known gentleman does not hesitate to recommend Peruna to his countless friends and acquaintances all over the United States. In a recent letter from 1410 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, he says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I take pleasure in recommending your remedy. Peruna is indeed a good medicine and should be in every household."—W. B. POWELL.

SUCH straightforward evidence can not be overlooked. What the common people say carries weight, but when a man of national prominence says "Peruna should be used in every household," it is a significant fact to the increasing prominence and undoubted efficacy of Peruna.

Peruna is of national fame as a catarrh remedy. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession. It makes diseased mucous membranes healthy, whether it is the mucous membrane lining the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. It cures various diseases of all these organs, because two-thirds of the ills of mankind are due to catarrh. With healthy mucous membranes climatic diseases lose their terror, the system is enabled to throw off contagion, and health follows inevitably.

Mr. A. T. Wood, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"For many years I have been a sufferer from catarrh, and have spent time and money with physicians and used many kinds of remedies which were 'guaranteed' sure cures, but in every case it was a waste of money. I reaped no benefit whatever from them. In my seemingly vain search for relief I purchased a bottle of Peruna, having no confidence in it whatever at the time. This was about one year ago, and I began to improve and was able to attend to my business without being constantly hampered by every kind of pain known to a human being. My hearing, which was almost entirely gone in one ear, got very much better. The medicine not only seems to cure, but to prevent disease."

"This winter when every one was suffering from the grippe, I stood like a stone wall, absolutely proof against it. I am not a believer in 'patent medicines,' having found the majority of them false, but I do not hesitate to recommend Peruna as the best medicine for catarrh the world has ever seen. I keep a bottle of it at home constantly and shall continue to do so, because I believe it to be the best medicine on earth. I never leave home that I don't put a bottle of it in my grip."

A. T. WOOD.

Mr. Evan D. Bowen, Dodge City, Kan., Conductor on the A. T. & S. F. R. R., writes: "I have had catarrh of the stomach for seven years, and I began to think that I never was going to be cured. At the time I began taking Peruna, I was unable to make more than one or two trips on the road at a time, not being able to keep anything on my stomach. I then weighed 168 pounds. I have been taking Peruna since that time and have never lost a trip, and now weigh 200 pounds."

Evan D. Bowen.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ARBITRATION IS
ADMITTEDLY THE
PROPER COURSE

(Continued from Page One.)

men want to arbitrate. I do not understand the case."

Eastern & Western Lumber Company—"Have not given subject sufficient consideration to express an opinion."

Manager Jackson of the North Pacific Lumber Mill—"I am somewhat opposed to arbitration. However, the method might not be so bad if an arbitration board should be appointed composed of practical men. I do not believe in lawyers and preachers being given the privilege of settling such matters. The former would be looking for votes and the latter would be governed largely by sentiment."

G. T. Barry, president of State Federation of Labor—"In every controversy between capital and organized labor the latter has stood for and advocated arbitration as the proper remedy for the settlement of any difference."

Mayor Williams—"The employers have declared that there is no question to arbitrate. That declaration is unresponsible. If men request or demand of a company that there be a settled scale of wages and hours—and the company refuses to make concessions, there certainly is necessity for arbitration. When a millman says, as he does this morning paper, that there is nothing to arbitrate, he labors under a misapprehension that amounts to almost a folly. As I have said at times before, we must have the trouble settled somehow or another, and I am willing to act as arbitrator or to appoint arbitrators. The position of the employers is the same as that which was adopted by the authoritative coal mine operators in the East. They had 'nothing to arbitrate,' but they finally found that they had to resort to arbitration, and you know the result. Here, I think, the employers should be considerate enough to accede to arbitration."

"Personally, I have always favored arbitration. Only recently an employee of mine asked for an increase of pay. I do not know whether he really earned the extra sum of 50 cents a day, but he showed that the cost of living had advanced so that his family expenses did not leave him much to put by, and so we arbitrated. When he stated the matter fully, I granted the request, and I can see no reason why employers of a multitude of men cannot settle their troubles just as easily if they try."

What Business Men Say.

Don McAllen—"Arbitration is the only method. That will be the final result, anyhow, no matter how long the strike lasts. The contractors and the millmen come to an agreement, and the sooner a truce is called and the men put to work the better it will be for all concerned. The most dangerous position that disinterested parties can occupy in a matter of this kind is to remain passive. It is their duty to assist in having this strike settled. I shall attend the mass meeting tonight and do what I can to bring about a settlement."

E. Rothschild—"Most assuredly I am in favor of arbitration. That is the only way to settle such disputes. Both sides should attend the meeting tonight and come to an immediate settlement."

George M. Mayland, superintendent of

Olds, Thornton & King—"A precedent for arbitration has been established by President Roosevelt, and I believe the wisdom of it has been demonstrated. Portland certainly needs concerted action if it ever did. I believe the interests of the city are greater than that of any one man or set of men."

J. Thorburn Ross, vice-president and manager of the Oregon Lumber Company—"I believe in the general proposition of arbitration for the settlement of differences between men. The question of a proper basis is most difficult in the present controversy. But I believe there are plenty of good, unbiased citizens here who could be prevailed upon to act fairly. While I contend that an employer has the right to employ whomsoever he chooses, union or non-union men, I believe also that the rights of labor should be protected."

Otto J. Kraemer, attorney-at-law—I am opposed to any form of war. I think that the time is coming when even international differences will be adjusted solely through arbitration. I don't pretend to be posted on the merits of the present trouble between the painters and carpenters and their employers, but I do know enough of human nature to say that in the majority of cases, unless some mediator steps in, the parties are destined to fight it out to the ultimate injury of both. Why not arbitrate?"

Sidney Smith, contractor—Questions of wages and hours of labor are matters that may be settled by arbitration. Employers may enter into contracts with their men to live up to a certain wage scale for a year, then if all works satisfactory the contract may be renewed. Yes, I am in favor of this method of ending the labor troubles of this city."

W. D. Wheelright, president Pacific Export Lumber Company—"Without admitting any prejudice on the working man's side, I can't see how the present difficulties can be judiciously adjusted through arbitration. Arbitration, in my opinion, can only be of service when there is a dispute as to the interpretation of a contract or some other point. An employer ought to know, if anybody, how much he can pay his laborers. For an outsider to direct the work of his business seems to me to be more unfair to the employer than to the employee. Questions of supply and demand rule the business world. It is obviously hazardous, therefore, for anyone to agree to pay a fixed wage for the production of an article which may in six months become a drug on the market. Although I am an exporter of lumber, have no observations to make on the policy of the local mills refusing to sell any more product, nor to offer any criticisms on their action."

Earl C. Bronaugh, attorney-at-law—I believe that the wisdom of the present so-called capital-labor difficulty now agitating our city that might well be submitted to arbitration, because I believe greater ultimate good will result to both sides by mutual concession than by obstinate and passionate contest and because I believe that under our complex social conditions the general public not directly involved in the controversy has rights to which both parties to the contest ought to give due regard."

James O'Brien of Clatsop and O'Brien, insurance agents—My views are so radical and pronounced that I prefer not to express them in print. I unfolded some of my ideas on a question of public

policy once and liked to get my head knocked off. So you can pass me up this time. I have an opinion on the present controversy, though, and like the juror, it would require strong evidence to change it."

J. W. Garuthers, money broker—Arbitration appeals to me to be the most feasible way of settling the present strike. In order that the public, the innocent sufferers, may be protected, I would recommend that a competent board be named, that the parties to the controversy agree in writing to abide by its decision, and that the general resumption of work take place at once."

Don W. D. Fenton, who prosecuted the strikers in the injunction proceedings filed by the painting mill last summer, refused to be interviewed. Asked if he believed in arbitration as a means for settling the strike on here now, the astute corporation attorney simply replied: "I would not care to be interviewed. I have nothing to say."

Ben Selling, clothing—Appoint a board of arbitrators and settle this strike at once. Neither party, laborer or capitalist, is willing to give in, and the only common meeting ground in my opinion is the medium you suggest. It has worked satisfactorily in the past and I am sure it will do so now. Our commercial relations are too closely interwoven to permit this general tie-up in all building lines longer."

Sig. Schell, Merchant—The difference between employer and employee can be adjusted quicker and with more satisfaction to the parties interested, and to the public at large, by submitting the questions to arbitration. The Journal's suggestion to adopt this means is, I think, a good one and meets with my views exactly. Each side to the dispute has certain well-defined reasons for holding out and it will be long and expensive struggle before they can of their own accord come together."

W. B. Chase, ex-City Engineer—Arbitration the strike question by all means. Portland cannot afford to be handicapped now in the inception of the fair. We want to take advantage of the present era of business thrift and build for the future. Every day lost will have its evil effect. Our capitalists and our workingmen won't afford to be idle."

M. C. Banfield, Banker & Vesper—"Keep the cheap politicians, political officials and custodian orators out of the question and submit it to a board of arbitration composed of substantial business men."

Col. Bob Mitchell—"You bet I am not afraid to say, submit the contentions between labor and capital to arbitration. I am convinced that this way is the only practical one. When The Journal first proposed this means it appealed to me as the proper course. A competent, unprejudiced committee of men should be had for the asking."

F. A. Knapp, Maxwell & Knapp, Real Estate—"If the unions will stand by their agreements, and I see no reason why they should not, if they are willing to become a party to arbitration, then by all means this method is the only feasible one. The Journal is right. The public is deeply concerned in this affair and it is the duty of employer and employee to make mutual concessions if it need be."

G. J. Mack, Merchant—"I am in favor

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