

RETURNING TO THE PARENT BODY

LABOR UNIONS WHICH SECEDED FROM FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL LAST SUMMER ARE GOING BACK, ONE BY ONE—COUNCIL RE-ORGANIZING—JUNE FAIR.

Excepting the plumbers and machinists all the labor unions which withdrew from the Federated Trades Council last summer have again applied for membership and been admitted into the parent body. Delegates from the painters' union were granted admission Friday night. It is believed that the plumbers and machinists will take similar action within the next two or three weeks.

After the big strike last summer several of the unions in the building trades line became dissatisfied with the Federated Trades council, and seceded. They believed that they were not given the support which they deserved.

At that time there was a strong building trades council in the city, but inasmuch as it began to wane. Union after union withdrew quietly, and a few weeks later the organization was disbanded.

Of late an attempt has been made to form another building trades council, but pressure has been brought to bear upon those having the matter in hand to defer final action for a few weeks.

The Federated Trades council is being reorganized upon new lines, and when completed, it is said, will do away with the necessity for a building trades council. For this reason the building trades people have not as yet carried out their intention of forming a central body of their own.

It has been explained to them that the Federated Trades council, under the new constitution, which will be adopted next Friday night, will be in a position to look after and closely guard the best interests of every local in the city. Under the new order there will be standing grievance committees in the council composed of delegates from the waterfront federation, the allied printing trades, the building trades, the iron and foundry men, the retail clerks, the common laborers and all others. It will be the duty of the members of these committees to listen to all complaints, and as soon as they are made to devise plans for investigating and rectifying them.

Should differences arise, the members of the grievance committee will be given the task of settling the difficulty. By this simple arrangement many of the union men are confident there is no necessity for the organization of a building trades council.

A contract has been signed by the Federated Trades Council with the Alfreaco & La Fiesta Amusement association of New York and Portland for a two weeks' carnival. The entertainment will be given at Multnomah field, beginning June 23, and will be more in the nature of a circus than anything else. It is the intention to build a labor temple with the funds that are realized.

CAPTAIN ROWAN'S WATCH IS RECOVERED

Captain Rowan, 19th infantry, who was robbed of a watch and a considerable sum of money by Private Thorn, of his regiment, has secured the timepiece. While undergoing an operation at Vancouver, Rowan's watch was entrusted to Thorn, who disappeared. He was later arrested in California and returned to Vancouver. He had spent the money and said he had pawned the watch in a Portland second-hand store.

The watch was finally located by Detective Weiner in the Oregon pawnshop on Third street. It had been pawned for \$20, and when the money was paid the watch was turned over to Weiner.

Later Saturday afternoon the watch was turned over to Colonel Huston, of the 19th infantry, who delivered it to Captain Rowan.

CHIMPANZEE HAD LIFE INSURANCE

London, March 1.—In a recent death in Berlin of a performing chimpanzee, "Consul" has brought to light another of those strange rights of life insurance. It transpires that "Consul," whose London engagements were worth from 200 to 300 pounds sterling weekly, was insured for 20,000 pounds sterling at the rate of 10 guineas per cent. for a year. It is now a common thing to insure race horses. St. Simon, now a very old horse, is insured for 20,000 pounds sterling and Flying Wax is insured for 30,000 pounds sterling.

SLEEP IS PRICELESS

But It Can Be Obtained By Simple Methods.

Are you a hard worker? Are you overcome with fatigue at the end of each day's labor, and instead of retiring to bed with a feeling of satisfaction at the prospect of a night's repose, you wait the hour of bedtime with dread and shrinking?

Is it your unhappy lot to be awakened every night, just after you have dropped off to sleep, by an intense, uncontrollable itching of the feet? Do you then endeavor to relieve the sensation by scratching so desperately that the skin becomes raw and lacerated, and you finally sink into the sleep of exhaustion?

If so, you do not need to be told that you are afflicted with itching piles. You have probably tried every remedy you could hear of, with but temporary relief, if any, and have concluded there was nothing left for you but to drag out a miserable existence. As a drowning man grasps at a straw, so should you eagerly devour the words of W. O. Milbury, 70 Pearl St., Reading, Mass.

"I am pleased to state that I bought one fifty-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure and, as directed, used about one-half of it, and it not only cured me of itching piles, but also of constipation, a trouble of about fifteen years' standing. I have tried almost everything without any lasting benefit, but I can honestly and truthfully state that Pyramid Pile Cure has entirely cured me, and I have had no return of that terrible itching, which used to keep me awake by the hour, night after night. If the old trouble should ever return I will know just what to do, but I guess it won't, for it is now six or seven months since I first used this wonderful remedy."

"We vouch for the authenticity of the testimonial, and as Mr. Milbury found relief and a cure, so you may also. Do not delay, but buy a box and try it tonight, and do not allow any dealer to sell you 'something just as good.' You will do well to write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the causes and cure of piles, which is sent free for the asking."

A party of white-capped and aproned American women nurses is being organized here to journey to the far east in order to take part in the hostilities there. This band of nurses is being organized by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who was the moving spirit in the organization of the corps of volunteer nurses of our late war with Spain. The list of those who will go on the expedition is confined strictly to nurses who served in the Spanish war. The organization was completed in time for the party to sail for the orient March 1. There will not be more than 12 nurses accompanying the first expedition.

"We have ample funds to carry out our project," said Mrs. McGee today. "To calculate the \$100 will provide for one month's expenses. This will cover all expenses, including uniforms, up to the time of her arrival in Japan, when the Japanese government will foot the bills. We expect no salary whatever, giving our services entirely free. The Japanese government will provide rations and quarters and we will furnish the rest. We will have two sets of uniforms, blankets, ponchos and other things that go with a full outfit. The hospital uniform will be of silk pongee, and the field uniform will consist of the usual blouse and skirt, made of brown serge, employed in officers' uniforms in our army. Each of the nurses will wear on her left arm a red cross, the sign of neutrality. We offered our services to the Japanese government because we think that they are more nearly like Americans than the Russians; that they are fighting practically for their independence in protecting themselves against the advances of the Russians, and the elements of patriotism are found only on the Japanese side. We realize that we have no child's play before us. None of the nurses are looking upon this business as a pleasure lark. It will be rough, hard work in a strange country, under adverse climatic and other conditions. Most of us expect to go direct, to the field of

News, Gossip and Speculation From the National Capital

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, Feb. 24.—The Roosevelt administration is at last making overtures to Wall street. The agent conducting the negotiations is United States Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, and it is assured that he is well chosen since he is the father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Senator Aldrich's mission is to assure the leading financiers and large commercial companies that they have nothing to fear from President Roosevelt should he secure a second term. Senator Aldrich is not marching into Wall street with a brass band in full play advertising his operations, nor does he go like the Mormon missionaries, "but all the same with industry he is influencing the interests of the street and solemnly assuring them that what he has to say is true. When it is pointed out to him, as it has been more than once, that two of the four blanks the president declares he will stand on in the coming campaign, are, first, his attack on the principle on which the Northern Security company is based, and which the legal department of his administration has pushed to the court of last resort, and second, his attitude and participation in the great coal strike of a year, still shakes he the senatorial head, and repeats the assurances that the great financial and large commercial interests of the country have nothing to fear from President Roosevelt.

In short, there are people in the financial district who do not hesitate to say that Senator Aldrich is acting as President Roosevelt's political agent, and that his mission is to placate the great financial and large commercial interests, and allay their fears as to the acts and pronouncements of the present administration intended to be vote getters. And it is asserted with a chuckle that the agent is well chosen, since he is the father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. That Senator Aldrich has been busy in his visits to financiers, and that he has given them assurances will not be denied, for it cannot be.

That this mission is a part of a well-defined plan is also asserted and proof is offered in this: That no person prominent in finance and commerce goes to Washington but he is invited to dine at the whitehouse, while the fact is communicated, not by the diner, to the press. One of the recent diners at the whitehouse was John W. Gates. He said so in "the street" many times after his return from Washington, and each time he added, "Roosevelt's bark is worse than his bite." A. J. Cassatt, who is a Democrat, and is the head of a "monster railway system which will be in an extraordinary position in the Northern Securities case is sustained, was a diner at the whitehouse, but a short time ago, a fact that was widely spread by the press at that time. It is but a day or two ago that the announcement was made, as the press at the Pierpont Morgan and John A. McCall had been received at the whitehouse this week.

Another Wall-street agent of the administration is the late secretary of war, Hon. Elihu Root. Mr. Root who has resumed his practice of law in New York city, is in close touch with the large corporate interests centered there, and like Senator Aldrich he has a definite mission to perform in convincing these interests that their welfare is better assured in the present administration than it would be in the hands of a Democratic president. It is pointed out that even should a conservative eastern Democrat be elected to the presidency the influence surrounding his administration would be of the socialist order and entirely inimical to business stability. In fact, a carefully devised plan is in operation to placate and allay the fears of the business interests and hold these interests in line for Roosevelt.

There is a persistent rumor here that an understanding has been effected between William R. Hearst and General Miles by which a Hearst and Miles ticket is to be put in the field, and the questions have been asked a number of times recently if General Miles is a candidate for the presidency, or will he accept a nomination for vice-president. General Miles makes no comment himself one way or the other, and no one is qualified to talk for him. Recently when both questions were put at him point blank, he said: "I decline to talk on the subject of politics." It is the general opinion here that General Miles would not decline a nomination for the vice-presidency. He is leading a quiet life, but maintains a keen interest in the events here and abroad. He has been in the political field he would undoubtedly continue his opposition to the policy of expansion as represented in the purchase of the Philippines. Recently, on this subject, he said:

"The contrast between war and peace is illustrated in the fact that what the treasury has expended in the Philippines would have put water on every quarter-section of the arable land in our country where it is required. It would have built for the farmers of this country a system of good roads, or built two ship canals across the isthmus. And yet, with all that has been expended, the Philippines is not a country for an American woman or family."

Secretary Hitchcock intends to make it as difficult as possible for entrymen to prove up on desert land filings. In a recent ruling he holds that entrymen must have absolute right to sufficient water to successfully irrigate the land; that the system of ditches to conduct the water to and distribute it over the land must be adequate for the purpose, and that the land must have been actually irrigated for a period long enough to demonstrate the sufficiency of the water supply and the effectiveness of the system. Actual tillage must also be shown, and that if it appears that on account of climatic conditions crops other than grass cannot be successfully produced, or that actual tillage will destroy or injure, its productiveness of a crop of hay of marketable value, the result of actual irrigation may be accepted as sufficient compliance with the law. It is stated by the officers of the interior department that he has frequently been the practice of large canal companies in the west to sell water rights far in excess of the water supply, the carrying capacity of the ditches, and this decision as rendering such water rights as no value as proofs, will serve, the officials state, to protect innocent purchasers who contemplate taking up homes on desert lands in the vicinity of these canals.

The committee on military affairs of the senate has favorably reported a bill authorizing the issue of obsolete ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of state and territorial educational institutions. These stores will be issued

AMAZONS FIGHT CHICAGO DRIVERS

G. B. THOMAS RETURNS FROM EASTERN TRIP WITH NEWS OF CHICAGO SHOP GIRLS' STRIKE—LOW TEMPERATURE ONLY MADE MAIDENS MORE DARING.

G. B. Thomas, vice-president of the Port of Portland commission, returned home last evening from Newark, Ohio, where he attended a family reunion at the old homestead. On the return trip he stopped a day at Chicago, and while there says he saw a sight which made an indelible impression. "I saw 500 girls," said he, "on the warpath. They were employes of Welderman's big department store, which is located on the corner of Milwaukee avenue. They had gone on a strike for higher wages, and no fiercer fight was ever made than they were making.

"It seems that the teamsters were bound down to their employers by a two-year agreement. Notwithstanding this the girls wanted them to declare a sympathetic strike, and refuse to handle the Welderman goods. The teamsters could not see their way clear to, comply with the request, and a three-cornered fight was precipitated. They began to spar with the teamsters more zealously than they did with their employers.

"Whenever one of the drivers loaded his truck or dray with Welderman freight he was pummeled upon by about 50 of the dauntless maids who made his life a real burden. Some of them would seize the horses' bits and others would climb in the wagon and grab the driver by the ears, nose and hair and force him to get down and beg for mercy. But none was shown. All around the big store they had wagons held up in the same manner, and they were certainly mistresses of the situation. Big crowds gathered to take in the sight, but no one interfered—not even the police.

"The thermometer was 12 degrees below zero, but it seemed to have no terrors for the girls."

upon the recommendation of the governor of the state or territory, and the institution receiving the same will have to pay the transportation charges. There is a vast amount of ordnance and discarded equipment of every character lying around the different forts and posts throughout the country of no use whatever. Generally, after it has rotted and mildewed a board of army officers is convened to examine some expense who solemnly go over the different heaps of stuff and solemnly condemn it, and it is either given to second-hand dealers or is destroyed. Many military academies throughout the country have requested ordnance and equipment which could no longer be used by the army, but under the law it could not be given to them. Senator Proctor of Vermont has therefore introduced the above bill and it has been favorably reported and in all probability will be enacted into law at the present session.

The horse and carriage graft inquiry started by Representative Hitchcock has practically failed, and the real facts back of the graft have not been brought to light. Mr. Hitchcock was on the right track, but the more experienced members out-manuevered him, so that his inquiry when adopted, permitted the heads of the departments, to whom it was directed, to give the most barren information on the subject. As a matter of fact, the abuse of the public vehicle privilege extends away beyond what was indicated in the replies of the heads of the departments. None of them took the occasion to state in his report that chief clerks and heads of divisions are accustomed to take their Sunday drives and horseback rides in carriages and on horses bought and maintained by the government. Heads of separate bureaus of the government were saved from reporting the abuses of the horse and carriage privileges, by the fact that the inquiry was directed solely to the cabinet officers. The reports of the cabinet officers merely stated the number of horses and carriages in use, and the value of same. This information was of no particular use to the house of representatives, and consequently the proposed investigation has flattened out to almost nothing.

Officers of the insular bureau of the war department say that the war in the far east will precipitate a boom in the Philippines. Even before hostilities began an agent of the Japanese government had secured the purchase of 600,000 rations of rice. Japan is depending upon the Philippines to furnish the bulk of the rice needed for its troops during the war. Since this first order was given, large additional orders were made for rice to be delivered at Yokohama and Nagasaki. The Philippines would be unable to meet these orders but for the fact that the rice crop of last year beat all records. It is described as simply phenomenal. The yield of one province is said to be 325,000,000 pounds. It was enough to supply the whole island of Luzon. The reports from other provinces all indicate tremendous crops. Lack of transportation facilities is all that stands in the way of making the year one of great profit to the growers. The insular bureau officers say that this is the first time in a generation that the natives have had a chance to grow and market rice without interference either from insurgents, tax collectors or political schemers.

Negroes rob postal car and kill clerk.

Birmingham, Ala., March 1.—In an attempt by a gang of negro desperadoes to rob a postal car attached to train No. 2 of the Alabama Great Southern Limited, near Meridian, Miss., yesterday, J. T. Stockton, a postal clerk, was shot and killed and Postal Clerk A. J. Bant was shot in the arm. Jim Paris, colored, who did the shooting, secured the registered letters, but in jumping from the train crushed his leg. He dragged himself three miles where he was captured by bloodhounds.



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