

# MORE MEN WALK OUT

## Big Packing Plants in Chicago Tied Up While Strike Spreads.

### BUT LITTLE VIOLENCE

#### Packers in Chicago Bring in 80 Negroes to Work in the Coolers —Gang of Poles Overturn Two Cider Wagons.

(Journal Special Service.)  
Chicago, July 13.—Peaceful was the omission of affairs at the stockyards this morning. Knots of strikers were to be seen taking over the situation, but there was no disorder, except in one case where a number of Poles upset a couple of cider wagons.  
Eighty negroes were taken into the plants last night to assist in the transferring of the beef to the coolers. Most of the work being done today is in the nature of a clean-up and getting the odds and ends together. Several hundred police will probably reach the yards should trouble occur.  
President Donnelly, of the butchers' union, this morning said to the Scripps News association representative that all that is being asked of the packers is that 18 1/2 cents an hour be the minimum for laborers, and in view of the fact that the average working time is nearly all departments is less than 48 hours per week, it could readily be seen that the union's demands are reasonable. All the independent companies, Donnelly said, are paying a much higher rate than the union asks the trust companies to pay.  
It is not believed that any famine is imminent, as there are vast quantities of meat in cold storage, and in addition to this independent companies will reap a harvest by increasing their market, and at the same time commanding higher prices for their product.  
The packers continue to manifest fears that there will be disorder, and assert that they will be able to get plenty of help as soon as it is proven that the authorities are able to protect non-unionists from violence. The strikers on the other hand assert that there will be no violence, and are constantly advising their men to make the fight an absolutely peaceful one.  
Late this afternoon President Donnelly and J. Ogden Armour were called before the state board of arbitration and the prospect there seemed bright for some basis of settlement. Donnelly said the strike had been called before the packers' letter, asking for arbitration, had been received, that he was willing to enter into negotiations. Armour was agreeable to taking up for discussion the demands of his men.

### NEW YORK MEN OUT.

#### Butchers' Strike in August by 3,500 Gotham Men.

(Journal Special Service.)  
New York, July 13.—Nearly 3,500 butchers and other employees joined the meat strike this morning. The packers called on the police for protection, which was granted.  
The retailers lost no time in boosting the prices 2 cents and say they will continue advances daily in fear of a meat famine.

### ONE MAN FOUNDED.

#### In Omaha the Strikers Show Some Signs of Violence.

(Journal Special Service.)  
Omaha, July 13.—More than 500 strikers are now out from the packing plants, but the packers declare they will resist to the bitter end. The strikers are offering 15 cents an hour and board and lodging for men.  
Cots and dishes are being unloaded at the plants today in preparation for a siege. Generally the situation is quiet, though one man was badly beaten up this morning while seeking work.

### POLICE NOT REQUIRED.

#### Situation in Kansas City is Quiet— Plants are Deserted.

(Journal Special Service.)  
Kansas City, July 13.—There were no desertions from the packing strikers ranks this morning, nor did the packers succeed in hiring laborers.

### SCANDAL THREATENS THE KAISER'S COURT

(Journal Special Service.)  
Berlin, July 13.—The crown prince of Germany was riding from Potsdam at the head of the guards today an elegantly dressed young woman carrying a baby threw herself before the prince's horse.  
When asked what was desired, she said that she was an officer's orphan and that a prominent courtier had betrayed and deserted her, and she besought the prince to compel him to marry her. Frederick William promised to report the case to the kaiser and placed the petitioner in the care of the chaplain's wife.



DR. & MRS. WM. CAPLES



J. L. CAPLES



W. M. GATTON

### ALEXIEFF TELLS OF GREAT BATTLE

#### Believes Japanese Losses Are Not Overestimated—It is Rumored That Japanese Captured Outer Works.

(Journal Special Service.)  
London, July 13.—The news of the loss of 20,000 Japanese in an attack on the outerworks of Port Arthur, as told exclusively by the Scripps News association correspondent yesterday, received confirmation in an official message from Viceroy Alexieff this morning. Alexieff says the news of the engagement had been received by him and adds that the reported casualties of 20,000 are believed to be in no sense overestimated.  
The Japanese charged on masse directly over a territory that had been completely mined in anticipation of such an emergency and received the full force of the explosion of these mines.  
A telegram from St. Petersburg this morning says that a sensational rumor is current there to the effect that the Japanese, after the terrible repulse in which they lost 20,000 men, rallied their forces and Monday night charged with unabated zeal, almost fanatical in its fury, upon the contested outerworks.  
After severe fighting they are reported to have captured and occupied the positions. No mention of casualties is made in the report. The message concludes, "the rumor seems incredible."  
A special to the Evening Star from its correspondent at Elen Twin reports that an attack was made on Port Arthur direct, from the land side, and that the Japanese were repulsed after having 1,000 men killed. No date is given as to the time the attack took place and it is believed possible that the engagement is the same one reported by the Russian general staff.  
From St. Petersburg comes the report that Japanese patrols have reached a point within 12 miles of Liaoyang.

### ANGRY AT KAMIMURA.

#### Japanese Blame Him for Allowing Vladivostok Fleet to Escape.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Victoria, B. C., July 13.—Rev. J. Wadhams of the Episcopal Methodist church, returning from Japan on a leave of absence, says that feeling is running high against Admiral Kamimura for allowing the Vladivostok squadron to escape him, setting out of the harbor. His sons at Tokyo college were forced to leave that institution, owing to the treatment of fellow students in consequence of what was regarded as the admiral's blunder.  
Rev. Wadhams was at Hakodate in February when the Russian Vladivostok fleet approached, and he says that the place could then have been taken. Only one Japanese gunboat was there and an insufficient land protection. The authorities there weakened the citizens at 4 o'clock in the morning in alarm. More than 2,000 Japanese left for the mountains in consequence. The Russians, thinking it stronger than it was at the time, did not attempt to enter.

### FRENCHMAN MAKES A SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

(Journal Special Service.)  
Montpellier, France, July 13.—Count Delavay ascended in his new airship this morning and remained for an hour over the sea, where he was watched by torpedo destroyers. The experiment is reported as being highly successful.  
Numerous maneuvers were made by the aeronaut, who sailed against and with the wind with facility.

### YOSEMITE CLIMBERS ARE AT LAST RESCUED

(Journal Special Service.)  
Yosemite, Cal., July 13.—Allen Bates of Palo Alto and Ned Corbett of Fair Oaks, who fell to a ledge below the summit of the North Dome Sunday night, were rescued early this morning and are now at Camp Curry.  
They were more than 24 hours without food or water, but will be all right again in a few days.

### POMEROY CITY ELECTION.

(Journal Special Service.)  
Pomeroy, Wash., July 13.—John R. Ford, N. O. Baldwin and Peter Gerhardt councilmen, at the city election.



ST. JOHNS PUBLIC SCHOOL



J. L. CAPLES JAMES JOHN W. M. GATTON

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PIONEERS OF ST. JOHNS

## ST. JOHNS CELEBRATES ITS GREAT PROSPERITY

### Pushing City of the Peninsula Takes a Day Off and Rejoices Over the Big Industries Secured, the Present Good Times and the Brilliant Future in Store—Eloquent Speakers for Tonight.

The people of St. Johns are more than proud of the rapid growth of their city, and in order to let the world know of their gladness are today holding a grand celebration.  
This morning a large force of carpenters began work on the new St. Johns flouring mill, that are to be erected along the St. Johns waterfront, while on July 4 the first work toward the erection of the Portland Woolen Mills was begun. In honor of these two events, and also of the other improvements that have occurred in the city during the past few months, today's celebration is being held.  
A basket picnic was held in the park at the end of the car line. A baseball game, several races of various sorts and speech-making was the order of the celebration. The ball game began at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and is being played between the St. Johns nine and the Black Diamonds of Portland. There are to be several prize races, both between men on foot and men on horseback; in the first named series will be a fat men's and a lean men's race, and one where the younger generation will fit across the cinder path.  
This evening the speech-making will take place in the park. The speakers will be State Senator Daniel J. Malarky, Thomas N. Strong and S. C. Spencer. It is expected that Mr. Strong will be the first speaker, and that his address will be an eloquent history of the town, from the morning when the first white man felled a tree for his cabin down to the day when new St. Johns began. It is thought that the address of Senator Malarky will be on the future of the little city, while Mr. Spencer will probably talk on the glorious present.  
In order that the music-lovers may be pleased as well as those who like sports and oratory, the men in charge of the celebration engaged the St. Johns band to play both this afternoon and tonight. The Haywood club quartet, one of the best-known musical organizations in this section of the state, will also be present. C. H. Gloss will

sing several tenor solos. It is expected that several thousand people will be present to share in the good time.  
Mayor Charles A. Cook will preside at tonight's meeting, while the members of the council will do everything in their power to make all present feel at home. The councilmen are T. J. Monahan, W. H. Hamilton, C. R. Culp, William Hughes, Edward D. Hurlburt and Guy Beebe.

### HISTORY OF ST. JOHNS.

#### The Founding of the Town and Its Present Status.

In the spring of 1844 James John, about 20 years old, left his eastern home to seek his fortune in the northwest.  
His party finally arrived on the ground that now is townsite of St. Johns. James John announced that there his journey was ended. He argued that the facilities of the site as a shipping point were unsurpassed; that the water front would prove advantageous as a harbor. Some of the party agreed, but none was inclined to cast their lot with him. Nothing daunted, he pitched his tent and prepared to stay. With many good wishes and kindly feelings the party left him. He proved up his homestead of 160 acres on the east side of the Willamette river.  
His next step was to buy a small tract of land on the west side of the river. This tract is now Springfield station.  
A few months after his arrival Fred H. Ramsay located a claim at the mouth of the Willamette. One dark night in January, 1855, Mr. Ramsay was burned to death, with his house and many papers that might have thrown light on his early history.  
In 1849 William Loomis and family located at St. Johns. But one child remained of the once in family. She is Mrs. Perry Baker of Portland.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Windle crossed the plains in 1852, arriving in St. Johns

with two ox teams and a band of cattle. They located a claim near the town.  
Mr. Windle died two years ago. His widow, Mrs. Isabella Windle, seven children, 28 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren survive him. Most of whom live in and near St. Johns. Mrs. Windle is now 81 years old. Her eldest daughter was the wife of the late P. T. Smith, also one of the early Oregon pioneers.  
In 1851 came Dr. William Caples, his wife and his son, to Lafayette. They left Ohio in 1849, crossing the Cascade mountains and wintered at Columbia City, Wash. They located on 440 acres of land, a portion of which now forms a part of the city of St. Johns. The old home was built where the venerable factory now stands. Dr. Caples died 13 years ago, at the age of 57 years. His second wife, who crossed the plains with him, is still living. She is also his son, Lafayette. Lafayette Caples vividly recalls much of the early history of Portland. One of his earliest memories is of a submerged French bark off the Couch street wharf, which was then the only dock on Portland's waterfront.  
William Gatton located one mile and a half north of St. Johns in the fall of 1855—on 452 acres of land. He still lives at the old home, which lies at the point of the peninsula. Mr. and Mrs. Gatton crossed the plains with a train of 30 wagons. The party is now scattered over the western coast.

### Death of James John.

James John, the original settler and the man for whom the town was named, was found dead in his bed at his home, May 28, 1855, by T. D. Taylor and A. F. Larned. No record of his age could be found, but he was presumed to be about 70 years old. By the terms of his will he made St. Johns school district No. 29 his sole legatee. The estate consisted of 46 blocks now known as St. Johns addition. The property was sold at auction.

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M. E. CHURCH OF ST. JOHNS



MR. & MRS. JOHN WINDLE

### SOMERSAULT ON FLAT SALARY ACT

#### Feats by Solons Whose Party "De- manded" That State Be Protected Indicate Hard Time For Bill.

Indications are already apparent that a flat salary law will not be enacted by the next legislature without opposition. Naturally all the influence that can be exerted by the beneficiaries of the present system will be used to defeat such legislation, and they will probably have the covert if not the open aid of the Republican machine. A mouthpiece has been found in the Oregonian, which has editorially declared itself opposed to a flat salary law, advancing the shallow pretext that the salaries can be legally changed only by a constitutional amendment or by the adoption of a new constitution.  
The purpose of this suggestion is palpable. If resort is to be had either to a constitutional amendment or to a new constitution, there can be no relief for at least two years from the extrajudicial system now in vogue. If action by the next legislature can be averted, state officials now in office will continue to enjoy their excessive emoluments for the rest of their terms. This means an expenditure of at least \$50,000 of the people's money over and above a fair and reasonable compensation for the services rendered. Obviously it is to the interest of the people that these officials should be placed upon a flat salary basis as quickly as possible, and this can be done next January.

### Constitution Merely Fixes Minimum.

The absurdity of the argument that the only remedy lies in a change in the constitution scarcely needs demonstration. Some of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of the state have expressed the opinion that there is no legal bar to the enactment of a flat salary law and that the constitutional provision fixing the salaries of state officials merely establishes a minimum compensation and does not prevent the legislature from increasing it. Governor Chamberlain, in his inaugural message, cited many authorities to sustain this view, and he also referred to the journal of the constitutional convention, which shows conclusively that it was not the intent of the framers of the constitution to deprive the legislature of the power to increase the salaries. That the intent of the authors of such an instrument must prevail in case of a constitutional interpretation, uniformly recognized by the courts.  
"Ex-Governor Lord has always been a staunch advocate of the enactment of a flat salary law, and a believer in its constitutionality. In his last message to the legislature he urged the passage of such a law. In a recent letter to a friend in this city, ex-Governor Lord alluded to the agitation on this subject several years ago and to the general opinion of the bench and bar of this state that the legislature had the power to increase the salaries fixed by the constitution. He added:  
"The same pretense now put forward by the Oregonian, that a flat salary law would be unconstitutional, was advanced by certain members of the legislature at the last regular session. Their insincerity was made manifest by the fact that, although they refused to cut down the extravagant compensation enjoyed by the state, they did not hesitate to advocate and vote for a law adding \$1,000 a year to the salaries of the supreme judges, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the judges were already receiving a salary \$1,500 in excess of the amount fixed by the constitution."  
The compensation of the secretary of state is drawn from three sources—he receives the constitutional salary of \$1,500, certain sums allowed by statute for serving upon state boards, and fees. The total is supposed to amount to from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year.  
The state treasurer gets the constitutional salary of \$500, compensation for serving on state boards, and interest on the state funds in his hands. His

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## WORLD'S GREATEST GRANARY

Fendleton, July 13.—Umatilla's wheat crop this year will be extraordinary. Conservative men place it at more than 5,000,000 bushels. There is only one county in Oregon or Washington that produces more wheat and that is Whitman in eastern Washington. Umatilla county is the banner wheat county in Oregon, having the reputation of raising one per cent of all the wheat grown in the United States; and her producers sell annually of wheat, barley, wool, sheep, cattle, horses and fruit to markets outside of the county to the amount of \$250 per capita.  
Happner, Or., July 13.—Morrow county, with its 4,500 population, will produce and sell this year more than 1,500,000 bushels of wheat at an average price of about 60 cents. Here from this one source alone will flow to the people living here an average of \$300 for each man, woman and child in the county.  
Colfax, Wash., July 13.—Bountiful rains throughout the Palouse wheat belt assures upwards of a 10,000,000-bushel wheat crop in Whitman county, thus making it the banner wheat county of the United States and the world. The crop of Whitman this year promises to be fully two per cent of the whole wheat crop of the United States.  
According to the last census, Whitman has a population of 25,000 in round figures. This year's wheat crop will bring to these people something near \$6,000,000 in gold, as most of this wheat will be sold in foreign markets, to be divided among 25,000 people, or \$240 per capita, not saying anything for sports and oratory, the men in charge of the celebration engaged the St. Johns band to play both this afternoon and tonight. The Haywood club quartet, one of the best-known musical organizations in this section of the state, will also be present. C. H. Gloss will

## BRYAN IS NO DOLTER

### Parker and Davis Will Get His Vote, He Says in the Commoner.

### SHARP IN CRITICISM

#### Nomination Secured by Deliberate De- ception, He Asserts, and "Wall- Street Element's Success" Displeases Him.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—William Jennings Bryan will stand by the Democratic ticket and will cast his vote for Parker and Davis for president and vice-president. He announced his position in today's issue of his paper, the Commoner. While renewing allegiance to his party, Mr. Bryan criticizes sharply the methods by which Parker's nomination was secured. His statement in full follows:  
"I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the Democratic national convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:  
"First—Because the Democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism, while the Republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, which was the paramount issue in 1900, and which must remain an important issue as long as an attempt is made to hold colonies under the American flag—on this issue the convention was unanimous, the platform emphatic, and I have no doubt that the candidate will carry out the platform.  
"Second—Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics, and this issue, if it becomes national, will make it impossible to consider questions that demand action. The election of the Democratic ticket will put a quietus on this subject.  
"Third—Mr. Roosevelt stands for him as a man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates a love for warlike things. The Democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason, and for arbitration, rather than for force, conquest and bluster.  
"Fourth—The Democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and as this plank was unanimously adopted, there is reason to believe a Democratic statement on this subject would bring some advantages in retiring silver dollars, in establishing branch banks, in enlarging the powers of the national banks, and in the substitution of an asset currency for the present currency. It will be because he is restrained in his opinions in the house and senate. Nothing greater can be expected from him on the money question.  
"On the trust question the Democratic platform is very much better than the Republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies one anti-trust plank. Unless in his letter of acceptance he commits himself to anti-trust legislation, we need not expect him to pursue a different course from that pursued by President Roosevelt.  
"So far as the labor questions are concerned, we must await Judge Parker's letter before we shall know whether the laboring man has anything to expect from his election. The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker is a straddling, meaningless plank. In the full committee planks were adopted in favor of arbitration and the eight-hour day and against government by injunction; also a plank on the Colorado situation. If Judge Parker is silent or ambiguous on these subjects, it will mean that the men back of him will not permit him to take the labor side on these disputed questions.  
"On the tariff question some little progress may be hoped for. But the Parker men on the committee were

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### 200 LIVES LOST IN ISLAND CLOUDBURST

(Journal Special Service.)  
Manila, July 13.—More than 200 lives were lost and \$2,000,000 damage done as the result of a cloudburst at San Juan Del Monte. Rain fell incessantly for 20 hours and reached the unprecedented aggregate of 17 inches. In San Juan boats today are the only method of communication and the people are seeking safety in the hills.  
The rains continue falling and it is feared that the flood will increase to such an extent that the higher portions of the town may also be inundated. Accounts for the cloudburst are being received by the citizens as well as the government.

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