DEATH SUDDENLY CLAIMS PIONEER

W. W. SPAULDING, VETERAN MEAT PACKER, EXPIRES — RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL RENDERS HIM UNCONSCIOUS AND HE PASSES AWAY QUICKLY.

William W. Spaulding, the veteran meat packer of Portland, died suddenly at his home, 1109 Kelly street, early this morning. At 5:30 o'clock his serious illness was made known to the family, and by 6:30 he had expired. Dr. R. J. Marsh was summoned, but found the patient had passed beyond hope of medical assistance, as a blood vessel in the head had been ruptured and unconsciousness was the swift forerunner of the end. At the time Mr. Spaulding's wife was present, no other members of the family being here.

This afternoon the body will be removed to the home of Mr. Spaulding's sister, Mrs. C. E. Sitton, 493 Yamhill street, from whence it is probable that the funeral will be held, although no arrangements in this respect have been completed. There is another sister in this city, Miss Spaulding, who resides with Mrs. Sitton, and a brother, Morton M. Spaulding, who is with the Union Meat company.

The deceased came to Portland in 1863, and has been a continous resident of this city for 42 years. He was 65 years old at the time of death. For the entire period of his residence here he has been identified with the packing industry, during the early days being interested in private establishments and later aiding in the organization of the Union Meat company, in which he still had interests at the time of his death. He was also president of the Northwest Meat company.

Out the Limit.

A Kentucky man is suing his sixth wife for a divorce, 20 years covering the lot. George Meredith's 10-year limit marriage evidently wouldn't do in Kentucky. Might make it local option.

CHIEF HUNT DEALS IN UNIFORM CLOTH

Orders Police Officers to Buy From His Stock—Directs Men Where to Buy at Excessive Prices—Uniform Proposition Hard for Men.

Portland's patrolmen have expended $129.80 apiece on uniforms since Charles H. Hunt became chief of police, January 25, 1903. They are now ordered to spend $41 more for clothing. The following is a list of the uniforms:

Summer suit, 1903	$ 35.00
Summer helmet, 1903	4.00
Winter suit, 1903	37.00
Winter helmet, 1903	4.00
Winter cape, 1903	15.00
Winter gloves, 1903	.80
Summer suit, 1904	30.00
Summer helmet, 1904	4.00
	$129.80

New clothing just ordered:

Winter coat and vest	$22.00
Two pairs of trousers	19.00
	$41.00

Mounted police are required to purchase gloves costing $1.05 a pair.

For the fourth time since Charles H. Hunt assumed the office of chief of police, the patrolmen under him have been ordered to buy new uniforms. Three times the patrolmen have been compelled to buy new clothes. They have been forced to buy capes from one certain firm, and have had to keep themselves stocked with white gloves.

Chief of Police Hunt took office January 25, 1903. A few months after taking charge of the department he ordered the men to buy new summer uniforms. They were told to purchase them at a local tailoring establishment. These uniforms, it is said, cost the men $35 each. About this time the men were told to go to a local man's furnishing store, where the chief informed them that they would find their helmets awaiting them, and for this headgear each patrolman had to pay $4. Another clothing firm, so patrolmen state, offered to supply the same sort of helmet for $2.50.

As soon as the winter mists began to fall, Chief Hunt again ordered the patrolmen to buy new uniforms. The cloth for these were to be purchased direct from the chief of police, he having informed the men that he alone had the sort of cloth necessary for the garments. One or two of the more daring ones in the department, so it is stated, secured a sample of the cloth, took it to a local dry goods house and there purchased exactly the same sort of goods at a saving of 20 cents a yard. After the suits were made the patrolmen who purchased the cloth from the chief found that the coat and vest had cost $28 and the trousers $9.

They Needed Capes.

But chief Hunt did not stop at the new suits. He stated that the men were in need of capes. These capes were to be made after an old-fashioned military pattern, were to be purchased from one firm and no other, and were to cost $15. Swift and sure was the punishment to be meted out to any who would dare attempt to get a cape from any firm other than the one named by the chief. Patrolman Hoesly informed the chief that he could purchase a coat of the same quality and workmanship for less money; since that time the treatment that Hoesly has received has been unpleasant, to say the least.

Hoesly has a good record as an officer. When the civil service board commenced operations he noted that one could take an examination for the position of detective. Hoesly took the examination and passed with a good record. This was June 20, 1903. At the same time, a man now on the detective force failed to pass; nearly four months later he was allowed eight points, which placed him on the eligible list.

But Hoesly has not been appointed to the detective staff yet. His remark regarding the cost of the military capes was unfortunate.

After ordering the patrolmen to purchase new suits and old style military capes, Chief Hunt decided that another $4 out of the pockets of the officers was a mere trifle, considering that they were getting the princely sum of $74.50 a month, so he told them that new helmets had been ordered for their use. The men were told to get them after the same manner that they had purchased their first headgear. And here another patrolman forgot that he was no longer a free American citizen.

Smith Makes War.

When informed that the helmets would cost $4, Patrolman Smith, who later made such startling discoveries in uptown saloon boxes that led to the crusade for the removal of this evil, produced a helmet that he had purchased from an eastern furnishing house. The helmet was neat and looked exactly like those the chief had had ordered for the officers.

"Will this helmet pass inspection?" asked Smith of the chief.

"It will," replied the chief, after carefully looking the headgear over.

"Well, sir," continued Smith, "I thought it would. I paid just $1.90 for it."

This surprised the chief. Since that time Smith's path has not been a bed of flowers.

After the men had secured suits, capes and helmets, they were ordered to secure white gloves, the sort that would cost 20 cents a pair. They were told to get four pairs for a starter, and to keep them neat and clean. The mounted patrolmen were told to secure gauntlets that had been selected for them. They were asked to pay $1.05 a pair. It is said that these gloves are inferior to those used by the United States soldiers which can be purchased far cheaper than the price the mounted officers are forced to pay.

This spring the patrolmen were again ordered to buy new uniforms. Part of them were to purchase the cloth from the chief, while others were told to go to a certain tailor's. These suits cost $30 each. New helmets were again ordered, which meant another $4 to be taken from the savings of the patrolmen. The men were informed that the glove order was still in effect.

And Now New Duds for Winter.

Recently, the patrolmen have been told that all would be required to buy new winter suits, that is, all those whose present garments could not pass inspection. The patrolmen state that they know what this means, and they are beginning to wonder just how soon they will again feel the gentle caresses of a tailor doing the measuring act. All men have been ordered to secure at once new dress trousers. It is reported that a coat and vest of the new pattern will cast $22, while the two pairs of trousers will cost not less than $19. The cloth is to be purchased of Chief of Police Charles H. Hunt.

And it has been hinted very strongly about the central station that the mounted patrolmen will be required to secure a new style cape. As yet it is not known whether new helmets will be ordered for this winter or not.

During the time that the men have been required to purchase new clothing at nearly every change of the moon, the officers state that they have only seen the chief in one new uniform. They also state that they have to buy clothes as they do not care to wear uniforms when off duty, which makes their clothing bills far higher than those of other city employes.

SECURES $9,450 AS RECOMPENSE FOR LEG

Circuit Judge Alfred F. Sears, Jr., this morning allowed Andrew Sorenson $9,450 for the loss of the latter's left leg.

A few weeks ago Sorenson, who sued the Oregon Water Power & Railway company for the loss of his limb, was allowed $15,000 damages by a jury sitting in Judge Sear's court. William T. Muir and Hogue & Wilbur, attorneys for the railway company, at once filed a motion for a new trial. It was in passing on this motion that Judge Sears placed a cash value upon Sorenson's lost leg.

But there is a condition upon which the money is allowed, and that is that the injured man agree to relinquish all claims to the remaining $5,550 that had been allowed him by the jury. If Sorenson will agree to do this, Judge Sears stated that the motion for a new trial would not be granted.

Sorenson was formerly an employe of the O. W. P. & R. company. On January 28, 1904, he was working with a construction gang near Lents. It was on this date that he was injured. He stated that he was ordered to couple the air breaks between ballast cars, and while doing so orders were given to other employes to loosen the breaks. By the confusion of the two orders, Sorenson alleged, he was thrown to the ground and his left leg cut off.

Henry E. McGinn appeared as Sorenson's attorney.

AGED CHARLESTON WOMAN DIES HERE

Annette Walker Haskins, wife of J. G. Haskins, was buried this afternoon in Riverview cemetery. Funeral services were held at 2 o'clock at the J. P. Finley undertaking parlors, and were conducted by Dr. Edgar P. Hill, of the Presbyterian church, of which denomination Mrs. Haskins had for many years been a faithful member. Her death occurred Saturday, October 19, in the family's apartments at the Lincoln. She had come to Oregon only nine days before with her husband to join her daughter, who is the wife of C. D. Howell, head of the Howell Shingle company.

Mrs. Haskins was a native of Charleston, N. H., and became a resident of Wisconsin, where she was married to Mr. Haskins in 1855. They removed in 1872 to Iowa, and for more than 30 years Mr. Haskins engaged in the lumber and banking business at Winterset and Des Moines. Had she lived they would have celebrated their golden wedding in July of next year. She is survived by the husband and one daughter, Mrs. C. D. Howell.

DORCEY GETS LIMIT ON VAGRANCY CHARGE

On a charge of vagrancy, Municipal Judge Hogue this morning sent A. S. Dorcey to jail for 90 days and fined him $100. This is the limit for the charge.

Dorcey was arrested yesterday by Policeman Anderson, at the request of Mrs. Lettie Warner, who followed the prisoner along Third street to Morrison and pointed him out to the officer. The woman said that while on a visit in Seattle, Dorcey stole her purse, containing $2.75.

When arraigned before Judge Hogue, Dorcey pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy, and was promptly sentenced.

COSMOPOLIS ROBBERY.

Postal inspectors in this city were notified this morning of the robbery of the postoffice at Cosmopolis. The robbery occurred last night but only a small amount of money was secured. The robbers drilled into the safe but no explosives were used.

STRIKERS SEEKING SUBSCRIBERS' AID

"HELLO" GIRLS SEND OUT COMMITTEES ARMED WITH PETITIONS TO USERS OF TELEPHONE SERVICE—ARE MEETING WITH SUCCESS—BUT FEW DESERTIONS.

"To the Pacific States Telephone Company—We, the undersigned, business men of the city of Portland and subscribers to your telephone lines, would most earnestly and emphatically request that you immediately reinstate all of the exchange girls forced out of your employ by recent action, to the end that our business interests be no longer jeopardized."

Thirty-one committees, each consisting of two and three striking telephone operators, began a systematic canvass of the city today for the purpose of securing signatures to a petition to the Pacific States Telephone company, demanding the reinstatement of the strikers. Every residence in the city into which stretches a telephone line will be visited and every business firm that uses a "hello" instrument will listen to the earnest pleadings of the strikers.

The work was begun yesterday afternoon, though a systematic organization of the soliciting committees was effected only this morning. The strikers declare that they met with flattering success yesterday and that the company will be busy for several days removing instruments from houses where sympathy is felt for the girls. The entire city, including the suburbs has been divided into districts and committees have been assigned to each district.

Without pyrotechnical displays or spectacular features of any kind the battle between the company and 200 telephone girls has begun in real earnest. Every tactic of warfare, whether a subterfuge or an open move, is employed by both combatants. Pickets are constantly on duty near the east side and west side stations of the company. Through sunshine and rain, through wind and calm pretty girls patrol the streets near the stations and try to talk with those who have come to break the strike. A constant vigil is kept, though every effort is being made by the company to force them away.

Busy at Strike Headquarters.

At headquarters, in Salmon street, between Fourth and Fifth, there is a constant hum of busy expectancy. Committees and officers are laboring with petitions to business men and citizens generally for assistance in their fight. Other committees are listening to reports of pickets and outposts, while others still are giving orders and sending messengers in various directions. By means of the system they have established officials of the union at headquarters are notified almost instantly when a new girl applies to the company for work.

The new operator has scarcely completed her preliminary talk with Miss Cooper, service manager, before her name, address and past history are known at strikers' headquarters. While she is donning her headgear at the switchboard, committees are being appointed and plans being laid to secure a clandestine conversation with her for the purpose of inducing her to leave the company's service.

The company, indeed, has resorted to even more drastic means of ascertaining inside information concerning the workings of the union. Spies in the service of the company are everywhere. Strangers who enter the hall in Salmon street are subjected to the most scrutinizing glances from the pickets posted at the door.

Company Receives Information.

At every meeting of the union the company has emissaries, and knows almost as soon as it adjourns what has transpired. It has obtained a complete list of the names of the members of the union. Officials of the company profess to have no desire for information concerning the movements and actions of the strikers. It is true, however, that a complete system of espionage is maintained. The imported operators are practically prisoners. They are under the constant surveillance of servants of the company. A conversation between a striker and one of the imported girls is impossible at any time, or under any circumstances.

"The girls are gradually coming back to us," said Division Manager Thatcher. "We have re-employed a great many, but give employment only to those who sever their connections with the union."

"Only four or five girls have gone back to the company," said a union official. "We are positive of as many as four, but we don't believe that any more have returned."

Charter Expected Tonight.

The charter for the union is expected to reach the city tonight. Membership cards will also be received and distributed to each member of the union.

"We are going about this fight systematically," said the president of the union. "We propose to win, but there will be no disturbance or disorder. We depend largely on the sympathy of the public that we are sure we deserve in this struggle. Our committees have met with flattering success in obtaining signatures to our petition. There has been no disorder of any kind since the strike began and, so far as we are concerned, there will be none."

"A certain restaurant has refused to serve these imported girls with meals any more," said another striker. "It was costing the company between $150 and $180 a day to pay for their meals and the company tried to get reduced rates. The restaurant refused to make a reduction. Then the head cook at the restaurant announced that if the "scabs" were served with meals at that place any more he would quit. Now the new girls must eat in the company's dining room."

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ARE SHIFTED ABOUT

While no changes are as yet attributed to the new alignments of railroad lines doing business in the Pacific northwest, a number of transfers and promotions have been made among the freight and passenger agents of eastern and western lines in this territory. James Sclater has been appointed assistant to E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific at Vancouver. W. R. Thompson succeeds Mr. Sclater as city ticket agent at Vancouver, and A. B. Calder succeeds Mr. Thompson as general agent at Seattle. W. R. Brewster, formerly with the Northern Pacific, has been made traveling passenger agent for the Chicago & Great Western, succeeding Bert Collins, who goes to Tacoma as traveling passenger agent.