IN the "Want" Ads today are many bargains. Your opportunity may be there.

The Weather—Showers and cooler tonight; Wednesday, showers.

Oregon Daily Journal

WITH HER THE UNION SHE FLIES OWN WINGS

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PLUMBERS VIOLATE FEDERAL ANTI-TRUST LAWS

HUGE GRAFT RUNS ACROSS STATE LINE

Independent Firms in Portland Fail in Efforts to Buy of Eastern Wholesalers—Held Completely at Mercy of Local Combine.

Stupendous Graft Fund of Protective Association Is Closely Guarded Against Suspicion — Never Issues Checks in Dividing Spoils.

Secure in the wholesale robbery of Portland people through the secret operations of its "bonus" graft and "over-charges," protected and abetted by the local wholesalers and assisted in a measure by the city ordinances relating to plumbing, the plumbers' trust, in order to conduct its sand-bagging policies with more telling effect against the wage-earner and home-builder, steps across the state line and receives additional assistance from its votaries—the wholesalers—in the eastern states, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The complete, systematic and unhampered fleecing of the Portland public would fall considerably short of the blood-thirsty demands made upon it by the Plumbers' Protective association, were it not for the fact that the independent plumber struggles desperately at the mercy of the wholesalers and not only in Portland but in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and other eastern centers where he attempts to buy.

Fight for Existence.

The independent plumber who begins business in Portland immediately finds himself surrounded by hands of steel, against which he must battle continually for existence. The length of time he remains in business, independent of the Protective association, depends upon his own financial resources and such outside business, not in conflict with local trade conditions, as he can command. The latter, as a rule, applies to government work.

The first attempt the independent makes to purchase goods of the wholesalers is met either with absolute refusal to sell goods or in lieu of that the price asked for material is from 35 to 50 per cent higher than is required of the plumbers belonging to the trust. Turning in despair to the eastern houses and unable to forward the credentials which go with membership in the Plumbers' Protective association, the same condition of affairs meets the independent.

The corral is laid out of Portland, across the state line and encircles the eastern plumbing markets.

If the independent plumber in Port-

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RUM SHOPS MAY EVADE THE LAW

Concessions Being Sought by Hotel Managers and Proprietors of Cafes, Grills and Restaurants in Sunday Closing Matter.

Attorney Manning Claims That He Has Not Been Called Upon and Proposes Giving No Leeway—Tight Closing Ordered.

Strenuous efforts are being made to saw John Manning's Sunday closing lid in two before the district attorney fits it to Portland Sunday next, and the wielders of the saw state that Mr. Manning has agreed with them to leave the covering off after 1 o'clock in the afternoon if the mayor, the chief of police and the newspapers are willing that such should be the interpretation of the law. Mr. Manning, however, says that he has made neither concession, promise, nor statement to those who would split the statutes for the sake of vinous irrigation.

Seeking Concessions.

H. C. Bowers, manager of the Portland hotel, the managers of the Oregon, of the Quelle and other cafes, grills and restaurants are active in seeking concessions and have enlisted in their behalf a number of prominent business men. A committee representing those who desire to have the latter half of the day left open as a compromise with Mr. Manning's edict regarding the Sunday closing of places where liquor is sold, called upon the district attorney and argued the question with him.

Mr. Manning is reported by these committeemen to have agreed to allow the town to run open, beginning at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon provided the city authorities, the newspapers and others interested in the question approved of the plan.

When Mr. Manning was asked this morning whether or not he had agreed to the half lid, he said that he had not been called upon and had not made any agreement.

No Promises Made.

"You can say that I have made no concessions and no promises, and do not intend to do so," he said.

"It would seem from indications to be the intention of the saloonmen and liquor dealers to allow the restaurant and hotel men to take the first step in effecting either a settlement, a compromise or a test of the question raised by Mr. Manning in his announcement that he intended to enforce the Sunday-closing law. Mr. Bowers of the Portland is outspoken in his disapproval of the provisions of the statutes as applying to hotels and restaurants.

"I agree that all barrooms should be closed on Sunday," he said today, "but I think it is a grave mistake to say to people coming to the city that they cannot have wine or other liquors with their meals if they so desire. The law does not legislate against a man having wine with his dinner on the other days of the week, nor on Sunday in his home, but it says that he cannot have the privilege if he happens to be a stranger visiting at a hotel. I do not think it is either just or for the best interests of the city."

When asked whether it was his intention to shut up the grillroom of the Portland on Sunday, Mr. Bowers stated

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COURTROOM SCENE DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HARRY ORCHARD

1, Harry Orchard; 2, Attorney John Murphy; 3, W. H. Miner, Mrs. Haywood's father; 4, Henrietta Haywood; 5, Vernie Haywood; 6, Miss Carruthers, Haywood's half sister; 7, Attorney Leon Whitsell; 8, Attorney Peter Breen; 9, Attorney C. S. Darrow; 10, Mrs. Nevada Carruthers, Haywood's mother; 11, William D. Haywood; 12, Attorney John F. Nugent; 13, Attorney E. F. Richardson; 14, H. L. Crane, Statesman Reporter; 15, Martin Egan, correspondent; 16, R. J. Kennedy, correspondent; 17, Court Stenographer Kibby.

ORCHARD BELIEVES THE STORY HE TELLS

TESTOUT QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL

Beautiful Variety Suggested by The Journal Will Probably Be Chosen.

The Caroline Testout will be queen of all the roses during the great Rose Show and Carnival, according to present plans. That particular variety of rose will be queen during the season of 1907, and then, according to the plans that are under way, contests will be held each year to decide upon what variety will be queen for each succeeding season.

The contests are expected to develop a great deal of interest and the selection of a queen each year will be an important feature of the annual rose carnival.

At the headquarters of the Rose Show and Fiesta yesterday it was announced that the supply of post cards had been exhausted there. It was suggested that the stores and other places which might be supplied with more than they may possibly use return some of the cards to headquarters for distribution.

Many prospective participants in the parade have complained that they are unable to secure trucks or other suitable vehicles for displays in the parade. E. F. Cannon has suggested that all who have trucks or other vehicles that may be used leave their names at headquarters, 320 Swetland building, in order that propositions may be submitted them with reference to converting the vehicles into floats.

FARMER IS KILLED IN KENTUCKY WINDSTORM

(Journal Special Service.)

Ashland, Ky., June 11.—John Weber, a farmer, was killed in a storm last night. Wires were torn down, buildings unroofed and stock killed.

KAISER AND CZAR TO HOLD CONFERENCE

(Journal Special Service.)

Stockholm, June 11.—The kaiser and czar will meet during the summer for another of their famous political conferences. The meeting place is kept secret.

DEFENSE INJURES CASE BY CROSS-EXAMINATION

Richardson's Ponderous Probing Has Placed Assassin on Pedestal When He Should Be Spurned by All Men as an Informer and Turncoat.

(By Hugh O'Neill, Special Commissioner for Denver Post and Oregon Journal.)

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—An hour of dull questioning in the fourth day's cross-examination of Harry Orchard and you begin to feel that the defense would have been better advised to pass him up without a single interrogation and then leave the corroboration of his testimony to the prosecution. As it stood originally only the story of an informer. He had admitted himself an assassin, an incendiary, a traitor to the hand that fed him.

Under English legal practice, and under the practice of the ancient and honorable state of Massachusetts, too, how many of the statements Orchard made in the first instance to Mr. Hawley would have been ruled out as inadmissible? Many of them were incapable of independent corroboration or independent refutation and were therefore, under the courts of England and Massachusetts, not "legal evidence," but western practice, and even New York practice would admit such statements, and they were admitted here. In any case they were not very important.

Believes His Own Story.

The vital parts of Orchard's statements were those detailing his alleged engagements by Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood or either of them, to commit certain sundry murders. Now, taking those statements, Orchard may or may not have been stating demonstrable facts, but there is no doubt that in making them he believed them to be absolutely true.

Whatever Orchard is doing, he is not consciously lying. He believes what he is saying. He believes that he has sinned so grievously against mankind and against the Lord Jesus Christ who died for sinners, that he must make public confession of his sins before he seeks the absolution of Almighty God. He asks and looks for no forgiveness from man.

The morning of his first appearance in court he said to a man who has been close to him for a year:

"I am going to tell the truth. I am not going to spare myself, and when this case is through I am done with the world."

Testimony Is Unshaken.

We are now in the fourth day of this patient, detailed, consecutive cross-examination and no material statement made by Orchard has been shaken at all. The state may fail to corroborate his statements by independent testimony. The defense may succeed in destroying his statements by rebutting evidence. But the long, tedious cross-examination of Richardson has been valueless. He has traversed every question asked by Hawley and every answer made by Orchard with painful minuteness.

He has in several instances strengthened the case for the prosecution by confirming the friendly relations existing between Orchard, Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer. He has left openings for the prosecution to submit matters in examination that would not have been otherwise possible. He has elicited that this assassin once committed bigamy and "sometimes told a lie." But he has not shifted Orchard's testimony an inch from its original foundation.

Strengthens Bradley Tale.

For two hours this morning he made Orchard tell all about his attempt to assassinate Bradley in San Francisco. And every question Richardson asked Orchard only helped to strengthen the truth of Orchard's story that he had actually attempted to assassinate Bradley. It was very pretentious work; it sounded painstaking and thorough-going; the questions asked were all asked in a loud- slow voice and a large, slow way, but they never tripped Orchard once. Orchard is either telling the

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FORGOT WHERE HE GOT POWDER

Orchard Follows Usual Tactics of Not Fixing Dates Absolutely.

(Journal Special Service.)

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—For nearly an hour this morning Attorney Richardson interrogated Orchard relative to his attempt to murder Bradley in San Francisco without duplicating anything which would tend to shake his original story. Orchard followed his usual tactics of not fixing dates nor places absolutely.

Richardson tried to get him to declare positively that the powder was bought from the Judson Powder company, but all he did say was that it was. He described how he got the powder but could not remember what the man he bought it from looked like.

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—The only apparent effectiveness of the examination of Orchard relative to his attempt to blow up Governor Peabody was to secure a wealth of detail as to how he operated. He described at length the manufacture of the bomb, how it was placed in the ground and the manner in which wagons driving across the wire with which it was to be exploded prevented the accomplishment of his purpose.

Orchard declared he had not gambled that winter and never went with Adams to his house and told the folks he had won a great quantity of money.

Richardson's questioning was tiresome in the extreme, particularizing regarding minor matters which seemingly had little bearing on the case.

Orchard denied ever having shot at or being shot at by a policeman while trying to kill Peabody.

He said Max Malich in Denver asked him to blow up the hotel at Globeville which was occupied by foreigners acting as strike breakers. When he asked if he had not gone to Malich and told him, "Here is a damn good opportunity to get 150 scabs in a bunch," he stated that he had said nothing of the kind and that Malich asked him to do the job, as unless they were killed off his business was gone, as the union men were his chief customers. He said he was willing to do the job, but Haywood told him not to do it.

FURNITURE TRUST IS BROKEN UP

Northwest Furniture Exchange Terminates Illegal Relationship and Twenty Members Plead Guilty and Pay Fine in U. S. Court.

District Attorney's Office Considers Great Victory Won and It Is Anticipated That All Defendants Will Very Shortly Capitulate.

The furniture trust is bursted. In a set of resolutions passed by the Northwest Furniture Exchange, the members agreed to dissolve and terminate their relationship, and to that effect 16 wholesalers and manufacturers, together with four retailers, appeared before Judge Charles E. Wolverton in the United States' district court this morning, pleaded guilty and were fined $25 each.

This is considered a great victory for the government, because it is believed that the wedge has been inserted that will make all of the defendants capitulate and enter pleas of guilty. Immediately after court a rumor was spread that the Oregon Retail Furniture Dealers' association, the state association of retailers, had dissolved. This report could not be verified, but those who are on the inside say that such action will be taken either formally or by a general exodus of the members from the association.

Big Firms Pay Fines.

The big firms that entered pleas of guilty this morning and were fined $25 were: Washington Parlor Furniture company, Tacoma; Carman Manufacturing company, Portland; Seattle Mattress & Upholstery company, Seattle; A. Merle & Co., Portland; George E. K. Fitchner, Robert E. Bristow, Portland; Portland Mattress & Upholstery company, Portland; Oregon Casket company, Portland; Oregon Furniture Manufacturing company, Portland; F. S. Harmon & Co., Tacoma; Heywood Bros. & Wakefield, Portland; Henry Tonsing, Theodore Tonsing, Portland; D. N. & E. Walter & Co., San Francisco; Peters & Roberts, Portland; Doernbecher Manufacturing company, Portland.

The retailers fined $25 were: H. J. Lestoe, H. Goldstein, Richet company and L. Rubenstein, all of Portland.

All of the defendants except the four retailers were represented by D. P. Price, assistant secretary of the furniture exchange. Mr. Price said that when the exchange was formed its sole object was to band the dealers together for self-protection in regard to credits. He said that at the time of organization many dealers were going into bankruptcy and the dealers had no way of getting their money from the defunct firms. Later, he said, the association drifted away from its primary object and began maintaining and regulating

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SCHMITZ IS ON WITNESS STAND

San Francisco Mayor Testifies in Own Behalf in Extortion Case.

(Journal Special Service.)

San Francisco, June 11.—Mayor Eugene F. Schmitz of San Francisco took the witness stand to testify on his own behalf at 11 o'clock this morning, in his trial upon the charge of extorting money from the keepers of French restaurants.

With the calling of the first defense witness this morning in the Schmitz case the defense outlined a plan by which it hopes to break the chain of evidence drawn about the mayor. It will attempt to tear down the evidence given by ex-Police Commissioner Reagan and impeach the witness.

The crowd in the courtroom was the largest during the trial. Hundreds stood in the aisles and lobby.

The first witness was M. B. Scott of the Waiters' union. Through him the defense declares it will show that the attack of Reagan upon the Tortonia restaurant was instigated by Reagan, and that the entire line of attack was planned by the police commissioner. Heney fought the introduction of this evidence, but without avail.

Schmitz, Scott said, went to Reagan and told him he couldn't unionize Tortoni's and asked him if he could not take the license away. Reagan said all that would be necessary would be to catch men and women in the upper rooms. Scott suggested that he hire two men to engage rooms and have the proprietor send out for girls. Reagan approved the scheme, so he got two men who went to the place and had the waiter send out for the girls. Afterwards they gave Scott a check from the restaurant, which was turned over to Reagan for evidence. Later he proposed to go after the Bay State restaurant, which Reagan said was a bad place.

With the decision of Judge Dunne yesterday afternoon that testimony relative to cases of extortion other than those connected with the French restaurants should not be admitted in the trial of Mayor Schmitz the prosecution abruptly closed its case against him, and it is expected that his trial will be practically finished by tonight.

PORTLAND CASE IS HEARD

Interstate Commerce Commission Asked to Force Joint Rates From Railroads Through Rose City Gateway—Oregon Mills Oppose the Move.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, June 11.—North Pacific coast lumbermen today brought before the interstate commerce commission another puzzling point of transportation law—shall there issue a mandate compelling the Hill lines and the Harriman system to make effective a joint through rate on lumber via Portland for the relief of the Washington mills?

A. C. Douty of Douty, Washington, was on the stand this afternoon before the interstate commerce commission under cross-examination by J. N. Teal, counsel for the Oregon intervenors. Teal drew out facts to show that the congestion in the Oregon lumber mills is fully as great as in Washington.

The opening statement made this morning by A. C. Griffiths, counsel of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association, at Seattle, was followed by Counsel Kerr for the Northern Pacific, W. W. Cotton for the Union Pacific and J. N. Teal for the Oregon intervenors. A. C. Douty was the first witness called by the petitioners. J. W. Woodworth, the Northern Pacific traffic manager; W. E. Skinner of the O. R. & N. and Phil Beuhner, W. B. Ayer of Portland and others are attending.

Puget sound lumbermen presented allegations that 417 mills of western Washington, which cut annually 2,900,000,000 feet of lumber, and 453 shingle mills, which cut 14,200,000,000 shingles yearly, now have ready for shipment 25,000 cars of forest products into the territory served by the Union Pacific and connections, which represents the annual normal demand in that territory, and that 110,000 cars of such products originate annually in western Washington, and urged that the commission should compell the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific to make a through joint rate to the Portland gateway, to afford relief to western Washington millmen.

The application was filed several weeks ago, and on May 15 the Oregon millmen filed a protest, by the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' association, comprising millmen in southwestern Washington and western Oregon. It is alleged that 200 mills in their territory cut annually 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber, for which the Union Pacific syster is now unable to furnish more than one third enough cars.

Oregon Mills Object.

A. C. Dixon, chairman of the railroad committee association, asserted as an instance of the congestion of the western Oregon lumber traffic that the Booth & Kelly company of Eugene now has 30,000,000 feet of lumber awaiting ship-

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VACANT PROPERTY MUST BE CLEARED

Chief Gritzmacher Warns Owners to Remove Brush, Thistles and Weeds.

With the advent of summer Chief Gritzmacher is already laying his plans rigidly to enforce the ordinance relative to the clearing of all vacant property of brush, thistles and weeds. It is the intention of the authorities to compel property-owners throughout the city to obey the provisions of the ordinance and thereby minimize the danger of disastrous fires in addition to adding greatly to the beauty of the town.

The chief has addressed the following communication to Captain Moore of the day relief anent the matter:

"Last summer the day relief under your command made quite an effort to enforce the provisions of the ordinance No. 14,556, requiring property-owners to clear their lots, and especially vacant property, of tall grass, brush, thistles, weeds, etc. Considerable good work was done by the officers in that direction and improvement in the appearance of vacant property was quite noticeable.

"Therefore, the work of last summer should be followed up with even stronger efforts to make people cut down and clean up the growth of tall grass, weeds, thistles, brush, etc., as the ordinance requires and thereby assist in making the city more beautiful. You will therefore instruct the officers of the day relief to post themselves thoroughly on the provisions of this ordinance and to notify all owners or agents of property found in bad shape to clean up, and if they fail to do so after being notified make complaints and get warrants for all such delinquents."

PORTLAND BOND ISSUE LEGAL

Bankers Give Opinion That Election Technicality Does Not Invalidate Big Issue of City Securities Endangered by Devlin's Neglect.

The $5,000,000 bond issues voted at the last election are gilt edged according to some of the leading bankers and bond houses of Portland. A canvass of the clearing banks today resulted in the uniform opinion expressed by the bank officers, that the legality of the bonds does not come within the province of a banker, but is solely a matter of law. If the banks' lawyers say the titles are good, the bank takes them as good, and concerns itself only with the financial side, such as the security behind the bonds, rate of interest, and other matters apart from the validity of the issue.

As for the bonds voted at the last election the clearing house bank officers declined to express a definite opinion, saying that so far there had been no occasion for their lawyers to pass on them, that the bonds were not yet issued, and that it was not the practice of banks to put values on securities not yet in existence. Most of the banks referred to Morris Brothers, bankers, in the Chamber of Commerce building, saying that this firm knew more about the bond market and the conditions governing bond issues than perhaps any other local firm. C. K. Williams, manager for Morris Brothers, said this morning:

"There is nothing in all this talk about the bonds not being absolutely good because of the failure to advertise the election according to the strict letter of the law. Our supreme court, like most other supreme courts, usually gives opinions based on reason and common sense rather than to split hairs to please the idea of politicians who are whipped, or of lawyers who want everything just so, regardless of how much it might inconvenience or cost the public. But on either grounds, common sense or purely technical, I would gladly agree to win such a suit, friendly or otherwise, for this slight slip in the election is nothing new in the bond business.

"Take that case in Spokane—over $250,000 of refunding bonds—nearly a parallel case. The law says that the election must be advertised for 30 days. It was advertised for only 25 or 26 days—I have forgotten which. Suit was brought against the bonds on the same grounds as the talk is here.

"The supreme court held that, while the full letter of the law had not been carried out, its intent had been; that everybody knew about the election, and that it was all right.

"This is only one of many similar cases. There will be no question among the bond houses over the legality of the bonds. A friendly suit is almost customary, and when once the supreme court has passed on the issue no power can undo it. They cannot reserve themselves on the same matter. This is the court of last appeal in such matters. All talk. Bonds gilt-edged."

TRIES HIS BEST TO ESCAPE WORK

Bert Henry, Rock Pile Prisoner, Attempts Escape and Suicide at Kelly Butte.

Bert Henry, serving a nine-months' sentence on the rock pile at Kelly Butte, tried to escape yesterday by breaking his way out of the stockade with the hammer with which he was breaking rock and afterward tried to hang himself. Henry is the prisoner who attempted to commit suicide recently by slashing his throat with a pair of shears.

It is the opinion of Superintendent Chapman that Henry is seeking to be declared insane in order to escape having to work. Henry declares himself insane. While the guards were watching, Henry yesterday walked over to the stockade wall and began thumping on a board with his hammer in an effort to break out. The guards began shooting around him, not trying to hit him, with the intention of scaring him away from the wall.

Henry refused to be scared by the shooting and kept on hammering at the board until the guards descended into the stockade and drove him back to work. He was then locked in the dungeon, where he tore off his clothes and made a rope with which he tried to hang himself. The cloth rope broke and he fell to the floor.

Chapman says that Henry had requested his fellow prisoners to mash his fingers with their hammers, as he would not have to work, but none of them would accommodate him and Henry himself seemed to lack the nerve to do it. A ball and chain will be sent out and placed on Henry's foot, says Chapman, and he will be unable to attempt any more escapes and will have to drag it about the quarry with him while he breaks rock.

The superintendent believes that Henry's attempts at suicide were feigned and that he has no intention of killing himself. He will be kept in the dungeon until the ball and chain is placed to his foot.