

ANTI-TRUST ORDINANCE IS FAVORED

City Council Almost a Unit in Supporting Councilman Belding's Proposed Measure for Application of the Sherman Law in Portland.

Scheme New One Never Before Applied to Municipal Government — Attorneys Looking Into Matter From Strictly Legal Standpoint.

Members of the city council in nearly all instances are heartily in favor of the enactment of an anti-trust ordinance such as is proposed by Councilman Belding and it seems to be the consensus of opinion that such a measure would have no obstacles thrown in the way of its passage.

Out of eight members of the council who have been asked as to their attitude in regard to the question all but two, Councilmen Annand and Dunning, have endorsed the proposition heartily, and the other two have not announced any hostility to the plan.

Those members of the city legislature who have not been asked as yet are reported to be sympathizing with the movement, and it is expected that when the ordinance is presented to the body for consideration a vote will be recorded as opposing the passage of the act.

Great interest is being aroused throughout the city and state in the proposed ordinance which may be operating now or may spring up in the future in the city of Portland. The scheme seems to be a new one, never before applied to the municipal government or control of such illegal combinations and attorneys have been looking into the matter closely to see whether or not the council has the power to draft a charter which would be effective and binding and at the same time in accord with the requirements of the constitution and laws of the state.

This investigation has led those making it to the conclusion that the charter does not give the council the power to draft an ordinance which would be effective and binding and at the same time in accord with the requirements of the constitution and laws of the state.

George L. Baker is heartily in favor of the plan and this morning stated that he would be ready to support it if it followed out the spirit and intent of the Sherman law.

"I have not had the time to give the matter any detailed thought," said Mr. Baker this morning, "but if an ordinance can be drafted that will be effective and will give a remedy for the control of any combination which may be in the city or may in future be formed here, I will support it and will vote for it. I believe that all such combinations should be regulated so that the people can secure just treatment and equitable consideration. If a city ordinance can bring this about I will be in favor of it and will support it."

Wills Backs Movement. "If there is any way to get at the combinations in the city which will be for that ordinance," Mr. Wills said this morning, "I will have to be guided by the opinion of the city attorney in the matter." He continued, "but as a general proposition I am in favor of anything that will aid in the government or regulation of any combination formed for the control of the price of the necessary commodities."

Annand heartily in favor of such an ordinance as is proposed by Councilman Frank Bennett. "I have not studied the matter in detail, but if the charter grants the power to enact any such ordinance, I will be one that can be counted upon to support it in the council. I believe that not only the city, but the state should enact a law governing combinations, and if the ordinance is drafted so that the minor details of wording and construction are acceptable to me I will give it my hearty support."

T. J. Conannon is also for the ordinance. "I would be in favor of an ordinance which would give the same power of regulation and control over trust combinations in the city as is granted by the Sherman law to interstate combinations," he would support such a measure if it is introduced in the council.

W. T. Vaughn is short and to the point in his discussion of the measure. "The people know where I stand on that question without any public statement from me at this time," he said, "and I will give my answer to the question of whether or not he would support the ordinance."

Dunning Non-Committal. Councilman Dunning gives it as his opinion that the ordinance will be passed by the council if introduced, but he does not desire at this time to state his position on the matter. "I do not want to come out in public prints any more," he said, "I do not want to say at this time whether or not I would support the ordinance if it was presented, but I think it would be passed if it were introduced."

NO MONEY

(Continued from Page One.)

He was elected a member of the executive board of the federation in 1899 and served until June, 1902, when he was chosen president, succeeding Ed Boyce. He met Haywood in 1900 and has known him intimately ever since. Moyer answers comprehensively without hesitation. He identified the constitution of the federation which was offered in evidence. He detailed at length the duties of the various officials of the federation and explained that under the by-laws he was compelled to travel and was a great deal absent, up to the time of his arrest, spending probably 80 per cent of his time at headquarters.

Moyer explained that strike orders called for a vote of two thirds of the local union, and were approved by the executive committee.

Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners.

The rule of the organization was to protect members whenever arrests were made in connection with trouble growing out of strikes.

Didn't Know Steunenberg. The executive board, after he was elected president, adopted a resolution that legal aid be furnished members of the federation when arrested at any time. At the time he was arrested Jack Simpkins was a member of the executive board in the state of Idaho.

Moyer testified that he had never met Steunenberg and had no acquaintance with him. He gave financial aid to the strikers in the Cour d'Alenes and believed their cause just.

Moyer reviewed the strike and said that the trouble was reported until after the militia went into the district. He and his associates had counseled moderation and deprecated violence. He tried to keep his men cool. He reviewed his connection with the strike and told of his arrest in Telluride and the refusal of the militia to recognize the union.

Moyer said he first met Steve Adams in Cripple Creek at a labor picnic. He met Orchard at headquarters in Denver in January, 1904. He knew little about the latter until his trial for the train wrecking case in the following March. He denied that he ever gave Orchard money for the Victor explosion. He never met Orchard except as a member of the federation and never gave him money to use illegally.

After the train wrecking case, Orchard came to his office and said he was going to Silverton. Moyer told him he was going to Ouray and asked him to go with him as a guard. Orchard had a revolver. He held him he could let him have an automatic pistol if he wanted it. He had Pettibone get two, one for each, and packed them in suitcases. He accompanied Orchard and left for Ouray two days later.

Darrow interrupted to ask if his shot gun was used to kill Gregory with. He said: "No, the shotgun was never discharged up to the time of my arrest. It is still in my apartments in Denver and was never used."

Identifies Poster Flag. At the afternoon session Moyer identified the poster flag denouncing the Colorado authorities, which resulted in his arrest on the charge of desecrating the American flag. He spent a great deal of time reciting his experiences at Telluride and Ouray.

He said he was arrested under a murder charge in Missouri, and held two days. His attorneys demanded his release. Instead he was turned over to detectives and taken to Cripple Creek where he was charged with riot and murder.

At the time the latter offense was alleged he was outside the state in Joplin, Missouri. He was discharged in Cripple Creek only to be later arrested on a similar charge, on which he gave bond, the cases later being passed. When he was finally released his health was very poor and he spent the balance of the year trying to regain it. The strike was still on at Cripple Creek, Telluride and at Globeville. He saw Orchard next early in 1905, about the union headquarters, he having been among the deportees from Cripple Creek.

Moyer in Bull Pen. Moyer was in the bull pen when the independence depot explosion took place and had the federal officers offer a \$5,000 reward for the perpetrators, but the reward was never claimed. He read in the papers that Neville and Orchard were suspected. Later when in Denver Neville came to see him and said he had been arrested and put to much inconvenience and wanted to be given \$250. Moyer investigated and found Neville had never been a member of the union and told him he could do nothing for him financially.

He saw Orchard June 23, 1905, in Denver at union headquarters and took him to dinner. He hasn't seen Orchard since. He absolutely swore that never at any time did he discuss committing any crime with Orchard, and to his knowledge Orchard never received a penny from the federation for any unlawful purpose. Orchard, he swore, was never in his home, he never was in Pettibone's yard in August, 1905, nor at any other time when the murder of Steunenberg or Neville was discussed.

Lincoln county, says the Reporter, is almost smothered with all kinds of small, rich and real cow cream, and choice "garden sass."

A NATURAL BRACER Iced POSTUM with cream, sugar, and a squeeze of lemon. "There's a Reason"

That won't come off, appears on baby's face after one bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, the great worm medicine. Why not keep that smile on baby's face if you keep this medicine on hand, you will never see anything else but smiles on his face. Mrs. E. Blackwell, Oklahoma, writes: "My baby was peevish and fretful. Would not eat a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, and he has not had a sick day since." Sold by all druggists.

SCHMITZ MUST REMAIN IN JAIL

Judge Dunne Denies Convicted Mayor's Application for Release on Bail.

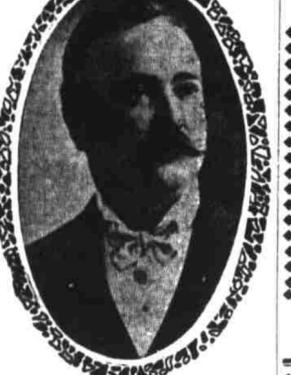
BOXTON IS SELECTED AS TEMPORARY MAYOR

Convention of Labor Organizations and Commercial Bodies to Elect a New Executive for the City—Outcome Awaited With Interest.

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, July 10.—Judge Dunne this morning denied Mayor Schmitz's application for bail.

The grant of bail is to divest itself of its assumed political power and place the appointment of a new mayor to succeed Supervisor Charles A. Boxtton, who was yesterday selected to succeed Acting Mayor James L. Gallagher, in the hands of a convention composed of 80 delegates, to be appointed by the labor organizations and five commercial bodies.

Following the election of Boxtton to office the prosecutors issued a carefully prepared statement last night in which



James L. Gallagher.

the plan is outlined for the calling of the convention, which will name the new mayor. Abolition of political power is arranged in detail.

Associations representing the workmen and those representing the merchants are asked to choose delegates to the nominating convention, and the number of delegates to be allowed each separate organization is prescribed as follows:

Building Trades council 7. Labor council & chamber of commerce board of trade 3. Merchants' association 2. Real estate board 2. Merchants' exchange 2. Total number of delegates, 30. In this apportionment there is an equal division, of 15 delegates each, between the merchant bodies and the labor unions.

It is expected that this convention may meet and accomplish its selection of a man for mayor within two weeks. The appointment of Boxtton in the interval between the sentencing of Schmitz and the hearing of his application for bail, it is explained, was to avoid with interest the final choice of the representative bodies could be made.

Jury Trying Glass. Under the peculiar provisions of the charter, which places broad powers in the hands of the mayor, the new appointee will be able to accomplish whatever civic reform he may be inclined to undertake.

This wonder-working convention represents at the outside not over one third of the people of the city. The outcome is awaited with interest.

The jury which is trying Louis Glass is composed of the following men: Patrick Lyons, retired merchant. John H. McCallum, lumber dealer. Charles P. Fonda, manufacturer. Hugo Schuessel, mechanic. William Warneke, commissioner of streets.

John W. Warthemer, liquor dealer. John W. Shields, retired police sergeant. John G. North, manufacturer. George A. Kohn, merchant. Michael A. Samuels, photographer. Joseph H. Robinson, grocer.

"Half past seven" will surprise you. "Half past seven." Wait and see.

MILLIONS IN BANK (Continued from Page One.) Trust company, which six months ago had savings deposits of about \$500,000, has increased that amount to \$1,568,000. The savings department of the Title Guaranty & Trust company shows a total deposits of \$2,000,000, having more than doubled its savings and investment account in a year. The Equitable Savings and Loan association, which six months ago had an investment fund of \$1,802,518, today has savings deposits of about \$2,000,000.

Balance much Greater. The Hibernia Savings & Trust company has approximately \$1,000,000 savings deposits, and its balances largely exceed that amount. The Merchants' Investment & Trust company shows a creditable increase. Other Portland banking institutions with savings departments have approximately \$3,000,000 in savings deposits.

which to investigate land conditions throughout the country. Through Mr. Bristol has asked for \$50,000 to prosecute the Oregon defendants. It is by no means certain he will get it. Only \$12,000 was appropriated for the trial of the Benson-Hyde case in Washington, which means that the case will have to go over until next year. At least \$100,000 was needed for the Benson-Hyde case, in which more than 500 witnesses, most of whom live on the Pacific coast, will have to be taken to Washington at the government's expense.

The visit of Secretary Garfield this week is expected to result in much good for the local office. It is believed that if he can see the amount of work being done and the great field which has not yet been touched upon, he will lend his influence to have the Oregon appropriation made as large as possible.

MAILS WEIGHED (Continued from Page One.) age, the amounts show only a difference of one pound. In 1899 there were 427, and in 1907 there were 428. The total amount of mail of all classes handled in 1899 was 15,943, against 104,850 this year.

When it is considered that thousands of persons are away on their vacations, that the entire mail season is a dull one commercially, while in October most of the pleasure-seekers have returned and all merchant and business houses send out their catalogues and circulars, the increase is all the more remarkable.

Postmaster Minto said today that a comparison will show the real increase in the postoffice business in Portland since 1899 will be the weights taken for the first seven days of October this year.

The weighing of the mail is performed daily in pursuance to a special act of congress for the purpose of determining the amount of mail handled at each postoffice in the country. The work of weighing the mail was commenced July 1 and will continue six months.

PROHIBITION LEADERS DENOUNCE FAIRBANKS FOR USING COCKTAILS (Journal Special Service.) Indianapolis, July 10.—The Prohibition state committee today adopted a resolution denouncing Vice-President Fairbanks for serving cocktails at his Decoration day dinner to President Roosevelt as follows:

"We believe the effect of a prominent Methodist having cocktails and wines on his table is pernicious to house morals and therefore the episode is deserving of severe rebuke by temperance people of all denominations."

"Half past seven" will surprise you. "Half past seven." Wait and see.

WAGES RAISED ON UMATILLA PROJECT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Echo, Or., July 10.—Work on the Umatilla project is moving along nicely this summer and it will go on in about the same way until fall. The workers on the different ditches of the project have had their wages raised from 25 cents to 35 cents for an eight-hour day. It has been necessary to make this raise to keep the men at work. Two dollars a day is being paid for teams.

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