THE JOURNAL has a greater paid circulation in the homes of Portland and sells several hundred more copies on the streets through newsboys than any other Portland newspaper. As evidence of THE JOURNAL'S good faith it will contribute \$500, either or both of its contemporaries to contribute a like sum, to any charity or to the striking telegraphers' relief fund, if a committee of three to five persons, to be selected as may be agreed upon, sitting as investigators, do not show in their report that

THE JOURNAL'S paid circulation in the homes of Portland and on the streets of the city is greater than that of the daily Oregonian or its evening tail, the Telegram; the paper that is third in the test to forfeit the \$500 named, while the second is to pay the expense of the investigation, whatever it may be, while the first shall have its money returned.

OR SHUT UP

and display ads in today's JOURNAL

The Weather-Fair tonight and Wednesday; northeast winds.

Journal Circulation

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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1907-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO

Standard Oil for Attempt-Company, Files Sensaing to Bring on Panic to Head Off Punishment. tional Divorce Suit-Revolver Placed at Head. Prosecution to Continue.

cure Honest Observance of the Law-Speech Made at Laying of Cornerstone to Mark Pilgrims' Landing.

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 20 .- in the monument to be erected here to recall the case are sensational in the extreme. the place where the Pilgrims finished their long voyage, where they drew up Mayflower, and where a few of them first stepped on American soil. The ever be remembered by Cape Cod folk, since heaped upon her personal indignities rendering her life burden-before quaint old Provincetown is in the personal indignities rendering her life burden-some. In disposition Mrs. Carmack says in her petition her husband is splenetic, contumellous and abbarrant upon to entertain another such crowd.

Natives and summer residents for miles
up and down the cape came to town
and to these were added hundreds of
excursionists from Boston and other
points. The three or four little roadways that serve as streets were con-gested with humanity, and the crowd was forced to take to the beach and the sand hills back of the village to get breathing space.

No Backdown

his speech President Roosevelt maid:
"During the present trouble in the stock market I have of course received countless references and suggestions that I should say or do something to the situation

ease the situation.

"There's a world-wide financial disturbance, most of it, I believe, to be due to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action, but it may well be said that the determination of the government, in which it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the trouble; I believe to the extent of having caused these men to contrive to bring as much financial strife as possible in order to financial strife as possible in order to discredit the policy of the government, and thereby secure a reversal of that and thereby secure a reversal of that policy, so they may enjoy unmolested the fruits of their own evil doings. They have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of the policy if possible. If so, I'm sorry. Once for all, let me say at as far as I'm concerned, and for the amonths of my presidency remaining, there'll be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, or let-up in the efforts to secure honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this free country."

(Continued on Page Two.)

Month Start Rumors.

The number of suicides this month in Portland is surprisingly large and has started some conjectures as to whether there is any prevailing reason. So far, with the month only two thirds gone,

with the month only two thirds gone, there have been nine suicides. This is expected more or less in hot weather, but the objection is advanced that August has been an unusually cool and pleasant month.

Suicide is often recognized as a form of temporary insanity and insane experts are interested in any theory pointing to any time or place or condition conducive to suicide. Physicians in Portland are inclined to scoff at the theory advanced that weather conditions have anything to do with the number of self-inflicted deaths.

not Weather Not a Pactor Dr. B.C. Coffey of the North Pacific sanst ium who has made a specialty of no clus disorders which often result in thing mentality, despondency and methocholis, scouts the idea that the weather conditions are responsible for the large number of summer suicides.

That sort of thing seems to become a kind of epidemic in certain sets of society at different times, he said. We had an illustration of that here in Portland last winter. One takes the step and

President Scores Trusts and Wife of Willard Carmack, President of Diamond Ice

No Let-up in Efforts to Se- Defendant . Threatened to Take Woman's Life-"He Has Rendered Existence a Life of Anguish and Chain of Miseries," She Says.

Willard C. Carmack, president and sole owner of the Diamond Ice company, is presence of President Roosevelt and a made defendant in a suit for divorce distinguished company, there was laid in circuit court. Papers in the case today the cornerstone of a magnificent were filed today and the allegations in In her petition Mrs. Hattle C. Carmack

sets forth that she married defendant their historic pact in the cabin of the in this city, on July 12, 1905, and that no children have resulted from the union. Six months after marriage, she visit of the president and so many other alleges, defendant became cruel and notables made an occasion that will inhuman in his treatment and has

contumelious and abhorrent.

"Carmack has sadly blighted my hopes
of a happy domestic life, and has rendered existence a life of anguish and a
chain of miseries," runs on the com-On several occasions the plaintiff al-

leges her husband has threatened to kill her. In one instance she claims after returning from a visit to her sister, close to her own home, her husband came home shortly afterwards and remarked.

"It's a good thing you got home, but I'll get you yet."
At the same time Mrs. Carmack alleges her husband emphasized his threat by levelling a loaded revolver at her For the past two months Carmack is charged by his wife with coming home nightly under the influence of liquor and making life for her further burden-

some. As late as August 15, the peti-tion goes on to state, plaintiff was ordered from the house provided she refused to pay one half of the grocery bills. Not contented with this Mrs.

(Continued on Page Two.)

NO PUNISHMEN

Cameron Dismisses the Case Against Bartender Who Assaulted Woman.

Police Judge George J. Cameron dismissed the case against Gustave Becker, bartender in the Deutsche Bier Keller, at 28 North Second street, who was ar rested last Saturday upon complaint Startling Number of SelfInflicted Deaths This

Worth Start Rumors. ley really had no right to enter the "grog shop," and the defendant used no more force in escorting her from the no more force in escorting her from the saloon than was necessary.

Little Miss Hawley detailed how Becker violently grabbed her by the arms when she came into the saloon last Friday and forced her to leave the place. "When I asked him why he could not treat me decently he said. Because you're not decent." testified the girl, and the tears welled up into her big blue eyes as she thought of the outrageous treatment to which she had been subjected.

The attorney for the defense sought to show that the proprietor or bartender of a saloon was the sole judge of who should enter the place and inquired of Miss Hawley if she knew what saloons were for.

were for.

"To make drunkards," promptly replied the volunteer "lassie," and there were no further questions along this line. Adjutant John T. Foulkes told of his visit to Becker's place to demand an apology and the refusal of the bartender to make amends for his conduct.

Judge Cameron, although holding that Becker had been proven guilty of battery, maintained that the complaining witness had no right to enter the salion, as according to her own admission the bartender always evinced hostility toward her when she came to solicit subscriptions. Regarding the action of the defendant in laying violent hands on the woman, the quurt held that Becker was strictly within his rights and did not use undue force.

The case was tried before Justice Reid last Saturday. George J. Perkins, attorney for the defendant, contended as long as no liquor was sold in the place the saloon-keeper had a right to enter, it being his own property. According to the decision, however, any one who opens his saloon for any purpose whatever is violating the Oregon statutes.

No Loophole in Decision.

A saloon-keeper cannot go into his own place on a Sunday, either to clean out, play pool, get a drink or even a tight. He is violating the law if he opens the door of his saloon any time after 12 o'clock Sunday morning and before 12 o'clock midnight Sunday.

THE NEW MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

Edward Robeson Taylor, Whose Selection as Schmitz' Successor Has Been Confirmed by the California Supreme Court.

Agreement Signed With Federation of Labor—Twenty Thousand Cords Will Be Flumed From a Forest West of City to Holbrook Slough-Price Cut.

wood trust, residents of Portland are at last afforded a glimmer of hope in the announcement that the Federation of Labor and Lafe Pence have practically come to an agreement whereby approximately 20,000,000 feet of timber on Mr. Pence's land west of the city will be delivered to the federation of the collection of the collection will be delivered to the federation of the collection will be delivered to the federation of the collection will be delivered to the federation of the collection of the collection will be delivered to the federation of the collection of the city will be delivered to the federation and sold here at prices that will mean a saving of from \$3 to \$4 a cord. Exorbitant Prices This Winter.

For some time the Federation of Laor has been trying to settle the fuel question for the coming winter. Even now, in the heart of the summer, wood brings \$6 a cord in the local markets. This means that it will cost \$8 or \$9 at least by winter, which makes the fuel problem one of the most serious that citizens of Portland have to contend with The prices charged by the that citizens of Portland have to contend with. The prices charged by the local combination it is claimed are out of all reason, having increased from \$2.50 a cord, the rate charged a few years ago, to the present high figures. Since acquiring the Lewis & Clark fair grounds, Mr. Pence has been forced to issue a large amount of bonds. It had been his original purpose to build sawmills on his timber land and cut

After struggling hopelessly with the up the timber, which is for the most exorbitant rates charged by the local part an excellent quality of fir, into

> The fall in the price of lumber, how ever, coupled with the necessity for in-suring the payment of interest on the fair bonds has induced Mr. Pence to cellent fire-wood

Contract Is Made. Pence communicated with W. C. Har-

Pence communicated with W. C. Harris of the Typographical union and with the Rev. Elmer S. Muckley, pastor of the First Christian church, who has been greatly interested in the fuel question, and a contract has been drawn up whereby the Federation of Labor is to secure the wood at \$2.25 a cord from Pence at Holbrooke slough.

The wood is to be carried by the new 15-mile Fence flume from the timber land down into the slou-h, where it will be delivered to the federation if they decide to accept the offer. From there it will have to be loaded on barges and towed to one of the city docks, it being the present intention to have woodyards on the water fronts of both East and West Portland.

It is believed that wood can be de-

(Continue on Page Two.)

St. Johns Saloon-Keeper Arrested and Fined for Opening Place on Sunday in Order to Sweep Out-Justice Reid's Decision First of the Kind Here.

open his place of business for any purpose whatever, according to a decision of Justice Reid of the Portland justice district, made today in the case against Louis Richards, who was charged with opening his saloon at St. Johns, Sunday, August 11. Richards had opened his saloon to clean out about 11 o'clock Sunday morning and both he and his bartender were in the place when Deputy Sheriff Jones placed Richards under arrest.

The case was tried before Justice

It is unlawful for a saloon-keeper to night. The decision of the judge fol-"In the case of the State vs. Richards "In the case of the State vs. Richards, tried Saturday, August 17, 1907, decided August 20, 1907, defendant is charged with keeping open his saloon on Sunday, August 11, 1907. The testimony shows beyond doubt that the defendant und J. O. Cobbs, bartender, were in the saloon and, as stated by them, for the purpose of cleaning out the place.

"In support of the contention made by the state that opening for the purpose of cleaning up, etc., is a violation pose of cleaning up, etc., is a violation of the law, I cite the following authorities: American and English Encyclopedia of Law (second edition), volume 17, pages 348, 349 and 350, and the several cases in accompanying notes.

Bichards Is Fined.

"These decisions, which I think are the weight of authority, hold that drink-ling places cannot be kept open for any purpose whatever and that the intent for which they are opened is immaterial. The defendant will be found guilty."

The minimum penalty, a fine of \$10, was inflicted on Louis Richards. Deputy Sheriff Jones while in St. Johns on August 11 recurred the evidence against the saloon-keeper. He saw a prominent citizen of St. Johns step out of the saloon by a side door and at once demanded entrance, finding the proprietor and his hartender inside. Assistant District Attorney Bert Haney prosecuted the case. Bichards Is Pined.

HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE TO AID STRIKING KEYMEN?

The Journal\$200 J. H. Murphy 20 G. H. Thomas 10 Sympathizer 25 . Ex-telegrapher 10 � Ed Schiller 20 • Pat Kelley 5 • F. F. Swayne M. J. Conner 5 4

Taken Their Places Will Break Down.

The telegraphers' strike in Portland has settled down into a waiting game between the companies and the strikers. From all indications there will be no There has been practically no change in Portland. Mrs. h. I. Dolphin, who went out with the Postal operators when the strike was called went back to her key in that office yesterday afternoon and is now at work. The strikers were surprised at her action, as she had given no intimation of her intention, nor had she asked for assistance from the strike committee.

Charles Springer, the Oregon City operator, who has been working at the Western Union during the day, went back to his post at Oregon City during the day, but was brought back to Portland during the night. Both Springer and John Humphrey, the bank clerk from Oregon City, are working in Oregon City during the day, afterwards coming to Portland to sit in for the night trick. Springer fills in at the Western Union office, while Humphrey does similar work for the Postal.

It is also reported that an operator by the name of Carl is working for the Western Union, but the striking operators are not much worried, as Carl can send but can not receive messages.

Asks Sum to Quit Work. There has been practically no change Asks Sum to Quit Work.

The most exciting occurrence of the The most exciting occurrence of the day was caused by a visit from James Cooper Prescott, the streetcar conductor, to the headquarters of the strikers at the Esmond hotel. Prescott is the man who has been working for the Western Union under the name of M. L. Shinaberger and he made his visit for the purpose of telling the strikers that he would refuse to work for the Western would refuse to work for the Western Union longer if the strikers would give him \$25. Prescott stated to the strikers that he would go back to the company unless he was given the \$25. He was ejected by the strikers from their head

ejected by the strikers from their nead-quarters.

Prescott, or Shinaberger, was form-erly in the employ of the Western Union at Topeka but was discharged for incompetency and admits the fact. He stated to the strikers that he was in it for the money and that he had

(Continued on Page Two,)

NOT ARBITRATE

Open Revolt in Ranks of Telegraphers Caused by Federation Scheme.

(Journal Special Service.) Chicago. Aug. 20 .- There is almost open revolt in the ranks of the striking elegraphers on account of the propo sition to have the officials of the American Federation of Labor arbitrate the

can Federation of Labor arbitrate the present strike.

Even high officers of the union are in a rebellious frame of mind and declare that the telegraphers do not want arbitration, as there is nothing to arbitrate with either the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies.

The feature the telegraphers dislike most is the injection into the situation of the Civic Federation. The union men regard this federation as controlled by Ralph Easley, of corporation connections, August Belmont and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Palmer.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on President Small of the telegraphers' union with the view of forcing him to make open opposition to the proposed arbitration. The operators are prepared for a long stege and feel confident that if they carry on the fight for a few more weeks the companies will surrender upon any terms the strikers surrender upon any terms the strikers

Journal Will Collect Fund for Operators' Benefit to Enable Them to Win Battle for Living Wages Against Corporate Greed—Subscribes \$200

The Journal believes that the cause of the telegraphers striking for living wages is a just one.

Telegraph operators, according to President Clowry of the Western Union, are the most intelligent workmen in the world. He might have added, they are also the poorest paid among skilled

Telegraphers today are paid less than they were 20 years ago. Strikebreakers Who Have In every other occupation higher wages are paid and the cost of living has increased enormously.

Last spring, upon the completion of the telegraph trust, the already-exorbitant telegraph rates were advanced on the public an average of 25 per cent.

No Raise in Wages.

This increase was made upon the plea that a 10 per cent raise in wages was to be granted operators. The public paid the inchange in the situation locally, so long crease, but the trust did not. A sliding scale was put into effect that effectually offset the increase in wages.

The Western Union lines in America can be duplicated for \$35,000,000. This company is capitalized and paying interest on \$153,000,000, or nearly five times its value in water. To do this employes, superintendents, managers and operators are underpaid and the public overcharged. It is a typical instance of Wall street frenzied finance.

The telegraph companies cannot do business without the operators. In ordinary times there is a shortage in the supply. The places of the strikers cannot be filled. Therefore if the men hold out they must win.

To Starve Men Out.

The companies know this and hence plan to starve the men out. They figure this can be done in a few weeks. Hence the companies refuse arbitration or peace proposals. It is the public that

In order to win the operators must be prepared to hold out for several months. Funds are badly needed by them to enable

telegraphers to obtain living wages hereafter.

The Journal gives \$200. Others give the amount opposite. their names. How much will you give to help the people's fight against corporate greed? Send in your money. The Journal will turn it over to the strikers.

REASONS FOR STRIKE GIVEN BY OPERATORS

Less Pay Than Twenty Years Ago and Much More Work. Forced to Work Overtime to Secure Enough to Live Upon-Reasonable Demands Made.

By T. W. Branin, President of the Telegraphers' Union.

The work of the telegrapher is se dentary in the extreme, the operator being compelled to sit for nine hours at a stretch listening to the messages, and where the Phillips code is used he is required to make instantaneous translation of combinations that in many cases bear no resemblance whatever to the sentences when written out in full. He must put them on the typewriter in perfect English, correctly spelled, punctuated and paragraphed. To accomplish this it will be readily seen that the operator is required to do three things at once. The nervous strain upon the sending operator is second only to that of receiving.

sending operator is second only to man of receiving.

For doing this he gets the same or less wages than received by operators in the early 80s, who received by lond hand and wrote messages with a pen. An operator cannot secure a position today unless he is an expert on the typewriter. In the 80s and up to the middle of the 90s, the typewriter was not in general use among the telegraphers. An operator can do twice as much work with a typewriter as with a pen, yet he receives no more salary, and in many cases not as much as did the men who struck in 1883. cases not as much as did the men who struck in 1883.

In February the Western Union and Postal announced an increase in rates of from 20 to 50 per cent. The companies also announced a 10 per cent increase in the salaries of their employes. They did not forget to make the public pay the increase in tolls, but they did forget the promised increase in wages. To offset this 10 per cent the companies

introduced what they call "a sliding

They have given it the correct name because nothing slides unless it is going because nothing slides unless it is going down hill. So with the wages of the operators. They have continually gecreased since March 1, and the telegrapher's position is worse than it was previous to that date. For instance, an operator having a rating of \$85 permonth resigns or is dismissed from the service. He is substituted by a man receiving \$82. The operator receiving \$82 is relieved by an operator receiving \$77, and so on until the lowest salary is reached, which is \$40 a month in Portland. We can cite cases in Portland where the sliding scale has been introduced.

An operator is compelled to work from

duced.

An operator is compelled to work from 12 to 14 hours a day to provide the bare necessities of life.

The unskilled laborer receives fully as much without working overtime, as the average telegrapher does with overtime included. Several years' experience at an extremely low salary is required before an operator is able to secure a first-class position. And when he becomes a first-class operator the nervous strain is such that his career of usefulness and earning capacity is in a mi-