POLICEMAN KILLS GARMENT MAKER

Another Mortally Wounded—Shots Fired When Squad Overpowered in Street.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Dec. 15.—One striking garment worker was killed and another mortally wounded today during a riot, when Detective Sergeant Weinicki and Policeman Weinze fired into the crowd of strikers. P. Negrockisy was killed and it is believed Weinze fired the shot that killed him. Weinicki brought down Mark Lungezychi. Both Weinicki and Weinze were severely beaten.

Weinicki, who was in command of a detail of police, was escorting a number of strikebreakers through the streets. The strikers and their sympathizers surrounded the procession and made a concerted rush. Weinicki bore the brunt of the attack and was swept off his feet. He fired from the ground.

It was reported that Lungezychi was attacking the detective as he lay on the street, when he was shot. After the riot Weinicki Lungezychi was picked up unconscious.

The striking garment workers, although they have been suffering from hunger and cold, yesterday rejected the peace plans proposed by the employers. The strike will continue indefinitely. President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor reported that the strikers had rejected the peace proposals.

Chicago's Fiercest Labor War.

The police declare that the garment workers' strike has developed into one of the bitterest struggles Chicago has ever known. Men and women, worn with hunger but still full of fight, daily give trouble by harassing strikebreakers whom they catch away from the protection of the bluecoats or the walls of the garment factories.

The riots that have marked the strike have been bloody affairs. Today's fight was marked by almost fanatical disregard of life on the part of the strikers. Fight-mad strikers charged directly in the face of leveled weapons in the hands of the police. Clubs were freely plied and many hand to hand encounters occurred, but the fierce onslaught of the rioters could not be checked.

"This is the fiercest strike Chicago ever saw," said Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler. "After witnessing today's fight no one could doubt that there are certain classes of Europeans which their own countries are glad to get rid of at any cost. They are dangerous and have no regard for the majesty of the law. However, peace will be preserved at any cost."

International Organizer Landers of the strikers denied that the strikers were to blame for the trouble today. The police, he said, began the fight.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, may be asked to take a hand in the controversy in an effort to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

SORRY HE KILLED MAN HE FOUND IN HIS WIFE'S ROOM

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bed and killed Andrew Massin, an Italian, formerly employed by the West Side Shingle mills.

Chamberlain lives at 104½ North Seventeenth street. Instead of going to his theatre last evening after bidding his wife good-bye, he hid under the steps leading to his home. After a wait of an hour and a half, Massin was heard to quietly go up the steps, enter the house and walk to the rear bedroom. Chamberlain waited about 10 minutes, took off his shoes, coat and hat, and entered as quietly as did his intruder. Making his way back through the rooms, he saw his wife reclining on the bed, with Massin sitting beside her. There was no light in the room, but the moonlight entered through an open window.

Rushing into the room, Chamberlain demanded to know who the man was and what business he had in his home. Massin quickly arose from the bed and

Mrs. Mary Chamberlain.

drew his revolver. The two men struggled from the room, and into another. Chamberlain pushed the man from the house and down the steps. Massin fell beside the house, and Chamberlain returned to his wife, who was crying and greatly excited. He told her the man was done for, and that he would give himself up to the police, which he did later.

Thought Him Drunk.

Mrs. B. H. Keith, living next door to the Chamberlain home, heard Massin fall and asked a pedestrian to investigate. He reported that a drunken man had fallen between the two houses. The police were notified and Patrolmen Grisim and Blackman found Massin lying face downward and dead, with the pistol under his head. He had three knife stabs in the breast and one in the back.

Police Sergeant Goltz went to the room and asked Mrs. Chamberlain to dress and go to the police station. She freely admitted that she was to blame, and said she first met Massin at the moving picture show conducted by her husband. The two small children were left at the home of Mrs. J. J. Purcell, a neighbor.

Mrs. Chamberlain is 29 years old, and her husband is two years her senior. He talked freely this morning to Attorney John Manning, whom he summoned, and told the same story as last evening. He expressed regret at killing the man and said the fight happened so quickly that he did not know how strongly he wielded the knife, which he had opened before entering the room.

Love Letters in Room.

Sergeant Goltz and Patrolman Klingel located Massin's room at 185 Montgomery street. Several letters from women were found, in which mention is made of keeping appointments. The letters are signed "Bess." A photograph of Mrs. Chamberlain was found in his room. An inquest on the death of Massin will be held tomorrow.

Chamberlain is held in jail on a murder charge and his wife as a witness.

HE WANTS CHICKENS

They must be well bred Buff Leghorns. He can use a half dozen hens, and is willing to pay 75c apiece. Read his ad in the Wanted Miscellaneous.

What Canada's Farmers Demand.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 15.—The grain growers' delegates who are meeting at Ottawa today will present a number of demands. They will ask for an increase of 50 per cent in the preference on grain shipments to England and an annual increase in preference until there is free trade with the mother country. No reciprocal preference is wanted in return except the continuance of the open door for Canadian farm products.

Other demands are for reciprocity in natural products and lumber and free trade in agricultural implements with the United States.

FARMERS NEEDED MOST OF ALL IN OREGON, SAYS HILL

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country should be developed first. The cities will grow.

"I am glad to see your people taking hold in the right way. They are inviting homeseekers to come and build for themselves homes in the country. We are doing the same, but need the assistance and cooperation of the people of Oregon. You must make it attractive for the people to come and settle upon your lands. You must make it possible for them to do so. There is considerable tendency towards too rapid an increase in land values. This is a good way to check development. It is a sure way. The state should be made attractive to the man of small means willing to till the soil. It is not so much to get men with money to buy land at $100 an acre as to get the man whose ambition it is to, on a small beginning, secure a home and independence for his family in the country.

Small Tiller Needed.

"The man with enough money to buy land costing $100 an acre is not obliged to pull up and come out in search of better opportunities, although he may come to find a better climate, but invite the small tiller; help him and he will soon form a prominent and essential part of the community as a whole.

"We are carrying on experimental work with dry farming under the able direction of Professor Shaw, our expert, and we believe his work will be of great assistance. Every section of the state of Oregon has its own peculiar characteristics, and it is as important for the settler to know what not to do as to know what he should do. Above all things, work for the small farmer, get the land under cultivation, and the country and the railroad will take care of themselves.

Mr. Hill indicated no fear of the effects of the completion of the Panama canal. He said he does not regard canals railroad regulators.

Knows Little About Canals.

"But," said he, "I don't know much about canals. You people out here should have better opinions on that subject than I have. Opening of the Panama canal may affect lumber shipments for 100 or 150 miles into the interior from Atlantic coast ports."

Mr. Hill says the United States is not an inviting field for railroad construction.

"The reasons need not be explained," he commented. "They are plain."

Intimating that the cost of construction and operation are much greater in the United States than elsewhere and that the proportionate gross earnings are smaller, he said no one need think that a railroad is being favored when asked to tap new districts.

Speaking along this line, he said there is an abundance of room for development both for the Hill and the Harriman system without encroaching upon each other, and as for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound entering Portland, he said he had never had any particular reason to fear that system, but had always found it a good neighbor.

Further extensions in Oregon and solution of the Union depot problem, Mr. Hill said, were up to Mr. Stevens, who has charge of all the Hill projects centering in Portland.

"We don't want a union depot from what I can see, but Mr. Stevens will keep you posted on that point."

Mr. Hill went to the offices of the Oregon Trunk line in the Railway Exchange building and spent the greater part of the day there in conference with Mr. Stevens.

The Hill party is registered at the Portland.

"BADGER" VICTIM DEFIES

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man named Weiss," she said. "When his money gave out and he was unable to buy food I left him. Later I met Knott, and we were married and rented an apartment costing $135 a month. At that time Knott said his people were wealthy. Recently he told me he had no more money.

"Then Armstrong outlined a plan for getting money through the 'badger game.' It seemed very easy and simple. We had to buy food and clothes and pay our rent, and so I consented to my part in the scheme. Rosenthal happened to be the first victim, because he was the first rich man who flirted with me."