

BIG BUSINESS HAD NEED OF ALDRICH IN THE U.S. SENATE

Mulhall, Agent of Manufacturers' Association, Testifies How He Reelected Him Senator at Foraker's Behest.

(Continued From Page One.) The committee today and the newly named body of house investigators. Last night the house committee tried to kidnap Mulhall. The attempt failed. Today the senate committee sent a curt letter declaring it intended to exhaust this line of inquiry before it released either Mulhall or his letters to the house. The letter committee then sent an appealing letter suggesting that at least the senate could release such portions of the Mulhall evidence as dealt solely with members, or servants, of the house. But the senate was unmoved. It insisted that it must continue along orderly lines and reiterated that as fast as a letter was placed on its record the house committee could have it.

To protect Colonel Mulhall from the house committee the committee held an executive session this afternoon. At the time Mulhall was on a train speeding toward New York to transact some private business, but as the committee was technically in session even had the house committee captured the witness, the senate could have reclaimed him.

300 Letters Admitted. Nearly 300 letters and telegrams were spread on the records of the committee today. They embraced only one-tenth of the total that are to become evidence. Beginning in the campaign of 1904, with Mulhall in the dual capacity of head of the Workingmen's Protective Association—made up of labor men working for the success of the Republican ticket—and the paid agents of the National Association of Manufacturers, they told of Mulhall assisting in electing Nelson W. Aldrich to the senate in Rhode Island. They related the defeat of McComas in Maryland and Congressman Hughes, now senator in New Jersey. They carried him into 1908, when he assisted the National Typographic Union in its fight to employ printers, to break the eight-hour day strike in Philadelphia.

At all times Mulhall was the agent of the National Association of Manufacturers. When a bill placing the burden of proof on the employer whose contributory negligence was urged as a defense in an action for damages, turned up in the New York legislature, Mulhall was hurried to Albany to kill it. And he swore that at his request "Boss" Sharpe of Albany smothered the measure.

Lined Up Labor for Aldrich. Mulhall told how he lined up the labor men of Rhode Island for Nelson W. Aldrich. He undertook that task, he said, at the behest of the then Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio. The association, Mulhall swore, financed his operations for the co-author of the 1909 tariff law, and with plenty of money at his command he was able to line up the majority of the unions in the state for Aldrich.

Mulhall declared that he had in his employ George B. Squires, a bookkeeper in the offices of the American Federation of Labor. Squires divulged to Mulhall and through him to Secretary Cushing Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio. The association, Mulhall swore, financed his operations for the co-author of the 1909 tariff law, and with plenty of money at his command he was able to line up the majority of the unions in the state for Aldrich.

Republicans Were Preferred. The National Association of Manufacturers never played any favorite politics in its campaigns; they preferred to elect Republicans when they could, but they punished their enemies no matter in what party they were.

The one legislative measure that the bill making eight hours' work a day's service in the government's employ. It was because of their advocacy of it that Senator McComas was defeated in Maryland and Representative Hughes in New Jersey.

Further complications in the opera bouffe rivalry between the committees developed at a long executive session of the abuse body this afternoon. A fight for possession of the papers of the National Association of Manufacturers was the issue.

James A. Emery, counsel for the as-

JAPANESE PLEASSED WITH THEIR RECEPTION HERE



Members of party of distinguished Japanese and Portland citizens, who entertained visitors. Front row, left to right—M. Ida, Japanese consul; Dr. J. Soyeda, ex-minister of finance of Japan; T. Kamiya, secretary Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; Dr. S. Matoda. Middle row, left to right—George Lawrence Jr., trustee Portland Chamber of Commerce; K. Otsuba, secretary of Japanese Association of Oregon; F. W. Mulkey, vice president Portland Chamber of Commerce; M. Senda of Mitsui company; C. H. Moore, president Portland Ad club. Back row, left to right—E. C. Giltner, secretary Chamber of Commerce; D. A. Pattullo, trustee Chamber of Commerce; M. Mosesohn, assistant secretary Chamber of Commerce; F. C. Knapp, ex-president Chamber of Commerce.

That Oregon and Portland are giving the Japanese a warmer reception than California and its cities was asserted yesterday by the distinguished Japanese who are the guests of M. Ida, the Japanese consul, during their auto tour of the mountains east of Portland. They expressed themselves as de-

lighted with their stay in Portland and as having been encouraged greatly that their mission of peace to this country will have results in allaying the Jingoism and war talk.

Much of the day was spent in seeing the country east of the city. The auto party left town at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, going east by way of the Japanese boulevard and Troutdale. They had luncheon at the Automobile club house and returned to the city in time to attend the public meeting of the Japanese which was held at Tenth and Everett streets yesterday afternoon.

In the party yesterday were Acting President Fred W. Mulkey of the Chamber of Commerce; President C. H. Moore of the Ad club, M. Mosesohn, E. C. Giltner, F. C. Knapp, M. Ida, W. B. D. Dodson, F. G. Lawrence Jr., D. A. Pattullo, and the guests of honor, Dr. J. Soyeda, T. Kamiya, Dr. S. Matoda, K. Otsuba, M. Senda.

Officers Charge Crowd. The horses were upon the crowd. Several persons were knocked down. Women were forced to the pavement as the mob pushed on. One woman fell and the horse leaped over her. A man close behind the woman was bumped across the sidewalk by another horse. Through the crowd the horses ploughed.

Following the horses came Captain Riley in his automobile, telling the crowd to obey the police orders and keep off the street. He stopped in the middle of the street, left the auto and called some of the leaders to him, telling them what to expect if the pickets and sympathizers did not obey the police.

"I warn you," said the captain. "You all had warning what I would do. I'm not here to play. It's business this time. We have been too lenient with you people. You don't appreciate it. Furthermore, you don't and won't obey police orders, but from now on you'll obey every order my men give you."

Strikers Told to Obey. Tom Burns, Rudolph Schwab and Mary R. Schwab, leaders in the trouble, went along the street talking their followers to stand back and obey orders. These three people counseled among themselves, leading the men and women back to a place of safety. Later Captain Riley directed the crowd to get further away. The place hurried at us by a block around the plant, and quiet reigned again.

Eva Hale ran near the main entrance of the packing plant to get out of the line of the picket crowd. Steven, the biggest watchman, was seen to kick at her. Captain Riley placed the man under arrest. The woman complained that Steven had kicked her, and a charge of assault and battery was placed against him.

After returning to the police station, Captain Riley said: "It was a case of enforcing order. I tried to be reasonable with the people, but they laughed at my instructions. All I want is that the leaders obey the police officers in charge. There would be no trouble if the strike leaders had obeyed. They know the police instructions, and I expect them to obey. That's all there is to it."

Girl Employes Say Working Conditions at Plant Suit Them. W. leaders in abusing them because they continue to work in the plant. "We are entirely satisfied with the manner in which the company has treated us," declare the girls, "and we have no complaint whatever to offer with the exception that recently we have been forced to submit to abuse on the streets because we continue to work here."

Aged Woman Discovers Question. Mrs. Elizabeth Walters, aged 75 years, discussed the matter calmly and without the heat shown by some of the younger women. "I have been employed here for some time," she stated, "and I must say that the officials of the company have treated us very well. Each week I make between \$5 and \$7 dollars, which I consider very good for a woman of my age. Others make more, but they are younger. I have no complaint to make, and if I did not like things here I would certainly quit. The only thing I do not like is this abuse hurled at us by picket leaders. I think we should be left alone if we want to work here. Really there is nothing to kick about."

Mrs. A. P. Conroy is another of the workers who is satisfied. "I go home often at 4 o'clock," she declared, "and make from \$1.50 to \$2 a day in the plant. They treat us nicely, and I consider we are fortunate in comparison with girls in other plants. I am en-

tirely satisfied with the treatment accorded us here."

Satisfied with Conditions. Anna Hazelwood has but one objection to remaining in the plant. "I need the work," she declared, "but it is fearful to run the gauntlet of abuse thrown at us by the leaders of the I. W. W. and the pickets outside. I don't see why they cannot let us alone. I hate to come and go from work, but once in here, I am satisfied. The plant is sanitary, and I make what I consider a satisfactory wage."

"I also am satisfied with conditions here," stated Mrs. Mary Lack, who works at the side of Anna Hazelwood. "Outside of coming and going from work, I have no objection to employment here. The company has treated me fairly, and I am doing well."

Jenny Marse is intensely loyal to the company, and declares that, under no condition, will be driven from her place, abuse or no abuse.

"I came here and secured a place the day the plant opened two years ago," she said, "and I have been doing very well with the work. I am what they call a 'fast' worker, and I easily make an average of \$2.25 a day. The company has treated me as it does all of the girls, in a kindly manner, and I was very much surprised when this trouble started. I have no complaint to make whatever."

Mrs. M. E. Daniels is another woman who went to work at the day the plant opened, and has been at work since.

Girl Makes \$1.50 a Day. "I handle fruit as do the other girls, and I make \$1.60 a day easily. I have never had any special favors shown me by the company, but I consider their treatment of the girls satisfactory in every respect. If we could only be left alone, we would be all one big happy family. I have been abused horribly in the street, and have listened to insults without number. But these insults have only fostered in me a spirit of loyalty to the company, and I intend to remain here until I am told to go by the company. I am 47 years of age, and I am not 'hot-headed,' but the action of the crowd outside provokes me."

"If I did like my job here, I would quit," declared Hulda Manther. "The company treats us well, and there is nothing to complain about. I could yet another job, I guess, if I didn't want to stay here."

Place Is Clean. "This place is clean and the conditions good. I make from \$5 to \$10 a week and I have no complaint to make. I wish they would leave us alone."

"I am satisfied with my place here," stated Hazel Davidson, "and I only want to be left alone as I come and go from work."

Mrs. Nina Fallman voiced the same sentiments as the others. "Conditions here are satisfactory. If they were not, I would leave. I average about \$5 a week, and have no complaint to make. If I did not like my job here, I would quit," declared Hulda Manther. "The company treats us well, and there is nothing to complain about. I could yet another job, I guess, if I didn't want to stay here."

Meeting Disrupted. The vote to continue the strike concluded the meeting. It was a record breaker both for length and disorder, commencing at 10 o'clock it continued until 15 minutes of 2 without intermission for luncheon. Women and men massed about the principals in the hearing during the entire five hour period. Only a few of them left before the hearing was concluded.

The crowd was violently partisan to the strikers. They applauded them

deafeningly. Strike leaders constantly quarreled with Governor West for the opportunity to speak. He did not, during the day, succeed in making one complete statement without serious interruption.

Worst of the interrupters was Mrs. Schwab, who with her husband and Burns, has controlled the strikers. The meeting that the governor had called, she adjourned, saying there was no use of staying longer. The crowd dispersed at her word. The women strikers were lined up by Burns outside the city hall for their march back to the picket line about the cannery factory.

Strikers Tell of Conditions. The strikers testified during the hearing that working conditions and sanitation at the plant were bad, that the fruit was decayed and that women's hands were poisoned working in it.

Women now employed in the plant testified to the contrary. They said sanitary conditions are good, that the management treats employees with consideration, and that wages are satisfactory.

The governor said at the end of the hearing that he would submit the case to the Industrial Welfare commission next Monday, that he was prepared to come down from the capital and personally take charge of the strike situation. He said he would even take charge of the plant itself, and he added: "If I decide then that there shall be no more picketing, there will not be."

"The law says picketing is lawful; do you hold yourself above the law; are you the maker of the statute of the law?" interposed Schwab.

Governor May Stop Picketing. "I will act within the law, but I have power to stop the picketing if I deem it for the best interests of all," said the governor.

At the same time he answered another hostile questioner, saying he hadn't mentioned bringing the militia, nor the navy, nor invoking special police protection. After the hearing Governor West said he would govern his program largely so far as the strikers were concerned, by the nature of control exercised by local authorities.

"I'll see if they handle it to suit me," he said.

The governor publicly announced that he intended to ask the manager of the Oregon Packing company to pay the women a minimum of \$1.50 a day, also that they be supplied with duplicate time slips, so that they could keep track of their work. He said there were health boards, a labor commission and other official agencies to compel sanitation and proper working conditions, in addition to the Industrial Welfare commission, which since June 2, has had power to say what is an unreasonably low wage for women and minors. The governor declared that he was heart and soul in sympathy with the workers.

Rev. Edgar G. Murphy, noted as the founder of the National Child Labor committee, died recently at his home in New York.

Rupture Is Curable. Results Not Influenced by Age or Time Standing, Says Expert.

Rupture is not a tear or break in the abdominal wall, as commonly supposed, but is the stretching or dilating of a natural opening, therefore subject to closure, said F. H. Seely, on a late visit to Portland. The Spermatic Shield Truss closes the opening in 10 days on the average case, producing results without surgery or harmful injections. Mr. Seely has documents from the government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. Anyone interested will be shown the truss or fitted if desired. Sold and fitted only by Lane-Davis Drug Co., sole and exclusive agents for Oregon. Other firms advertising and selling imitation "Seely" Spermatic Shield Trusses are impostors. Look for the word "patented" on each Spermatic corrugated shield.

GOVERNOR THINKS PORT AND SHOULD HANDLE ITS STRIKE

Came Down for First Hand Information and on Return to Salem Gives Resume of His View of Situation.

(Salem Bureau of the Journal.) Salem, Or., July 12.—Governor West thinks the strike situation in connection with the Oregon Packing company is well in hand. However, he is going to keep a representative on the ground to furnish him first hand information about conditions. He summed up the situation in a statement issued tonight, as follows:

"My recent visit to Portland and conference with those concerned in the Oregon Packing company strike were for the purpose of getting first hand information as to the causes which led up to the strike. The manager of the company called upon me some ten days ago for aid, but I declined to take a hand in the matter, as I considered it a situation which could be taken care of by the local authorities. I have found nothing yet to make me change my views.

"The principal demands of the strikers are: First, a nine hour day with a minimum wage of \$1.50; second, better sanitary conditions; third, rest, dressing, lunch and sickrooms for employees; fourth, duplicate time slips.

"The matter of duplicate time slips is a reasonable request and should be taken care of without question by the company. The matter of securing \$1.50 per day pay for employees was taken up with the manager. He stated that the state industrial welfare commission had also demanded a \$1.50 wage; and that he had told them that he could not meet the demand but had agreed to a minimum wage of \$1 per day. In view of this there is nothing left for my office to do but refer the question to the state industrial welfare commission for investigation and action as provided by law.

"Upon a visit to the plant this afternoon I found everything quiet. The manager stated that under present conditions they were not being interfered with and that the local authorities were taking care of the situation.

"I am in sympathy with any legitimate movement to secure better pay or better conditions for the working girls. Success along these lines can only come, however, by proceeding in an orderly manner and any other action will not be permitted as far as my office is concerned.

"From now on I intend to keep someone on the ground that I may be informed at all times as to the true situation. Should there be developments, would necessitate the calling upon my office by the local authorities for assistance in protecting the property or other rights of any citizens, it will be promptly furnished."

I. W. W. AGITATORS URGE GENERAL STRIKE IN CITY AS STRIKE IN SYMPATHY. Denouncing Governor West and Father O'Hara for their efforts to adjust the trouble at the plant of the Oregon Packing company, and advocating a general strike which would tie up every line of industrial endeavor in the city of Portland, speakers for the Industrial Workers of the World addressed a crowd on Sixth street oc-

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RUSHLIGHT DENIES CONNECTION WITH CIVIL SERVICE MIX

Former Mayor A. G. Rushlight, from his summer cottage at Ocean Park, has been following with interest the grand jury proceedings involving County Superintendent A. F. Armstrong, who was civil service commissioner under his administration. Reading in published accounts of the hearing inferences that he also was to be embroiled in the scandal, the former mayor last night wired The Journal an absolute disclaimer of any part whatever in the civil service examinations, particularly in reference to Joseph Keller's ambitions for the captaincy. "It is impossible to believe that Armstrong would make any such statement," telegraphed Rushlight. "I never went to anyone to help Joe Keller in his examination, but may have said I hoped he would pass."

WASHINGTON PARK BAND CONCERT TODAY

This afternoon the Portland park band will play at Washington park. The concert will begin at 7:30 o'clock and a record breaking crowd is expected if the weather is pleasant. Special features of this afternoon's concert will be a vocal solo by Mrs. Jennie Clow, soprano, a cornet solo by Ben E. Driscoll, and the famous sextet from "Lucia."

The complete program as prepared by Director W. E. McElroy follows: Grand march, "Tannhauser"..... Wagner Overture, "Il Guarany"..... Gomez Waltz, "Blue Danube"..... Strauss Cornet solo..... Driscoll. Selected Grand selection, "Ernani"..... Verdi Incidental solos by Messrs. Lambert and Cluff..... Intermission. Grand fantasia, "My Old Kentucky Home"..... Selected Vocal solo..... Driscoll. Selected Gavotte, "The Feast of Throbs"..... Ellsberg Sextet from "Lucia"..... Doniselli Messrs. Driscoll, Lucas, Tait, Cluff, Brown and Tait. Capriolo Espinosa..... Espinosa

Following is the schedule of concerts for the week. Holiday park, Monday, 8 p. m. South parkway, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Laurelhurst park, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Peninsula park, Thursday, 8 p. m. South parkway, Friday, 8 p. m.

SAM BLYTHE'S SON A PORTLAND VISITOR

Stuart O. Blythe, son of Samuel G. Blythe, of Washington, D. C., is a Portland visitor. He is visiting Glenn E. Ramsley, a Portland real estate dealer. Mr. Blythe and Mr. Miller were classmates at the University of Wisconsin.

Between Washington and Alder Saturday evening for two hours. A large force of police were on hand to keep the sidewalks clear and the street open for traffic.

The speakers were frank in their declaration that their organization would proceed at once to organize a city-wide strike in "retaliation" for the action of the police in riding into a crowd of strikers and sympathizers at the plant of the Oregon Packing company Saturday afternoon. The greater part of their speeches were devoted to this episode.

Governor West and Father O'Hara were bitterly denounced by Organizer Ramsley, who made the principal talk.

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LAUTERBACH TESTIFIES; LAMAR LISTENS



This remarkable photograph shows Edward Lauterbach, the New York lawyer, testifying on the witness stand before the United States senate lobby investigating committee, and David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," whose story caused Lauterbach to be summoned, sitting facing him and listening to his testimony. The committee forced Lauterbach to waive immunity before it would permit him to continue with his own story of his relations with Lamar.