

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS CAUSE OF DEADLOCK IN R. R. CONFERENCE

President Wilson and Railroad Executives Clash on Basic Condition.

DISAGREEMENT IS RIFE

In Memorandum Issued, Last Night, Managers Declare Shorter Day Will Work Serious Inconveniences.

By Carl D. Groat.
Washington, Aug. 29.—(U. P.)—President Wilson, in addressing the railroad executives today, showed plainly the strain he has been working under during the last week, according to those who heard him. He spoke "with passionate appeal," they declared.

The points he brought out were:
The issue at stake is not a principle but a condition.
Details, such as the cost of putting into effect an eight hour day on railroads have produced wide differences of opinion, and not being able to judge which side is right, he believes a commission should be accepted to investigate and report.

The eight hour day should be adopted as a basis for wages.
Railroads adopting the eight hour day have not suffered.

Extra pay for overtime for men should be subjected to inquiry.
The Public Is the Judge.

The public is the judge in this crisis and will place the blame where it belongs if there is a strike. "It will not fall on me," the president said.
President Hiale Holden of the Burlington, spokesman for the executives, was no less determined in his appeal for arbitration. Introducing his remarks with the statement that "careful consideration" had been given the president's proposals, Holden made the following contentions:
The executives are looking out for the public interests—efficient operation of the roads, and as trustees to protect the interests of the property of those owning the railroads.

Managers Insist on Arbitration.
The managers adhere to the policy of arbitration as a fundamental principle.

The eight hour day is a question upon which honest minds may differ and therefore a subject for arbitration. They want a commission—institute commerce, or one appointed by the president—to investigate the justice of the employees' claims before changes are put into effect.

To say the eight hour day question is not arbitrable is to destroy the principle of arbitration. The eight hour plea is a guise under which the men are seeking enormous increases in wages.

Managers Issue Statement.
The railroad managers tonight issued a memorandum in direct reply to President Wilson's contention that railroads now on the eight hour day schedule apparently had secured no inconveniences.

The statement explained that the roads in question were all southeastern roads, with a high percentage of perishable traffic which had to be moved with high speed. The eight hour basic day on these roads, the statement says, affects through freight only and includes less than 50 per cent of the men in freight service. All the men in the yard service and those running local freight and mine runs are on the 10 hour basis, while on many branch lines the 10 and 12 hour basis prevail.

On some of the largest and most important roads in the southeast the eight hour basic day is not in effect at all, the statement declares.

WILSON MAKES STRONG APPEAL FOR AGREEMENT

(Continued From Page One.)
W. C. Bosler, president, Central of New Jersey railroad, New York.
E. Pennington, president Minnesota and St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway.
M. H. Smith, president Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, Ky.
C. E. Shaff, receiver, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis.
Edwin Gould, president St. Louis and Southwestern railway, New York.

It is not expected that the president will again confer with the railroad

executives. The president's statement, read, adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.
Judge Chambers of the federal board of mediation conferred with some of the leaders but declined to make public his mission.

Reports were current among the employees after the visit of Judge Chambers, that a counter proposal was expected from the railroad managers. Judge Chambers refused to confirm or deny the report.

One of the railroad presidents said after the conference that President Wilson had asked for a "show down" and that the railroad officials would give a final answer as soon as possible.

In spite of the tone adopted by some of the railroad officials, the belief was current in administration circles that however reluctantly, the railroads would make some concessions.

The employees' representatives held a meeting and after hearing President Wilson's statement, carefully considered his plan before giving any final answer. That was agreed to by the railroad executives.

It was learned definitely that in their response to President Wilson's plan the employees made no reservation.

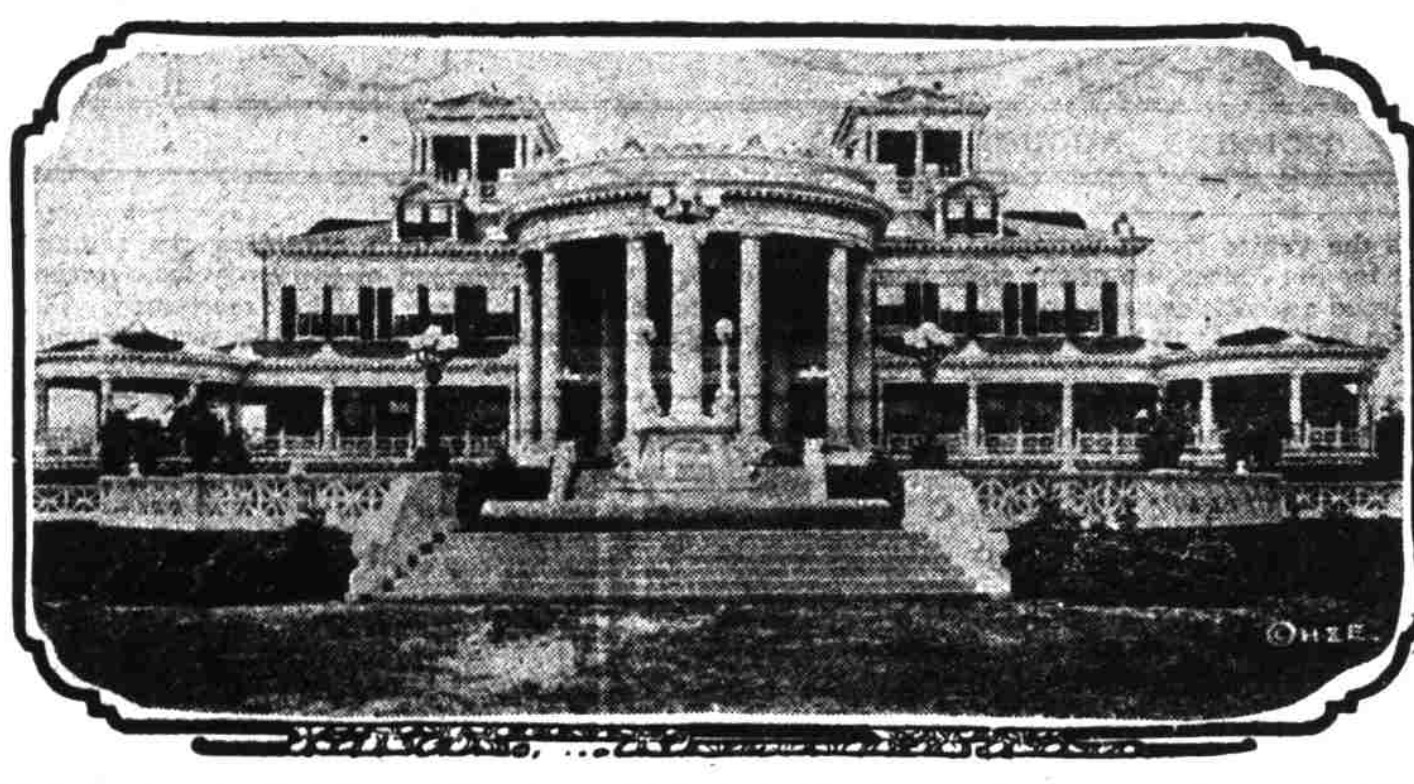
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WHERE WILSON WILL BE NOTIFIED



Shadowlawn, the home of the late John A. McCall near Long Branch, N. J., where President Wilson will be formally notified of his nomination next Saturday.

presidents until those summoned to-day had arrived.

The railroad executives met the president at the White House at 11:30 o'clock. Carl R. Gray, president of the Western Maryland railway, and John H. Peyton, president of the Nashville and Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, were new arrivals among the executives.

Hiale Holden read to President Wilson a statement prepared by the executives last night and adopted this morning. The statement presented the railroad side without being a formal reply to the president's request that his program be accepted.

The conference lasted three quarters of an hour. At its conclusion Mr. Holden, president of the Burlington, and spokesman for the executives, said:

"No Appointment Made.
"We undoubtedly will see the president again but no definite time has been fixed for the appointment."

They made it plain they had not yet presented their final reply to the president's proposal and there was no sign of a settlement before the middle of next week at the earliest.

Practically the entire discussion with the president this morning concerned arbitration. The railway leaders suggested several forms of arbitration which might be applied in the present case.

When the executives went to the conference they were armed with telegrams from all the other executives who had been invited to come to Washington, endorsing the stand which those already here have adopted.

Shippers Urge Arbitration.
It was later admitted at the White House that President Wilson has received a number of telegrams from western shippers and shippers' organizations.

It was also learned that the railroad committees of five western states, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Washington and Nevada, had urged arbitration as the most satisfactory means of settlement. In addition, numerous commercial organizations throughout the west have passed resolutions favoring arbitration.

President Wilson in his talk with the executives today made his most earnest appeal of the entire controversy. He emphasized his belief that the situation has met such an acute crisis that it must be regarded as a condition to be settled at once. The matter of principle must be worked out later, he declared.

The president declared he did not have the power to judge, he could only suggest. He said:

"If a strike comes the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

The executives left the White House, one of them said:

"The situation is serious, but not hopeless."

It was understood the president decided to send for the executives when those now here told him that they could only talk for their individual roads, that the authority to speak for all the roads was vested only in the managers' committee. He determined then to meet the head of every road individually.

He was also influenced in this determination by the statement of Louis Hill of the Great Northern that even if all the other roads agreed to accept the demands of the employees he would fight alone.

At the conference, Mr. Holden gave the president estimates of the cost of an eight-hour day to the railroads.

Urges Careful Consideration.
President Wilson in reply urged that the railroad officials with the committee of managers, very carefully consider his plan before giving any final answer. That was agreed to by the railroad executives.

It was learned definitely that in their response to President Wilson's plan the employees made no reservation.

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Railroad Tie-Up Would Deprive New York of Immense Amount of Perishable Food

Enormous Quantities of Dairy Products and Vegetables Are Consumed—Stock on Hand Sufficient to Fill Wants for a Week.

New York, Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—A general railroad tie-up like the one now threatening would stop trains that are now bringing to New York city daily food supplies that average as follows:

Dairy products—7200 tubs of butter, 2500 boxes of cheese, 13,300 cases (4,785,000) of eggs, 2,500,000 quarts of milk.

Meats—3000 crates of poultry, 3,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, pork and mutton.

Fruits—4000 barrels of apples, 60,000 crates of grapes, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples and plums.

Vegetables—13,000 barrels of potatoes, 6000 crates of onions, 300 carloads of cabbages, peas, lettuce, carrots, etc., 5,000,000 cans of peas, tomatoes, etc.

Grain and cereals—46,000 sacks of barley, 70,000 bushels of corn, 5000 sacks of cornmeal, 3000 barrels and

21,000 sacks of flour, 6000 sacks of malt, 293,000 bushels of wheat.

Miscellaneous—44,000 sacks of sugar, 1450 barrels of wine, 6000 tons of coal, 1,500,000 gallons of kerosene and benzine 1000 tubs of lard, 3000 barrels of molasses.

There is about a week's food supply in the city.

A tie-up would stop 32,000 miles of roads, employing 800,000 persons directly affected of whom 350,000 are in the train service.

It would keep at home 3,000,000 passengers a day and would halt the transportation of 6,000,000 tons of freight a day.

It would stop earnings on more than \$20,000,000,000 of railway capital and would cut off each day \$10,000,000 in passenger and freight receipts.

It would stop the export of American products at the rate of \$10,000,000 a day.

MINISTER'S SON SHOT MYSTERIOUSLY AS HE PLAYED WITH FRIENDS

Men Who Disappeared in an Auto Believed Responsible and Are Being Sought.

James Mount, the 11-year-old son of Rev. Harry Mount, pastor of the Vernon Presbyterian church, was mysteriously shot in the leg early yesterday afternoon. Two men, whose identity is unknown, are believed to have done the shooting. The boy lives with his parents at 1025 East Nineteenth street, north.

The bullet is lodged in the bone just below the knee. The boy is otherwise uninjured, according to Dr. L. C. McCabe, who attended.

Detectives who investigated the shooting believe that it was accidental and are attempting to locate the two men suspected of the shooting.

According to the story told by the boy, he was with Carl Miller, 13 years old, of 1025 East Nineteenth and Harold Cobb, 8 years old, of 1024 East Nineteenth were playing in some woods near East Forty-second and Mason streets shortly after noon when they heard a shot.

James Mount felt a sharp pain in his left leg. The first shot was followed by a second. The boys screamed and Carl Miller and Harold Cobb ran to the street. They say they saw two men in an automobile disappearing down the street.

Help was summoned and the injured boy taken to his home where he was attended by Dr. McCabe. His father is now in the East.

The police are making every effort to have the two men who are believed to have done the shooting come forward and disclose their identity that they may explain the shooting.

Street Car Strike Looms in New York

All Surface and Electric Lines Will Be Involved If Union's Demands Are Not Granted.

New York, Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—Unless the New York railways company accepts the demands of the street car men's union, a general strike, involving all the surface, elevated and subway systems of the city will be called, possibly by Monday night.

Mayor Mitchell and Chairman Straus of the public service commission, both will start for New York at once, the former from Plattsburg, the latter from Maine. They will endeavor to arrive some plan of settlement that will be more permanent than the one which brought last week's troubles to an end.

Meanwhile, the union stands firm upon its refusal to arbitrate the reinstatement of the 14 men, who, it is charged, were discharged in violation of last week's agreement to give back all men's jobs without prejudice.

Union officials declared tonight that if another strike is called, it will not be confined alone to the surface lines but will tie up every traffic artery of the city.

Company to Insure Help.
Notice was received at the local office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad yesterday that each employee of the company is to have his life insured at the expense of the company.

Employees will be insured with a minimum of \$250 and a maximum of \$3000, the amount being in proportion to length of service.

The plan was originated by E. P. Ripley, president of the company.

Spanish railroads are conducting campaigns of education along their lines to improve agricultural conditions.

IDAHO PROGRESSIVE REFUSES TO FOLLOW HUGHES' LEADERSHIP

Candidate's Decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust Cases Are Recalled.

INGERSOLL GIVES VIEWS

Wilson Will Get Strong Vote in West, Declares Former Progressive National Committeeman.

Colonel James M. Ingersoll of Pocatello, former Progressive national committeeman for Idaho, is another prominent Progressive who refuses to follow the leadership of Hughes.

Colonel Ingersoll arrived in Portland last night on his way to the beach for a vacation.

"I stood by Roosevelt while he claimed to be for a square deal in our economic affairs," said he at the Hotel Portland. "I quit the colonel when he asked me to support Candidate Hughes, who believes in giving the Standard Oil and all other monopolistic combines a free hand."

"I like President Wilson much better than I do his party but I cannot support Hughes under any circumstances."

Court Decision Recalled.
"His supreme court decision in the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases laid down a rule of law that gives all monopolistic combines a free hand, with a soft pedal suggestion by the court 'that the monopolies be reasonable'."

"These decisions practically nullify the criminal end of the Sherman anti-trust law."

"Everyone should read Justice Harlan's dissenting opinion in these cases. 'Now it is simply impossible to punish trust magnates because what one court and jury might hold to be unreasonable, another court and jury might hold to be reasonable.'"

"Since Candidate Hughes and his associates handed down these decisions the monopolies have had and are now having a free hand to extort money from our people."

Doctrine Is Scored.
"The most stupid of us who are in business know that in telling the monopolies they must be reasonable and then letting the monopolies do the reasoning that the public will be wronged while this rule of reason doctrine prevails."

"Perhaps if Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft and the members of the supreme court knew as much about business affairs and the business methods of the greedy monopolies as they do about law, they would have less faith

in the fairness and reasonableness of the combines that are maintained to extort money by unfair and arbitrary methods from 100,000,000 Americans."

"Candidate Hughes and the three other judges appointed by Taft concurred in these decisions. It is significant that these cases had been pending for several years."

"To perpetuate a certain kind of court-made law it is necessary to appoint a certain kind of lawyers to the supreme court. Lawyers whose views are well known."

Cases Are Cited.
"A few years ago President Pierce desired to protect the interests of the slave holders in the free states, so he appointed lawyers to the supreme court whom he knew believed in slavery, and of course he got the kind of a decision he wanted."

"If Hughes is ever president he will primarily place Taft and others who believe with him in his rule of reason doctrine to the supreme bench."

"So, if the American people want from four to eight years, and many more years of extortion by the monopolistic combines, they should hasten to place Hughes in the White House so he can appoint his friends Taft and others who agree with him to the supreme court."

"The simple truth about monopolies and the Sherman anti-trust law is this: In 1890, when congress and the president adopted the Sherman anti-trust law, they believed that all monopolistic combines were absolutely wrong, and we all know that if a thing is fundamentally wrong, no amount of unprejudiced, fair and honest reasoning can ever make it right."

"All wrong doing in our economic affairs should be absolutely forbidden in plain terms by both our laws and our court decisions."

"I think it was a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Hughes happened to be in the supreme court to participate in these decisions where he voiced his sentiments as to monopolistic combines and their methods before he became a candidate. Now our people know what they will get if they elect him president."

Colonel Ingersoll would not venture a prediction as to the result of the election in November but believes that Wilson will poll a strong vote in the middle west.

"People there feel that Wilson has kept the country out of war. He may have made mistakes but they have not been overly serious ones. They pride on the theory that all is well that ends well. They know that in event of war they would be the ones to suffer."

"Mr. Hughes is making a poor campaign. He deals entirely in generalities and criticism of the administration. It is easy to criticize but he never offers a remedy. After election you'll have to look with a microscope to find anything that you can pin him down on. He has offered nothing."

Reduction Is Announced.
New York, Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—The New York Herald announces a reduction in the price of its week-day issues from three cents to one cent in New York city and outlying metropolitan districts.

Saloniki, Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—Entente troops have captured another village and height in their campaign against the Germans and Bulgarians in Greek Macedonia. An official statement given by the general staff in command of allied operations says:

"The allied forces came into close contact with the Bulgarians and Germans on the whole front west of Lake Doiran. They violently bombarded the enemies' positions, which they now surround more closely."

"After violent hand to hand fighting the British troops captured a height near the village of Doidzeze, on Lake Doiran. On the Struma, the French troops, who a week ago had occupied the villages of Patka, Palmis, Sigovo and Matnica, have captured the village of Porol-Le-Haut, at the foot of Mount Rhes."

"The left wing of the Serbian army is bringing in the scouting force which had been maintained in the Florina district to prevent smuggling and spies. A strong counter attack by the Bulgarians is being organized from Florina. Towards Banica the fighting continues."

"On the right bank of the Vardar the enemy bombarded our positions. In the rocky region north of Lake Ostrovo, they tried without success local attacks against the French-Serbian troops."

"At Ljnoska the enemy continues his operations feeling out our positions."

"The enemy progressed in the free region of Demid-Hissar until he reached our advanced positions."

Woman Suspected of Attempting Theft

Arrest Made by Detectives After Japanese Store Keeper Had Become Suspicious; Woman Refuses to Talk.

T. Tojo, Japanese proprietor of a grocery store at Fifteenth and Washington streets, was perfectly willing to allow Mrs. Frances Pollard to go behind the counter in his store to adjust just part of her clothing yesterday afternoon.

Tojo says he saw her near the cash drawer and became suspicious. He says she was trying to get at \$20 in the till when he seized her arms. The police were summoned and Detectives "Pat" Maloney and Kellaher arrested Mrs. Pollard.

They believe that she is one of the two women who have been robbing stores within the past two weeks.

The detectives only yesterday morning warned the public against two women. The women would go into a store and one would ask the proprietor to be allowed to go behind the counter or into a rear room to adjust her clothing. While she was gone the other would engage the proprietor in conversation.

After they had left the place the proprietor would always find something missing.

The women worked the game on K. Miyakawa, of 424 Morrison street, last Tuesday and got away with \$165.

Mrs. Pollard refused to give any information concerning herself. She denied having attempted to take any money belonging to Tojo, however.

Spanish railroads are conducting campaigns of education along their lines to improve agricultural conditions.

Warrant Is Issued For R. F. Robinson

Ex-County School Superintendent Accused of Passing Check on Bank in Which He Had No Funds.

R. F. Robinson, agent for the New York Life Insurance company and ex-superintendent of schools of Multnomah county, is charged with passing a check drawn on a bank containing no funds to his credit, in a warrant issued yesterday afternoon.

The complainant is Paul R. Spath, president of the Bay City market and the amount involved is said to be \$212. The alleged bogus check was drawn upon a bank in Columbia county, it is charged.

Mr. Robinson is one of the best known educators of Portland. He has served in various capacities in that endeavor for many years. He resides at 829 East Madison street.

Steamer Redondo Reported Disabled

Tug Goes To Aid of Salmon Laden Vessel Adrift With Broken Rudder in Excursion Inlet.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 29.—Alaska Steamship company's freighter Redondo, Captain Flynn, bound for Seattle, is disabled through a broken rudder in Excursion Inlet, Seymour Narrows, according to a wireless message received by her owners. A tug has been dispatched to her assistance.

Through the breaking of the cable with which she was being raised to the day after having been sunk at Kake, Alaska, the freighter Northland dropped to the bottom again just as her topworks were showing above the surface.

Miss Anne Shannon Monroe.

Miss Anne Shannon Monroe, a great granddaughter of George Shannon, who was a member of the noted Lewis and Clark exploring expedition, which spent the winter of 1805-6 at Fort Clatsop, five miles south of Astoria, went to Seaside yesterday in order to be present and participate in the function which occurred there last night at the salt cairn. George Shannon, afterwards a prominent judge in Missouri, won distinction as a very successful hunter for the Lewis and Clark party.

Mrs. Robert A. Reid and Miss Anne F. Reid returned early this past week from a two weeks' vacation among relatives and old friends in Polk county and in the vicinity of Rickrealt.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Albrecht came home from their vacation at Seaside, Washington, last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Shelley of Eugene came to Portland last Wednesday in order to hear the address of Charles Evan Hughes, candidate for the presidency in the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Adolph Miller, of Cedar Mills, Washington county, a pioneer of 1852, recently made a trip to Crater lake.

The thumb print as a means of identification is used in a new English time recording machine for workmen.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS TAKE CHARGE OF SAVINGS OF THE MEN ON STRIKE

Iron Molders in Connecticut Will Appeal to Head of the National Union.

FOUNDRIES BRING SUIT

Manufacturers Trying to Browbeat Hungarians by Frightening Wives and Children, Says the Organizer.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 29.—(U. P.)—Threatened with the loss of their homes and small savings accounts and even with imprisonment, 300 striking iron molders today wired an appeal to J. F. Valentine of Cincinnati, president of the Iron Molders' Union of North America.

Deputy sheriffs, as rapidly as possible, are attaching the little cottages owned by the strikers, and their bank accounts under a \$500,000 damage action brought by four foundry companies whose men went on strike. The action was brought following the success of the hat manufacturers, who obtained a \$250,000 judgment against strikers in the famous Danbury Hatters' union case. Connecticut is the only state in the Union that permits property to be attached in such a manner before a judgment is secured.

"The manufacturers are simply trying to browbeat these poor Hungarians into returning to work by frightening their wives and children," said Patrick F. Duffy, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is in charge of the strike.