ATTACK MADE ON P. R., L. & P. RATES

Suburbanites Living Between Milwaukie and Oregon City Fight Company Practices.

Suburbanites living along the line of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company between Milwaukie and Oregon City protest against alleged unjust, unreasonable and discrimatory rates charged by the carrying company. Their grievances were presented by their attorneys, McCamant, Bronough & Thompson, at a hearing set for this afternoon before the Oregon public service commission.

In a petition presented to the public service commission by C. W. DeGraff, L. R. Buzan and John F. Risley in behalf of several thousand patrons of the Oregon City line, it is declared that not only are the rates unjust and discriminatory but that the service is unsatisfactory and the cars are uncomfortable. This reduction in efficiency of service began coincident with the imposition of increased passenger rates, say the petitioners.

Regulations of the railway company require the purchase of 52-ride commutation tickets on the first day of each monthly only and the tickets are good only during the month for which they are purchased, no allowance being made for non-use because of sickness or other causes and should the book be consumed before the month expires the company will not issue another before the first of the succeeding month. Only the purchaser of a book of tickets is allowed to ride upon it. All of these regulations are declared to be unfair by the petitioners.

Attention is called in the petition to the practice of the Oregon Electric Railway company and the Southern Pacific company of selling similar commutation books to patrons of their lines on any day of the month and that these books may be used at any time within 30 days subsequent to the date of purchase. The petitioners also ask that tickets be made usable by the purchaser or any member of his family.

The great majority of the patrons of the Oregon City line are wage earners working in mills, factories and shipyards. They are denied transfers from the interburban line to the city lines of the streetcar company and must pay an additional fare from the Portland terminal to their work.

Practice Termed Unfair

This is unjust, say the petitioners, because there is figured in every fare, which is established by the rates now in force, a charge of 6 cents for carrying passengers between Golf Junction and the city of Portland, Golf Junction being substantially identical with the terminal of the carrier's Sellwood line upon which transfers to other city lines are given.

The petitioners further state that fares charged on the Oregon City line are in violation of a law passed by the state legislature in 1885, forbidding any common carrier in the state to charge more than four cents a mile for passenger fare. They declare that the volume of traffic on the line in question is such that any charge more than three cents a mile, even for local passengers, is unjust and discriminatory.

The cash rate from Milwaukie to the business center of Portland is seven cents; the rate from Island is ten cents; from Lakewood, Evergreen, Silver Springs, Courtney, St. Theresa, Oak Grove, Rupert and Risley the fare is 15 cents; from Concord, Vinyard, Naef, Rothe, Ashville, Jennings Lodge, Hull Avenue, Meldrum, Glen Echo, Fern Ridge and Gladstone it is 20 cents.

Say Rates Are Prohibitive

"These rates are in a large part prohibitive, say the petitioners, and will inevitably result in a diminution of the population on the line of road, to the serious and permanent damage of the petitioners and impairment of the revenues of the carrier.

The petitioner, John F. Risley, submits a contract drawn between his father, John F. Risley, and the East Side Railway company, on July 1, 1892, which specifically agrees upon a fare of one cent a mile on the line extending from Portland to Oregon City. Mr. Risley maintains that this agreement, given in consideration for right of way, is binding upon the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, which succeeded to the rights of the East Side Railway company.

TROOPS DRIVE OUT STRIKERS IN BUTTE

(Continued From Page One)

dred strikers are assisting in the picketing.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 10.—(U. P.)—Mayor Maloney announced this morning that owing to lack of funds in the city treasury he would lay off all firemen and policemen at noon. The street car men at 7 a. m. took their cars to the barns. If the mayor follows out his threat regarding the police, the city will be left with only the protection of United States troops at a time when it is threatened with a general strike similar to the one at Seattle.

The commander of the United States army forces here today issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to all miners who wish to work. Only a few engineers are now working in the mines.

The I. W. W. have imitated the military in the formation of companies. Picketing of the mines is still going on.

The mining companies are leading a crusade to lower the cost of living in Butte.

Trouble was precipitated here when the copper mines announced a reduction of $1 per day in wages last week. The miners struck shortly after.

No Strike at Jerome

Jerome, Ariz., Feb. 10.—(U. P.)—There will be no strike of miners in the Verde copper district over the reduction of wages by the mining companies.

That was made practically certain today when the Central Labor council announced that the men would remain at work under protest pending the arrival of a federal mediator.

Everything was quiet here today and the mines were operating at 90 per cent of their usual capacity.

Troops Leave for Butte

Spokane, Feb. 10.—(U. P.)—Two hundred members of C company of the Forty-fourth infantry stationed here at Fort Wright, left Saturday night for Butte for strike duty to reenforce 100 men from B company already on the job.

Cleys Is On Trial

Gustave Cleys, indicted November 19 on a charge of assault with a knife on Floyd Landram, is on trial before a jury in Circuit Judge Gatens' court. A jury to try the case was selected this morning. Deputy District Attorney Earl Bernard is prosecuting the case.

PUBLIC OPPOSES SEATTLE STRIKE

Chief of Police Johnson, After Studying Situation, Declares Unions Lack Popular Support.

That conditions are rapidly approaching the normal in Seattle, and that the great mass of the public, as well as the better class of unionists, are behind the mayor in his fight against the Bolsheviki and radical element, is the statement of Chief of Police N. F. Johnson, who returned from the North Sunday night. Chief Johnson spent two days in Seattle, studying the strike situation, and the methods employed by the authorities there in combating lawlessness.

Should any of the I. W. W. or Bolsheviki, defeated in Seattle, attempt to set up their standard of revolt in Portland, they will be dealt with as any other criminals, says Chief Johnson.

"The recently enacted criminal syndicalism bill, which we began to enforce Saturday," said the chief, "has given us a weapon with which to fight the element that has caused the trouble in Seattle. Should any of them come to this city and start preaching revolution we shall arrest them at once under the terms of this bill. I do not believe that we will have trouble here, the citizenship of Portland is far abaove that of Seattle, and the radical element has not gained the control of the unionists of this city."

"Conditions are getting back to normal in Seattle. Cars were running regularly on Sunday and the smaller places of business are beginning to open up. Mayor Hanson and Chief Warren have the upper hand, and I do not believe that the public, or the better class of unionists will tolerate any violence. In my opoinion, the backbone of the strike is broken there, and the laboring men will soon see that they were led by false leaders."

Arrest of enemies of organized government continued Sunday. W. K. McNaughton, who gave his occupation as a "secretary," and who is said to be prominently identified with the I. W. W., was arrested in his room in the De Moy hotel, Second and Yamhill streets, at an early hour Sunday by Officers Morgan and Travis, of the war emergency squad. A large quantity of I. W. W. and other revolutionary literature, found in his possession, was taken by the police. He was charged with violating the criminal syndicalism law. Albert Davis, a laborer, 38 years of age, while preaching the doctrine of discontent to an impromptu audience of workingmen and idlers at Third and Burnside streets, was arrested by Sergeant Carlson about noon Sunday and charged with a violation of the syndicalism bill.

While carrying a banner inviting attendance at a meeting of the "International Industrial Workers' Union," to be held in the hall of the Alisky building, Third and Morrison streets, Sunday night, C. E. Brant, an aged north end floater, was arrested by Sergeant Sherwood, and is held at the city jail pending investigation. The people in the meanwhile are investigating the records and characters of the leaders of radical organizations, whose membership is said to be composed principally of Scandinavians and Finns. No attempt was made by the authorities to break up the meeting, though officers were present in the hall.

Boldly announcing themselves the "German" Socialist party, another gathering was held in the Arion Hall, Second and Oak streets. This meeting was also under the surveillance of the police. H. M. Wicks, editor of the Western Socialist, the selling of which was responsible for the arrest of the six radicals by the police on Saturday, was one of the speakers.

In an order to the police Sunday night, Chief Johnson directed that all persons carrying banners that would tend to stir up trouble or strikes should be brought to the station. The police, later in the evening, raided the headquarters of the International Industrial Workers' union in the Alisky building, and seized a large amount of alleged seditious and revolutionary literature. No arrests were made.

WHISTLES BLOWING AGAIN IN SEATTLE

(Continued From Page One)

garbage drivers had voted to go to work Monday.

The Cooks' and Assistants' union, however, had, by overwhelming vote, decided to stay on strike and similar action was taken by longshoremen.

Theaters will be open tonight, the Theatrical Federation having been the latest to notify of its intention to discontinue striking. The big breaking point of the strike occurred Sunday morning at 8 o'clock when street car men returned to work.

While restaurants are gradually opening, the majority are still closed, through lack of union help.

It is the object of conservative members of the general strike committee to effect an immediate end of the strike today, but opposition is expected from the radicals. The conservatives hope to have every union man with the exception of shipyard workers, back at work within 24 hours.

Labor Meeting Bitter

One of the bitterest meetings ever held in the labor temple occurred Sunday, conservatives and radicals clashing time and again over the settlement issue. The action of six unions in breaking away was resented by those that voted to continue the strike, the delegates of the latter explaining that this was playing into the hands of the employers.

Dissatisfaction over the breaking of the general strike was expressed by shipyard workers' delegates.

A campaign to call strikes in every shipyard in the United States, "to force the issue of our just demands in some manner," is contemplated by Metal Trades council officials, as a result of the breaking away of the unions affiliated with the Central Labor council.

Shipyard Men Stand Firm

Although they "hope it will soon be settled," shipyard men's delegates admit they are no nearer a settlement than when the shipyard strike was called.

The following statement was issued today by the executive committee of the 37 Seattle organizations which had united to maintain law and order:

"Seattle has defeated an attempted Bolshevist revolution.

"Mayor Hanson, Chief of Police Warren and the great majority of citizens who stood loyally back of them, have thwarted an attempt to inaugurate a revolution and reign of terror in Seattle, which the conspirators hoped would spread to every city in the United States and accomplish the overthrow of the government.

"Seattle has broken a revolutionary movement with its own police authority, with the presence of troops, but without martial law or the interruption of any essential function of the city government.

"Today the sympathetic strike is disintegrating; street cars are operating all over the city; newspapers are publishing as usual and an aroused city is determined that a small percentage of alien Bolsheyists, who gained temporary control of the leadership of union labor, shall no longer block the wheels of industry and the channels of trade.

Mayor Hanson Praised

"The Bolshevist revolution was prevented because the police authorities of Seattle were abundantly prepared and Mayor Hanson had the courage and determination to keep Seattle's utilities operating.

(Signed) "A. J. RHODES, Chairman."

The following statement was made today by E. B. Ault, publisher of the Union Record:

"The beginning of the fifth day of Seattle's general strike sees practically all the unionists standing pat. Two or three organizations have voted to return to work as the result of internal affairs, but the vast mass of the workers have not shown the slightest inclination of a break.

"We are getting a little impatient at the continued attempts on the part of the city officials and business element to camouflage the real issue involved here. There is not nor has there been any thought of or attempt at revolutionary action. The strike is a general sympathetic strike called to assist the shipyard workers. It is strictly a trades union affair from start to finish and when it is terminated it will be by action of the unions involved.

Strikers Preserve Order

"There has been perfect order during the entire strike and that order has been kept by the committee on public safety selected by the strikers. It is absolutely false that the mayor or the regular police force has had anything to do with the maintenance of order. On the contrary, the actions and public statements of the mayor have been such as to lean to the inference that he has deliberately attempted to bring about disorder and violence in order that he may have his police force make use of the new riot guns recently acquired.

"What has hurt those opposed to organized labor more than any other thing has been the patience and forbearance of the strikers in the face of the greatest provocations. They had hoped that immediate violence would ensue and the labor movement be discredited in the public eye, but have been completely disappointed.

"Assertions that I. W. W. and Bolsheviki are in charge of the Seattle labor movement are ridiculous. We merely have more soliditary and real sympathy for one another in this community than in many others, due to the fact that we have our own daily paper. When this strike is ended the use of the general strike as a sympathy weapon will have been justified by the results gained in closer coordination of the forces of labor and an understanding that an injury to one worker is the concern of all."

Tacoma Goes Back to Work

Tacoma, Feb. 10.—(U. P.)—The attempt at a general strike in Tacoma, foredoomed offspring of shipyard leaders, breathed its last at 8 o'clock Monday morning after four days of dissention that threatened to split the ranks of organized labor wide open.

Workers in all unions not affiliated with the Metal Trades council, who were ordered out last week, returned to their jobs. Acting independently of Seattle, the general strike committee Sunday afternoon adopted a resolution for all these crafts to return to work, declaring that "the general strike has fulfilled its mission in showing the solidarity of labor."

Tacoma union men expected to see the Seattle general strike collapse soon.

The failure of the attempted general strike left the shipyard strike as it was before the general walkout was ordered by the Central Labor council last Wednesday night. The strike committee will await joint action with the Seattle metal trades toward a possible settlement.

Members of metal trades unions, who are not shipyard workers and who are not employed in contract shops tied up with the shipyards, are released from the strike order. Sheet metal workers are locked out.

Macy Board to Be Dissolved

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—(U. P.)—Shipyard managers and labor leaders were considering today the prospects of an early return of unfettered collective bargaining as a means of adjustment of wages.

The Macy board, which fixed the wage scale to which shipworkers at Seattle, Oakland and elsewhere objected, will be dissolved April 1, it was announced by L. C. Marshall, a member of the board.

This date will remark the surrender by the government of its control over the industry. General Manager Piez of the shipping board is now in direct control of the shipyards.

Strike Action Postponed

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 10.—(I. N. S.)—Here are the latest developments in the threatened general strike in the east bay district:

Oakland boilermakers vote to postpone strike action for three days until the regular meeting on Wednesday night. New vote is said to be for the purpose of obtaining sanction of the international brotherhood.

Members of the shipyard laborers' union are taking a holiday today for the purpose of taking a strike vote.

The four crafts affiliated with the boilermakers that walked out last Thursday are still on strike.

Machinists on this side of the bay will walk out from outside shops again unless employers pay retroactive pay today as agreed.

L. C. Marshall, member of the Macy board, holding conference today with shipping board officials and shipyard employers in an endeavor to reach an amicable settlement.

J. H. Powers, secretary of the district council of boilermakers, representing the Alameda and Contra Costa iron trades council, is on his way to Portland to attend a conference.

I. W. W. Leaders Jailed

Seattle, Feb. 10.—(I. N. S.)—Seattle is determined to purge itself of I. W. W.-ism and as the first step four alleged members of the organization are in jail today. Aaron Fislerman, a bookkeeper for a junk company, is under arrest following a police raid on the office of the International Weekly. Fislerman carried a card in the Miscellaneous Trades union, which is affiliated with the Central Labor council.

Large quantities of the International Weekly were seized, along with bundles of a circular entitled "Russia Did It."

William H. Johnson, a United States soldier; Gus Pilz, a longshoreman, and Walker C. Smith also are in jail charged with circulating the International Weekly.

Hanson Says Radicals Defeated

Seattle, Feb. 10.—(I. N. S.)—"There is nothing new in the strike situation," Mayor Hanson declared. "The street cars are running and Seattle has won over the attempt of the radical element to place the city under Bolshevik rule."

WOMAN DIES BY ASSASSIN'S KNIFE

(Continued From Page One)

curred, and that the woman was killed without resistance.

Mrs. Deuwell was last seen alive at about 10 o'clock Friday night. In company with her was the dark complexioned youth, who had been seen with her and her husband on several previous occasions. The two left the house about 10 o'clock, saying they were going out for lunch, and returned about 10:30 o'clock. As the woman was in the habit of cleaning her own room she was not missed Saturday, and Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Hays, desiring to show the room to a prospective tenant, as a model of other rooms in the house, unlocked the door, and found the dead body on the bed. The door had been locked and the key carried away by the murderer.

Woman's Past Little Known

Little definite information has been secured as to the woman's past. About six weeks ago she appeared at the Gordon hotel in response to an advertisement, and was given a position as chambermaid. A few days later she told Mrs. Hays that she and her husband would like to secure a room in the house, as they were then renting a house on the East Side. She and Al Schreiber, who sells advertising signs, moved into the hotel about a month ago. About three weeks ago she gave up her work as chambermaid, but continued to live there, it was said, at the hotel. The police are looking for Schreiber in hope of learning more about the woman.

The mysterious dark complexioned man was seen in the company of Schreiber and the woman on several occasions. The woman variously introduced him as a nephew and a childhood friend from California. She once said that he had worked on the road with Schrieber.

She had been married before, according to statements made to other guests and to Mrs. Hays. Her first husband, Lou Deuwell, she said, died about a year ago in a California insane asylum. She claimed that she married Schreiber about a year ago. She also stated that she, or her husband, had been engaged in the saloon business in California, but made no statement as to the town or city in that state where she resided. Her clothing was expensive and fashionable, but not flashy; her jewelry is valued at about $500. She mingled little with the other guests, but appeared refined and quite.

The murder is one of the most complete and profound mysteries in the annals of the local police. On the dead woman's neck and face were the imprints of the murderer's hands, showing that he had first choked his victim, and shoved the comforter into her mouth to prevent outcry. The throat had been hacked, the knife first driven through the neck and then drawn upward through the flesh. Two distinct cuts were visible on the body, showing that the murderer had no thought of leaving his work half done. The comforter had been drawn over the head, and the bloody knife was found lying on top of the cover. This fact, according to the detectives, absolutely dispels any theory of sucide.

Murder Is Deep Mystery

That the woman was killed some time after midnight Friday is borne out by the condition of the body, and the finding of the 11 o'clock edition of a morning newspaper. Employes of the hotel, who remember taking the woman and her companion in the elevator to her room Friday night, say positively that the man did not leave the floor by the elevator.

Schreiber at present is in Washington, and is supposed to arrive in Olympia today. Telegrams have been sent to him in that city by the police and coroner. The woman is known to have a sister, a Mrs. Fannie Warner, wife of Captain Warner, a retired steamboat man, residing in Seattle.

Mrs. Deuwell or Schreiber also told guests of the hotel that her mother lived in Pendleton, Or. The body is in charge of the coroner, but the date of the inquest will not be announced until the authorities can get in touch with the relatives of the dead woman.

Prominent Lebanon Young Woman Dies

Lebanon, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Charles Butler, a prominent resident of this city, died early this morning of influenza. Mr. Butler is seriously ill at their home. Mrs. Butler was born in Crabtree in 1885, coming to Lebanon when a child. Her father, L. A. Tucker, is city councilman and chairman of the board of health. Mrs. Butler was a member of the Rebekahs, Yeomen, Artisans and Pythian Sisters and of the Mystic and Sunshine clubs. She leaves, besides her husband, one child, her parents, one sister and three brothers, one of whom, Glenn Tucker, is overseas. One of the first to enlist, he took part in most of the prominent battles at the front.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.—Adv.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY TO SUFFER IF BILL IS PASSED, PREDICTION

Alleged Joker, It Is Said, Would Let Incompetents Secure Veterinary's License.

Great damage will be done to the livestock industry of Oregon if a bill which has passed the state senate becomes a law, predicts Dr. E. E. Chase, a member of the state board of veterinary examiners and chief meat inspector of the Portland board of health.

The bill, known as senate bill 106, was introduced by Senator Handley. The joker in the bill, as pointed out by Dr. Chase, lies in the proviso that all persons who have beeen practicing more than 25 years in the state may obtain a license on the affidavit of three freeholders in the vicinity, without passing an examination. It is asserted that such a procedure would let down the bars to quacks and incompetents. It is further claimed that it is in the interest of certain individuals who have not been able to obtain licenses. There is also criticism that, when the bill was introduced, it was referred by President Vinton to the committee on judiciary instead of taking the normal course through the committee on medicine and pharmacy.

"If this bill should become a law," said Dr. Chase, "Oregon stockmen will suffer. The present law is good enough as it stands. To control stock diseases fully qualified men, with all the latest knowledge, are necessary. Hog cholera has cost the hog raisers of Oregon a vast sum in the last five years. Another disease, which is a comparatively new one, hemorrhagic septicemia, prevalent among cattle, sheep and swine, is doing great damage."

SEATTLE WORKERS WILL MAKE IT HOT FOR ALIENS

(Continued From Page One)

swer: "Sure, but let the boys get their increases." The men who think have reached the conclusion that they were considerably played upon, that the employers have not violated the Macy award and that the men should not have gone out. They realize that not a single international union, nor the executive committee of the American Federation, has indorsed the Seattle strike. They know now the government of the United States as well as the administration of Seattle is against them.

Listening to Own Advice

What did they do? After the general conference committee at 1 o'clock Saturday night defeated a resolution calling for an end of the sympathetic strike on that same night, the streetcar men held a Sunday midnight session and voted to stand by the position of their own executive committee in fully resuming work. The jitney drivers, women barbers, garbage drivers and teamsters followed suit. The men, convinced they had been misled, decided to do the American thing—to be led hereafter by their own initiative and judgment.

Thus, when the conference committee resumed sessions this morning, its members convening discouragedly and tardily, the sympathetic strike was breaking up like ice before the growing freshet of adverse sentiment.

What a streetcar motorman said was typical: "In the first place, our walkout lacked 146 votes to make it the legal two thirds quorum. The action was illegally taken. Now we'd rather quit our local than to continue the strike."

Irvin Cobb, Noted War Correspondent, Cheerful and Fat

Irvin S. Cobb, war correspondent, author and lecturer, arrived in Portland Sunday morning, from Seattle, and departed at 7 o'clock for Bend, Or., where he is to deliver a lecture. He will return to Portland and speak at The Auditorium Tuesday night.

Fat, cheerful and optimistic, Mr. Cobb willingly discussed the details of the great war, compared French culinary ability with American cooking, and made little of the hardships the public is supposed to endure as a result of the Seattle strike. Mr. Cobb arrived in that city Saturday noon and left at midnight of the same day. He was able to secure all the comforts regularly afforded guests at hotels, did not go hungry or unshaven, and beyond the inconvenience of having to walk from the station to his hotel, did not know that a general strike existed in the city.

Mr. Cobb has seen as much of the great war as practically any other correspondent. He was attached to the German armies during the first year of the conflict, and during the past three years has been with the English, French and Americans. He was well treated by all, he says, though the English and French were a bit more careful, and were inclined to look with more distrust on correspondents than the Americans.

Mr. Cobb returned to America last summer, intending to return to Europe about the first of the year, but the armistice caused him to change his plans. He intends to return to Germany, or to try to obtain permission to visit Russia, about the first of April.

LIBERTY

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