

COURT DECLINES TO CURB TACTICS OF UNION PICKETS

Remark, "This Place Is Unfair to Organized Labor," Permitted, on Conditions.

LAUNDRY STRIKE ISSUE

Judge Gantenbein Holds Remark Must Be Made in Impersonal Manner, However.

Arguments were made this morning before Circuit Judge Gantenbein to have his decree of injunction against the picketing of the laundries modified in order to restrain the union members posted outside of the laundries from addressing the remark to passersby that "This place is unfair to organized labor."

Judge Gantenbein refused the modification, and said that as long as the remark was not addressed to anyone in particular, but merely made in an ordinary tone of voice as a general statement it would be tolerated.

He ordered, however, that the unions withdraw all but two pickets from each laundry. The contention of the unions was that they had a right to place two pickets at each entrance, maintaining that each place of business had various doors leading from it, which were used by the employees.

WIFE WINS, HUSBY LOSES

Plaintiff Alleges Mate Is Too Fond of Other Women.

With Robert J. Cornell of Portland, who his wife, Fannie J. Cornell, affirms, is the "optimum of a gay lothario," extensive admiration for the "fair sex" has had some particularly disastrous effects, it was alleged in divorce court today. In a round about way it led to his conviction in the circuit court on charges of non-support. In a more direct manner it brought about an indictment by the grand jury charging bigamy. Because of it Cornell again faces a divorce suit.

Motion was made before Presiding Judge Gaten for suit money, attorneys' fees, and temporary alimony for the wife and children. The wife charges that she is tired of forgiving a husband who periodically becomes infatuated with other women. She alleges that when other women send her husband railroad tickets to come and visit them for a while, she is "through." She states that her children were born in the county hospital because Robert was away with the "latest" at each occurrence and she was left without funds.

Judge Gaten said that the husband pay the sums demanded.

LA POSSE RELEASED ON BAIL

Held to Grand Jury for Alleged Violation of Dry Law.

Richard B. LaPosse arrived Friday morning at East Twenty-second and Clackamas streets, in alleged possession of 11 cases of whiskey, was released from custody by deputy officials this morning under \$2500 bail.

LaPosse waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to the grand jury. He is said to have made a statement to officers that the demands of a sick wife and a small child forced him to engage in illicit liquor traffic to secure money rapidly.

TRIAL SET IN GASOLINE SUIT

Action Against County Board to Be Heard November 12.

Suit against the county commissioners for their gasoline bills will be heard November 12, according to a letter from Judge Percy Kelly of Albany received by Presiding Judge Gaten Friday morning.

Request for the assignment of Judge Kelly to Portland for the trial of this case was recently made through an agreement between John W. Kaste, plaintiff in the action, and Deputy District Attorney George Mowrey, representing the commissioners.

WANTS DIVORCE SET ASIDE

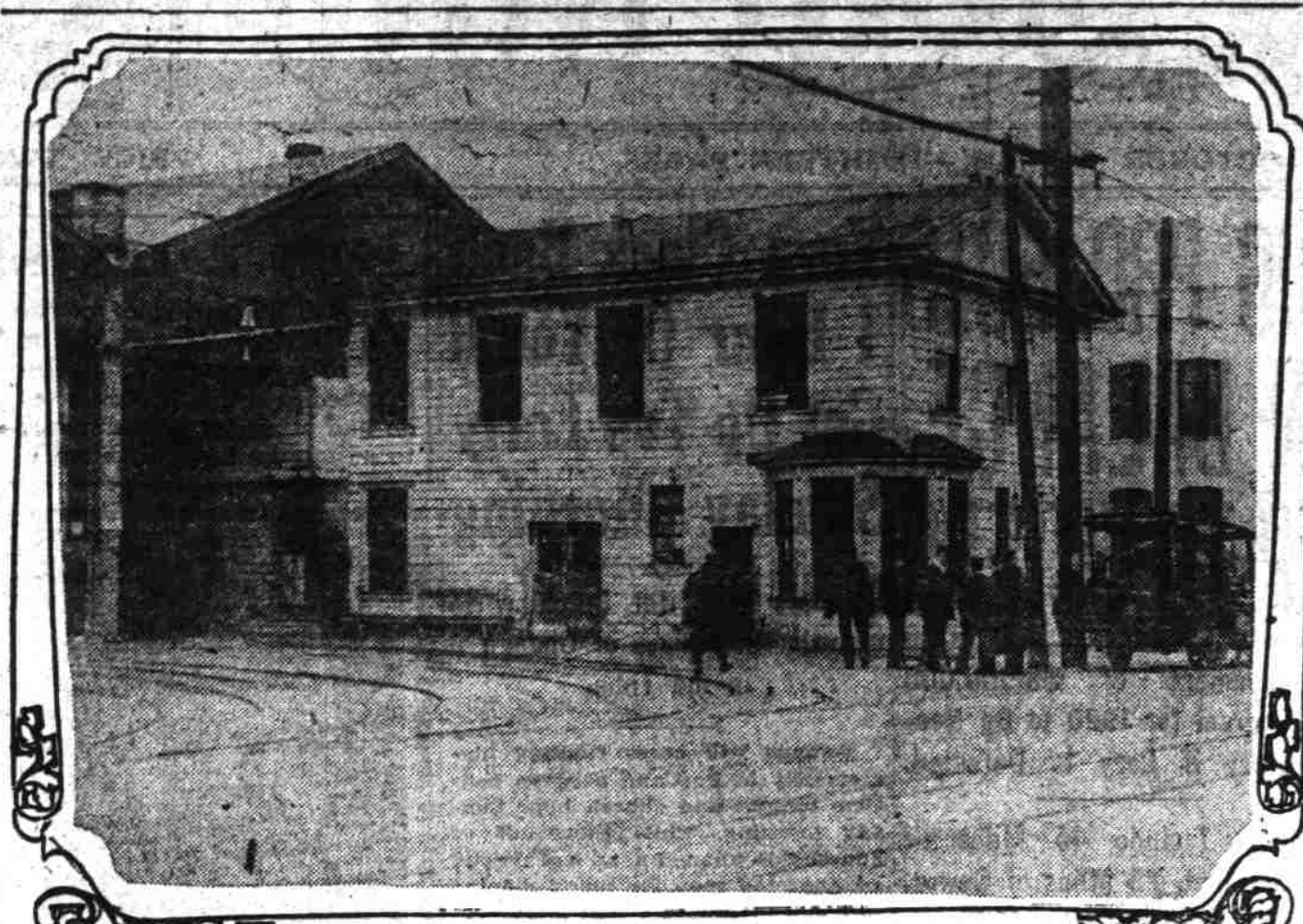
Ex-Husband Says Former Wife Deceived Him in Case.

Truth of the old assertion "that the best laid plans of mice and men..." is abundant in the plaintive appeal of Edward Butler filed in the circuit court Thursday asking to have the divorce decree granted his wife last spring set aside and the case reopened.

It appears from the motion filed by Butler that the case was based on a tale which Alodia Butler, unfolded to his credulous ears last April may have been myth to tempt him into allowing her to secure a divorce without contest and marry another more to her liking.

It happened this way, says Butler: His wife told him that her dying mother had requested her to leave him, and her father threatened to disinherit her unless she complied. The father was wealthy,

SCENE OF ROBBERY AT CAR BARN



says Butler, and not wishing to deprive his wife of her rightful inheritance, he agreed to a divorce with the understanding that within two months from the mother's death they should remarry. In the meantime the divorced wife was to win over the father and a place in his will.

Mrs. Butler remarried again six weeks after her mother's death, but it was to a returned Canadian soldier. Butler wants the divorce case opened and opportunity to contest it. There are two children, aged 5 and 7, in the custody of their mother. The couple were married at Vancouver, June 3, 1911. Joseph, Haney & Littlefield are representing the father.

CRISIS IS RECOGNIZED BY WILSON'S CABINET

(Continued From Page One)

with the president the recommendation that a small committee be left to work out industrial problems and submit a program to a future conference, including representatives of capital, labor and the public.

WILSON GETS SUGGESTION

With the national industrial conference completely disbanded, the president was in possession of a report containing suggestions for coping with the situation, forwarded to the White House late yesterday by the public group. The suggestions are contained in a report written for the group by John D. Rockefeller Jr., Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Ward M. Burgess, John Spargo and Bernard M. Baruch, group chairman.

As a possible basis for solution of the immediate problem of many strikes threatened and in progress, the report called attention to the mediation plan of Secretary Wilson.

SPLIT FINALLY COMES

The report emphasized that the conference, although failing to agree on a means of working out collective bargaining, endorsed the principle. This was the question on which the conference split and which caused the labor group to walk out, leaving the conference impotent.

"We believe," says the report, "that the right of workers to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employers through representatives of their own choosing cannot be denied or assailed. As representatives of the public, we can interpret this right only in the sense that wage earners must be free to choose what organizations or associations, if any, they will join for this purpose."

SECRETARY GLASS PRESIDES

Secretary Lansing, who has called previous cabinet meetings during the president's illness, will not be able to attend.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass will preside. Director General Hines has arrived and must be met with decisive administrative action, it was learned.

It has been suggested by administration leaders that President Wilson will issue a statement defining the position of the administration and the plan it will follow. If a "showdown" must come, it is held, the time is more opportune now than later in the winter.

when suffering from a disruption of industry would be the greatest. EMPLOYERS' STAND GIVEK The employers on the other hand, argue that it was not necessary to go further, because union labor showed its hand. One of the questions which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, did not answer in the conference and has not answered yet, is that which L. F. P. Loree of the employers group asked him and which Paul L. Fels of the public group pressed upon Mr. Gompers was this:

Mr. Loree: "I want to read from the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 2 to 22, 1913, pages 302 and 303, resolution number 201."

"It starts out with this proposal, 'Whereas, many steel corporations and other industrial institutions have indicated their willingness to negotiate collective bargaining, akin to the Rockefeller plan,' and ends up with two resolutions. 'Resolved, that we disapprove and condemn all such company unions and advise our membership to have nothing to do with them, and be it further resolved that we demand the right to bargain collectively through the only kind of organization fitted for this purpose, the trade union, and that we stand loyally together until this right is conceded us.' Now, we are not going to be led into the adoption of any resolution of this kind, that does not set out plainly on its face all the circumstances under which collective bargaining can be 'conducted.'"

GOMPERS IS SILENT

To this Gompers made no answer, so later on Mr. Fels of the public group pursued the inquiry thus:

"I should like to ask Mr. Gompers in the question of my mind, if I may, this question, because I am very much puzzled by the resolution. I would like to ask Mr. Gompers to reconcile what, in my mind, are diverse statements. We asked you yesterday, Mr. Gompers, at the group meeting, whether the resolution you then stood for, presented in your mind or permitted instead or affected, the formation of so-called shop unions, and the question of the 12 points of the steel workers' demands came up, and you said then, as you, I believe, later said publicly here, that you do not deny the right to organize in that fashion, or that you did not recall up to that time that right had ever before been challenged, or that there was any question on the part of the American Federation of Labor a question of that right involved."

STATEMENTS NOT RECONCILED

Mr. Gompers did not reconcile the two statements, but simply said that the American Federation of Labor was "going to keep the right of persuading and arguing in American fashion that those shop organizations shall be a thing of the past."

With this the conference broke up. The impression left on the conference by Gompers was that while not saying so specifically, the organization he represented would never recognize any shop union except if affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and would carry on a program of open hostility toward them, thus interfering, from the viewpoint of the employer, with the inside affairs of any plant or unit and preventing individual agreements between employer and employees in any establishment.

UNION RECOGNITION SUGHT

What Gompers sought was a recognition of trade unions as the only legitimate type of labor organization, and the Atlantic City resolutions go into detail in reciting instances, "of unfair elections and unfair representation in the shop unions, no democratic organization permitted, intimidation of committees, expert assistance, prohibition and adulation of strike by the company itself."

So while the whole conference is agreed on the principle of collective bargaining, the employers contend that unionism in individual plants are essentially unworkable and unable to bring justice until an outside representative or labor official who doesn't work in the plant comes to plead his case or threaten the strike.

THE EMPLOYERS SAY THEY WILL NOT GIVE

their assent to the formation of a single trade union in the United States because of the economic power it would lodge in the single class, say the probable outcome of the investigation by the president's new commission will be the recommendation that both forms of organization be permitted, and that the shop union, are permissible, and condemning abuses on the one hand which tend to coerce workers to belong to labor unions and which, on the other hand, intimidate workers in individual plants and prevent them from obtaining a square deal through the shop or trade union.

Several employees of the company were taken to the town's washing machine, but one of the laundries there turned down and it cannot get any service now, necessitating sending their laundry to Idaho. They guarantee plenty of business if a laundry is located in their town.

The Commercial club explains that it used to send the town's washing machine, but one of the laundries there turned down and it cannot get any service now, necessitating sending their laundry to Idaho. They guarantee plenty of business if a laundry is located in their town.

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Above—Piedmont barn, where bandits held up cashier and shot officer. Below—Partition shattered by bullets fired by robbers and police.

SUSPECT IN ROBBERY RELEASED BY OFFICERS

(Continued From Page One)

streetcar man breathlessly shouted to Pratt after having run the block. Shouting his revolver from his pocket, Pratt made for the teller's office. As he passed a door in the hallway leading to the inside of the office, it suddenly opened, and Pratt saw the "gun arm" of a man raise. Pratt lifted his gun and fired at the same instant that the highwayman fired. But Pratt's gun refused to respond. The highwayman's first shot caught Pratt in the arm.

BULLETS RAIN ABOUT OFFICER

At first Pratt was unnered to think that his gun would not respond at the fatal moment, but he pulled the trigger again, and this shot struck the door panel alongside the bandit's head. Then a second bandit started shooting at the officer through a glass wall. Pratt then had his hands full. He emptied his gun, aiming at the second man, and then ran into a small alcove at the rear of the hall to reload his gun. His wounded left arm made reloading slow. At this juncture both men ran into the hallway and fired nine shots at Pratt. All entered the wall near him.

WITH HIS GUN LOADED, PRATT RAN INTO

the street just in time to see the thugs disappearing in a stolen automobile. A third man standing guard on the outside drove them away.

ESCAPE IN STOLEN CAR

In their hurry to escape Officer Pratt, who was following them in an automobile he had commandeered, the robbers failed to drive carefully at Denver Wygant streets and the car overturned on them. John Wallin of 124 West Wygant street saw three men crawl from under the car and run toward the Portland Flouring mills. He shouted at them but this only caused the men to run harder. One of the men limped as he ran. Police inspectors found two revolvers, a coat and hotel key in the machine. The car was stolen about 8:30 Friday night from the home of J. S. Shute, 222 1/2 North street.

Mr. Morgan, a P. R. L. & P. company inspector, had a narrow escape from death during the shooting, as he was sitting directly in line between Pratt and the second burglar, who fired at the officer. He dropped to the floor to avoid being struck by bullets.

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BIG ONES DRIVEN OUT BY SMALLER; TESTIMONY SHOWS

Federal Court, Sitting in Cement Hearing, Indicates How Weak-er Drove Stronger From Field.

PRICES FIXED, SAYS BATES

Former Director of Oregon Firm States Figures Were Agreed on and Territory Was Divided.

An interesting story of how three struggling, lightly financed Washington cement manufacturers actually crowded an \$11,000,000 California corporation out of the northern state and deprived it of a once lucrative business, was recited from the witness stand in Federal Judge Bates' court this morning by Fred R. Moose of Oakland, Cal.

Moose formerly was manager of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement company, capitalized at \$7,000,000, and of the Standard Portland Cement corporation, capitalized at \$4,000,000. He was an important witness for the government in its case against R. P. Butchart and Clark M. Moore, officers of the Oregon Portland Cement company of Oswego, Or., on charges of combining in restraint of trade.

YOUNG MILLS TOO STRONG

He declared there had been no agreement, to his knowledge, at frequent conferences of Pacific coast cement manufacturers to divide territory or to fix prices, and the reason the concern he managed withdrew from Washington was that they could not compete successfully with admittedly handicapped and youthful Washington mills, he said.

Ward C. Smith of the Northwest Steel company of Portland was an important witness for the government's case against Butchart and Moore this morning. He testified that his company had been purchasing cement from the Pacific Portland Cement company of California, when the Oregon Portland company came into active competition with this field. T. W. Hollister of the Oregon company entered his bid for the steel concern's business about July 1, 1916, Smith testified. Hollister wanted the company's business, he told Smith, and agreed to meet the lower price at which the Pacific company was selling. This agreement as to price Hollister failed to keep, Smith declared, and almost at once the Pacific company raised its price to equal the quotations of the Oregon company.

PRICES FIXED, SAYS BATES

Personal investigation of a reported cement "trust" to which the Oregon company was partly led to the resignation of Paul C. Bates as vice-president and director of the company, Bates testified on Friday afternoon. He added that "too much conflict" in the internal workings of the company had been a contributing cause to his resignation.

By requesting bids from a number of cement manufacturers, Bates learned, he testified, that prices had been fixed and that trade territory had been divided to suit the manufacturers.

At that time, Portland cement dealer, through whom the Northwest Steel company purchased cement from the Pacific company of California, testified this morning to California prices on cement sold in this field and declared that uniform rises in price had been effected by cement manufacturers of the coast.

Pilot Rock Must Have Laundry or Send Washing Out

"We have to send all our clothes out of Oregon if we want them cleaned."

This is the reason advanced by the Pilot Rock Commercial club to the State Chamber of Commerce in making a plea for aid in establishing a laundry in their town.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB EXPLAINS THAT IT

used to send the town's washing machine, but one of the laundries there turned down and it cannot get any service now, necessitating sending their laundry to Idaho. They guarantee plenty of business if a laundry is located in their town.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, look for the name BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for signature of J. H. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 50c.—Ad.

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Beytien Is Chosen Head of Lane Post, American Legion

Eugene, Oct. 25.—The Lane county post of the American Legion elected J. Harold Beytien president, Carleton E. Spencer vice president and Robert E. Armstrong secretary.

Armistice day will be celebrated in Eugene as a holiday and committees have been appointed, consisting of members of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion, to make arrangements as follows: Parade, Stanley R. Stevenson, chairman; musical features, J. K. Moore, chairman; armory entertainment, Judge E. O. Potter, chairman; finance committee, Luke L. Goodrich, cashier First National bank, chairman; publicity, President Earl C. Simmons of the Chamber of Commerce and George Turnbull of the University of Oregon, with W. L. Coppennoll of the American Legion.

RED CROSS DRIVE TO OPEN IN EUGENE NOVEMBER 4

Eugene, Oct. 25.—Instead of soliciting memberships for the Red Cross third roll call during the November 2-11 period, suggested by the National Red Cross, the Lane county chapter will put on an intensive campaign beginning Monday, November 4, and closing Saturday night, November 8.

E. O. Immel, chairman of the third roll call, met with the officers and executive committee of the Lane county chapter and has sent to the 40 auxiliaries in the county all necessary blanks and outposts. Pastors of all churches in the city will refer in their Sunday sermons to the coming drive.

Grays Harbor to Have Large Radio Station, Is Plan

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 25.—Construction on Grays Harbor of a navy and commercial radio station capable of serving as a clearing station for all North Pacific business between the United States, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Cordova and Vladivostok is being considered by the navy department.

W. E. White, R. J. Driscoll and R. R. Rice, representing the district radio material office at Bremerton, arrived on the harbor Thursday empowered to report on prospective sites. The plant would cost \$1,000,000, require 40 acres for an up-country transmitting station and bring to this district 15 men with a payroll of \$50,000 annually.

Bianchini Develops As New Strong Man Of Serbian Crisis

Paris, Oct. 25.—Dem Bianchini, who has been elected vice president of the national council at Belgrade, has emerged as the new strong man in Serbia.

Bianchini, whose brother, Dr. Anton Bianchini is president of the Jugoslav committee of Chicago, was captured by Gabriele d'Annunzio on the Adriatic coast, but later released.

He is now conducting a vigorous campaign lauding President Wilson and insisting on the recognition of Jugo-Slavia's claim to Fiume.

Millionaire's Wife Retaliates in Suit To Obtain Divorce

New York, Oct. 25.—(I. N. S.)—Another matrimonial failure where wealth counts in military terms is being played out in New York divorce courts today with the suit which Mrs. Daniel G. Reid had entered against the "Tin Plate King," charging infidelity.

Mr. Reid, whose fortune is estimated at \$500,000, had brought proceedings against his wife, a former chorus girl, naming a Serbian army officer, Counsel for Mrs. Reid explained that the wife's counter suit was brought to "insure her a day in court" in the event the husband's case did not come to trial.

Liner Takes Coal in Halifax

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 25.—(U. P.)—Owing to the longshoremen's strike in New York, the Cunard liner Mauretania, en route from Southampton to New York, put in here today to take on coal.

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