

LEAGUE ORGANIZED

A Law Enforcement Society Launched.

ROBT LIVINGSTONE PRESIDENT

Addressed by H. W. Scott, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Edgar P. Hill—Executive Council of Laymen and Ministers.

The Law Enforcement League was formally launched and a permanent organization effected at a largely attended and influential meeting in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association. The constitution and by-laws were largely signed by the members, and dues paid.

H. W. Scott was chairman and Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise secretary. Mr. Scott, on taking the chair, said:

Chairman's Address. By request I am here, to preside at this meeting. I overcome my repugnance to appearing at public meetings, and I have an opportunity to make some remarks that I trust will be deemed fit at this time. Yet I do not make any remarks, for I have no object in this association, as I understand it, to bring the moral forces of this community to support of decency and order, at least in outward appearance, and as may be hoped, by reflex action on habits and customs more or less vicious and offensive to morality. Extinction of vice is an impossibility. Suppression of it crosses the line to the extent, practicable, and there are vice which lose much of the quality of evil, in proportion as they lose their grossness. Familiarity with vice, their continuance without rebuke, censure or protest, does infinite evil. It tends to confusion of ideas of morality; it causes the young to lose the line of distinction between evil and the good; it makes the good seem familiar with it, then cause to regard it as all evil. This is the argument for repression of the outward manifestations of vice.

I have attended some of the meetings of the committee under whose direction the constitution of this association has been formed, and I think I may say that the members are not Utopian Men. The purpose is not extreme, therefore not impracticable. Pressure on the moral and civic sense for enforcement of decency and order in the community is the leading thought; reminder to individuals of their personal duty goes with it, as a means to an end. It is no transcendental scheme. It is plain and practical. Results may be expected. Results, indeed, have been reached already. Open gambling has been suppressed in Portland. The city of this duty of citizenship to every person who feels his moral and civic responsibility should bear his part. I am willing to take mine, both for myself and for the community. I have borne mine, as I could, during these many years; and now I grow old. We differ somewhat among ourselves as to method, and even as to principles of the work. For myself, I will say I was so reared as to come at an early period of my life to the belief that the individual should always be held responsible for his own conduct, and that he has no right to plead in extenuation of his wrongdoing that he was tempted, and therefore fell. Hence, I do not, as I think, lay so much stress as some do on the duty of society to the individual; and besides, I believe that idea pernicious in many of its results, for the strong-door is taught thereby continually to lead it or support it, and thus to make a culpation. Nevertheless, society has a right to strike at open evil, and it must do so. There is, however, I think, too strong a tendency to accuse those who are said to be tempted by others. Temptations, allurements to vice, will always exist. They are inseparable from the conditions of man's moral existence.

There has been complete unanimity that the newspapers of Portland have not been sufficiently active or nearest in the work of civic morality. Views on this subject differ, I suppose, as a consequence of our different ways of viewing the principle of personal responsibility on one side, and responsibility of society and government on the other, and as have been intimated already. Besides, it can say that no business sacrifices so much to uphold the moral side, in these conditions against vice, as the newspaper. It is continually boycotted on all sides, for the stand it takes on various questions where the interests or prejudices of considerable numbers of people are involved. It is, therefore, to keep steadily on in our course, feeling that we are under obligations to pursue the right as we see it, let the consequences be what they may. The newspaper could honestly make a great deal more money by being a less moral newspaper. People who would go across the street to avoid hearing something that is improper will eagerly read anything that comes in print, and they will keep that paper carefully, show it as frequently as possible, lend it to their friends, and so on. It is, therefore, to keep up this standard of propriety, of morality, and they have an advantage herein through lack of active local competition. The more newspapers there are in a community, the greater the pressure to catch readers by a lowering of tone and by sensationalism. The daily newspapers of Portland will never be so moral again, so earnest as to their tone and contents, after the era of vigorous competition shall set in. For every newspaper must earn enough to support it, or it must die, and most money is to be earned by publication of light, frivolous, sensational and even immoral newspapers. There are advertisers not a few who have their estimate of the value of newspapers to them entirely on the number printed, and they will not care to be in the line of the newspaper; and its cities large enough to support several considerable newspapers, the tendency of the tone is downward, and the few that try to maintain it have but small circulation, and are published with more labor than profit. I mention these conditions because the present seems to me as good a time as any to set forth this feature of the relations of the newspaper to the subjects of serious import, especially in the domain of social and moral reform. In a larger city, a work like that in which this association is engaged would not be so easily crushed by the press to the extent that it has in Portland.

Enough of this, perhaps more than enough. What I have said is but one more illustration of the fact that human society, in any degree above savage conditions, is a thing of infinite complications. The immense variety of irregularities and excesses which society has to contend with, it generates within itself, by natural law. They are the product of man's social nature. Man is gregarious. Most persons in the contact with the crowd, have solitary dispositions. It would not be best for mankind if many had it. But every impulse of man's social nature, uncontrolled, runs into abuse. This association is dealing merely with outward effects. The only reform for man is reform from within.

Of the problem before us, therefore, we are dealing only with the limbs and outward parts. We are trying to give society, in its externals, a little appearance of decency. But some mark of decency in its outward parts will not suffice. The source of power for virtue lies far behind all such efforts as this. It lies in parental duty; in religious and moral instruction; in the family; in the church; in social customs; in business requirements. The subtle forces that make for continuance of the race are the most powerful of all in their dominion over man's nature. Society should use them, for moral ends, to the utmost. Next is the pressure that enforces sobriety and morality in business and industry—without which profitable business and effective industry are impossible.

We are making a Law Enforcement League. Law enforcement of law is not all. It is, indeed, but a very small part of the work of making a sound basis of social and civic morals. The sentiment or purpose that lies behind law, and that the law-seekers to express itself through law and enforce its will through law—in which it often fails—is the real agency

of regeneration. That sentiment or purpose is the product of culture and growth, and it is, as I think, small reason to place its dependence on statutes, which will not be obeyed unless it pleases the community to obey them, and which condition is reached they are little needed.

But, as I said at the outset, this association has a rational object—namely, to bring the moral forces of the community to support of decency and order in our social and political life, at least in outward appearance. The professional work of regeneration within the community is the more important. Enforcement of law is well in its way, even necessary and ever necessary; but it is the moral reform that we should be most concerned with. Foundations lie in character; nowhere else. The root is in habit and stable, and the best of it but the cracking of a stone under a pebble.

But I must not pursue this further. Other speakers will address you. I introduce Dr. Stephen S. Wise:

Rabbi Wise's Speech. Rev. Dr. Wise was warmly received as he stepped on the platform. He said: The morning after the gambling resorts in this town were closed by order of the police officials, a nickel-in-the-slot machine was placed in the street, and the message of prohibition to announce to the forces of viciousness and disorder that we are neither dead nor sleeping. The trap is set, and the message is that the machine may stay in its place, for nickel-in-the-slot machines shall never be resurrected to life, while the Law Enforcement League exists and sends their message to the work, planned by the Law Enforcement League, should be hailed with delight, even by those to whom the names "reform" and "reformer" are of unpopularity. We mean to do away with the need of civic reform. So that they who hold reform measures and reformers to be superfluous will do well to join hands with us.

The work to which we are here to give our thought and care is not particularly attractive, for we are to be bound together to become "reformers" on every kind of a person who has come to be associated in the popular mind with that term, and she does not care to have her character brought into question.

The ideal reformer, according to comic newspapers, is a vinegar looking creature, with a broad-brimmed hat, long black coat, a white tie, black gloves, and an umbrella. We have come to feel that a severe-looking female, with short hair and spectacles, addressing a weary-looking audience of females and effeminate males, on parading the street with a basket, is not particularly attractive.

"First, it will enable us to bring to bear the sentiment of the community upon a given point. There are more good men in the community than there are bad. Second, such an organization will assist in the detection of crime. The best police force in this country is apt to be in the poorest cities, for the citizens are vigilant, and the law-abiding citizens are vigilant.

"Third, we must have some such organization in order that funds may be raised to employ men whose business it shall be to enforce the law. The merchant cannot take the time to go prowling around cigar stores and saloons to see if gambling is going on, and if it is, to report it to the police. He must do this, and he should be paid for it.

"The complaint has been made by cigar dealers and the owners of certain property, that the reformers are not doing their duty. They are not doing their duty, but they are doing their duty in a different way. They are doing their duty in a different way. They are doing their duty in a different way.

ized business sentiment, would have permitted a brutal, pig-sticker in Chinatown a fortnight ago, for the sake of making good the deficit in the mismanaged treasury of the Standard Trust, or have renewed the lease of life of the Louisiana State Lottery when that establishment betrayed its criminal wholesale thieving by its ability and willingness to pay more than \$20,000 on the State Treasury for a renewal of its expired charter. We must have the courage to hurl at the teeth of those who cry, "Enforcement of the law hurts our business." Our highest business is to make and keep Portland a clean, well-ordered, self-respecting community. Felix Adler pleads eloquently for spiritual dominance in city government—an element of spiritual cleanliness. This is but another name for law enforcement, for civic righteousness, our inspiration and our aim.

Dr. Hill's Remarks. Rev. Dr. Edgar P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church, was the next speaker, and he said in part: "I feel glad that the steps of Dr. Wise were directed toward Portland, and the cause of prohibition is very much strengthened by his being here. It has been said that when certain men hear about reformers being near them they have an uncomfortable feeling. They are not comfortable with a reformer." There is a certain odium attached to the word that the best men are unwilling to have associated with themselves. We have come to feel that a certain type of character for which we may entertain a certain degree of respect. But somehow, we prefer to have the other man have the label put on called a reformer, though we may be interested in the same movement.

"Why is it that even an earnest conscientious person dislikes to be called a reformer? For the same reason, perhaps, that no woman likes to be called a mother-in-law. She is quite willing to be called the mother of a certain man's wife, or of a certain lady's child, but she does not like to take to the idea of being called any one's mother-in-law. It is too suggestive. She may be altogether angelic herself, but she really does not like to be associated with that term, and she does not care to have her character brought into question.

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INDIAN WAR

THEIR EFFORTS TO SECURE GOVERNMENT PENSIONS.

T. A. Wood Tells a Washington Post Reporter What the Old Soldiers Did for Their Country.

The debt of gratitude owed by the United States to the survivors of those who, half a century ago, fought with the aboriginal red man for possession of the great plains and slopes of the far West, is set forth by T. A. Wood, one of a delegation now in the city to ask Congress to grant to the veterans of the Indian war the same right to pension as is granted to the veterans of the Civil and Spanish struggles. Captain Jason Wheeler, 80 years of age; Lieutenant William B. Stillman, H. D. Mount, George W. Riddle, L. S. Wood, C. Cooper and T. A. Wood, all elderly men, compose the band of representatives of these veterans, whose numbers have been reduced by disease, old age and the effects of their long and arduous service. The delegation is at the St. James Hotel and is receiving energetic co-operation in its efforts from the Senators and Representatives of Oregon, Washington and other states of the Northwest, says the Washington Post of February 11.

Talking of what the veterans of the Indian war had done for the United States, Mr. Wood yesterday reviewed the events of the great Indian war between 1847 and 1856. He said that prior to the incursion of the white men on the Pacific Coast, the Indians numbered, in 1855, within the boundaries of the United States, about 300,000. At that time the total number of white persons west of the Missouri River was less than 300,000.

In 1847 the fragment of this white population in Oregon was so small that it was unable to take up arms to defend itself from extermination by the Indians. At that time there was not \$300 in the whole colony, outside of the Hudson's Bay company and the Methodist missionaries. The provisional government was indebted to the amount of \$4075.72, and there was only \$43.70 in the treasury. Wheat, at 50 cents a bushel, was legal tender for all debts.

Raided by Indian Raids. Raids of the Indians, accompanied by acts of debauchery and murder, had aroused the settlers from time to time. Mr. Wood said that the first raid did not come until December 5, 1847. On that day Governor Abernethy called for volunteers to fight the redskins. A meeting was held at the Hudson's Bay company, and 12 other persons, and the maddening fact that the Cayuse Indians at that time held in captivity 57 women and children, and about 2000 horses, were enlisted, with H. A. G. Lee as Captain, and on the next day the little band was on its way toward the dunes of the Columbia River. The Hudson's Bay company was about to invade the colony. Other companies were soon enlisted, and in a few weeks the provisional government of the Territory of Oregon had 448 volunteers.

The Hudson's Bay company could not or would not furnish the arms and supplies, and they had substantially all there was to be had west of the Missouri River," said Mr. Wood. "Hon. A. L. Lovejoy, Governor Abernethy and Jesse Applegate, the first of our countrymen to communicate with Washington City. There was no money in the country, and the territorial government had no credit at home or abroad, as it was an organization independent of the United States Government, and there were easily 100 Indians to every white man.

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astonishment and immediately withdrew, leaving a guard of two or three hundred. Tom-tice-Tom-let was their great chief and medicine man, and the Indians thought a bullet could not harm him, hence their astonishment at his death. Lieutenant Stillwell, one of the party at the St. James, told of the ensuing campaign as follows:

"We had orders from the first not to fire, but let the Indians bring on the battle. In a short time we heard a drum to the right, then another and another. In a few minutes our front and right were alive with those howling devils. They were led this time by a chief known as Five Crows. He and McKay exchanged shots, and Five Crows was wounded. From this the fight began along the entire line. The Indians massing their forces on our right, the Colonel sent the cannon to our relief. The bullets flew round us like hail, but our boys never flinched, but loaded and fired like veterans. When the cannon was discharged, which was loaded with a log chain, you ought to have seen the Indians scatter. This was the first time they had ever heard a cannon, and were always ready to vacate their position to give room for the chain to alight. The Indians attempted to flank us on the left. Captain Maxon, to protect us on his left, withdrew his force from the right, leaving a gap in our line. This was soon discovered by the Indians. Three thousand of them formed in a V shape with the chief in the center, came thundering down on us, aiming to enter this gap and break our ranks. Colonel Gilman, seeing this, ordered one of our teams piled with men to drive the Indians, taking this to be another cannon, wheeled to the right. When I saw this well-formed company of demons charging down on us, my heart stood still. Life never seemed so sweet as it did when I saw they were checked.

Fighting Without Food or Water. "In response to a command to charge, we went with a yell and drove the Indians out of the first and second hollows. Our lines were two deep; theirs much longer and 20 or 30 deep. Seeing this, we were unable to come up with them on horseback, we sent our horses to the rear, and tried it on foot. In this way we drove them from one hollow to another until they turned to the right and ascended the butte on Butte Creek. Here we halted to await the arrival of our teams, which reached us about sundown. Tired, hungry and thirsty, we camped here for the night, without anything to eat or water to drink; in fact, we had nothing in the world in our wagons to eat except flour, and we had no water to make bread or wood to cook with if we had dared to build a fire. One-half of our comrades stood guard while the other half tried to sleep two hours on, two hours off. There were only a few tents, and the majority of those not on guard had to walk about to keep from chilling to death.

"The Indians did everything they could that day to bring on a battle, except that they delivered their shots, with their bodies swinging to the sides of their horses, they passed out of our gunshot to reload. Thus a constant fire was kept up. Only a small portion of the Indians could be seen, as he kept his body sheltered by his horse.

"One writer who was present says that when the Indians charged on us the earth shook as if moved by an earthquake. While we were in Two Canyon, north of Walla Walla, the valley was lit up by the constant firing. After getting out into the plain, on our retreat to the Touchet, we had many of our men wounded and many of our horses killed. When we came in sight of the Touchet River, the Indians attempted to cut us off from the ford. To prevent this, 30 of our men ran a horse race with about 300 Indians. The Indians dropped into the stream behind the ford. They secured a position sheltered by brush, where they were enabled to do us a great deal of damage. Had it not been for the bravery of Major Rinearson, Captain Thompson and a number of others, a great many more of our men would have been killed than were. As it was, they were not driven out until a number of our men were killed and many wounded, and a great many of the Indians were left in the field. So many of them were killed at this place that they were discouraged from pursuing the army at this time further.

"This was a great victory for the

white man, and the moral effect on the other tribes was good. The gully Cayuses who had taken part in slaying Whitman and others left the country for safety. The Walls Walla, Cayuses, Spokanes, Flat Hiccas, Yakamas and other tribes gained a wholesome respect for the white man that they had never before entertained. The Cayuses, as a people, were financially ruined. Their prestige as a nation was gone; their leaders went into exile.

Gave Their Country a Kingdom. "This is only a dim outline of the beginning of the most remarkable warfare that ever white man was engaged in, a warfare that lasted intermittently until 1862. These men laid here a foundation of civil government which is now firmly established on the North Pacific Coast. These were the brave men who crossed a desert and established an empire. They have proved by valor that white they had courage to take this vast territory west of the Rocky Mountains, they also had the bravery, when the uprising came and the right to the possession of the land was in question, to hold it against all odds.

"In the Civil War more men were killed in an hour's time in several engagements than were lost by the colony in establishing civil and religious liberty on the Pacific, but the 1800 who perished at the hands of Indians were 12 per cent of the entire population then living west of the Missouri River, and while we have had war where more men were slaughtered, there never was a war fought against such odds—without money, with little ammunition, and without National support. They were absolutely ignored by the general Government; in fact, they have been since criminally neglected by the United States Government.

"It was these men who acquired the title to this Northwest Territory from the British, adding four magnificent states to this Union, and after 52 years, they stand today substantially as the only veterans of the United States without compensation and without pension; these men from the first until the present day have been neglected by the United States Government.

Addition to Ocochok Building. Plans for the second story of the Ocochok building, on Grand avenue and East Alder street, have been completed. There will be a large hall and a number of offices covering an area of 100x50 feet. The addition will have a foundation independent of the first story. This is necessary for the reason that the walls of the first story are on the ground and have no foundation. The cost of the improvement will be about \$5000. A committee of Multnomah Camp No. 7, Woodmen of the World, is negotiating with Mr. Ocochok for the lease of the second story.

Will Elect One Director. It was erroneously stated in the East Side news the other day that Mount Tabor school district, No. 5, would elect two directors, Marcus L. in place of H. B. Adams and L. P. Normandin. A director to succeed Mr. Normandin will be elected. Mr. Adams does not retire until 1902.

A little medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is invaluable. That means Carter's Little Liver Pills, and take them now.

FAREWELL PIANO SALE

We are now selling PIANOS and ORGANS at greatly reduced prices. Concert Grands, Parlor Grands, Baby Grands, Uprights and Squares, the very best makes, such as—



The MASON-HAMLIN and ESTEY ...ORGANS

WE have hundreds of Pianos and Organs to sell immediately. We have Portland for our new quarters soon. No time to lose. No reasonable offer rejected.

And Many Other Celebrated Makes...

Table listing musical instruments and their prices: Bb Cornet \$ 6.85, Bb Cornet, d'ble water key 7.75, Eb alto 9.15, Bb tenor 11.05, Bb baritone 13.00, Eb bass 19.75, Bb tenor slide Trombone 6.90, Bugle (with Bb crook) 2.25, Bb Clarinet, 13 keys 10.50, Bb Clarinet, 15 keys 14.75.

THE WELLS-B. ALLEN CO. Removal Sale now going on at 209-211 First St., Portland, Or.

The Gilbert & Jones Co. will become our successors here at an early date, and we will move to our new quarters in San Francisco.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. Daniel Brunger, 42, Margaret E. Wells, 28. K. K. Baxter, Margaret A. C. Mathewson. Building Permits. Mrs. Martha Moore, two-story dwelling, East Eighth street, between East Ankeny and East Ash, \$1500. R. L. Zeller, two-story dwelling, East Eighth street, between East Ankeny and East Ash, \$1900. Albert Bitner, repairing house on East Mill street, \$275. H. C. Schneider, two-story dwelling, East Seventh street, between Thompson and Tillamook, \$1500. Albert Olson, cottage, Broadway, between First and Victoria, \$700. L. R. Rasmussen, cottage, Mississippi avenue, \$1000. Contagious Diseases. Lola Harvey, 285 North Fifteenth street; scarlatina. Elmer Jonson, 946 Mississippi avenue; diphtheria. George Golden, Twelfth and Marshall; scarlatina. Louise Chalmers, 461 Alder street; scarlet fever. Fred Beldin, 290 Sacramento street; measles. William Crozier, 866 Frederick street; measles. William J. Roberts, 730 East Ankeny street; measles. Bennett Williams, 286 North Twenty-first street; measles. Modeta Waterman, 157 North Twelfth street; measles. Birth Returns. February 19, to the wife of Arthur Schuan, of San Francisco, at St. Vincent's Hospital, a girl. February 19, to the wife of Fred E. Werling, 753 Savier street, a girl. February 19, to the wife of A. W. Wamberger, 127 Sellwood street, a boy. Death Returns. February 19, Sarah J. Mason, 60 years; residence, Salem, apoplexy. February 19, Mrs. Elizabeth Wamberger, 72 years; residence, Woodlawn; la grippe.