

ALBINA SALOONS WILL NOT CLOSE

District Attorney's Order Is Based on Misapprehension of Facts.

JUMPED AT A CONCLUSION

Rev. G. L. Tufts, Reformer, Wrong in Thinking Four Precincts Voted "Dry"—Deceived by the New City Map.

There will be joy among the saloonmen of Albina today and much lamenting on the part of prohibitionists, for the club with which Rev. G. L. Tufts essayed to annihilate the demon rum in four business precincts east of the river, proves to be only a harmless slip-up. Although no end of a commotion has been raised and the frightened demon was just about ready to conclude that every day would soon be Sunday in Albina, he is still doing business at the old stand and is giving the laugh to Brother Tufts and his colleagues among the "Antis" and the "Prohs."

Several weeks ago Mr. Tufts made a momentous discovery. Precincts 40, 45, 56 and 57 had been voted "dry" in 1905, but were nevertheless accordingly "wet" in 1907. 32 saloons were doing a flourishing business. The proprietors didn't seem to realize they were in a "dry" precinct; neither did the patrons, neither did the other discoverers. They realized it, and hoisting the prohibition banner he sailed forth.

First Mr. Tufts went before the County Court and called on Judge Webster to issue an order forbidding the sale of liquor in the four precincts named. It was ascertained that an order had been made in 1905, but never was carried out. It was concluded that for this reason it had never been put into effect.

Sets Off the Fireworks. Then with the fireworks all ablaze Mr. Tufts addressed a mass meeting at the Forbes Presbyterian Church Sunday night, and made known his discovery. A committee was appointed to confer with District Attorney Manning and Monday the District Attorney announced that 10 days would be given proprietors of Albina saloons to quit business.

Yesterday the matter was taken up and the notices prepared. Detective Maher was ready to start out to serve the notices when another discovery was made. It was found that the precincts now numbered 40, 45, 56 and 57 were numbered 39, 50, 51 and 52 at the time of the prohibition vote. Woodlawn and not Albina, had been carried for prohibition, and the furor was all due to the fact that nobody realized that changes had been made in the precinct map.

The precincts voted "dry" are entirely different from those over which the recent controversy was waged. City officials, who had been notified into the city records, preparatory to issuing the order to close, declare there is not a single saloon in the blocks that were voted "dry" in 1905.

According to the records of this investigation, precincts 55, 56 and 57, at the time of the election, included the Woodlawn district. In November, 1905, however, the county board adjusted the precincts to better accommodate the rapidly increasing population. When these changes were made, precincts 55, 56 and 57 became the Albina district.

Where the Error Lay. At the time of the election Albina was designated as precinct 51 and 52. The saloons that are now in precinct 40 were in precinct 39 when 40 went "dry."

This discovery was made by M. A. McEneaney, of the City License Department, and Deputy District Attorney Adams.

Since Mr. Tufts made the apparently startling discovery, the prohibition vote had never been put into effect, consternation has reigned among the saloonmen of Albina. They have kept the deputies in the license department in a state of confusion, and nowhere did they get much sympathy, for their fate seemed certain. When it was announced yesterday that the District Attorney had decided to shut them up on 10 days' notice their last hope vanished. The news of the mistake therefore, is to them an unexpected joy.

When they heard that they would have to close, the saloonmen complained that it was virtually confiscation of their property. Many held teachers' licenses which would have been compelled to give up, and others had recently improved their property. Still others had started in business since the prohibition vote was taken, and declared that it would be an injustice to make them close as the city had given them a license after the precinct had been changed.

The city would have lost in licenses more than \$24,000 a year if the saloons had been closed.

List of Saloons Affected. Precinct No. 40—M. J. Callahan, 406 Hawthorne avenue; Mangiantali & Dilla Silva, 254 Hawthorne avenue; Henry Hoffman, 214 Hawthorne avenue; Hingstad & Williamson, 386 East Clay street; J. M. Rankin, 226 Union avenue; A. Gerde, 221 Grand avenue; Russell & Fisher, 209 Grand avenue.

Mr. Tufts expressed much disappointment last night when he heard that he had been in error, and declared his intention of making an investigation on his own behalf. He said that the facts discovered by the city officials were probably correct, but that he would look up the old precinct maps

himself to be sure that no mistake had been made. "It seems very strange to me that the County Court would issue a second order covering the same precincts," said Mr. Tufts. "The court surely should know what had been done before, and it appears to be quite a blunder."

ARRESTED FOR NONSUPPORT

Accused Husband Makes Counter Charges Against His Wife.

A complaint having been filed against him by his wife, L. H. Carter was brought into the County Court yesterday morning on a charge of non-support. He was given till Thursday morning to present his case, and had no attorney. His bail was fixed at \$250. In speaking of the case he said: "I had intended to let my wife get her divorce by default, but she had other little girl, who is the child of a former husband. I had intended to give her the home, but I can prove that she lived with me for two years, and she signed deeds as her wife. I do not find any record of divorce ever having been granted, and I am now determined to have the matter brought out in court, and to hang out on the home."

Verdict for the Defendant.

In the case of H. T. Booth, general agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, against C. D. Hoffman, \$200 for failure to fulfill an alleged contract, tried yesterday before Justice Olsen in the East Side Court, the decision was for Hoffman. Hoffman was able to convince the jury in custody that Hoffman's check shown in court was money paid in a former contract with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and not the money of Hoffman, induce him to re-enter the service of the company, and hence judgment was for Hoffman.

Ex-Postmaster Under Arrest.

Deputy United States Marshall Griffith returned yesterday from Minnie, Ore., having in custody Ira Bray, former postmaster at that place, whose arrest was made on a bench warrant issued on an indictment charging him with mail fraud. Bray was taken up by the Postal Department at Washington as to stamp cancellations while he was acting as postmaster. Bray will be arraigned in the United States Circuit Court this morning. Bray was indicted by the last Federal grand jury, but was not located until a few days ago when Deputy Marshall Griffith went to Minnie to make the arrest.

Furniture Man Fined.

R. L. Pennell, a furniture dealer at Lewiston, appeared in the United States Circuit Court yesterday and pleaded guilty to the indictment in which he was named a member of the Portland Furniture Company, taken up by Judge Fraser this morning for an appearance in court. Practically all of the Oregon dealers have entered pleas of guilty and paid fines. The other defendants will be allowed until August 1 to plead.

Will Decide Injunction Case.

The petition for an injunction against the Oregon Electric Railway, brought by the South Portland Improvement Association, will be taken up by Judge Fraser this morning for decision. The injunction suit was brought to prevent the railway company from extending its line through the Williger tract while the matter of right of way is in dispute, the case having been appealed to the Supreme Court by lawyers for the railroad company.

ST. JOHNS GAS FRANCHISE

S. B. Davidson's Petition for Exclusive Right Denied.

At the regular meeting of the St. Johns Council last night, S. B. Davidson asked for an exclusive franchise for a company to be known as the St. Johns Gas Light & Heat Company. The company proposes to spend \$300,000 in the erection and equipment of the plant, and asked that the franchise be run for 25 years. The price for gas: City inhabitants up to 4000 cubic feet, \$1.50; 4000 to 10,000, \$2.00; 10,000 to 15,000, \$2.50; 15,000 to 20,000, \$3.00; and for 35,000 and over, \$4.00.

City Attorney Green pointed out that the exclusive franchise for the first 10 years could not be considered, as it was unconstitutional.

All the gas franchisees, three in number, were again referred back to the committee. Mr. Davidson agreed to correct his application for a franchise to conform to the suggestions of the City Attorney and submit the amended application at the next meeting.

Resourceful Farmer Cuts Line.

ALBANY, Or., July 23.—(Special)—A rancher named Harter, who resides near the Metolite River, in Crook County, cut down a telephone wire to restrain his wagon while traveling in the mountains in eastern Linn County yesterday. Soon afterward it was found that the line was in trouble and a man sent out by Foster discovered the cause last evening. As Harter stopped at Sweet Home to have a blacksmith repair his wagon, the act was once ascertained to him. Plans were made to place him under arrest, but he promptly offered to make good the loss occasioned by the missing wire and was allowed to go.

Portlanders in Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—(Special)—Dr. Harry McKay and Elmer Kimbly, of Portland, William N. Marshall, of Vancouver, and John W. S. Evans, of Baker City, who attended the Elks' Convention last week in Philadelphia, are sightseeing in Washington today. They are in the city at the expense of the city, and will leave this morning on receipt of a telegram that his niece, Mrs. Soule, was among the lost on the steamship Columbia.

Forest Grove Postoffice Unchanged. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—(Special)—The Postoffice Department has made a contract with Charles L. Large, Forest Grove, to renew the lease of the present postoffice quarters for ten years from August 1.

Mr. Tufts Disappointed. Mr. Tufts expressed much disappointment last night when he heard that he had been in error, and declared his intention of making an investigation on his own behalf. He said that the facts discovered by the city officials were probably correct, but that he would look up the old precinct maps

PHOTO POST CARDS—SCENERY. Kissel Co. Box 1034 Imperial Hotel.

TRAVEL IN AUTO FROM LOS ANGELES

J. M. Carpenter and Son and A. L. Carpenter Journey to Portland.

START WAS MADE JUNE 10

Trip Is Made in Leisurely Manner. Roughest Roads Are Encountered in Northern California—Very Easy Traveling in Oregon.

A trio of Los Angeles autoists are now in this city registered at the Oregon Hotel, after having made the journey from the metropolis of Southern California in a 20-35-horsepower Stoddard-Dayton machine, travelling the entire route in the horseless vehicle.



AUTOMOBILE IN WHICH J. M. CARPENTER AND SON AND A. L. CARPENTER JOURNEYED FROM LOS ANGELES TO PORTLAND.

The party includes J. M. and A. L. Carpenter, wealthy Los Angeles lumber merchants, and the former's son, who acted as driver of the machine. The Carpenters made the trip in an auto last summer, but on that occasion they came by the inland route, and this season, when the business interests of the elders required a visit to Portland it was decided to try the coast route in their new machine.

Leaving Los Angeles on June 10, they proceeded leisurely up the Coast, stopping at Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Santa Rosa, San Jose and finally at Oakland in the first section of the trip. Along Boulder Creek beyond the town of Boulder and Santa Clara they encountered the roughest portion of the Lower California journey.

After leaving Oakland the party went to Fort Costa, crossed the Sacramento River to Benicia, thence to Napa, and from Napa they found good running as far as Ukiah. After leaving Ukiah the slowest time was made, and only 25 miles were covered in one day. A particularly tough stretch of road was encountered between what is known as the ocean shore. One hill encountered was so muddy and rough that it required the combined efforts of all three men to push their machine down hill. From Fort Bragg to Eureka was fairly good driving, and when they arrived at the latter place they remained four days visiting friends and looking at redwood timber. In entering Eureka the autoists did not follow the regular stage road from Bragg, but took another road which had partially been abandoned at places and was rather rough on that account.

From Eureka the party took the route to Stone Lagoon, a portion of which road has been prohibited to automobiles, but in spite of the injunction, they went through without hindrance. From Stone Lagoon to Recus was exceedingly rough and rain added to the difficulty. At the mouth of Klamath River they were delayed half a day by reason of the stranding of the ferry at that point. They finally reached Crescent City and from there crossed the hills to Patrick's Creek, where they remained for one night. An especially hard piece of road was between this place and Grant's Pass, and in passing Monumental the hardest work was experienced.

From Grant's Pass to Portland was comparatively easy, as the roads in the state are in good shape this season of the year and good time was made. After resting up in Portland for a few days they decided to enter Tillamook via the Wilson River road. It required two days to make the journey, whereas they returned by the Sheridan route, covering the 117 miles in one day's running. Eighty-five miles of this was made in the afternoon, as the early stages of the journey were very rough, being mostly corduroy roads requiring care on the part of the driver. The machine they used was a model K Stoddard-Dayton racing runabout, of the same style as that owned by Wright and Dickinson of the Oregon Hotel, and on the entire trip the expense incurred for repairs amounted to only \$17.75, which was caused by a broken spring.

The Carpenters expect to leave for home by rail and water today or tomorrow. They decided to ship the machine back, as they had made the trip South in an automobile last summer.

Cruelty Basis for Divorce. OREGON CITY, Or., July 23.—(Special)—"I'd just as soon cut your jugular as to look at you," is what

Mrs. Maud Cameron alleges her husband said to her, and because of such language and for other cruel treatment she has filed a suit for divorce. She was married to Mel-Leod Cameron, in Vancouver, Wash., June 24, 1905, and her maiden name was Buby. He charges her with striking her with his fist, pulling her hair and using intoxicants to excess, until she was forced reluctantly to the conclusion that she could never again live with him.

George W. Thomas has filed a suit for divorce against Mary J. Thomas, to whom he was married in Madison County, Ark., in June, 1886. He charges her with desertion on August 11, 1905.

Promoters of Country Club Sell Two-thirds of Stock. A meeting of the soliciting committee of the Portland Country Club and Live Stock Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Commercial Club for the purpose of reporting progress in the work of selling stock in the enterprise. At the meeting the fact was disclosed that the \$150,000 capital stock required \$100,000 has been subscribed.

Immediately upon adjournment of the meeting of the soliciting committee a meeting was held of the incorporators of the new association. It was decided that the work of preparing the grounds, and erection of buildings be proceeded with at once, in order to provide winter quarters for the school.

TALK TO TEACHERS

Prominent Educators Before Catholic Institute.

EXPLAIN MANY PROBLEMS

Kindergartens and School Discipline Receives Special Attention—Programme for Today of More General Interest.

Class management and kindergarten work in the public schools were the subjects discussed yesterday at the sessions of the Catholic Teachers' Institute of the diocese of Oregon. Mrs. Wells introduced the subject with a paper on "Mothers' Meetings and Their Relation to Teachers' Meetings." She was followed by Miss Aphie L. Dimick, principal of the Brooklyn school and ex-president of the Oregon State Teachers' Association, who spoke of the good done by the Mothers' Club, and by the free kindergarten sup-

ported by the club. She told of the kindergartens of the East, which are a part of the public school system, and said: "We hope to show the city of Portland that the work of kindergartens in the public schools of the city. We support our kindergartens by the small dues exacted from our members and the work is given by a woman who is anxious to do something for the good of the children. The results are splendid."

"We interest many others who come to the first meeting most shrinkingly, so afraid are they of the teachers whom they ordinarily learn to know only when their children are in trouble. But these mothers are interested; are shown that the teacher is in sympathy in working for the good of the children and very soon the mother is attending regularly and though she be only a poor washwoman is giving her 10 cents a month regularly to help support the kindergarten, for they all see the good it does."

Dr. J. Haaren, of New York, occupied two hours of the morning session and an hour in the afternoon in telling how to properly discipline pupils.

REFUSES TO TELL PLANS

Bristol Will Not Say When Land-Fraud Trials Will Be Resumed.

Just when the prosecution of the Oregon land fraud cases will be resumed is a matter for speculation. United States Attorney Bristol refuses to disclose the situation or to reveal his intentions. However, Mr. Bristol and his deputy, James Cole, are both energetically at work in their respective offices, and visitors gain access only on important business.

This activity is taken to indicate that the Government's prosecutors are clearing the decks of all left-over business preparatory to taking action on cases involving land fraud transactions. But just when active operations will begin is a matter on which both Bristol and Cole are silent.

From Grant's Pass to Portland was comparatively easy, as the roads in the state are in good shape this season of the year and good time was made. After resting up in Portland for a few days they decided to enter Tillamook via the Wilson River road. It required two days to make the journey, whereas they returned by the Sheridan route, covering the 117 miles in one day's running.

Woman Missing From Mt. Tabor. OREGON CITY, Or., July 23.—(Special)—Minnie Burgess is missing from her home in Mount Tabor, and her whereabouts is a matter of concern to her mother and sister. She was last seen on Friday, and is believed to have been taken to the city by a stranger.

TO CLATSOP BEACH. 100-mile ride paralleling the majestic Columbia, viewing the salmon fisheries and a dip in the Grand Old Pacific ocean, and this delightful trip can be made in one day via the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, special rates on Saturdays returning Mondays. For information and time card, phone Main 24 or call at City Ticket Office, 36 and Morrison street.

The Property Owner

VS. The Bitulithic Graft

On Sunday, the 21st, I presented what follows down to my signature, to The Oregonian, and asked its publication.

PORTLAND, Or., July 21.—(To the Editor.)—On behalf of the property owners in Irvington I yesterday handed The Journal, The Oregonian and The Oregonian the communication as to Irvington streets, which was published in full in The Oregonian this morning.

These communications were typewritten and exact copies one of the other, with the exception of the communication to The Journal after the words "Does Portland need an earthquake?" there followed, in my handwriting, as follows: "In your issue of the 15th I find the following: 'It is very probable that there will be a warm season of the street committee when asphalt is laid, and now asphalt, it is directly responsible for the change in the price of asphalt, and the property owners associated with him, and that the desire of the company is not to have any asphalt laid by the Warren Construction Company from paving.'"

"This charge as to me was first made by Mr. Shannon, the paid agent of the Bitulithic Company, and was taken up and argued by the chairman of the street committee."

"The claim as made has been that my insistence on bituminous macadam dirt, and now asphalt, is direct evidence of a connection with the Barber Asphalt Company."

"The argument is unanswerable, the claim is correct, and every other petitioner and every property owner of the district to be paved, and who is to pay part of the bills, has a contract with the Barber Company. If the Right Honorable Chairman, or any other man, supposes that I am anxious enough to petition for any kind of pavement without guarding, not alone myself but those who petition with and in reliance on me, from extortion, he is mistaken. There is no one else who is so anxious to do something for the good of the children and very soon the mother is attending regularly and though she be only a poor washwoman is giving her 10 cents a month regularly to help support the kindergarten, for they all see the good it does."

"I signed the communications to The Oregonian and The Journal for the petitioners; I acting in the matter for them. As I wished to have the sole responsibility for the writing of the communication to The Journal I signed it in person."

In this morning's Journal I find the following, and nothing more: 'Hughes Explains His Position'.

Ellis G. Hughes and others, who are advocating the laying of asphalt pavement on the streets of Portland, are in a bit of a predicament. They are in a bit of a predicament. They are in a bit of a predicament. They are in a bit of a predicament.

Dr. J. Haaren, of New York, occupied two hours of the morning session and an hour in the afternoon in telling how to properly discipline pupils.

"Against Corporal Punishment." "Corporal Punishment," he said, "should only be resorted to in extreme cases. The rod should be wielded by the philosopher, and the philosopher wisely to wield it. Some states have taken from the teacher all power of corporal punishment and some cities have done so where the state law admits it. But these are rare cases when corporal punishment is good and necessary, but it should be resorted to only in extreme cases. I should never beat a boy for delinquency or for not knowing his lessons, but for cruelty or brutality or indifference I should. There are some cases where there is so much of the animal present that you can reach him only through the sense of pain. But the teacher must study the organism of her pupils and know how to deal with each case. Discretion should be used in administering not only corporal punishment, but all penalties. Don't disgust a child with his studies by making him commit a certain portion as punishment or writing so many lines. It is bad for his interest and spoils his penmanship."

"Whether the class be young or old the teacher must be seen that everything in the room is plainly visible, and that the slightest infraction of order will be noticed. In all this the teacher must be careful to show no nervousness or anxiety. The old saying was that no one could be so cruel as the schoolboy, but this might also mean schoolgirl. When an opportunity offers to put it in the entire district, Hughes said he readily consented to the change from bituminous macadam to asphalt, and will continue to urge that it be laid."

I understand the chairman of the street committee is a Democrat. Is that the reason why he is sacred to the Journal? Or is there another reason? The Journal, Mayor Lane and Richard W. Montague, as is well known, are the Executive Board, Mr. Richard W. Montague, as the attorney of the bitulithic company, appears before the Executive Board and asks that the interests of the property owners be overridden, the Council insisted on the First Modern Schoolmaster, and another on the "Principles of Method," which is to be continued in the afternoon. Miss Dimick will have a paper in the morning on the "True Aim of the Teacher." In the afternoon Rev. John A. Ryan, Ph. D. will speak on the "Economic Position of Woman," and Rev. Hugh Gallagher on the "Teaching of Elementary English."

It appears to be time for the earthquake. ELLIS G. HUGHES.

The Oregonian refused to publish. What is here published is paid for at full advertising rates. I have paid for its publication for the reason that I believe that the property owners are interested in knowing who belong to THE BITULITHIC GRAFT.

ELLIS G. HUGHES.

One of Thousands

A REMARKABLE LETTER

St. Louis, June 26th, 1907. Messrs. Wertheimer-Swartz Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Sirs: Recently sold out all of my Arkansas interests and after July 1st, I will be down in Tennessee as a general salesman for Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., but before I go I want to secure myself against another attack of the King of all Diseases—rheumatism, and I believe I can do this by wearing another pair of the John Wilson Gilt "ELECTRICURIA" shoes.

About one year ago I was considered by friends and several physicians, a hopeless victim of rheumatism. I was reduced in flesh more than one-third, and my nervous system was a complete wreck. I spent three months at Hot Springs, Ark., and eight weeks at Marlin Hot Wells, Texas, taking in all 116 hot vapor baths; I also spent eight weeks at Mineral Wells, Texas, drinking from 15 to 25 pints of the celebrated "Crazy Well" water. I returned from there to Little Rock, Ark., and under one of the most eminent physicians in the country, I took a course of Goutlymph. After all of this I was able to walk without my crutches, but was very weak and suffered quite a good deal from my rheumatism.

One of your representatives, Mr. Jesse Brewitt, who is quite a warm friend of mine, insisted upon my trying a pair of Dr. John Wilson Gilt "ELECTRICURIA" shoes. I was skeptical at first but I had had submitted to me by letter, 'phone, telegraph, and through the intervention of friends, several thousands of "sure cures" for rheumatism, and I had sworn off ever trying anything else that was to take or rub, but as Mr. Brewitt assured me that if these shoes did not give satisfactory wear, he would pay for them, I consented to try a pair. I got well and don't know whether the shoes cured me or not, but I haven't a sign of rheumatism, and I have gained back my lost strength and flesh, and I think so well of the shoes that I intend to wear them as long as I can get them.

Anybody who wants to know what I think about "ELECTRICURIA" shoes, you may respectfully refer them to me, and I will take pleasure in stating what they have done for me.

Will you please let me know where I can get a pair of these shoes here in the city of St. Louis?

Yours very truly, FRED D. WHITING.

Inquiries may be addressed to Mr. Whiting, care of the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn., or to the makers, Wertheimer-Swartz Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., upon receipt of money order for \$3, charges paid by the maker. If "ELECTRICURIA" shoes cannot be obtained locally.

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