

LIFE INTENSIFIED IN THE CITIES

Problem Is to Improve Civic Conditions for Everybody.

WEAK MEN GET OFFICES

Difficulties Which Municipalities Have to Face in Self-Government and How Best to Meet Them.

CIVIC PROGRAMME TODAY.

Auditorium, Lewis and Clark Exposition, commences at 2 o'clock this afternoon and adjournment will be taken at 4 o'clock.

William F. Woodward, of Portland, will preside.

General subject, "Municipal Improvement, Efficiency and Practicality."

First speaker, Hon. John D. Wadsworth, of the New York City bar.

Second speaker, Professor Charles Zuehlke, chair of sociology, Chicago University.

William D. Wheelwright, president Portland Chamber of Commerce, and C. Lombardy will also deliver short addresses and lead the discussion.

The conference in civics is doing fine work, and with only two sessions held so far, it is more than evident that every public-spirited citizen and municipal officer may learn from these notable speakers who are participating in the programme the practical ways of making his own city a better place to live in and more serviceable to the needs of its residents. The various methods of battling against corruption in great cities were thoroughly discussed at Monday's session, and the most advanced thought and theory as well as experience given to the thoughtful and cultured audience which gathered to listen. Yesterday "Social Betterment Work in Cities" was taken up, and treated from several standpoints. The problem of the cities was discussed thoroughly by Rev. Josiah Strong, one of the most able speakers of the conference, and the liquor problem was taken up by Hon. Amos Parker Wilder, editor of the Wisconsin State Journal. That work women have to do in social betterment was ably demonstrated by Miss Constance McCorkle, Northwestern University, of the Y. W. C. A., who told of the work that association is endeavoring to do for improved civic municipal and social conditions.

The audience which gathered in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon was larger than that of the opening session, and represented the most thoughtful and conservative element of Portland. Citizens who are deeply interested in the proper development of the city paid strictest attention to every thought advanced upon the subject, and the discussion, led by W. H. Stone, of the Y. M. C. A., was general. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of Trinity Church, presided and highly commended the object of the conference in working for betterment in all lines of government, saying:

"Happy-Go-Lucky" Civic Methods.

"We employ skilled and trusted men to carry on our wars, but take a happy-go-lucky method in choosing men to fill civic positions of the utmost importance. There should and must be personal as well as National honor in making these selections. There are social vices which correspond with physical diseases. They must be met and corrected."

Rev. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, was introduced as a new and entirely different environment and new conditions must be met. The city life is not the same as that of the country. It will be found that a child raised in the country is much larger and better developed than a city child of the same age. Life is intense in the city. Crime is more vicious in the city than in the country. The rich are richer and the poor are poorer, and human misery is intensified.

"The modern city," said the eloquent speaker, "is the supreme problem of the modern civilization and it must be solved. At the beginning of the last century only 3 per cent of the total population lived in cities; at the end of the century 23 per cent of the population of the country lived in cities. London is possibly 2000 years old, yet nearly all its great population has been acquired during the last century. It is the same in all the great cities of the world and is one phase of our modern civilization."

"How best to meet the problem? The city is now creating a new and entirely different environment and new conditions must be met. The city life is not the same as that of the country. It will be found that a child raised in the country is much larger and better developed than a city child of the same age. Life is intense in the city. Crime is more vicious in the city than in the country. The rich are richer and the poor are poorer, and human misery is intensified."

Municipal Offices Important.

"In my opinion it is a more difficult proposition to satisfactorily fill the position of Mayor of New York than to fill the Presidency of the United States and this is because there are no well-established rules for governing any of the great municipalities."

Dr. Strong then forcibly depicted the low standard of intelligence of those who actually fill most of the minor offices in great cities and many of the important ones, where civil service rules are not rigidly enforced, and where offices are prostituted for political reward. He demonstrated that at the present time fully 75 per cent of the aggregate wealth of the Nation was centered in the cities and that the newspapers—the great educators of the world—had their life and being in the cities. More and more, he declared, the trend of modern life and civilization was toward the cities and the time will unquestionably come when the majority of our citizens will reside in cities and more of these citizens will earn their living by the fine arts and less from the soil.

"The city will not fail. Civilization would fail—humanity would fail—did the city fail. But the problem will be met and solved."

Problems of Small Cities.

Dr. Amos Parker Wilder, of Madison, Wis., editor of the Wisconsin State Journal was the next speaker, who had for his subject: "The Liquor Traffic in the Smaller Cities and Towns." Dr. Wilder prefaced his remarks by humorous references to the fact that he had been born in the wild State of Maine and reared in Wisconsin, where they had a schoolhouse in every section and two breweries on every hill. The speaker

ardently advocated prohibitory legislation and claimed that the necessity of the Civil War dignified the traffic in liquor by taxing it. He also discussed at length the "dispensary laws" in operation in South Carolina and elsewhere. He argued that the law was a most unsatisfactory one and gave opportunities for grafting.

Dr. Wilder advocated local option wherever practicable. Whenever possible the saloon should be suppressed and should the people claim their own and vote they could suppress them. "The liquor dealers are a compactly organized body," said he, "with its own legislative committee, high-priced legal counsel and virtually pre-empt the choicest business locations on all the principal streets of our towns and villages. There can be no good saloon from the very nature of the thing. The only method to pursue for to suppress them in an ever-widening area."

How to Assist Women.

Miss Constance McCorkle, of the Young Women's Christian Association, was next presented and delivered an excellent address, her theme being the "Betterment of Women in the Cities." The young lady is a most pleasing speaker and held the closest attention of the audience. She told of the trials and temptations of the ordinary young working girl alone in the city; of the dull and dreary life she was forced to follow and ended with an earnest plea to women more happily situated to reach forth the hand of encouragement and assist their toiling sisters to a higher and a better life.

In a brief but ringing address Colonel Sylvanus C. Small, of Boston, told of saloon conditions in his state and expressed surprise and indignation at the almost open traffic in Portland and the West. "The way to suppress a saloon is to suppress it," said he. "The way to close a grocery is to close it. There must be no false sentiment about it. Rightly enforce the laws you now have until better ones are enacted."

Successes Major Langfitt.

Major W. C. Langfitt was succeeded yesterday as United States Engineer by Major S. W. Roessler. Major Langfitt is extremely sorry to leave Portland, with its ideal climate, for his new post at Washington, where he will be on duty under Major-General McKenzie. He referred feelingly to his stay in this district, and said: "The people here have been exceedingly kind to me, and no matter where I am stationed I shall always look back to the time spent in Portland as one of the brightest periods of my life." The Major leaves next Thursday for his new post.

GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITIES

NO. V—MALCOLM A. MOODY—BY HARRY MURPHY, ARTIST AND BIOGRAPHER



MALCOLM A. MOODY.

OLD SOL's genial rays first shone athwart the classic features of Malcolm A. Moody, up in Brownsville, Oregon, where large numbers of sheep are annually metamorphosed into woolen goods. His first observation was "ba-a-h!" after which he transferred himself to The Dalles, as he had a hunch that Oregon wanted to send him to Congress from there. His "prophetic eye" was prophetic indeed. For we soon find the walls of Congress away and reverberating with his impassioned eloquence. When he arose to speak, the wheels of commerce ceased to revolve, the busy marts of trade were silent, and a mighty nation stood enchained by his supernal oratory. As an orator, he has Edmund Burke, Demosthenes and all other candidates for declamatory distinction going south.

The cyclopean achievement of the Cascade Locks will serve as an enduring monument to perpetuate his astounding political genius and marvelous statesmanship in the admiration of humanity. Commerce on the Columbia and between the Utopian dream until he persuaded the Government to separate itself from the paltry consideration of four or five millions for the construction of this noble work. The shipping at this point now averages as high as 20 cents a day. He served two terms in the halls of his country's lawmakers and would doubtless have served two more had not his charming and urbane personality rendered him so great a favorite at home that it was decided to keep him here.

There is nothing more moving in contemporary history than the grief that overwhelmed Mr. Moody when he learned that his successor had been indicted at the instance of some relentless and malignant employee of the Government for connection with alleged land frauds. To find words to describe adequately this affecting spectacle would beggar the vocabulary of a philologist genius. Mr. Moody is said to have shaken with inconceivable anguish. His tears rivaled a young deluge in volume—the Columbia River rose 15 inches in consequence of the unusual precipitation. I believe so noble an emotion should be held in reverence and I would not willingly uncover it to the gaze of the thoughtless and the vulgar did I not regard it a timely lesson to this world, selfish age of grinding commercialism.

HARRY MURPHY.

PLANS FOR THE GREAT CONGRESS

Trans - Mississippi Meeting Has Vast Amount of Work to Accomplish.

FIELD OF EXPLOITATION

One Change May Be Made by Deciding to Have Delegate Stationed in Washington to Urge Legislation.

INVITED TO THE CONGRESS.

The people of Portland are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to be held in the Auditorium of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the sessions opening at 9:30 A. M. and adjourning at 12:30. They are especially invited to attend the illustrated lecture on the Yellowstone Park, to be given under the auspices of the Interior Department by Harry Bailey, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Yesterday was a day of activity for the local officers, who have in charge the arrangements for the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which holds its first meeting at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Delegates were arriving in large parties all day from all parts of the West and registering at the headquarters at the American Inn. In addition to this, it was necessary to dispose of a large amount of preliminary business, and a meeting of the

executive committee was held in the evening of the Chamber of Commerce last evening.

This meeting was to have been held early yesterday afternoon, but the delay of several delegations made it impossible to get a quorum of the executive committee together until a late hour. The chief matter of business was the consideration of the report of the secretary, Arthur Francis, on the work of the past year.

Work of Exploitation.

The gist of Mr. Francis' report, which shows the amount of exploitation work for the past 12 months, is contained in the following summary:

General correspondence, including circular letters, 13,569 pieces; official calls, 14,000 pieces; printed reports of proceedings, 750 pieces; other printed matter, 52,141 pieces; newspapers mailed, 1690 pieces; total matter distributed, 84,000 pieces.

These figures give some conception of the immense amount of work which has been done during this period by the executive committee. The report also showed that 115 men have forwarded to the secretary the 45 dues payable for permanent membership. The secretary recommended that hereafter the memberships be gathered at each congress among the individuals on the floor of the congress, instead of receiving the pledge of each state for a certain number of members, as has been done heretofore. It has been found that under this method some of the states usually fail to furnish all the members pledged, leaving the executive committee without sufficient funds to carry on the year's business.

Delegates for Capital.

Another recommendation made by the secretary, which may come up for consideration during the coming session, is that it would be advisable for the congress to make arrangements as soon as possible to keep a delegate at Washington, D. C., during all sessions of the National Congress to keep in touch with all legislation that has a bearing upon the interests of the Western States. In connection with this recommendation, it was recommended that the policy heretofore followed of appointing the congressional committee be changed, so that in the future this congress continue for two years without change. It is believed that more effective work can be done by this committee if it is composed of men with experience in this line as the frequent changes in the past have been a detriment. These recommendations will be brought before the Congress and may be acted upon favorably.

At least 1000 delegates will be in attendance at this morning's session and many are yet to arrive. Rufus P. Jennings, of San Francisco, chairman of the executive committee, will call the gathering together, and after a few introductory remarks, will turn the chair over to Theodore B. Wilcox, of Portland, who will preside throughout the sessions. Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher will offer the invocation in the presence of Bishop Crockett. Remarks of welcome for the visitors will be made by Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon; Governor Albert Mead, of Washington; Senator Charles W. Fulton, Senator Ankeny, Mayor Harry Lane, President Goode, H. M. Calkins and W. D. Wheelwright. Among those who will respond are Governor Pardee, of California; President Dan B. Francis, of the St. Louis Exposition, and John W. Noble, of St. Louis. Other prominent men who will be present will also speak briefly. All who had been selected to make remarks upon this occasion will not be present, owing to the failure of several delegations to arrive at the time scheduled. Governor Bradford L. Prince, of New Mexico, is expected in the morning and will speak if his train arrives in time.

Executive Committee Request.

The executive committee wishes to request the delegates from each state to meet in their state buildings at the close of the morning session and organize. Each delegation is asked also to select two members on the committee on resolutions, one member of the executive committee and an honorary vice-president.

There promises to be a lively skirmish between several of the cities to secure the next session of the congress. The Denver delegation will not arrive until Friday or Saturday, but it has already announced that it is in the field to secure the congress for next year. Duluth, Minn., it is understood, is another city that looks with favor on the idea of entertaining the delegates next year and will endeavor to try to secure the congress for that place. El Paso has written for information regarding the expense of entertaining the congress and other information from which it is reasoned that she will be another applicant. New Orleans announced that she would like to be host for the next congress some time ago, but the yellow fever epidemic in that city has prevented any delegation coming from there. However, there is a party coming from Northern Louisiana, which may work in harmony with the Texas delegation to secure the gathering for the Southern city next year.

Wisconsin Sends Delegates.

When Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, was asked to speak at the present congress, he also received the impression that he was expected to appoint a delegation, and named eight prominent men to represent the Badger State. These men have arrived, but their state is outside the jurisdiction of the congress and it is without power to give them the standing of regular delegates. However, it will be moved to allow them the privilege of the floor, and this will no doubt be done. A precedent for this action was set at St. Paul, when delegates from West Superior were granted this privilege. The fact is that Wisconsin has many interests which are identical with those of the other states in the congress.

Late yesterday afternoon Mayor Lane announced the appointment of the following well-known local citizens as delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which assembles in this city this morning: Allen C. Lewis, Robert D. Ingelman, A. L. Mills, L. Lang, Alexander H. Kerr, W. R. McKenzie, Samuel Connell, William H. Corbett, Julius Durkheimer and T. D. Honeyman.

ARCHITECT SUBMITS PLANS

Wells-Fargo Building Will Probably Be of Ten Stories.

Plans for the new Wells-Fargo building have been submitted by B. W. Morris, architect, of New York, who is a son of Right Rev. B. Wistar Morris. The structure is to be a ten-story building, and will probably be of ten stories, and under the plans prepared will cost in excess of \$300,000, modern in every respect and drop-proof. Interior arrangement is not definitely determined, as the building will be largely occupied by general offices of railroads, the Wells-Fargo Express Company and other tenants occupying large suites, and each will decide arrangements for their respective portions of the building.

A MACHINE FOR WOMEN.

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LOW EXCURSION RATES TO THE EAST.

On sale August 14, 15, 24 and 25, also September 18 and 19, the Rock Island and Chicago and North Western lines to Eastern points at greatly reduced rates. For full particulars call on or address the agent at 18 Third street, Portland, Or.

INJUNCTION STANDS

Judge Frazer Sustains Order Against Pools.

NO EVIDENCE OF BAD FAITH

Court Held That Law Prohibits Pool-selling and That Clause in Fair Association Contract Could Not Be Set Aside.

The motion to dissolve the injunction against pool-selling at the Irvington race-track was denied yesterday by Judge Frazer, who said he was sorry the horsemen who came here for the race meet would lose money, but pool-selling was held to be contrary to law, and the clause in the lease held by the Multnomah Fair Association preventing the use of the place for any unlawful purpose, prohibits the sale of pools.

Judge Frazer, on the contention that the suit should be dismissed because Captain E. W. Spencer did not come into court with clean hands, and was actuated by spite because W. S. Dixon was not permitted to make the books, held that it was not shown that Captain Spencer was interested in the case except as the attorney in fact for Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, and manager for the Irving Real Estate Company, the owners of the property, who were the plaintiffs. The court decided that the acts of Captain Spencer did not interfere with the rights of Mrs. Ryan or the Irving Real Estate Company to have the terms of the lease carried out.

According to Law and Evidence.

Judge Frazer stated that he rendered decision with a great deal of reluctance, because he had a feeling that the case was brought to satisfy private revenge, and he would have preferred if it had come before him sitting as a criminal court. But the evidence before him was not such as would substantiate the theory that the case was not brought in good faith, and he must confine himself to the rules of law in rendering a decision. Captain Spencer was not an interested party in the case from a legal standpoint, and what he said and did could not show bad faith on the part of the plaintiffs.

The statements in the affidavits of District Attorney Manning and Captain Spencer varied widely, but were such as to denote both might be trying to tell the truth, said the court, but remembered the conversation differently. The statement of Mr. Manning was strictly true, and Captain Spencer had said what was there claimed that he did. It was not sufficient to prove the bad faith of the plaintiffs, Mrs. Ryan and the Irving Real Estate Company, and Spencer was not a party to the suit so far as the authoritative knowledge of the court extended. His statements could not bind the plaintiffs, and his actions could not be held to show bad faith. Accordingly on this point the court ruled the motion to dissolve the injunction could not be granted.

Judge Frazer said that he realized the great loss his decision would cause certain men, many of whom were probably innocent of any direct intention of violating the law; but while sorry for them, he could not go beyond the law to help them.

Terms of Lease Not Altered.

On the question that the provisions of the lease preventing the use of the property for unlawful purposes had been waived because pool-selling and book-making has been permitted in the past, Judge Frazer held the terms of the lease could not be affected by agreements to do illegal acts. Pool-selling and book-making were held to be unlawful and amenable to criminal action. From the affidavits presented the court said there was no doubt that it had been agreed that pool-selling should be allowed. To this extent the lease was waived, but it was not grounds to dissolve the injunction. The court quoted Parsons on Evidence, as follows:

"No custom can be proved or permitted to influence the construction of a contract, or vary the rights of the parties if the custom itself is illegal. For this would be to permit parties to break the law and evade the consequences of their acts, and then to found their rights upon their own wrongdoing."

The case was set for final hearing on September 7, but there will probably never be any trial, because the racing season will be nearly over by that time.

ACTION TAKEN BY COTTON

Enlists Board of Trade in His Reclamation Views.

A movement is now on foot to unite the commercial bodies of the city in an effort to induce the National Government to keep intact the money received from the sale of public lands in Oregon until the Reclamation Service is ready to expend it in furthering the irrigation projects within this state. Oregon has contributed \$4,000,000 out of \$25,000,000, the entire reclamation fund, and a very small sum has been spent within the borders of the state, it is urged. The Board of Trade is leading in the matter, with a committee made up of Messrs. W. A. Ladd, J. H. Thompson, C. W. Idleman, Phil Metcahan and W. F. Guerin, which will consult with representatives from the other commercial bodies.

W. W. Cotton brought up the matter at the Harbinger banquet one week ago, and in a communication addressed to Tom Richardson, of the Commercial Club, Mr. Cotton interprets the provision that governs the matter to mean that at least 50 per cent of the funds should be expended within the state where they are raised, each ten-year period. He seems of the opinion that useless delays have occurred in the reclamation work in Oregon. He says:

There may be good reasons why the reclamation service cannot find any feasible project in Oregon except the Malheur and the Klamath Falls project, and there may be good reasons why contracts for the construction of these projects should not be let, but it would seem that an unusual delay were taking place in this state.

LOW EXCURSION RATES EAST.

On August 24, 25, and September 16, 17, the Great Northern Railway will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return, \$12.50; St. Louis and return, \$17.50; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth and return, \$20.00. Tickets good for going passage for ten days; final return limit, 30 days; good going via Great Northern Railway, returning same or any direct route; stop-overs allowed going and returning.

For tickets and additional information call on or address H. Dickinson, C. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, 122 Third street, Portland.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, kills all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Hood's Sarsaparilla creates an appetite and aids in the proper assimilation of food.

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Signed—Judge Samuel White, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of Oregon; L. P. Desmarais, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church; Rev. J. R. N. Bell, the oldest living chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic order of the world, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church; R. D. Carter, Mayor; W. H. Kilburn, Chief of Police; S. L. Baer, vice-president Citizens National Bank; W. F. Butcher, lawyer; A. Welch, manager of Baker Gas & Electric Company; J. F. Ferguson, real estate (27 years); Grace & Robinson, druggists; John O'Connor, agent Pacific Express Company.

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