

SEEK TO RAISE CHECK OF FIVE THOUSAND

Portland Forwards Contribution to Starving Jews of Barbarous Russia.

BEN SELLING'S HARD WORK

Kept Busy All Day at His Work as Treasurer of the Relief Fund Handling the Coin and Checks That Pour In.

An ardent pleader with the generous activity you and your community display. JACOB SCHIFF. The flood of checks, letters and gold which has poured upon the desk of Ben Selling, treasurer of the local relief committee, is mute evidence of what the Portland people feel for the tortured, persecuted Jews of Russia, and the persistence with which the contributions keep coming in only goes to show that this sympathy is growing among every class. Aside from the thousands contributed by the Jewish citizens themselves, Protestants and Catholics negroes and Chinese have volunteered their offerings to help alleviate the sufferings of distressed humanity. Sect, nationality and denomination have been swept aside in the common cause of helping fellow beings, and the donors of these offerings in his pocket just as freely as the rich man opens his wallet, giving with the same spirit of pity and sympathy.

Kept Busy at His Desk. Yesterday Treasurer Selling did not have time to leave his desk to solicit outside, for the contributions which generous-hearted Portlanders are sending by messenger or mail, kept him busy all day long. "Every dollar that means more to some unfortunate," he said at closing time last night, "and I feel sure, if the donors of these offerings could all realize what it will mean to the starving, freezing victims of the mob, they would feel that it was well invested."

Second Check for Five Thousand.

The second check for \$5,000 was sent to the National committee in New York yesterday afternoon, making so far \$10,000 to go from Portland to swell the million-dollar fund which America expects to raise. The telegram from Jacob Schiff was received in reply to the notification of the second check which Joseph Wolfe and Ben Selling wired early in the day. But this was not the end, for from the present rate at which money is coming in the Relief fund will have sent at least \$15,000 if not \$18,000. The committee feels that the attitude the press has taken in the matter has not only served to swell the contributions but will eventually have a wonderful effect upon the affairs in Russia. "The Jewish citizens of Portland appreciate the attitude of The Oregonian in this matter more than we shall ever be able to express," said one of the committee. "It and other papers like it are having a tremendous influence on this question, and it is my belief that the American press will eventually cause the present government of Russia to fall to pieces."

Letters of Sympathy.

The tone of the letters which many citizens send with their contributions is particularly pleasing to the committee, and they take great pleasure in the expressions of sympathy which they contain. One of the most interesting came from William Clarke, editor of the Gervais Weekly Star, who wrote: "I want to help, too," and inclosed his check for \$10. A liberal contributor of the day was Jonathan Bourne, who wrote: "Dear Mr. Selling: With sincere sympathy for your persecuted coreligionists in Russia, and admiration for your efforts to alleviate their sufferings, I herewith inclose my check for \$10.00. Sincerely yours, J. BOURNE, JR." Dan J. Malarky was another citizen who made the Jews feel that their friends were many and sincere. He wrote: "Dear Mr. Selling: Herewith my contribution to the fund for the relief of the Jews of Russia. I cannot find words to express my horror and indignation at the treatment of the Russian Jews. If conditions are as depicted in our newspapers, intervention by other governments in the name of decency and humanity is certainly due. Every one, regardless of creed or race, should contribute according to his means. I have enclosed \$10.00. Sincerely yours, DAN J. MALARKY."

Sends Liberal Check.

Jacob Mayer, of the firm of Fleischer, Mayer & Co., sent in his check for \$150. Edgar P. Hill wrote that the treasurer of the congregation would forward a check for the Sunday-evening contribution, and regretted that it was not larger. He wrote in conclusion: "We could do so much for you if we had the people of your church, and our deepest sympathy for your suffering brethren across the sea."

Chinese Among the Number.

One of yesterday's contributors was a Chinese, and the dollar he gave is particularly appreciated by the committee. Afraid that they did not understand the object of the fund being raised, there was some hesitancy about accepting it, but Jung Sun knew all about it, and said he wanted to help like every one else. Mr. Selling has several hundred dollars in small amounts which he has not been able to list yet, as it came in so rapidly that it was impossible to keep accurate count. The little black memorandum book in which the names are being listed is gradually filling up, however, and citizens are beginning to feel glad that their names are written there. Two more days like yesterday and the \$1500 mark will easily be reached.

Those Who Contributed.

- Some of yesterday's contributors were: Jacob Mayer, \$150.00; Hildebrandt, \$100.00; Trinity Parish, \$100.00; Catholic Sentinel, \$100.00; H. H. Northrup, \$50.00; H. H. Northrup, \$50.00; Mrs. Julia Foster, \$50.00; E. C. Albee, \$50.00; Employees' broker's office, \$50.00; J. W. Hodson, \$50.00; Mrs. and Mrs. E. H. ... \$50.00; E. L. Crain, \$50.00; W. C. Rhea, \$50.00; Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, \$50.00; Mrs. Myers, \$50.00; T. V. Murphy, \$50.00; Mrs. Beatty, \$50.00; Mrs. E. Beatty, \$50.00; J. K. Gill & Co., \$50.00; W. S. O'Brien, \$50.00; Francis J. McKenna, \$50.00; Mrs. C. A. Schalk, \$50.00; James W. Munn, \$50.00; Casswell & Kelly, \$50.00; Jung Sun, \$1.00.

Table with names and amounts: Howe & Martin, 25.00; C. M. Pierson, 10.00; Herbert W. Good, 2.00; U. G. Gammann, 5.00; Thomas A. Jordan, 10.00; David Patterson, 1.00; David Markler, 10.00; E. W. and V. H. Dem, 2.00; A. B. Steinbach (additional), 20.00; George W. Steinbach, 10.00; Jerome B. Steinbach, 10.00; Reginald M. Hirschman, 10.00; Pauline E. Eastern Outfitters Co., 25.00; M. L. Kline, 25.00; Nathan Wertheimer Co., 20.00; Rudolph Goldstein, 10.00; L. Colburn, 10.00; Junior Zion League, 20.00; Ed. M. Brown, 10.00; Ed. M. Brown, 10.00; J. Gharkman, 15.00; Oregon City, 2.00; Mrs. D. M. Buchner, 2.00; Traveling Man, 2.00; Leo Seligson, 2.00; Julius Lowe, 5.00; E. T. Kahan, 5.00; I. L. White, 5.00; Abe Tichner, 5.00; Sam Hirsch, 2.00; Sam Wagner, 5.00; Lou Miller, 5.00; May & Sanders, 5.00; Joseph Hirsch and brother, 10.00; H. Mendelson, 2.00; William J. ... 10.00; Luckel, King & Cake Co., 10.00; Lam Clothing Co., 10.00; Eugene G. Summerfield, 5.00; Eugene G. Summerfield, 5.00; J. J. Fehert, 2.50; James McKenna, 2.50; Mabel Taubenthaler, 2.50; Prudence R. Krush, 2.50; A. M. Harris, 2.50; A. M. Harris, 2.50; William Post, 20.00; L. Maurovsky, 25.00; Mrs. Beate Maurovsky, 25.00.

OMAHA SENDS MONEY EAST

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—Over \$1,000,000 has been sent to New York by Omaha banks to be invested in rail loans. One banker said that this is the first instance where Western banks have had material factors in supplying the East with money.

Will Tell Jewish Side of It.

ODESSA, Nov. 14.—The influential Jews left Odessa for St. Petersburg today to present to the Council of Ministers a full and complete outline of the case, supported by documentary evidence.

Fairbank Denounces Massacres.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Vice-President Charles W. Fairbank, speaking at the opening of the annual floral festival tonight, denounced the massacre of Jews in Russia.

MISERY AROUND KISHINEFF

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A cablegram from Kishineff, describing the misery and death in that city, was received today by the State Bank here. It reads: "Colossal distress. Outside of Kishineff hundreds of village Jews are ruined. In the town of Kalarash, with large commercial interests near Kishineff, 300 houses were burned, 600 families reduced to poverty and \$1,000,000 rubles lost. Help absolutely necessary." The telegram was sent by Parmiter & Klugman, Kishineff bankers. It was a reply to an inquiry about conditions in Russia, sent by Arnold Kahn, vice-president of the State Bank.

HELP JEWS IN OWN DEFENSE

Association Asks Money to Buy Arms for Russia's Oppressed. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Jewish Defense Association today issued a call to Jewish people to help their countrymen in Russia to arm and defend themselves. It declared that many massacres have been prevented by a strong organization of young Jews known as the Self-Defense Organization. At Odessa the organization could not keep the overwhelming numbers of longshoremen and "black gangs." In Poland, where martial law has been proclaimed, the Self-Defense Organization has mapped out the cities into districts, each with a leader. They need more funds in order to purchase more firearms.

America Haven of Persecuted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Jacob H. Schiff, at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance last night, referred to the conditions in Russia, and also spoke of the Jewish race. He said: "The Russian in Russia must have some serious consequences to the United States. It will mean an immense immigration, and this country must keep its doors wide open to allow those who flee from that country to enter. The Jew has a large and generous heart for those afflicted, and will aid great hospitals and like institutions. But when it comes for Jew to contribute for the head, for education, nothing good can be said. There are many races of the Jews, five or at least. The races cross in this country, and they will unite in making the greatest Jew that ever existed, the American Jew. If we want this, we must do our duty to that race, and at the end the world will get the benefit."

Not Until Next May.

"I don't know what to say in answer," said Mr. Hurlburt. "I have had the matter under consideration for weeks. It is the duty of the company to do what it can for the comfort and convenience of the patrons. You understand the conditions under which the company took the line. At that time it was a failure with a 10-cent fare. At that time we were run in round trips a day, but we have not been governed by those conditions, but have done the best we could for the accommodation of the people. We are now up against a hard game. We can with the power at command, and can't increase the service or haul trailers on account of the power and the heavy grades over that line."

Travel Increases Unexpectedly.

"Of course," said Mr. Fuller, "I want you gentlemen to understand that there would not have been any change in the fare had we thought it would make any great difference. We have been waiting to watch the change in conditions since the close of the Fair in order to reorganize the service to suit the new requirements." Mr. Fuller went on to state that since the close of the Fair the great increase in business had surprised him. The increase in the number of cars brought to St. Johns to the city, while for the past two weeks the congestion had been severe. Mr. Fuller admitted that 100 or more persons to the car was an abnormal load and something that the company did not want.

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OREGON WATER POWER WILL DO NOTHING TO RELIEVE OVERCROWDED CARS.

PORTLAND RAILWAY WILL NOT USE TRAILERS.

Hurlburt Tells the Committee He Has No Power, but Fuller Agrees to Make Many Improvements.

Whatever else the grievance committee of the East Side Improvement Association might have learned during its visits to the general managers of the Oregon Water Power & Railway and the Portland Railway Companies yesterday afternoon, it did not learn more than its collective heart the truth of the old adage that "A soft answer turneth away wrath." It is also more firmly convinced than ever that the best policy is that of a straightforward deal and fair treatment go a long way toward making the pain easier to bear.

Committee Makes Calls.

Yesterday afternoon, just at 2 o'clock, a committee from the East Side Association composed of Dr. A. W. Moore, D. M. Donagan, Dan Keilner, A. H. Rushlight, F. S. Bennett and W. L. Thorndyke, of St. Johns, met in the office of Dr. Moore, in the Dekum building, and prepared, metaphorically speaking, to board the lions in their dens. The committee of the East Side Improvement Association might have learned during its visits to the general managers of the Oregon Water Power & Railway and the Portland Railway Companies yesterday afternoon, it did not learn more than its collective heart the truth of the old adage that "A soft answer turneth away wrath." It is also more firmly convinced than ever that the best policy is that of a straightforward deal and fair treatment go a long way toward making the pain easier to bear.

No Power, Says Hurlburt.

To all of these questions Mr. Hurlburt answered "No power," but he did not hope that inasmuch as the company wished to run an up-to-date railroad, the time would come, presumably in May next, when the Casadero power station was under construction, that the power would be made better and part of the people could secure seats part of the way part of the time and some of them all of the way all of the time. Mr. Hurlburt also said that the patrons of the road were cranky and all wanted to be served individually irrespective of the convenience of operation on the part of the company, and that they each wished to be picked up whenever they came to a street crossing and put down whenever they could catch the eye of the conductor. He had been considering the questions of better service on all lines of the company, he said, and would do what he could. The committee left for the office of F. L. Fuller, of the Portland Railway Company, to talk over the East Side service proper with the other line.

Fuller Promises Relief.

Mr. Fuller talked frankly and took the committee into his confidence. He got out his charts of car work done and showed just what the situation was at the different hours of the day, and what had been done and what would be done to remedy existing evils as fast as the equipment would enable them to do so. He said that the service was unsatisfactory and inadequate during certain hours of the day and said he would see what could be done by the company to do away with complaints, both on the St. Johns line and on the other lines. He explained that changes had been made after the close of the Exposition, and that he expected the increase of business had shown that the plan of the company would have to be changed to meet the new conditions. These plans would be put into effect as soon as the company could get the cars again which were now in repair after the hard service of the summer, or could provide new equipment to be put on lines where it was needed. The committee there learned the reason of the fair deal and the soft answer and left comforted with the assurance of hope ahead.

Dr. Moore Opens Conference.

When the committee, on its first visit, reached the office of Mr. Hurlburt, Dr. Moore opened the conference by stating the object of the call. He said that the Mount Scott and Sellwood service was notably bad, while other lines were not much better. The girls of the company, he said, would be willing to answer, if he could, any questions that might be put to him. "Dr. Moore then went over the situation on the Mount Scott line, which carried the cars were filled full before they left First and Alder streets, while the streets were blocked with impatient passengers on the East Side waiting for cars to their suburban homes. The girls of the East Side, who worked during the day in the laundries and factories of that district, were unable to find room on the cars, or if they did were obliged to stand, without even having straps hanging to, until the cars reached their destinations, or came near to it. He pointed out that as high 150 people were packed into cars with a seating capacity of half the number, until they were almost impossible either to get on or off.

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can't you haul a trailer loaded with passengers?

Mr. Hurlburt explained: "We haul freight during the morning and the middle of the day, but our trailers are not in between the hours of 5 and 7. That is when the business is done. There is not a city in the United States where you will not see people hanging to the straps during those hours. There is not a city where you will find as good service as in Portland. We have done the best we can. We have put on trippers, but cannot do so well as we would like on account of the general manager. We have to divide about one-half of the business with the Portland Railway Company on account of transfers, and cannot go to much expense on new tracks and new equipment on such a long haul for a small fare."

Will Not Use Trailers.

Mr. Hurlburt said the same conditions prevailed on the Sellwood line. "Why don't trailers be used on the Sellwood line?" asked Mr. Rushlight. "The company does not want to shoulder the responsibility of crossing the Southern Pacific tracks on the East Side," said Mr. Hurlburt. "The crossings on the East Side are dangerous, and the company went down the bank of the river to escape them. The crossings on the East Side will be made through viaducts to avoid the danger. We cannot draw the heavy trailers with two-motor cars."

Number of Extra Cars.

The discussion at this point changed from power to "parking" and the committee went over the existing situation. It was shown that the human carriages, stowed away for long, tiresome rides, became cross and insolent, jealous of the standing room allotted for the regular cars. It was shown that a few extra cars could be put on during the rush hours it would greatly help conditions. "How many extra cars do you think it would take to see to it?" asked Mr. Hurlburt. "The committee not being able to tell, the general manager proceeded to show it."

Says Losing Venture.

Mr. Hurlburt showed to his satisfaction, it is not that of the committee, that such a course would prove a losing venture for the company. He then went into details in general and told of a few samples that came under his attention. One of the samples was the through cars from Mount Scott. Mr. Hurlburt did not stop for him in front of his house, while another was angry because the car on the Mount Tabor line stopped in front of the Burdette residence, on the hill and not a block nearer the city on the hillside. "What relief are we to expect?" asked Dr. Moore, after Mr. Hurlburt had stopped talking. "We are anxious to give relief as you are to have it," answered Mr. Hurlburt without ambiguity. "When we get the power we can come close to a seven-minute service, but to time without request from time to time because we thought that was the way to run a railroad."

All Leave at Same Time.

"The trouble is that all the people start to leave town at once," explained Mr. Hurlburt. "To relieve this congestion during the busy hours would require from six to eight trippers on the Mount Scott line alone. These cars would make a single trip. That would show just what the situation was at the different hours of the day, and what had been done and what would be done to remedy existing evils as fast as the equipment would enable them to do so. He said that the service was unsatisfactory and inadequate during certain hours of the day and said he would see what could be done by the company to do away with complaints, both on the St. Johns line and on the other lines. He explained that changes had been made after the close of the Exposition, and that he expected the increase of business had shown that the plan of the company would have to be changed to meet the new conditions. These plans would be put into effect as soon as the company could get the cars again which were now in repair after the hard service of the summer, or could provide new equipment to be put on lines where it was needed. The committee there learned the reason of the fair deal and the soft answer and left comforted with the assurance of hope ahead."

Anxious to Please.

When the committee had seated itself in the office of Mr. Fuller, the Portland Railway Company, Mr. Thorndyke, of St. Johns, made the opening speech. He said about the same thing that Dr. Moore had said. Mr. Hurlburt, on St. Johns, and not Mount Scott, was the contention. The speaker praised the service during the Exposition, but said that he and his constituents did not like the thought of having to go back to a half-hour service now that the Exposition was over. Mr. Fuller stated that while there was running now between the hours of 5 in the morning and 1 in the afternoon and during the Fair, there were more on the line in the evening hours than during that time. Mr. Thorndyke stated that Saturday last one car brought 100 persons from St. Johns to the city, while for the past two weeks the congestion had been severe. Mr. Fuller admitted that 100 or more persons to the car was an abnormal load and something that the company did not want.

Milwaukee Country Club.

Eastern and California races. Take Sellwood and Oregon City cars, First and Alder.

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Social Tragedy. Women Who Brave Death for Social Honors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The result was that she escaped the surgeon's knife and to-day is a well woman. The derangement of the delicate female organism sets every nerve in the body quivering with pain. Headaches, backaches, torturing bearing down pains and dragging sensations make women nervous and hysterical. Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free to all. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail.

NO CAMPAIGN FUND NEEDED

CHAIRMAN BAKER SAYS NONE IS BEING RAISED. Story That "Not Less Than \$20,000" Was to Be Collected He Nails as Lie.

Fund for Miss Loubet.

"Find enclosed \$1 to add to the fund for Miss Loubet, the unfortunate French girl injured for life in the fire at the State House Inn. I do not give it as charity, but rather as something she owes the other in this world." This was the statement of one of the many notes with inclosures received at The Oregonian office yesterday. Too many people who are healthy and strong cannot notice this opportunity to aid the suffering.

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Eastern and California races. Take Sellwood and Oregon City cars, First and Alder.

It Is Free To All Who Need It--The First Bottle of Ligozone. We have a wish to argue what Ligozone can do. The simple truth would seem exaggeration. The results we have seen from this remarkable product would sound impossible, until you have tried it. So we ask you to try it--to try it on our expense. The product itself will do more to convince you than anything we could say. Test it yourself, as millions have done. Then judge the power of the product by the results that it brings you. Judge if you wish to continue. Kills Disease Germs. Contact with Ligozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Ligozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poisons when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Ligozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it. The virtues of Ligozone are derived solely from gases. They are generated from the best producers of oxygen, sulphur dioxide and other germicidal gases. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from eight to 14 days' time. The object is to get six times as much of the germicidal gases, and to combine them, as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide. We purchased the American rights to Ligozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over \$1,000,000 have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer. The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones scattered everywhere, to tell what Ligozone has done. But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In the last few years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones--at our cost--what Ligozone can do. Where It Applies. These are the diseases in which Ligozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all--no matter how difficult--we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny. CUT OUT THIS COUPON. Fill it out and mail it to The Ligozone Company, 428-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago. I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 30c bottle free I will take it. My disease is: Asthma, Abscess-Anaemia, Bronchitis, Cough-Cold, La Grippe, Blood Poison, Bowel Troubles, Catarrh, Cholera, Consumption, Contagious Diseases, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers-Gall Stones, Gout, Gonorrhoea-Gleet, Hay Fever-Infuenza, Leucorrhoea, Malaria-Nervalgia, Piles-Quinsy, Rheumatism, Scalds-Scabies, Skin Diseases, Tuberculosis, Tumors-Ulcers, Throat Troubles.