RUSH TO BRYAN STRONG AS FLOOD

Surely Choice of Democracy in 1908.

ONLY ROOSEVELT CAN BEAT HIM

Watterson Calls on Gold Democrats to Join.

HEARST FACTION FIGHTING

While One State After Another Declares for Nebraskan, Hearst Controls the Congressional Campaign Committee,

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- (Special.)-Elections, conventions and expressions from prominent men within the last few days have done much to shape the programme for the next National cam-William Jennings Bryan slated for the Democracy's candidate for the Presidency in 1908,

Nothing except death will prevent the carrying out of the programme As matters now stand, only one man can defeat Mr. Bryan at the polls two years hence. His name is Roosevelt. Washington is settled in its convictions us to the situation and the foregoing statement represents its views,

The Bryan movement, after having been held in leash these many weeks, at last has been launched with great gusto. The action of the Indiana Democratic State Convention today, the indorsement of Bryan in the resolutions adopted, is regarded here as of the greatest significance. Previously the Bryan propaganda had been given a prodigious shove by the Democratic organizations in Arkansas and South

But that isn't all, Ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, has sounded the battle ery tives. Mr. Francis, an ex-member of a Cleveland Cabinet, was with the Gold Democrats in 1896 and 1900. He is back in line. So are the rest of the old Cleveland Democracy, Bryan is to be the choice of the conservative Democrats and he also will have behind him all his former following.

When Mr. Bryan returns home in mber from his tour of the world. he will receive an ovation such as has been accorded to no American since General Grant's time.

WATTERSON IS OUT FOR BRYAN

Declares Movement Will Nominate Him Before Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 7 .- (Special) In tomorrow's Courier-Journal, under the caption, "Hurrah for Bryan," Henry Watterson comes out flat-footedly for the Nebraska statesman, and says in an interview that the sound money wing of the Democratic party of 1896 will rally to his support. Mr. Watterson editorially says in parts

There is good reason for the belief that long before the assembling of the National Democratic Convention of 1908 William Jennings Bryan will have been nut in nomination by states enough in their separate and several conventions to leave to the larger body only the business of confirming an already agreed the selecting of his yoke-mate and the building of a platform. The Nebraskan is at the best of his powers If the party cannot be united upon him, upon whom else?

Let States Name Bryan.

"There is a living hope among the Democratic rank and file that we can carry the next election, and a latent that the chance of doing so may be blighted by possible factionalism muddled by misteading influences, perhaps by corrupt and corrupting influences. These Democrats refuse to take sets in convention for any purpose from new onward, will follow the lead of Missouri Arkansas and Indiana, naming

Free Silver Emotion. silver emotion, for it was little clac, was merely the manifestation of a distempor of whose real nature and extent in 1898 the country was not fully advised. Something alled it. It cried aloud, and, in answer to its cry, various doctors appeared, many of them empiricists, most of them strangers, but all of them the strangers, but all of them the strangers, but all of them the strangers of the National Republican Committee could not receive those funds without crime. The chairman and the treasurer of the National Republican Committee could not receive those funds without crime. The chairman and the treasurer of the National Republican Committee could not receive those funds without crime. The chairman and the treasurer of the National Republican Committee could not receive those funds without crime. Yet, because of the moral turnitude. "The people have lost the centrol of and the free silver cure-all could have

Indictment of Republicans.

the abuses which have grown up under

its ministration and which appear in every department of the political, commercial and economic arena. It is resible for the conversion of the pubbirthways to private uses, for the di-

revenue to surposes of emolument, for the consolutation of all official power in a few hands at Washington, the concentration of all financial power to a few hands in a few mency binters, for the elimination of the spirit and sense of accountability from the party fabric for the corruption of the very sources the legal fabric in the Legislatures and the electorate from one end of the land to the other.

Bryan Has Earned Reward.

"Mr. Bryan has served his probation and earned his reward. That in his person stands an actual and visible victim of all that is wicked and criminal in our es, that with increasing years and study and travel has come increasing wisdom, that, in short, he can be trusted to take the helm and to steer us away from the breakers of gang and graft politics, having its headquarters in the Republican steering committee of the Senate and in the Republican Speaker and his rules committee of the Housesuch is the meaning and portent of the Bryan boom and movement, which, upon the 'return of the native,' will at once receive an impetus and acceleration great enough to allay all doubt of its pontaneous and popular character.

No Sores Nor Scores.

"The Courier-Journal accepts the situation heartly. It is a Democrat, pure and simple. It nurses neither sores scores. Nothing has ever entered the head of it about Mr. Bryan which it did not long ago kick out at the heel, and it proposes to labor earnestly and unceas ingly to make his election an accomplished fact, entertaining the while the very liveliest and largest hope."

FACTIONS FIGHT UNDER COVER

Hearst Controls Congressional, Bryan National Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- (Special.)-If William Jonnings Bryan and William R. Hearst are working together for the ess of the Democratic party, no evidence of that fact is apparent in the present condition of the party as it approaches the coming Congressional elections, In fact, a leading Democrat of the country is authority for the statement that the Democrats are now approaching a party feud which is worse than anything of the kind it has encountered before. Events of the past week make it plain that under the surface grave trouble is brewing and the indications are that it will continue to brew with increasing energy until 1908,

William R. Hearst has captured the Democratic Congressional committee almost to a man. It is doubtful if one third of the present committee is opposed to him. It is certain that the machinery from Chairman whole Griggs down is for him for anything he wants. Almost every Hearst man in speaks for itself in showing the smooth work done by the friends of the New Yorker. Mr. Bryan had no part in the and as a matter of fact, his friends, headed by Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, chairman of the National committee, would give a great deal if they could upset It.

The proferred co-operation of the National committee with the Congressional committee, which was turned down flat by the latter in Washington this week, was a smooth scheme on the part of Taggart and a few of his friends to get in on the inside of the Hearst movement. The purpose was probably to put a peg in it at every opportunity

INDIANA SHOUTS FOR BRYAN

Platform Indorsing Him Received

With Outburst of Cheers. INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.-Democrats of Indiana today adopted a platform strong-ly indorsing William J. Bryan for the Presidency, and selected a state ticket for all officers except Governor and Reporter Court. Benjamin F. Shiveley, of South Bend, former Representative in Congress from the Thir-teenth Indiana District, was permanent chairman. In a stirring address on the origin of the graft epidemic, the speaker alluded to the case of United States Senator Mitchell, of Oregon.

That which is today eulogized and approv as broad statesmanship and enlightened patriotism in Theodore Roosevelt was only a few years ago denounced as reactionary, revolutionary and unpatriotic in William Jennings Bryan. The aftersight of the one is almost equal to the foresight of the other. Mr. Shively said:

The use of governmental power for private surposes is the beginning of what is today called graft. Such use of governmental power two bites at a cherry. Mr. Bryan is as good as he will be two years hence. They intend to say so. They do not intend to wait. What he will most need will be moral support, and this they mean to heap up in sufficient measure and in advance. As a consequence, each state, but in the West and South, which most is to convenient for any purpose from powers of Government has been to bring into the Republic a confederacy of special privileges that is today contesting for supremacy with

the American people.

In exchange for the favors it has received and expects to receive, it has for many years capitalised the Republican organization, financed its conventions, secured the election of its candidates, and required them to stand

erime. Yet, because of the moral turpitude, born of persistent and successful merchandis-ing in power, these men not only made this criminal use of trust funds, but openly and

been tried, it would have brought no relief. On the contrary, it would have resulted in overwhelming disappointment and reaction.

criminal use of trust tunus, and outliness of unblushingly justified it.

Republican United States Senator Mitchell had witnessed the wrongful appropriation of the public property to private individuals under the forms of law, and he amountails appropriation. "The Republican party is a mammoth trust, it is the greatest of all syndicates; it could not, if it would, mend any of prison. A Republican United States Senator from Nebraska peddled out the postoffices of

PACKERS PROVE **NEILL A TARTAR**

Make Case Worse by Their Questions.

TELLS MORE OF WHAT HE SAW

of Quibbling.

FLOORS CAKED WITH FILTH

President's Investigator Describe Scenes in Chicago Packing-Houses - Wilson Admits Loss of Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 7.-His charges against the meat packers were repeated and enlarged upon today by Charles P. Nelll, Commissioner of Labor, in his tes timony before the House committee on agriculture. He was subjected to a clos inspection, and Mr. Lorimer, Republican these gentlemen of quibbling and seeking to prevent injury to trade. to discredit him. He was championed by several members of the committee, who resented the tone of some of the ques

The effect of the questioning was only emphasize the worst of Mr. Nelli's harges. He described floors black with filth, which all the seas could not wash clean; he identified diseases from which employes were suffering by the smell of the medicines they carried; he told again the story of the hog which slipped into place; he answered the state ment that girls were allowed to sit by limbing with hands, knees and feet over a pile of meat; he denied that packing-

nouses are open to the public.

Before Mr. Nelli testified, Thomas Wilson, representative of the packers, finished his testimony. He denied the pos-sibility of passing on the cost of inspection to the cattlemen, and predicted dis-Congress is on the committee, which aster to the livestock industry, as well as to the packers, from the loss of foreign

Wilson Objects to Expense.

Aside from the objections he had point ed out yesterday to the Beverldge amendment, Mr. Wilson said the only other seious objection was the provision placing the cost of inspection on the packers. Be fore discussing this objection, Mr. Wilson was questioned closely by Representatives Henry (Conn.) and Haskins (Vt.) about the sections intervening between those he found fault with last night and that regarding the cost of inspection. "Have you been advised since we ad-

journed yesterday not to make further objections?" asked Haskins. "No, sir; it so happens that most of the objections are in the first sections," re-

plied Mr. Wilson As to cost, Mr. Wilson said the packers were already under an expense aggregating \$1,000,000 a year for condemnation of animals "Neither the raisers nor producers bear any of the loss on condemned stock. It all falls on the packers," asserted Mr. Wilson.

Might Pass Cost on to Cattlemen.

Representative Scott (Kan.) suggested that it was generally understood the packers so controlled the meat market that they would be able to recoup themselve for the cost of inspection. "We could ot," replied Mr. Wilson. "The large packers kill only 50 per cent of the meat supply of the country, and do not control the market."

Mr. Henry suggested that the dethem in the present position, and inquired why should the packers object to paying if the Government is to "pull you out of

Mr. Wilson objected to this view of the case. It was not the fault of the packers. The packers had sent men into every hamlet of the world to create a market The packers were willing to comply with any new requirements, but they were now losing money on their English market and were carrying it to develop trade. "But we felt this to be an unjust burden and one we ought not to be called on to bear,' he said.

Disastrous to Foreign Trade.

Chairman Wadsworth asked if any co plaint had ever been made as to the quality of the goods shipped abroad.

'Well," replied Mr. Wilson, "I could not say no to that question. Occasionally we have a case of goods sent back, but we always try to get hold of the goods that are the subject of complaint." "What is the result on your foreign

trade of the present agitation?" asked Mr. Wadsworth. "The result is very disastrous," replied the witness.

"Our foreign demand for fresh meats and manufactured products has been practically cut in two. Our foreign competitors are all making the most of this and are getting the benefit of agitation,

and we are standing the loss."
"Naturally," suggested Mr. Wadsworth "if your foreign demand falls off your purchases of livestock will be less."
"I do not see where we are to find markets if our foreign trade is cut off," answered Mr. Wilson, "Well," continued Mr. Wadsworth, "you

will not have to buy the stock." "No. but cattleralsers are accustomed

to ship their stock to Chicago and get their money for them. If this should stop I don't see how we are to avoid a terrible calamity in the West," responded Mr. Wilson, If; he said, the packers are required to pay for this inspection, it would be a reasonable position for the packers to take that they would not buy he stock that has been condemned. Under the Beveridge amendment, Mr. Wilson said, "it would be possible for the

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906.

Secretary of Agriculture to put an in spector at the elbow of every workman and charge the cost to the packers"

Inspector at Each Man's Elbow.

Mr. Lorimer (Hilnois) suggested that the

Beverldge amendment would put out of ousiness thousands of slaughterers doing an interstate business, and would result in creating a "beef trust" in reality. Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Ant-

mal Industry, was asked incidentally to state the number of Government inspect ors in Chicago. He answered 77 veterinary, 59 stock examiners and 55 taggers, Accuses Friends of Beef Trust making 181 in all. In the whole service ne said there are 783. Mr. Henry, of Connecticut, compliment

ed Mr. Wilson for the showing he had made, saying, "I do not think the Chicago packers made any mistake in the selection of the representative they did to plausibly present a somewhat dubious

Neill Refused to Make Deal.

Mr. Nelll was then put on the stand He said he had worked in a Chicago packing house for six months, while living in a university settlement. "You are a specialist along economic

"Modesty forbids me to say," replied Mr. Neill. He said he was and had been for a year and a half Commissioner of

Labor Mr. Neill then related a parting interview with Dr. Dyson, consulting veterinarian in Chicago, representing the packers Dr. Dyson, he said, had suggested that Neill and Reynolds go to Washington cross-examination, especially by Chair-make no report, but inform the packers man Wadsworth, the author of the bill of the conditions found and suggestions to make the Government pay the cost of for remedies, then wait 30 days and come back and see if conditions had not oss, of Chicago, and he even accused been made better. This, he indicated, was

Mr. Neill said he replied that he was not authorized to make any trade or deal that he did not know what the Prest dent's plan was, but believed it was to secure adequate legislation. Mr. Nelli followed this statement with a letter be had received from Dr. Dyson, in which it was suggested a sanitary committee should be appointed, and that it be given 30 days to accomplish improvements, pending which no reports should be made.

Floors Caked With Dirt.

Mr. Neill rather discouraged a visit of saying they had nothing to sit upon; he the committee to Chicago at this time, gave a graphic word-picture of a man as many of the conditions complained of were due to negligence and could have been remedled immediately. Mr. Neill ienied the statement of Mr. Wilson that the floors were scrubbed daily. The dirt in some of the rooms was caked on the

These floors had not been washed for

Mr. Neill sald he at first began making notes of the conditions, but after several days, seeing no change in conditions from day to day, he abandoned the practice. He felt justified in saving that the dirty floors were a common condition. There were some dirty and some clean rooms but a clean room seemed to be accidental and gave the impression that sanitation was not a matter that was looked after in those plants. This included all th large plants. Again Mr. Neill was asked: "You take direct issue with Mr. Wilson

that these rooms were not cleaned? "Yes, sir, I do. There were floors ther that were black. There was no ventilation. These rooms were not 'chill' rooms These, without exception, were the most satisfactory of the plants and no fault could be found.

Looked for Things Needing Remedy "But you did not mention anything creditable in your report," remarked Mr. Wadsworth. "Were you there simply to find fault?"

"No, we understood that we were to scertain conditions that needed legislaive remedies," answered Mr. Nelli. Mr. Haughen (lowa) wanted to know

the objection to artificial light. We are working right here in this room with artificial light, and have 50 other right in this Capital."

"My opinion is ' replied Mr. Neill, "that no one should be required to work eight hours a day by artificial light."

Mr. Neill said he remembered in par icular one cooking-room was dirty, and ne remembered walls, particularly in the entrances, that were sticky with dirt, and a pillar that you could scrape dirt from with your knife. There were rooms with rafters from ceilings which had not been whitewashed in months.

Mr. Lorimer asked a number of ques tions to find out if Mr. Nelli saw meat in transit from curing vats to the cooking vat. But Mr. Neill would not answer this

"I did not follow the meat in that way," "We saw meats in all stages, said. not knowing where it came from or where it was going."

Climbs Over Pile of Meat.

In the boning-room, Mr. Neill said, he issue with Mr. Wilson's statement yesterday. One instance he remembered specifically in the Nelson Morris house. He saw one of the men who had just finshed his boning walk over the dirt on the floor to a pile of meat on the floor, elimb on to the pile with his feet, knees and hands. pick up a piece and throw it 15 feet on the floor to his bench and, as the dinner signal sounded at that time, he saw mer limb upon their tables, get their lunches and sit down on their tables to eat. This, not wholly, covered by insurance. he said, was directly under the eye of the

Mr. Neill said the papers heralded their arrival in Chicago and their presence in the packing-houses was known daily. Asked again about the bone conveyer by Mr. Lorimer, Mr. Neill said the conveyer

(Concluded un Page 4.)

Good Work by Mill Hands. was covered with grease and black with dirt. He was not prepared to say the Residences within a radius of severa blocks were threatened by showers of Mr. Wadsworth took up the statemen in the report that "we saw meat shoveled

FLAMES DESTROY APEX FEED MILLS

Fire Spreads to Adjoining Lumber Yard.

LOSSES WILL REACH \$40,000

Building Material Valued at \$10,000 Goes Up in Smoke.

WORKS THREATENED

Quick Work by Department Saves Oregon Planing Mill's Plant and Surrounding Buildings. Started by Friction.

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SUMMARY OF FIRE LOSSES. The Apex mill, controlled by the Enterprise Grain & Mill Company, and the Oregon Planing Mill, owned by the Honeyman Hardware Com-pany, were badly damaged by fire last night. The combined loss to the two companies is estimated at \$40,000. Fire originated in a barn in the rear of the Apex mill and before it could be gotten under control consumed 500,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$10,000, and destroyed the plant of the Apex Mill Company.

Thousands of people were attracted to the conflagration, and residents in the vicinity were compelled to protect their homes by throwing water on the roofs of their houses. A number of horses were rescued with difficulty.

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Fire originating in a barn in the rear of the Apex Mills, on Nineteenth and Wilson streets, at 10:40 o'clock last night, com pletely destroyed the mill, doing damage estimated at \$30,000, and by spreading to the storage yards of the Oregon Planing Mill destroyed lumber estimated to b worth \$10,000. Buildings in the vicinity of the fire and the Phoenix Oil Works were threatened, but by efficient fire fighting the damage was confined to the

two mill properties. Friction from a belt on a feed mill in the barn caused the fire, which was first discovered in 500 bales of hay stored in the building. John Kilgore, night watchman at the mills, attempted to put out the blaze with a patent extinguisher, bu seeing that he would not be able to get the flames under control, ran to box 69, at Nineteenth and Wilson streets, and turned in an alarm.

Before the engines arrived, the lumberyards of the Oregon Planing Mill, and the buildings of the Apex Mill were in flames and the warehouses of the Phoenix Oil Works were threatened. Twenty horses were imprisoned in stables in the center of the fire-swept block, and it was only by hard work on the part of the mill hands that the animals were taken out of danger.

Great Crowd Watches Fire.

The entire block bounded by Twentieth, consevelt, Nineteenth and Wilson streets was blazing when the firemen arrived. Following the first alarm, a second call was turned in by Chief Campbell that brought all the apparatus from the west side of the river and one or two engines from the East Side. Attracted by the ruddy glow in the cloudy sky, hundreds of people from down town hurried to the scene, while residents of the district near the nflagration flocked to the burning mills

erowds. There were more than 5000 people surunding the burning block, and a full detall of policemen under Sergeant Jones ought with the crowd to keep them from

undering the work of the fire-fighters. In the lumber-yards of the Oregon Plan ng Mill were more than 700,000 feet of fressed and undressed lumber, 500,000 fee of which was either destroyed by fire or go damaged that it will be useless. James Honeyman, manager of the planing mills estimates that the 500,000 feet destroyed or damaged is worth \$20 a thousand, which would make the loss to the Honeyman Hardware Company about \$10,000. Honeyman said last night that the loss

was fully covered by insurance. Apex Mill's Loss Large.

The Apex Mills, controlled by the Enterprise Grain and Mill Company, which also deals in heating, ventilating and drying apparatus, suffered greater damage than the Honeyman Hardware Company Its plant was almost entirely destroyed Furnaces, machinery and drying apparatus were destroyed or rendered useless. W. G. McPherson, president of the con pany, was in Scattle last night and could not be found to give an estimate of all

Robert B. McPherson, secretary of the company, would not give figures on the probable loss, but it is estimated that the damage will amount to more than \$30,000. The property was partially, if is the third time that the mill has been damaged by fire.

For some time it was thought that the Phoenix Oil Works was in danger, but by stationing firemen near the building the warehouses of the company were

sparks which ascended from the burning lumber piles, and many propertyowners protected their houses by throw-

ing water on the roofs. The fire jumper the street at one time and attacked frame shack at Nineteenth and Vaughn streets. This blaze was extinguished be fore damage was done. Mill hands from the planing mill probably saved the of-fices and lumber sheds of the company by opening the water barrels on the roof and by using a small hose line with which they kept the roof of the structure

The fire burned fiercely from 19:40 o'clock until past midnight, and the recall was not sounded until 1 o'clock this morning The fireboat laid a long line of hose from the ferry slip and carried its lines to

NO GAUDS OR GAMBLING

German Baptist Brethren Denounce Pomps and Vanities,

SPRINGFIELD, III., June 7 .- After re ferring to a special committee the matter of a change of name of the church by omitting the word "German," with inomitting the word "German," with in-structions to report at the conference two years hence, the German Baptist Brethren adjourned their annual conference today to meet next year at Long Beach, Cal. The conference adopted a resolution pro-nibiting the members from engaging in the sale of diamonds, gold rings, gold watches, dominoes, dice, playing-cards and other articles, games of chance or display.

The church also took the ground that no divorced person marrying again while a former companion is living can be re-ceived into the church unless the divorce was for adultery.

CONFERENCE BROKEN UP Ohio Miners and Operators Will Fight to a Finish.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—The joint con-ference of the Ohlo miners and operators adjourned this afternoon in a disagreement. Both sides declare tonight that the fight is now on to a finish.

The miners' convention voted unani-mously to stand out for the 1903 scale, and it was decided to assess all miners new at work in the state 5 per cent of their wages for the support of the strik-ers. The National organization will contribute \$20,000 a week to the strikers. The operators also held a conference, and Chairman Winder announced that there would be no wavering among the "stand-put" operators,

MOB IS AFTER A NEGRO Circus Employe Is Accused of As-

sault on Girl. SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 7.—A telephone message from Lemars says the jail is surrounded by a mob intent upon lynching a negro who is accused of having assault-ed a white girl this afternoon. The negro is said to have been an employe of a cir-cus that exhibited at Lemars today.

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BODY BLOW TO LIOUOR TRAFFIC

Nearly 200 Oregon Saloons Must Close.

BREWERIES ARE HEAVY LOSERS

Wholesale Dealers in Spirits Also Suffer Severely.

LESS MARKET FOR BEER

Predicted That Stronger Beverages Will Be Sold in "Dry" Districts Despite Voters'

Choice.

About 200 saloons will be forced out of business next month throughout Oregon. by the dry mandate of the Prohibition lection, held last Monday. Portland rum shops, all added together, fall short of this number. The check on the liquor traffic in the state obviously will be con siderable, and the wholesale liquor interests will feel keenly the loss of trade, Foes of rum think they have achieved a big victory in curbing the liquor traffic Realizing that to hold the ground newly won they will have to fight perhaps even harder than to win it, they are girding themselves for a long battle against the liquor hosts, which they expect to find ever on the alert, to stir up public sentinent for return to the old wet regime. A \$3000 fund for this purpose will be

raised, by subscription in Portland, by a committee of 20 of the Anti-Saloon League. On this committee are: Bamuel Connell, E. Quackenbush, M. C. Samuel Connell, E. Quackenbuan, M. Ca Bronaugh, J. Thorburn Ross, J. J. Ross, E. J. Edwards, Theodore Adams, Richard Lippe, E. N. Deady, R. R. Steele, Dr. J. R. Wilson, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, Dr. W. H. Heppe, Dr. F. B. Ford, Rev. E. H. Mowre, Rev. E. Nelson Allen, Rev. E. E. Muckley, Rev. A. J. Montgomery, Dr. J. W. Brougher, Dr. R. Kelly.

Plans to Continue Campaign.

This committee was appointed yesterday by the trustees of the League, who met to consider plans for continuing the campaign. The League will demand strict enforcement of the law in every dry county and precinct, and through a secret service system of its own, will ferret out lawbreakers and gather evidence for their prosecution. The detective force of the League will be improved in efficiency and will employ what Superintendent Rader

calls a "new method of communication." The counties made dry are Linn, Lane, Vambill Tillamook Wallows and Benton, Other counties claimed by the Anti-Saloon element are Sherman, Gilliam, Lincoln and possibly Crook, from which no returns as to Prohibition have as yet been received. Coos County was carried "dry," except in the towns of Marshfield, North Bend and Bandon, which returned "wet" majorities and caused a "wet" majority in the county as a whole. County Prohibition was also rejected by Wasco, Mor-

row, Polk and Malheur. Many precincts in "wet" countles were captured by the Prohibition element, and the saloons which will be driven out thereby will number 60 or more. In the "dry" counties, the saloons will number

about 125. Superintendent Rader's Figures. These figures are on the authority of Superintendent Rader. According to him.

the saloons which will be driven out by the elections are about as follows: Linn County-Albany 5, Harrisburg 2, Tangent 3. Waterloo 1. Lower Marion-Stayton 1, Jefferson 2, Sheldon 2. Lane, 20; Tillamook, 14; Yamhill, 15; Wallowa, 8: Coos, 12: Lincoln, 12: Gilliam, 14; Sherman, 15. Outside dry countles, so far as learned, 52. Total, as indicated by incom-

plete returns, 177. The net loss to the liquor interests growing out of the prohibition victories will aggregate, it is estimated, \$700,000, Besides this, a huge financial loss will be sustained by the breweries of the state. Phose who are conversant with the situation declare that a property loss of \$2500 for every saloon that will be compelled to close is a conservative estimate. As at least 177 saloons, and probably more, will be affected, this item alone amounts to approximately \$455,000. The thousands of dollars expended by the saloon men in the campaign and incidental losses, it is thought, will easily bring the total up to

Albany Brewery Is Ruined.

The heaviest individual sufferer will be the big brewery at Albany, which represents an investment of more than \$50,000. A prominent liquor dealer expressed the opinion yesterday that this would be almost a total loss, as the usiness of the establishment will be ruined by Linn County voting "dry."

In all the counties and precincts in which liquor elections were held the liquor interests gained but one decisive victory. That was in Precincts 68 and 67, in Multnomah County, which voted "wet." Precinct 67 is at St. Johns and Precinct 66 is in Portland, but they were linked together, in the hope that the Portland vote would overcome the liquor majority in St. Johns. As two years ago St. Johns voted "dry." this is considered a great victory by the saloon men. No other precinct or county, so far as is known in Portland, changed from "dry"

Liquor men say that just as much money will be spent for liquor in Oregon as before, but that the brewers, never-theless, will be heavy losers. They say

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