

CHIEF CRITICISES  
ACT OF BRUIN

Gritzmacher Declares Shooting of Olson by Policemen Was Unjustifiable.

CAPTAIN SLOVER'S ORDERS

He Told Patrolmen Not to Shoot, but Inspector Bruin, His Superior in Rank, Countermanded the Order.

If Chief of Police Gritzmacher had been in command of the squad that was dispatched to the Lyon House, Fourth and Flanders streets, to arrest Peter Olson, the latter would not be lying on his back at the Good Samaritan Hospital. This is the general belief at headquarters, and the Chief himself, when interviewed by a representative of The Oregonian yesterday, said he deeply deplored the method Captain of Detectives Bruin used in handling the case, which resulted in the shooting of the barricaded prisoner with bullets by seven officers, at the direct command of Bruin.

The opinion prevails in police circles that the shooting of Olson was unwarranted and that it was an outrage, for which Captain Bruin alone is responsible. Chief Gritzmacher is guarded in his statement relative to the case, but he is greatly displeased and chagrined over the methods of Captain Bruin.

"I think the Olson capture could have been handled in a more diplomatic manner," said Chief Gritzmacher. "The shooting doesn't seem to me altogether justifiable, and I believe that Olson could have been taken with no shooting other than the first shot fired by him. I would have waited a considerable time before resorting to the use of weapons, to give the prisoner an opportunity to calm himself. Of course, if any one had been shot, I'm glad it was Olson, rather than any of the officers, for he started the trouble."

Chief Gritzmacher is a most diplomatic officer, and it is indeed seldom that he speaks a word of censure at the acts of his subordinates. What he says, therefore, is significant.

**Bruin in Conflict With Captains.**

Aside from the fact that Olson was ridden with bullets, fired at random by a large police squad, and that he probably will die as a result, this case brings forcibly to light the frequent conflict of orders, issued at headquarters by patrol captains and Captain of Detectives Bruin. The latter ranks as Inspector of the department, and is in command in the absence of the Chief.

Captain Slover was in command of the relief when Patrolmen Thorpe and Anderson telephoned to headquarters for orders, after the first shot was fired through the door of the room in the Lyon House by Olson. His instructions to the two officers were to remain on guard, but to avoid further shooting, if possible, and in no case to start the trouble themselves.

Captain Bruin was at headquarters at the time, and Captain Slover reported to him that the shooting had started. He was sent to the scene, but at that moment gave no further instructions.

Captain Slover then proceeded to order Sergeant Cole and squad to the scene, and issued orders that there was to be no shooting by the officers, unless in self-defense or to save the lives of others who might be in jeopardy from Olson.

"Keep the man in his room, if he refuses to surrender, but do not shoot unless obliged to," ordered Captain Slover. "If he persists in defying the police, I will assign men to watch the place all night and let him calm down, or we will get a fire engine and flood him out, if necessary."

**Bruin Overrides Slover.**

In a patrol wagon, the squad then proceeded to the scene, but within a short time Captain Bruin appeared and took charge, in effect by his subsequent actions, revoking every order issued by Captain Slover, and ending with the shooting of Olson.

Police may close saloon

Chief to Proceed Against East Side Saloon Where Rioting Occurred.

Chief of Police Gritzmacher will proceed immediately to cause the revocation of the license for the Morrison Cafe, East Morrison and East Sixth streets, at which place, last Saturday night, a gang of young hoodlums created a disturbance that resulted in the wounding of William Stevens and Olson, the victims of police bullets, and in serious condition, although both have chances for recovery.

**Idaho People Visit Coast.**

A party of people from Western Idaho, numbering 100, attracted by the fame of the Oregon and Washington beach resorts, reached Portland yesterday afternoon over the O. R. & N. and departed last night on the steamer Hassalo for North Beach and other coast resorts to spend a vacation. The travel to the beach resorts from some of the interior states is this year surpassing previous records.

**MAKES ANOTHER FRIEND**

Mark Twain Becomes Chum of Little Girl on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, July 22.—After hobnobbing with King Edward, being made the recipient of a degree by Oxford University and having been dined and otherwise petted by notabilities of all sorts on John Bull's island, Mark Twain came back the happy and devoted slave of a little American girl. The small maiden is Dorothy Quick, daughter of Mrs. E. Quick, of Brooklyn. She and the shaggy-haired humorist and philosopher had never met before the latter boarded the liner Minnetonka, at Milbury docks, London, but once they did meet they became inseparable shipmates.

Miss Quick has hazel hair, blue eyes, a peach-and-cream complexion and a merry laugh, and these proved irresistible to Mark Twain for nine days, which was the time the voyage lasted.

"How old are you, Mark?" she asked him one night as they stowed away in arm, looking at the moonlit ocean.

"Well," drawled the funmaker, "the last time I was weighed I was 74. How old are you?"

"I'm 11, going on 12," she answered proudly, "and I'm in the fourth reader."

"My goodness," replied her friend, "but you are a big, wise girl."

The two were photographed several times on deck, in each other's embrace, and the humorist wore his white suit in honor of these occasions.

**Eva Emery Dye Goes to Alaska.**

OREGON CITY, Or., July 23.—Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, the well-known author, accompanied by her son Trafalgar, left yesterday for a month's sojourn in Alaska.

Get a new straw hat; that one looks shabby. See Robinson & Co. about it. Page 12.

She expects to be gone two years, however, and will have as a traveling companion Miss Clyde Boyette, a daughter of wealthy Southern people. Both are graduate nurses. On their trip, the women will wear Red Cross uniforms. Mrs. Solander speaks German, French and Spanish, in addition to English.

"SANDHOGS" GO ON STRIKE

Twelve Men Employed on Hill Road Bridge Quit.

Dissatisfied because they were asked to work slightly longer hours 12 "sandhogs" employed on the Portland & Seattle Railway bridge across the Willamette River, abandoned their work yesterday. The contractors in charge of this work have an abundance of men in their employ and in the past have had no trouble in finding plenty of available labor for all needs. They do not expect any difficulty in supplying the places of the men who have quit so there is little probability that the work will be delayed because of yesterday's desertions.

The men who left their work have been employed beneath the bed of the river, making excavations for the bridge piers. So exacting is the labor that the "sandhogs" are divided into a number of shifts so that a workman is actually employed at his station beneath the river for periods of only about 45 minutes at a time. There are a number of shifts so that the arrangement requires in the aggregate but a few hours' work for each man daily.

Good progress is being made on the construction of the bridge and until yesterday there had been no trouble of any description with the operating force.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN DOYLE

Conductor's Friends Discredit Story of Alleged Brutality.

Joseph Doyle, the Northern Pacific conductor, who was accused by W. T. Hendryx, one of the passengers on the train from Seattle Monday night, of ejecting a woman passenger and her little daughter from the train at Chehalis for nonpayment of the child's fare, returned to the Sound yesterday on his train and a statement could not be obtained from him. Local officials of the company, by which Doyle has been employed for years, discredit the story of Hendryx, particularly his charges that Doyle resorted to brutal treatment in removing the woman and the child from the train. "Under the interstate commerce law railroads are required to charge half-fare for all children between 2 and 12 years of age," said a Northern Pacific official yesterday. "The woman with whom Conductor Doyle had the controversy admitted that the child was 5 years and 7 months of age or seven months older than the age for which fare is required. Doyle has been in my employ for a great many years and is known to be an even-tempered and cautious conductor whose alleged action on this occasion could only have been suggested by unusual conduct on the part of the passenger."

"What is more we discredit the charge that Doyle used any violence or in any way disgraced the woman in causing her ejection from the train. He was acting clearly within his rights and under the provisions of the interstate commerce law already referred to. The incident happened suddenly, and of those unfortunate disputes between the conductor and a passenger in which the latter under the circumstances must have been the aggressor."

EXTENDING STREET RAILWAY

Streetcar Line Laying Rails Into Overlook Addition, East Side.

Work was yesterday begun on an extension of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company's street railway system for a distance of 900 feet westerly on Shaver street into Overlook Addition. The company is making numerous other improvements to its system in different sections of the city. Among the more important will be the relaying of its tracks on First street, between Washington and Morrison, including the desired new pavement between the tracks. This work will be begun some time this week.

In Montavilla Addition the company is having its track on Hibbard street relaid for a distance of one-half mile in conjunction with the macadamizing of that thoroughfare. On McMillen street where the tracks cross Larabee street and Williams avenue heavier rails are being substituted and the roadbed placed in first-class condition.

CITY REFUSES PAYMENT

Objects to Charges for Use of Polling Booth Furniture.

Because they considered the rent charged for furniture used in the polling places at the recent primaries and city election exorbitant, the judicial committee of the Council yesterday recommended that the bill of the Ira E. Powers Company be disallowed. The committee is ready to consider a reduced charge for the use of the furniture, but if the company insists on the bill it has submitted it will have to go into the courts.

CREATE "ROUGH HOUSE"

Slavonians Drive Woman Out of Her Own Home.

Gon Serze and Nicolac Stal, Slavonians, created a public in the home of Mrs. Annie Labadad, 502 Twenty-sixth and One-half street, a narrow thoroughfare running along the outer portion of the Lewis and Clark Exposition site, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were rounded up by Mounted Patrolman Keller and Special Policeman Wright, and were locked up in the City Jail on charges of threatening to kill and carrying concealed weapons.

Serze is regarded as a "bad man" and it is declared by members of the Slav colony that he is wanted for murder in Indianapolis. Before he is released this matter will be investigated.

Jumbo Bargains at Gevurtz'



Solid Oak Dresser of very pretty design, quarter-sawn, polished golden oak finish, carved stanchions, two large and two small drawers; nicely finished throughout. The regular price is \$45. Special.....\$35

No. 556. A handsome Parlor Table, just like cut, 34 inches diameter, in finest quarter-sawn and hand-polished oak. The regular price is \$16.50. Special price, \$12

Vernis-Martin Curio Cabinet, of most beautiful style, with decorated panels and detail; fine brass rocco work throughout; mirror back, plate glass shelves, sides and door, with a lined base; height 46 in., width 27 in., regular \$125. Special only.....\$70

Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet, like cut, beautiful figure panel on door—sides and drawers also exquisitely decorated; complete interior brass rocco work detail. Regular price \$30, special.....\$15. Same in \$40 values for.....\$29

Vernis-Martin Desk of exquisitely effective design, with finely decorated lid, sides and front, and ornamental rocco brass work. Complete interior, one long drawer. Finish, both exterior and interior, of the finest. Regular price \$53, special.....\$32

Weathered oak—genuine Eastern oak—Hall or Reception Chairs, in very latest model; wood and leather-covered seats and back panels; best craftsmanship in every detail. Chairs that sell regularly at \$12.50. Special price only.....\$7.50

Large Weathered Oak Rockers, leather upholstered, regular \$12.50 values for.....\$9

These pretty little window seats are in birdseye maple. Regular price is \$5; special sale price.....\$3.25

Other Roman Seats, handsomely upholstered, \$6 values for.....\$3.25

Beautiful Mahogany Parlor Cabinets, like cut, with French plate mirrors and handsomely turned and carved stanchions—delicate and dainty in the extreme—regular \$40 values.....\$26

See Daily Window Displays of Great Special Bargains

Gevurtz & Sons

Corner First and Yamhill  
Corner Second and Yamhill

Drops Dead With Jest on His Lips

Harry Harris, Colored, Makes Laughing Comment on Report of Local Option Victory and Expires.

AFTER reading the report—since discovered to be untrue—that there precincts in Albina had been voted "dry," and that as a result 32 saloons were to be closed, Harry Harris, colored, familiarly known as "Handy," gasped and fell dead in the Morrison cafe, on East Morrison and East Sixth streets, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Harris laughingly remarked to Policemen Roberts and Stuart: "Albina's gone dry, there's nothing more to live for." As he uttered the words he fell from his chair on the floor. It happened so suddenly that the officers and spectators thought Harris had done a "stunt" as a joke, but he was dead when Dr. W. W. Bruce arrived.

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He is said to have stabbed a man in that city.

Serze and Stal went to the Labadad home under the influence of liquor, and started a disturbance by hurling tin dishes from the table to the floor. Mrs.

Labadad rebuked them, and they threatened her life. She fled from the scene, down to Twenty-sixth and Northrup streets, to where her husband was at work. To him she told her troubles, but fearing for his own life,

he did not return with her. Instead, he called upon Councilman Concanon for help, and the latter notified the police.

The two officers had a hard fight with the Slavs, who had fallen asleep on the porch of the Labadad house, and were in a drunken stupor. When awakened by the policemen, both started to fight, and had to be handcuffed. A big revolver was taken from Serze.

San Francisco Bond and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY  
President, John Lloyd.  
Treasurer, J. Dalzell Brown  
Secretary, Rufus P. Jennings  
Vice-Presidents {W. P. Plummer  
{David F. Walker  
GENERAL COUNSEL  
W. J. Barnett, Charles W. Slack  
John Lloyd J. Dalzell Brown  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
David F. Walker  
Rufus P. Jennings B. M. Gunn

100,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT \$100 PER SHARE  
This Company has been organized to loan money on income property in San Francisco on what is known as the bond and mortgage plan. This involves the issuance of bonds secured by first mortgages on income property, and the sale of guaranteed mortgages.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY. EARNINGS OF CAPITAL STOCK SHOULD CERTAINLY EXCEED 12 PER CENT PER ANNUM

A FEW WORDS TO INVESTORS.—  
Bond and Mortgage Companies have been in existence in Europe over 135 years, and in America for several years. Their success has been phenomenal. The Credit Foncier of Paris is a notable example. One such company in New York has now outstanding loans on city real estate exceeding \$95,000,000. These companies profit by loaning their funds upon mortgages at higher rates of interest than they pay on their bonds, and by the interest received on their capital, which is loaned on first mortgages on income property. The capital stock of American companies is earning from 12 to 18 per cent per annum. This Company should earn more, owing to its exceptional opportunity.

California is a vast treasury of gold. Since 1849 the gold production of the State has been \$1,450,000,000, a sum equalling the world's stock of gold in 1849; yet it is believed that but the outermost coffers have been opened. In California is to be found, moreover, the richest agricultural region in America. On the Pacific Ocean California has already a great commerce, which will expand by leaps and bounds. In the harbor of San Francisco the United States has one of its most valuable assets, for this is one of the greatest harbors of the world.

San Francisco is destined to be one of the greatest cities of America. She is the commercial and financial heart of California. At the close of 1906 the bank clearings of San Francisco, notwithstanding the disaster, were about two billion dollars, an increase of 8.93 per cent over the previous year, ranking close to Pittsburgh and largely exceeding Baltimore. The clearings now exceed the combined clearings of Seattle, Tacoma, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. The total banking capitalization, capital and surplus—

Of San Francisco \$17,342,542  
Of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and New Orleans (combined) 62,343,777  
Of Cleveland and Cincinnati (combined) 65,715,689  
Of Baltimore and Washington (combined) 72,134,992

The clearings for June, 1906, were \$132,145,941.46; for June, 1907, \$177,207,277.98. The total imports into San Francisco since the fire, April 18, 1906, have been \$22,477,778; exports, \$20,842,852. The total assessment-roll, based on a 60-per-cent valuation, is \$429,000,000—a gain of \$5,000,000 in the past twelve months. The city is entering upon a period of unparalleled prosperity; from foreign commerce; from the rapid development of California, with a population of but 2,600,000, yet an area larger than that of Italy, which sustains a population of 32,475,000; from new transcontinental railroads hurrying hither; and from the \$26,000,000,000 of business east of California, a considerable portion of which is turning its attention toward trade with the Orient, for which trade San Francisco is the natural gateway. San Francisco's vast business has been unbounded, and new enterprises are waiting to be housed. Money is urgently needed for this: \$200,000,000 will be required in the next five years. Forty thousand men are engaged in the rebuilding of San Francisco.

There is no better security than income property in San Francisco. For the first time the city must draw upon the East and Europe for capital. THE SAN FRANCISCO BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY is to serve as intermediary between capital and the borrowers. ITS SUCCESS IS ASSURED AND WILL BE REMARKABLE. No other city presents so magnificent an opportunity for such a company. The net earnings of its capital stock should exceed the 12 to 18 per cent being earned by other such companies. All interested in the business of San Francisco should actively support this movement; it means direct and indirect personal profit.

PLAN OF OPERATION  
The paid-in capital is loaned on approved mortgages. These mortgages are assigned to a trustee, and against them the mortgage bonds of the Company are issued. No change in securities is permitted without the consent of the trustee, who must first be satisfied that the value of the mortgage to be substituted is at least equal to that of the one to be withdrawn. The money realized from the sale of these mortgage bonds is loaned, and the new mortgages are assigned to the trustee against an issue of additional bonds, which in turn are sold, the process being repeated as often as the business warrants. In addition to this, mortgages guaranteed by the Company are sold to investors at a lower rate of interest than called for by the mortgages, the Company profiting by the difference.

The San Francisco Bond and Mortgage Company has three sources of profit:—  
1. Interest earned on its paid-up capital.  
2. Difference between what it earns on mortgages and what it pays on bonds, which is usually 1 1/2 per cent.  
3. Difference in interest on guaranteed mortgages sold by it, which is usually 1 per cent.  
Stock subscriptions will be received in PORTLAND at Ladd & Tilton, until July 31, 1907; also in San Francisco at the offices of the company, 33 Montgomery street, and at the following places:

SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL BANK, Merchants Exchange Building.  
THE CROCKER NATIONAL BANK, Market and Post Streets.  
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, Kohl Building.  
CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, at its head office, California St. at Montgomery.  
Or at any of its four branch offices.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE PACIFIC, Claus Spreckels Building.  
WRITE FOR BOOKLETS  
PORTUGUESE AMERICAN BANK, 75 Jackson Street.  
STATE SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK, 1019 Fillmore Street.  
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Oakland.  
ALSO IN NEW YORK CITY AT—  
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street.  
Interboro Bank of New York, 49 Wall Street.  
E. F. Hutton and Company, 33 New Street.