JAIL ONLY REFUGE OF MAN DESTITUTE

Edwin Brown Walks Streets in Vain Search of Lodging, Meal or Bath.

QUERULOUS CHARITY IS

Reformer Urges Establishment of Municipal Lodging-House-Men Out of Work Forced to Become Tramps, He Says.

That the City Jall is the only institu tion in Portland where a destitute working man may obtain a free lodging over night, is the assertion of Edwin A. Brown a Denver humanitarian, who is investigat-ing social conditions on the Pacific Coast, and urging the establishment of muni-cipal lodging-houses. "I devoted a large part of Monday and

Tuesday to trips over the city," said Mr. Brown last night. "and notwithstanding the large amounts of money contributed to semi-public and public institutions by the citizens of this city, county and state, I could not get a free lodging a hath or a free meal."

lodging, a bath or a free meal."

Mr. Brown became interested in social conditions through the adoption of a
section of the Denver city charter providsection of the Denver dity charter provid-ing that the city might maintain a free lodging-house for the use of honest men and women who were out of work and without money. It is his practice to put on a sult of overalls, jumper, checked shirt and rough shoes, and when thus arrayed mingle among working men out of employment, visit the places where charity is dispensed and investigate the opportunities which a laborer, without money may have to keep alive.

Tramp Raises Question.

"I arrived in Portland Monday," co tinued Mr. Brown. "My visit was largely influenced at this time by the receipt of a letter written by a man signing the name of John Murphy and requesting that a reply be sent in care of the Peo-ple's Institute. Murphy said that the name was an allas, that he had changed it many times, and wanted me to answer the question: "What is a tramp, and why does a tramp keep on tramp-

and why does a tramp keep on tramping?"
"On Monday I put on my working suit, and passing out of the side door of the hotel sought the Free Employment agency maintained by your city. There were 50 men lined up at 7 o'clock waiting for admittance and at 8 o'clock the number had increased to 100 by actual count. On getting inside I found a list of 50 jobs listed on the board. Of that number 43 were out of town jobs requiring that the applicant advance from 10 cents to \$5 for railroad fare. Seven of the places were railroad fare. Seven of the places were inside jobs. On the wall were two signs showing a spirit of harshness out of keeping with the character of the place. One of them read: 'Don't loaf in here,' and the other, 'Any man who takes a job in this place and falls to report is a thief.' I could not understand the neces-sity of reporting to a free employment

Free Jobs Scarce.

"I walked down to Burnside street and on the way counted 500 men out of work. Most of them stood in the vicinity of Second and Burnside streets. Entering sev-eral alleged employment agencies operateral alleged employment agents open ing in that vicinity I found no chance for a man without money. Only in one place would the manager agree to 'stake' me to a position until I could earn the money to pay the fee. While we were taileing about that place, which was a job as a porter, an acquaintance of the manager

came along and secured it.

"Going outside, I was approached by a
Bohemian who asked in broken English if I could direct him to an attorney who would take his case. The facts related were that the man had been sent to Rainier to work for a lumber company. Discharged after six days' work, the Bohemian found \$3.50 coming to him. The company had charged him \$3 for polltax, \$1 hospital fee and 15 cents for tobacco. I took the man to the Assistant City Attorney for Portland.

"On Tuesday afternoon I donned my garb and started out to see if I could find a free lodging, or bath or meal. Standing down near the Willamette I. looked across the river to the great sign of the Salvation Army Industrial Home. Passing over the bridge I climbed a long flight of stairs and found a man cooking a meal. I asked for something to eat and a place to sleep. He replied that the rules of the Home did not permit anything to be given away.

"About 5 o'clock I reached the office of the Associated Charities. It was locked up. Going down to the Rescue Mission, I was informed that they did not run a ledging-house. At the Peo-ple's Institute they did not take care of people, but in the main reading-room hung a sign advising visitors that talk-ing was not allowed, so I went on.

Commons Dentes Admission.

"My arrival at a beer depot at Second and Burnside streets was coinci-dent with the ejectment of a 20-year-old young man at the hands of a police officer who was performing his duty. The officer advised me to go to the hall of the Holy Rollers for lodging. It did not look favorable when I looked over the hypnotized persons rolling over the floor, so I went to Portland over the floer, so I went to Portland Commons. Admission was denied me because I had not attended the mission services in the evening. When I asked the man in charge if I could secure a bed, bath and meal by being prompt at services, he stared at me and wanted to know what kind of a place I thought they were running.

they were running.
"At 9 o'clock I was still without a place to sleep, and went to the Y. M. C. A., asking for a bed for a man who was desk was sorry, but their rooms were all full and the bath was locked up. He thought if I came around the next day they might arrange to give me a

"Again approaching a police officer, I was advised that I could secure a free bed at the police station without a charge being placed against me, but he bed at the police station where the charge being placed against me, but he advised me to keep away from there unless it was the last resort. I have slept in the bullpen at Denver and in the stockade of San Francisco, and passed horrible nights in the cells of other jalls since I undertook this work, and I thought it was not required that more understandingly than ever before about the different prerequisites of dress and find that the closer they lines of beauty, the pal lodging-house, where an honest man without means may receive com-monly decent food, lodging and baths until such time as he can begin again to earn money. It must provide for the care of women also.

Mayor Is Sympathetic.

"What I want to do is to get the city government of Portland to build a muricipal lodging-house on modern lines.
Yesterday I called upon Mayor Simon for two wand was assured of his hearty sympathy with the movement. I hope to ar-

range meetings with several of the women's clubs, the labor assembly and other institutions which I find to be interested, and will be glad to receive callers in relation to the subject.

"It is my contention that fully 20 per cent of the men who are idle are honest, and that it is our duty to assist them to get started in the world. A tramp keeps on tramping in this world because there seems to be no place where he can get a permanent foothold.

"I am paying my own expenses in this attempt to do some good in the world, but I want to remove the impression that I am a millionaire. I am spending a small income. The chief item of assistance which I have received has come through the Interestate ceived has come through the Interstate Commerce Commission, which allows railroad passes to be issued to me when I can get them."

Mr. Brown believes that a municipal lodging-house could be built in Portland at a cost of \$200,000.

SINGLE TAX MOONSHINE

Correspondent Supports Crusade of Mr. Fels, Soapmaker.

PORTLAND, March 15.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of Monday appears a characteristic tirade of my friend George Washington Dixon as to Joseph Fels and the latter's donations to extend the idea of the single tax.

Suspicions expressed or implied yester-Mr. Dixon abuses Mr. Fels for making his money from soap, and then accuses him of making it from real estate specuday by attorneys for both the prosecution and the defense upon matters relating to

ADVOCATE OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE IN PORTLAND DE-CLARES CITY JAIL IS ONLY PRESENT REFUGE OF DESTITUTE.



EDWIN A. BROWN

EDWIN A. BROWN, DENVER HUMANITARIAN, IN BUSINESS DRESS AND IN HIS DISGUISE AS WORKINGMAN SEEKING LODGING FOR NIGHT.

erable approach toward the single tax, it will only be by the will of the people, probably repeatedly and deliberately expressed. It will not drive American citizens from Oregon to Canada because they are already going there by many thousands, and some students of economics believe it is because in the Western provinces there are already strong steps, in practical operation, toward the single tax. It will not depopulate Ore-gon because the practical testing of it to a considerable extent in New South Wales, 200 German cities and various other localities in the world, has demonstrated beyond question that it atracts population and investment of legitimate capital and discourages speculators.

Mr. Fels is contributing like amounts to other countries as well as to the United

other countries as well as to the United other countries as well as to the United States; to Missouri as well as to Oregon; to Australia and to Canada. The pros-pects are better in some of these other states than in Oregon. A very attrac-tive campaign is now being carried on in Manitoba for advancement in taxa-tion along the lines in which Mr. Fels is interested. He has a right to do so, just as much as he would to contribute money to any missionary society, library or school. Mr. Dixon will have to combat the single tax with something more than contradictory abuse and assertions, if he expects to down the matter in 1912, for its advocates will then appeal to the reason and to the financial interests of the great mass of the people. Until then, George Washington Dixon can "keep his ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

NO WATER FOR PLAY PARK

Commission May Abandon Proposed Playground Plan.

Because there is no water to be had in Peninsula Park, there is danger that Mayor Simon and members of the Park Board will abandon the proposed construction of a children's playground there. Councilman Ellis has made an unsuc-cessful effort to secure signatures to a waiver for an eight-inch water main, Unless the people in the district take some favorable action and lend their assistance, it is probable the project will be dropped and the money used elsewhere.

NEW CORSET STYLE.

The world extends its admiration not to those who accomplish what no one else attempts, but to those who do best what others do well. In years gone by corsets have been designed which gave the wearer a cer-tain degree of comfort—others were produced which though possessing fashionable lines, inflicted upon the wearer such discomfort as to make the horrors of various instruments of toriure of the Spanish Inquisition seem mild in comparison, until with many it became quite the accepted opinion that if correct style and beauty of figure were obtained, comfort must be sacrificed or vice versa. While rapid strides have been made, never before have style, comfort and health been so ably safeguarded as in the Modart "Improved Front Laced" Cor-

et. Front lacing itself is not new, but front lacing the Modart way is, and the beautiful body curves created by this exquisite corset have hitherto been

unapproached.

The chief aim of the manufacturers of the Modart Corset has been, and is, to offer a corset which instead of hiding woman's greatest charms of figure will on the contrary accentuate the same with full regard for her comfort and health. The other important re-suit-that of obeying fashion's dic-tates—is attained at the same time,

get to nature's lines of beauty, the more satisfying the result.

No sculptor ever took greater pains to produce perfection than did the de-signers of Modart Corsets and the end justifies the effort, for new as it is, the Modart "Improved Front Laced" Corset is widely known and loved by thinking women.

A grand exposition sale of these

the trial of Walter H. Moore, who, as president of the defunct Oregon Trust & Savings Bank, is accused of permitting the bank to receive a deposit from one Minnie Mitchell after banking hours on the afternoon of the day before it sus-pended payment, and who is being tried before Judge Bronaugh in Department No. 1 of the Circuit Court, enlivened the second day's efforts to select a jury which is to pass upon Moore's guilt or

LAWYERS CHARGE

Suspicions Expressed and Im-

plied Mark Jury Selection

in Moore Trial.

BOTH SIDES ARE AROUSED

Attorneys for Defense Insist Selec-

tion of List Irregular; Prosecu-

tion Declares Detectives Have

Sounded Prospective Jurors.

Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald implied throughout the day by questions put to the talesmen examined that the defense had resorted to the practice of employing a private detective for the pur-pose of sounding out the entire list of jurymen from which this panel is to be selected with a view to alding them in selecting talesmen to comprise the jury

who might be ieniently inclined in their views toward Moore.

In retaliation for this and following upon their formal objection of the first day of the trial to the selection of the jury list upon the ground that it was drawn from the personal assessment rolls solely and not from both the personal and it should be in order to give a representative list, the attorneys for the defense asserted that the drawing of the list had been connived at.

McGinn Makes Charges.

Henry E. McGinn, of counsel for the defense, who on the first day was unable to attend the Moore trial but who joined Charles W. Fulton yesterday, asserted at the close of the session yesterday after-noon that the drawing of the jury should No further progress was made in the

case. At the close of the first day 11 talesmen had been passed and the jury panel stood in exactly the same condition yesterday afternoon, the day having been passed by the examination and chalenges of prospective jurymen who had already formed opinions of Moore's guilt or innocence and were excused by Judge Bronaugh because of these set

The opening of the hostilities began when Mr. Fitzgerald, of counsel for the prosecution, pointed out a private detec-tive sitting in the courtroom, who is al-leged to have gathered information for Moore's attorneys about the jury list, and approached by the detective and talked to about this case. The juror said that he

Not Approached, Talesmen Insist.

"Have you been approached by anyone who wanted to discuss this case without or who wanted to feel you out as to your opinion about Moore's guilt?" Mr. Fitzgerald next propounded. The juror said that he had not. Each of the talesmen subsequently questioned by Mr. Fitzgerald were quizzed closely along these lines, but the answers of all showed that the detec-tive had not spoken to any of them about the case. 'I am confident that in some way effort has been made to learn the

feelings of this jury list."

At the opening of the morning session 11 men were in the box who had been passed by the defense. After these had been catechised by Mr. Fitzgeraid, for the prosecution, William Trevor, manager ager of a mining company in this city with offices in the Allsky building, was selected. Temporarily the full jury seemed to have been completed. At this point, however, Judge Bronaugh excused H. G. Utely, a traveling salesman for the Simonds Manufacturing Company, who insisted it would injure his business po sition to be kept away for so long a time as the trial of this case seemed to prom-

Several of the men drawn from the jury way. Light & Power Company and it was at this juncture that Mr. McGinn arose in court and walking over to where the clerk was taking the names out of the box, asked some questions as to the list. Each of the men examined following the averaging of Utaly was a shallowed. re employes of the Portland Railexcusing of Utely were challenged and excused, with the exception of V. L. Robinson, a cornicemaker, living at 364 Mon-tana avenue, on the Peninsula. Mr. Ful-ton challeged him, but the challenge was denied. Besides Robinson, H. D. Port-wood, a conductor for the streetcar comwood, a conductor for the streeter com-pany, who lives at 765 Savier street; E. L. Pettis, of the firm of Pettis & Gross-mayer, insurance agents in the Board of Trade building, who lives at 729 Wasco street, and Fred Amacher, who works in A grand exposition sale of these celebrated corsets, with fittings by a prominent corset expert, is scheduled for two weeks, commencing Monday, fifth near East Glisan street, were passed upon to take the place of three men Gibbs, Ino.



Just as aging makes wine rich, so mellowing makes tobacco

And the tobacco in Fatima Cigarettes has been aged and mellowed two years. It is blended of the finest Turkish tobacco-made fragant and pleasing to particular palates.

In a neat, inexpensive foil package, with ten additional cigarettes.

Pictures of popular actresses now packed with Fatima cigarettes.

20 for 15 cents

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY





cused. A. H. Faber, an architect who had been passed the day before, was peremptorlly challenged by the prosecution, while George E. Boos, a carpenter, and Robert L. Pollock, a contractor, and formerly a private detective, were peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Talesmen Form Opinions.

Among the talesmen who were examined and excused by Judge Bronaugh because challenged for cause were: A Coal Company, who lives at 735 Johnson street, and who formerly worked in the Commercial National Bank; A. L. Levy, a partner in the Amalgamated Film Com-

pany, of Fourth and Alder streets; J W. Euston, a bookkeeper for the Inde-pendent Coal & Ice Company; P. S. Reeder, a logger and timberman who lives at 1119 East Yamhill street; John Urle, 79 years old, a retired dyer, who lives at 528 East Harrison street; Fred D. Flora, a Jeweler at 191 Morrison street Otto W. Metschan, son of the proprieto of the Imperial Hotel; and E. J. Coffin a conductor for the streetcar company who lives at 410 Dover street. Nearly all of these men had opinions as to the defendant.

A perfect headfit—the Gordon stiff hat one-sixteenth sizes. Ask your dealer. **

HOW HE CURED

I wrote you some time ago, giving you an account of my sufferings with an awful case of Catarrh. I had all the symptoms which accompany this disease, such as mucus dropping back into the throat, a constant desire to "hawk and spit," feeling of dryness in the throat, cough and spitting upon arising, scabs forming in the nose which required much effort to blow out, sometimes causing my nose to bleed and leaving me with a headache. I had thus suffered for five years, all the time trying different local treatments of inhalations, snuffs, douches, etc., with no real good effect. Of course I was greatly discouraged. As soon as I heard from you I commenced S. S. S. as you advised and after using it a short while noticed a change for the better. I continued to take it believing the trouble was in the blood, and S. S. S. made a permanent cure for me. I am now entirely free from Catarrh.

IUDSON A. BELLAM. 224 Randolph St., Richmond, Va.

The symptoms Mr. Bellam describes in his case of Catarrh are familiar to every one who suffers with this disease. For five years he had endured the discomfort and suffering, and was greatly discouraged as one treatment after another failed to cure him. When at last he realized that Catarrh is a blood disease, he knew that the former treatments had been wrong, and only a blood purifier like S. S. S.

could produce permanent good results. Catarrh is not merely an affection of the mucous membranes; it is a deep-seated blood disease in which the entire circulation and greater part of the system are involved. It comes from impurities accumulating in the circulation, and as the blood goes to every portion of the body the catarrhal matter irritates and inflames the different mucous surfaces and tissues causing an unhealthy and inflammatory discharge, and producing the other well known symptoms of the trouble.

The failure of local treatment to produce permanent good results in Catarrh is due entirely to the fact that such measures do not reach the cause of the trouble. Temporary relief and comfort may often be had by using some douche or inhalation, but no cure can be effected until the blood is purified of the irritating cause.

S. S. S. cures Catarrh by cleansing the blood of all impure catarrhal matter, and at the same time building up the system by its unequalled tonic effects. It goes down into the circulation and removes every trace of foreign matter or impurity. In other words S. S. S. cures Catarrh by purifying the blood so that the mucous surfaces and linings

PURELY VEGETABLE

of the body are all supplied with healthy blood instead of being irritated and diseased from a continual saturation of catarrhal impurities. Then the inflammed and irritated membranes heal, the discharge is checked, the head noises all

cease, the stomach is toned up, the throat is no longer clogged with phlegm, but every annoying symptom of the disease is corrected. There is but one way to cure Catarrh—purify the blood, and there is but one absolutely safe and sure blood purifier-S. S. S. We have a special book on Catarrh; we will send this book, and also any special medical advice desired free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The Best Irrigated Fruit and Alfalfa Lands of the Pacific Northwest

Western Land & Irrigation Co., at Echo, Umatilla County, Oregon, on the Columbia

Butter Creek lands of this project are the most fertile and richest lands in the world. They are noted for their exceptional productiveness. These lands produce as high as 1200 bushels of onlons to the acre, and other things in similar proportion. What intensified farming there is no better land. Here a five or ten-acre tract will make a family an independent living. For those wanting to locate on land of the height of perfection, on land having the greatest productiveness, there is no place to compare with the Butter Creek Country.

Here there is not only the opportunity to make money, but to be located in the most favorable climate, the coming country of the North west, with transportation and the markets of the world right at your feet, to be reached in a day. For fruits of all kinds inci-dent to a semi-tropical climate, here is the opportunity of all op-portunities. Here you have the most favored climate, as well as social advantages and the like. In this connection the following item clipped from The Oregonian of March 9 will be of interest.

"COYOTE CUTOFF AUTHORIZED
"Money Apprepriated; Route
Awalts Right-of-Way Adjustment.
"Work on the Coyote cutoff of
the O, R. & N. in Eastern Oregon
is to begin as soon as right-of-way
issues can be adjusted. Authority
has been given for the construction of the road and the money has
been appropriated, according to J.
P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager.

"The present route of the O. R.

P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager.

"The present route of the O. R. & N. follows the Umatilia River from Echo to the Umatilia and then turns at right angles down the south bank of the Columbia River. Coyote is a station 16 miles west of the Umatilia, and the cutoff runs in a straight line 'across lots' to Echo. The cutoff will be 23 miles long and will reduce the mileage of the main line 12 miles in addition to eliminating many degrees of curvature, Part of the right of way will cross lands reserved by the Government for reclamation purposes, and it will be necessary to have the maps approved by the Interior Department. Work will begin just as soon as this approval is given."

The analysis of the soil shows it to be superior for fruit than that of our now famous districts. We are now prepared to take contracts in five and ten-acre tracts up. When you know what this land is you will be surprised at the extremely low price and the easy terms at which it is sold. Don't fail to get at the bottom of this opportunity, the PREMIER irrigated land of the world.

For all facts, write or call on

For all facts, write or call on

TEEPE & SMITH

414 Henry Bldg., Portland.

Government Owns Lots at Fort George

The British Columbia government owns one-quarter of the lots at Fort George, selected from our

Their lots are not for sale at present. The lots which we offer for sale are from one-quarter mile to one mile and a quarter from where the railroad terminus will be located. There are no other lots to be had except ours nearer than two miles from the railroad ter-

The nearest railroad now in operation is the C. P. R., which is 320 miles distant.

Seven lines of railroad, including the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific are building, and projected to Fort George.

The first railroad will reach Fort George in 1911.

When this railroad reaches Fort George it will make capable of development the immensely rich territory along the 1000 miles of navigable waterways at the junction of which Fort George is located.

Three lines of steamboats now ply on these waterways. More steamboats are building.

The future of Fort George does not depend on the whim of any one

These railroads must build along the waterways or keep out.

Fort George is at the junction of the waterways. The railroads must come to Fort George,

We have already spent \$50,000 advertising Central British Columbia and Fort George.

We expect to spend five times that amount.

Because every well-posted man who has made a study of conditions in Central British Columbia knows that Fort George will, in a very few years, be as large as Winnipeg, Vancouver or Spokane are today.

Lots which we offer today for \$150 to \$300 will then be worth \$20,000 to \$100,000. Our terms are \$10 down and \$10 per month, with 10 per cent. discount for cash. Title to lots insured and guaranteed by the Province of British Columbia.

Only those who act quickly will get in at these prices.

Maps, plans and full information on request.

Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd.

413 Winch Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.