DISMISSAL ORDER IGNORED BY CHIEF

Oregon City Mayor and Council Still in Controversy Over Police Appointment.

DIMICK RULE IS ASSAILED

C. Schuebel, ex-County Official, Declares Methods Used in Former Administration Are Shame to Citizens.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Following the action of Mayor Dimick in filing an order of dismissal with the City Recorder yesterday, which declares E. L. Shaw's services as chief of police at an end, there has been no clearing of the city's official atmosphere. Mr. Shaw refuses to be dismissed and has ignored the chief executive's order. The City Council continues to support the police officer and contends that the action of removal in this case, while resting partly with the Mayor, must be approved by the Council before the order is effective.

Mayor Dimick says that the charter will support his stand, but has not made clear the provision bearing on the subject. The Mayor declares that he will appoint Charles E. Burns, despite the attitude of the Councilmen.

Schuebel Issues Statement.

That the citizens of Oregon City should stand by the present city officials is the belief of C. Schuebel, for four years Justice of the Peace and for three and a half years Deputy District Attorney. During this service Mr. Schuebel says he became familiar with the methods of Mr. Burns, who was then acting as Chief of Police.

In a statement given out yesterday Mr. Schuebel says:

The Mayor says he is in favor of good, clean, efficient management of the police department; that Charles E. Burns made an excellent officer during his former administration; also that he proposed to look after the business interests of Oregon City and protect the taxpayers in the expenditure of the city's funds. I believe in judging a man by his record rather than his promises.

Under the former administration of Mayor Dimick I was instructed by my superior not to interfere in city affairs, for the reason that the city employed police officers to enforce the laws in the city.

During the administrations of E. G. Caufield and C. B. Lafourette slot machines were put out of commission and all gambling closed. Shortly after Mr. Dimick's inauguration as Mayor the cash slot machines, poker games and other kinds of gambling were carried on in almost every saloon in open violation of the law. The Mayor was a very busy man, of course, and how could he know anything about the conditions? Mr. Burns, his chief of police, was also very busy. It was quite evident that his eyesight was poor and his hearing defective, otherwise he certainly would have known of the conditions. If he did know, did he inform his superior, the Mayor?

Woman's Case Cited.

One day an elderly woman came to my office, who had gone to the hopfields and earned $65 in picking hops to pay an installment due on a home that she and her husband had purchased. She said to me that her husband had gone on a drunk and lost all of the money in a slot machine and a poker game. Then he came home and forcibly took the $65 from her, went to a saloon, played part of it in a slot machine, and then went to another saloon where tinhorn gamblers fleeced him out of the balance in a poker game. She also informed me, with tears in her eyes, that she had been to the chief of police and begged him to assist her in getting her money back, which had been taken in open violation of the law, but that Mr. Burns laughed in her face and refused to assist her. As Deputy District Attorney I went with this lady and compelled the restitution of her money.

I then notified the Sheriff of Clackamas County that the Mayor and chief of police of Oregon City had absolutely refused to enforce the law, and that I would insist on the enforcement of the law. H. W. Trembath, who was then Constable and Deputy Sheriff, notified every saloonkeeper in Oregon City, under my instructions, that gambling must stop, and it did.

Road Record Wasteful.

The Mayor has repeatedly stated in public that about 50 per cent of Clackamas County money expended in roads during his administration had been wasted because of the system under which we were working. The records at the courthouse will bear this out, because the indebtedness of Clackamas County more than doubled during Mr. Dimick's administration as County Judge.

As to protecting the interests of the citizens and taxpayers of Oregon City I would respectfully refer the public to the case of Sarah A. Chase vs. Grant B. Dimick as Mayor and C. M. Mason et. al. Councilmen. An ordinance had been prepared by the attorneys of the Southern Pacific Railway Company with Dimick's assistance as Mayor, by which the Mayor attempted to give to the Southern Pacific Railway Company a franchise which was worth about $20,000 for practically nothing. Worse than that, Mayor Dimick's franchise would have materially injured the value of every foot of property on the hill.

The Mayor also attacked the financial standing of Oregon City by saying to the public that the city warrants cannot be sold. This comes with poor grace from a man who is at the head of the city government. I am informed by the Treasurer of Oregon City that the city warrants have been called in for payment up to within ten and one-half months.

At the expiration of Mayor Dimick's four years of administration the city warrants were three and a half years behind. Mayor Dimick knows that there has been a large amount of improvement warrants issued which the banks have taken care of to protect the contractors. As soon as the bonds for these improvements warrants are floated, which will be shortly, all of the city warrants will again be taken by the banks as they formerly were.

(Signed) C. SCHUEBEL.

INSANITY SLAYER'S HOPE

(Continued From First Page.)

Richeson remained quiet—in fact, almost speechless.

Attorneys Reject Suggestion.

When attorneys visited their client early last week, Richeson again cried that he was guilty and declared his intention to make a clean breast of the crime. He plainly was under great mental stress and his condition was such that his counsel would not accept his suggestion. They urged him to think the subject over more carefully, and left him.

The attorneys again visited his cell Wednesday and his confession, made public yesterday, was written then by the prisoner in spite of the efforts of counsel to dissuade him, as they feared that mental strain had weakened his reasoning powers. Richeson insisted, however, and prepared and signed a confession in the presence of the lawyers without a tremor. As he handed the document to his counsel he exclaimed:

"Thank God, I have eased my conscience of that now."

Second Confession Prepared.

A second copy of the confession was drawn up and signed by Richeson later, and this copy, dated January 5, was turned over to District Attorney Pelletier. A conference followed, but whether it had any bearing upon what is in store for Richeson was not made known. Everything that seemed to hint at compromise was discredited by the District Attorney, as has been told.

District Attorney Pelletier has pointed out that, although confession is not a plea to indictment, it is available as evidence in trial, and to a jury it would mean only conviction.

As a first degree verdict is the worst outcome the defense could expect, lawyers believe that counsel rarely would permit the confession to go forth without the hope of something less than the death penalty. The suggestion of confinement in an asylum grows out of this belief. It is pointed out that this result could be obtained by either an understanding with the prosecuting officials and the court, or with the Governor, who holds the pardoning power. Nothing is known of the views of Governor Foss concerning the disposition of the case.

Few Details Given.

Richeson's confession was bare of details. It is understood, however, that he enlarged upon it in conversation and possibly in writing to his counsel and that the District Attorney now is in possession of most of the information that has come to the defense. The statement is made on high authority that Richeson's amplified confession to his counsel was on the following lines:

After purchasing a quantity of cyanide of potassium from William Hahn, a Newton Center druggist, October 19, the minister took the poison to his rooms in Cambridge. A few days later he borrowed from Mrs. Frank H. Carter, in whose home he was a lodger, an earthenware mixing bowl, "to make some book paste."

Returning the bowl to Mrs. Carter, an hour or two later, he warned her to wash it out thoroughly, saying "I have been mixing poison in it." It was in this bowl and at this time, it is said, that the minister, by mixing the cyanide of potassium with flour and water, made the capsule which ultimately caused Miss Linnell's death. This was Thursday, October 12.

Poison Given Girl.

On Saturday, October 14, Richeson met by appointment his one-time fiancee, who still believed herself his intended wife. It was while seated on a secluded bench in a park after the girl had told him again of her worry over her physical condition and had entreated him once more to secure some remedy for her, that the minister is alleged to have handed her the capsule, declaring the medicine would act in the manner desired.

He directed her as to the manner of taking it and then the pair walked to the carline. Miss Linnell went to her room in the Young Women's Christian Association house and Richeson boarded a trolley car for Brookline, going to the home of Miss Violet Edmands, the wealthy heiress whom he was to have married a few weeks later.

Meeting her chum, Miss Lucille Zeigler, Avis said she had been walking with her "second" (by which Miss Zeigler understood she meant Richeson) and complained of a headache as her excuse for hurrying to her room.

A few hours later she was found unconscious in the bathroom and died without regaining consciousness.

TONGS GIVE UP WORSHIP

PAGAN FUNCTIONS DISPLACED BY MODERN IDEAS.

Images Are Removed and American and New Chinese Flags Take Place—Celebration Planned.

Six tong houses in the old and new Chinatown, according to Chinese gossip, have given up the pagan worship which was a prominent part of the ritual of the societies. They have in several cases destroyed the papier mache figures from China and in other cases have relegated them to the background, where they are kept more as curiosities than as objects of the veneration which prompted their worship. In three of the houses in the new town an American flag and a flag of the new China are hung across the altar table where the josses stood.

Following the destruction of images in the new Chong Hwa hall on Davis street, merchants who are members of the business houses which make up the roll of the Chong Hwa decided that the pagan functions had of reality no place in the society rituals, and the images were put away. Ancestral josses and family heirlooms of worship are not included in the exodus, it is said.

Just when the action was taken was not divulged by members of the tongs. The organization of the societies is secret and actions taken in their closed meetings are held sacred, but the absence of the figures in several of the houses led to inquiry by Chinese not members of the tongs, and the giving up of the old religion was discovered.

Coming at a time when the Chong Hwa, which includes the 40 Chinese business houses in the city, have raised the republican flag over their new hall at 267½ Davis street, and the individual business houses likewise are decorated with the emblem of the new republic. The action of the tongs has caused a great deal of excitement in Chinatown. The believers in the pagan worship, who are so few that they had difficulty in holding their last annual celebration of the worship festival, protested against the removal of the images at the same time as the raising of the rebel flag.

Whether the decision will be held as final will be told upon the return of On Hing, head of a mercantile house in the new town, who left recently for the headquarters of the tongs in San Francisco to confer with tong leaders there. He has not yet returned to Portland, but leaders of the tongs here await word from him. The ceremonial of the societies, some Chinese contend, is not complete without the pagan ceremonials, and the keeping of the form of the worship, while giving up the substance, may be the result, Chinese society men say.

Preparations for the parade and celebration today of the Young China Association were completed last night by Acting President Lee Quin. The time was definitely set at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

MORGAN'S YACHT IS WRECK

Life-Savers Take People From Corsair When Vessel Is in Distress.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—With her cabin, a portion of her rail and both anchors gone, the steam yacht Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, is lying at anchor off Assateague Island near Tom Shoals, with the revenue cutter Onondaga standing by.

The Corsair had a terrible experience in the storm Friday night, and came near foundering in the gale. Life savers from Assateague life-saving station sighted the yacht in distress yesterday morning and went to her assistance. The yacht was then beating around helpless in the storm with no anchors on board and unable to stand up against the terrific Northwest gale that was steadily driving her nearer the treacherous shoals off Assateague.

BETTER LIGHTS AIM

Officials Inspect Ship Warnings on Pacific Coast.

COLUMBIA MOUTH VISITED

Department Representatives Travel From California to Alaska to Learn of Needed Lighthouse Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Traveling representatives of the Bureau of Lighthouses, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, have returned to Washington after an inspection of lighthouse work on the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California. Such trips are made for the purpose of standardizing the engineering and business methods throughout the Lighthouse Service and for learning at first hand, for the information of the bureau and the department, the actual working conditions of the service.

Many meritorious features in details of the work have been developed in the different lighthouse districts and are gathered and disseminated by means of these trips. Suggestions with regard to handling the work are received from the local officials and discussed with them in a more satisfactory and complete manner than can be developed through correspondence.

On a part of their journey the bureau representatives accompanied the tender Manzanita on a regular trip of coaling the light vessels at sea in the vicinity of Cape Flattery, off the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, at the extreme northwest corner of the State of Washington. One of these vessels is located on Swiftsure Bank, close to the international boundary, about six miles off Vancouver Island, and the other at Umatilla Reef, marking dangerous rocks south of the cape.

Risk and Hardship Involved.

Both vessels are in exposed positions and the question of receiving coal and other supplies during the stormy season is a matter involving risk and hardship on the part of the officers and crews of both the tenders and the lightships. Small boats are swung overboard, and the coal, previously sacked in burlap bags weighing about 100 pounds each, is tossed into them from the decks of the tender. The crew then row the cargo boats alongside the lightship, and the bags of coal are lifted aboard. It is not generally possible to take more than two or three tons at one boatload, and as from 25 to 50 tons are usually delivered to the lightship a number of trips are necessary.

On the present trip coal was supplied to the lighthouses and for signals on shore in much the same manner, except that landings are usually made through the surf on the beach and the coal carried ashore and wheeled to the bins.

An important point visited in this connection was the entrance to the Columbia River, where the War Department has been at work building a jetty and dredging the channel.

Besides investigating the lighthouse engineering problems of the Pacific Coast, it is the special duty of one of the traveling representatives to inspect every tender and light vessel in the service. These inspections are thorough, covering all departments and every part of each vessel. This representative dons overalls and jumper and, followed by the proper officer of the vessel, proceeds to examine and make tests of the engines, pumps, boilers, coal rooms, water tanks, bilges, working equipments, etc., going to every part of the vessel; noting the condition of each part; giving verbal orders how any part or feature might be kept in better condition; and at the same time noting any repairs or improvements that should be made or installed in the near future.

Standard Is Raised.

This method of inspection saves considerable money each year for the service, and at the same time the work is much improved and standardized on all the vessels. The officers and crews of lighthouse vessels are conscientious men who are doing the best they know, but there are many improved ways and methods of caring for the different parts of vessels which are explained to them by the traveling representative of the bureau, who is an expert along this line.

Another of the traveling representatives of the bureau devotes his time and energy to examining the district offices and the lighthouse depots. He examines the business methods in use, filing systems, property return, preparation of proposals, contracts and vouchers. He introduces the best business methods known in any of the districts, and discontinues poor and obsolete methods if still in use in any district. He also sees that the standard forms and books are understood and used, and that no labor is wasted in keeping unnecessary special books or blanks, or by poor business methods.

Both the office and field forces of each district are much benefited by the visits of the traveling representatives of the bureau. The aim is to standardize, to adopt the best, and to discard the poor and the unnecessary methods. Much good has been accomplished already in this direction.

HAMBURG AGENT VISITS CITY

German Shipping Firm May Send Vessels to Portland.

J. J. Blockberger, member of the Vonderlung shipping firm of Hamburg, Germany, was in Portland yesterday investigating as to general shipping conditions which will result with the completion of the Panama Canal.

"I am the New York representative of the Vonderlung Bros. shipping firm," said Mr. Blockberger, "and have been sent West to investigate the conditions that will apply to the Pacific Coast ports when the Panama Canal opens, and was mainly through the representations of the value of the terminals here that I was sent.

"I believe that all the cities of the Pacific Northwest will be of the very first importance in 1914, for they are the logical points for the great shipping lines of Europe to load wheat and flour, as well as machinery and rails for the Orient. As there is more grain directly tributary to Portland, on account of its down-grade transportation facilities, than any other of the ports, it will become the main exporting point for this product.

"The general conditions here are so favorable for export trade that my recommendation will be to use this port and its vessels will be regular visitors within the next few years. Eventually they may build their own docks and terminals here, but that is a matter to be decided in the future, as initial arrangements can be made with the present advantages.

"The Vonderlung line is one of considerable importance in Germany and has been in existence for many years. Its vessels are engaged principally in the South America and South Africa trade and intends to build new vessels to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the opening of the Panama Canal."

Marine Notes.

The steamer Breakwater arrived last night from Coos Bay with freight and passengers.

The French bark Marie is on her way up the river and will arrive today. A cargo of grain for Europe is awaiting her.

The German ship Reinbek, due at Santa Rosalia from Hamburg, has been chartered at 67s 6d by the Pacific Export Lumber Company to load lumber at Portland for the United Kingdom.

The steamer Roanoke arrived last night from California ports after a fair passage for this time of the year. She had a good cargo, but her passenger list was light.

The schooner J. H. Lunsmann, 51 days out from Winslow for Santa Rosalia, has been chartered by W. R. Grace to load lumber on the Columbia for Valparaiso at 52s 6d.

The steam schooners Westerner and Nome City have been fixed for lumber from the Columbia for San Francisco at $4.25, and the Carlos, from the Columbia for Los Angeles, at $4.75.

The new revenue cutter Unalga, which was specially designed for use in Alaskan waters, will be launched by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company January 27.

AT THE THEATERS

"A FOOL THERE WAS."

A Play by Porter Emerson Browne, Presented at The Heilig.

CAST.

The Husband .....Mr. Hilliard
The Wife .....Stella Archer
The Child .....Ruth Ormsby
The Sister .....Edna Conroy
The Friend .....Alphonz Ethier
The Secretary .....S. L. Richardson
The Ship's Captain—Reginald Barker
The Ship's Doctor....Alden Wheeler
The Ship's Steward, Robert Newcombe
The First Passenger.....
.....Chas. W. Haskins
The Second Passenger..Jane Burbank
The Third Passenger..Henry Wiseman
The Messenger ....Le Roy Johnson
Young Parmalee.....Harvey Clark
The Woman .....Virginia Pearson

BY LEONE CASS BAER.

EXHAUSTING the vocabulary of description and making difficult any desire to conscientiously dissect it as a stage fabrication, especially so in view of the atmosphere of improbability which the play carries with it, "A Fool There Was" undertook a bold experiment last night at the Heilig and scored as one of the best-acted pieces ever brought to Portland.

Concerning the actual story and its possibilities, well as says Kipling, who was indirectly responsible for the production, "That is another story." Safe, however, is the assertion that "A Fool There Was" is intensely dramatic, picturing in detail that is theatrical through and through, a stage version of the thought and philosophy sounded in Kipling's "The Vampire," with an animated Burne-Jones painting—which inspired Kipling—as a setting. Around this theme of paints and poet, Porter Emerson Browne has woven a sensational, superficially clever drama, sprinkled with occasional truth, sincerity and logic. The line of demarcation between drama and real old-fashioned thriller-drama is almost lost, but once engrossed in the telling of the story this fault, if fault it be, is never held in sight of the audience.

That time-worn triumvirate of two men and one woman is in Mr. Browne's play, reversed and two women, naturally one good and one bad, struggle for a man, who is the husband of the good woman. A typical business man is he, high in the financial world and contented with his lot as husband and father. An important business call takes him abroad and on the deck of an ocean liner he meets the "vampire" for whom a distracted youth has just killed himself, in full view of the audience.

Despite his prated bigness and his first-act discourse on his happiness in his home, the man turns from bidding his wife and child goodby, and walks straight into the grasp of the "vampire." He neglects the mission which takes him abroad and spends his hours in riotous living in Paris and Venice. As is inevitable, his wife leaves him, and he dies a horrible, mouthing victim of his dissipation. It is this last act that grips the spectators. While the man screams in madness, his wife comes, forgiving and seeking to help him to reclaim his manhood. He makes one supreme effort but the vampire "calls" and following a tremendous struggle, he succumbs to death.

While "A Fool There Was" is mighty satirical in spots, it is not—thanks to Mr. Browne—a deluge of cynicism, but is rather a selection of a few special aversions to superficial belief and a smart, rapid cudgeling of them. Fortunately this play has an exhilarating flow of epigram and is distinguished by polished acting.

An excellent cast supports Robert Hilliard as "The Fool." It is in the last act that this actor makes apparent his best efforts and the dramatic appeal of his work is admirable. His characterization of the frenzied drunken victim is morbidly gripping. So sincerely does he enact the role that a great wave of sympathy swept up to him in his struggle to get back his decency—and this despite the fact that the audience did not condone nor forgive.

Virginia Pearson is an attractive vampire. Alphonz Ethier has a role—sympathetic and likable as a friend of both the husband and wife. To this part he brings fine shading in portrayal—while his moments with the drunken wretch are gems in naturalness.

Stella Archer makes attractive the role of the wife. The production will remain at the Heilig up to and including Wednesday night.

SCHOOLS MAY BE COLD

Superintendent Rigler Has Issued No Orders to Principals.

Although there was some question in the minds of parents last night as to whether or not the public schools would open this morning on account of the danger from falling wires and ice, Superintendent Rigler had issued no order to the principals last night to close the schools.

The heating apparatus of many of the schools requires the operation of electric fans, however, to force the heated air into the rooms. In some schools, among which is the Jefferson High, the fans can be connected either with a motor or with an engine. If power cannot be obtained at some of the schools for the running of the fans, the rooms cannot be heated, and it will not be possible to hold school. School Clerk Thomas said last night the best way will be for those in doubt to telephone the principals of their respective schools between 8 and 8:30 this morning.

Glendale Youth Robbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Asserting that he had been struck on the head and robbed as he was walking at Fillmore and Sacramento streets, Felix Kratschner, aged 19 years, of Glendale, Or., was found wandering on Fillmore street by Patrolman McGee and taken to the Central Hospital, where he was treated for severe lacerations and bruises on the head.

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Portland to Los Angeles, round trip, tourist	45.70
Portland to Los Angeles, round trip, first class	55.70
Portland to San Diego, tourist	25.00
Portland to San Diego, first class	30.00
Portland to San Diego, round trip, first class	58.00

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