PORTLAND IMMORAL VICE PROBERS SAY

Messenger Boys Tell Where Immorality Lurks Here, Says Commission.

POLICE ATTACKED ALSO

Startling Figures From Hotels, Apartments and Rooming-Houses Verified, Declare Inquisitors Into Conditions.

Startling disclosures as to the prevalence of vice in this city, involving members of the police department whose names are not given, are made in the second report of the Portland Vice Commission to the Mayor and City Council, which has just been completed.

The report shows that of 547 places investigated in the district bounded by the river, Irving, Twenty-third and Hall streets, only 98 are moral, 18 are of doubtful character. The other 431 are pronounced immoral under the following classifications:

Wholly given up to prostitution or assignation, 113; immoral tenants desired or preferred, 124; immorality countenanced or ignored, 194.

Probe Covers Nine Months.

The findings of the committee are based on the investigations of seven operatives whose services cover a period of nine months. These operatives have varied in the period of their employment, in each instance the gathering of data covering other phases of vice being a part of the work required and performed. One of these operatives was employed as an expert in determining realty and personal property valuations and in furnishing the Commission with the names of owners, as of record, and with verification of locations.

"In order that the work might be verified," says the report, "these operatives worked independently and without knowledge of each other's employment. It has been the policy of the Commission to send operatives to investigate places on which some other operative had already furnished a report, the second operative having no knowledge that such place has been investigated.

In many instances the commission has obtained as many as three reports on the same house.

Few Discrepancies Seen.

As to the efficiency of the operatives employed, the commission desires to say that this system has only in a few instances disclosed any marked discrepancy. And in such cases the discrepancy arose from a difference in methods of the operatives rather than a question of fact.

"The operative employed for ascertainment of ownership and property values and the correct location of places investigated made personal inquiry and observation which confirmed reports of field operatives. The conduct of investigation along other lines of the commission's work has brought corroborative evidence of the correctness of reports which dealt specifically with this particular phase. For example, investigation of the juvenile aspect of the problem disclosed the following:

"Twenty-six messenger boys gave to operatives a total of 115 addresses of prostitutes, all of whom resided in houses previously reported on and forming the basis for this presentation. Each of these boys knew from one to 11 such addresses. In many cases the boys not only designated the women and the houses they lived in, but gave the operative the number of rooms the women occupied.

Investigation Is Personal.

"In addition to all this, individual members of the commissioson made a personal investigation of notorious places reported on and furnished additional data acquired from their own observation which, in every instance, corroborated that furnished by the operatives."

For the purpose of emphasizing the prevalence of vice in specially infected districts, and secondly as a check on the work done in general investigation, the commission divided the territory from the river on the east to Twelfth street on the west, Burnside on the north to Hall street on the south into six districts, with additional District Seven, bounded by the river, Burnside, Glisan and Park streets; District Eight, bounded by Sixteenth, Washington, Hoyt and Twenty-third streets, and District Nine, in the general vicinity of the baseball grounds. A block to block investigation was conducted in each of these districts, except two, in which the work was suspended before entire completion, because the commission felt it had sufficient datta.

Included with the report is a map of the district covered by the investigations of the commission, indicating the character of each of the places visited by the different operatives. Discussing two features disclosed by the map, the report says:

Immoral Places Known.

"That a person might stand on the roof of one of the principal churches of the city and throw a stone into any one of 14 immoral places, ten of which are wholly immoral.

"That nine places were investigated, immediately surrounding one of the principal department stores of the city, and only one of them was found to be moral. Four were wholly given up to prostitution or assignation, and the remaining four were of the intermediate grades of immorality."

The report classifies the 547 places visited into apartments, hotels and rooming and lodging houses and gives the following general analysis as to their character morally:

APARTMENTS.

1. Moral	22
2. Doubtful	9
3. Immoral—	
a. Wholly given up to prostitution or assignation	0
b. Immoral tenants desired or preferred	19
c. Immorality countenanced or ignored	30
Total	80

HOTELS.

1. Moral	5
2. Doubtful	3
3. Immoral—	
a. Wholly given up to prostitution or assignation	6
b. Immoral tenants desired or preferred	17
c. Immorality countenanced or ignored	28
Total	59

ROOMING AND LODGING-HOUSES.

1. Moral	7
2. Doubtful	6
3. Immoral—	
a. Wholly given up to prostitution or assignation	107
b. Immoral tenants desired or preferred	88
c. Immorality countenanced or ignored	136
Total	408

Vice Monopoly Revealed.

Discussing the subject of vice monopoly, the members of the commission in their report, say:

Closely allied to the element of profit in commercialized vice in relation to the conduct of hotels and rooming-houses is an observed tendency on the part of individuals and realty firms to acquire and either manage or control properties in which immorality contributes to the revenue. This tendency is manifested from instances where one person owns or controls two such properties, to that wherein a dozen or more such places are owned or controlled by one real estate firm.

1. This tendency is illustrated in its incipient form by two cases, one of which concerns two respectable appearing hotels under the management of the same landlady, and the other involves four houses, a shade lower in the hotel classification, in all of which immorality is simply countenanced or ignored. In this latter case even the passive encouragement of immorality is found to be profitable and the impulse is to reach out and make more money.

As an intensification of this tendency a startling example is afforded in the case of a group of 14 apartment-houses under one management, which the investigations of this commission classify as follows: Where immoral tenants are desired or preferred, 8; where immorality is countenanced or ignored, 3; doubtful, 1.

2. The next step in the development is illustrated by two specific cases—a landlord and a landlady, each of whom control and manage two hotels of notorious character, each of which has a certain amount of legitimate trade, but harbors sporting women who contribute directly in bed money and by the sale of liquors to the profits of management.

Vicious Conditions Told.

3. A further development is in the more vicious and depraved atmosphere. The commission would cite ownership by five proprietors of a total of 22 places. One man owns five of these places, which are among the lowest and most depraved houses in the city. A woman owns and manages three assignation houses conducted as such. Another woman is the owner of a group of five houses, four of which are conducted as hotels or lodging-houses of disreputable character and the fifth as an assignation house. These nine bawdy houses are outside of the consideration of hotels and lodging-houses, but are included for present purposes.

Another of these landlords owns four houses, two of which are parlor houses under the guise of lodging houses, and the other two lodging houses of the lowest type. The remaining landlord owns a group of five low-class hotels, all of which are cheap, dirty and disreputable. In each of these hotels women managers are installed who work for the landlord as prostitutes, and in each hotel reside a varying number of sporting women, some of whom rent direct, some of whom contribute bed money and all of whom sell liquor for the profit of the management. It is in the management of one of these hotels that the claim was made of a profit of $5400 in one year from an investment of $1000. The Commission is informed that the proprietor contemplates the purchase of other houses.

4. The most cynical form of this phase of commercialized vice finds illustration in the two following citations:

The first of these concerns the conduct of two so-called hotels which fall under the Commission's classification "immorality desired or preferred." Prostitutes live in each of these two places, who pay bed money to the proprietor. They also sell liquor, from which the proprietor gets the profit. The proprietor is a business man of some means and social standing, evinced by the fact that he maintains a handsome and luxurious home on the Heights.

Liquor Sold in Places.

The second case concerns the management of four lodging-houses of the lower class, in each of which immorality is considered by the proprietor as one of his chief commercial assets. Liquor is sold in each of these houses, but aside from the profits from the sale of liquor, revenue from the women is confined to exorbitant charges for room rent. This landlord is a young man, single, clean cut, well educated and evidently of respectable antecedents. He engages in this business in a spirit of cold cynicism, giving to its direction his entire time and mental energy. His sole ambition seems to be to acquire other property of the same general character and conduct it in the same manner.

Under the head of "General Observations," the Commission says:

First—The general absence of a keen sense of personal responsibility on the part of owners of real estate for the proper conduct of their property. In this connection, this commission has on file an accurate list of all properties investigated, together with a list of the names of owners of such properties, as they appear of record. Among owners of land on which, or of building in which immorality is carried on for commercial gain are the names of men, women and institutions that for probity, honor and good repute, stand high in public esteem—lawyers, doctors, bankers, real estate firms, prominent business men, city officials, church corporations, publishers, members of the Vice Commission. It is a general condition. And it is this general inertia of ignorance or indifference or denial of responsibility on the part of good men that lies close to the couch of this ugly problem. Therefore, it is an issue which makes a heavy draft on the conscience and intelligence of the best citizens. It is a challenge to the churches of the city—corporate bodies of citizens, exempted from taxation, because it is generally believed that they render back to the community a quickened conscience and a heightened tone of living.

Second—The economic effect of commercialized immorality as it obtains in the various classes of houses reported on is a matter of simple deduction. Obviously, the ability to command higher prices for rooms rented to immoral people and for immoral purposes materially increases the rental price of rooms to respectable folk. Therefore a burden is imposed upon all classes of hotel and lodging-house patrons, especially upon respectable girls and women who are working in this city without the protection of a home and are obliged to seek living accommodations in the cheap hotel, or in the lodging or rooming-house. The spread of immorality among the more ostensibly respectable of these places raises the room rent to a figure which drives many of these girls and women into cheaper and manifestly disreputable houses. Contact and association deadens the sense of decency and at the same time widens the area of demoralization. Almost by involuntary process the army of fallen women is thus recruited.

Third—The insidiousness of this evil is evident. As commercialized vice spreads through houses of public accommodation, its demoralizing influence is exerted in a most insidious way. It tempts the cupidity of proprietors. It furnishes a convenient and comparatively safe field for the lecherous exploits of the libertine. It subjects the vanity of weak women to terrible temptation, which too often leads them, for the sake of gayety and good clothes, to take the plunge into the underworld. It opens up new territory in which men and women who trade and barter in prostitution may conduct their business with greater profit and safety. It develops abnormal phases of viciousness and dangerous deceit, as this commission discovered and can show by its records—cases wherein apparently respectable lodging-houses and hotels have been converted into centers of activity for a wide circle of depraved people; where debauchery of almost unbelievable character is practiced; where blackmail is hatched against those who have money and social position. Even beyond all this, the evil of commercialized vice has been found by this commission flourishing virulently in a house of refined and respectable surroundings, under the managerial control of a minister of the gospel who lives outside the city, and on the list of one of the city's benevolent institutions as an applicant for the patronage of young women who were seeking respectable rooming places.

Another phase of this insidiousness has been found manifest in certain smaller hotels of the "commercial" class. Managers of some of these hotels cater directly to the immoral propensities of men patrons by encouraging the residence of sporting women in their houses. They regard this as an asset and a source of profit in their business. It is an arrangement that always increases receipts at the bar and sometimes adds to the managerial exchequer by the division of bed money.

Danger Grows Menacing.

No duty rests more heavily upon the shoulders of this community than that of remedying this evil so far as it may be remedied. We can not shut our eyes to the fact that the danger becomes constantly more menacing; that without halting the evil travels farther and does more damage. Already it leads people, normally decent, into the ranks of apologists for its existence. More and more it fastens its grip on the better class of landlords, and farther and farther it extends its slimy tentacles in the debauchery of young men and the ruin of young women. The longer the application of a remedy is delayed the more difficult it will become to make it effective. This community must protect itself and its young regardless of financial considerations.

Believing that the conditions reported to exist in the city can be partially remedied by additional legislation, the Commission recommends the enactment by the City Council of two ordinances. One requires the owner or owners of property—hotel, apartment-house, rooming-house, lodging-house, boarding-house, tenement-house or saloon—to "place and maintain a plate or sign giving their names and addresses" at the front of every such building, at the principal street entrance thereof. The other imposes rigid conditions for the regulation of hotels, rooming-houses and lodging-houses. It requires all such places, before engaging or further continuing in business, to obtain a permit from the Council committee on health and police and to furnish a competent bond or undertaking for $1000 binding the proprietor to conduct the same in accordance with the conditions of the ordinance. It further prohibits the sale of all intoxicating liquor unless the tenant first procures from the city a license authorizing him to sell such intoxicants.

Frank Replies Given.

Among the replies given by the owners or landlords to questions put by one or the other of the operatives working for the Vice Commission are many statements startlingly frank in their admissions.

In the —— Apartments, which are located in the upper park block section of the city, are some beautifully planned two, three and four-room suites, some rented furnished, others unfurnished. Each apartment contains all modern conveniences, and in addition there are some unusual furnishings, such as extra linen and silverware. It is managed by an elderly couple, who occupy rooms in the basement. The manager said he seldom had a vacancy and that apartments there were in great demand.

After a long talk with the manager, the operative told him bluntly that she was a sporting woman, and asked whether he objected. His reply was "I believe you are one of the right kind. I like your face and while there are women of that kind who would get me into trouble I don't think you ever will. I will tell you further there are women of the sporting class living here now, quiet women who make no disturbance. They are really far less trouble than a lot of cranky old women with husbands who always want so many things."

Mr.—— further stated that a great many sporting women were moving into that part of the city.

No Restrictions Placed.

In an apartment-house not far from the City Hall, the landlady said she "put no restrictions upon any persons residing in her place," as she found from previous experience that she "would have vacant rooms on her hands," while all she expected was that the tenants would "pay their rent monthly in advance and they could have "as much company as they wanted in their rooms, whether men or women, and she did not care "how long they stayed or when they left." "There are women of that class here now," she said, "and I don't care who knows it." The operative learned they were known in that house as $2 women, and that they sell liquor to men patrons at $1 a bottle for beer and 25c for whisky.

"If one expected to make it a business success the only way to do was to run either a rooming-house or an apartment-house on loose lines in the City of Portland," was the way that another put it.

Girl Owns Real Estate.

From one of the sporting girls in the apartment, she learned that they live there because the place is new and therefore that it will be some time before there would be any disagreeable publicity. One came there because she "was getting too notorious in the North End." She is a $2 girl, who makes reductions to men patrons who come oftener than twice a week. This girl has a book in which she keeps a regular list of men, with the records of days and hours in the week when she may expect them, her income being $75 to $85 a week and occasionally higher. She has a considerable bank account with the Bank of California and owns some lots in Irvington.

In hotels, out of a total of 59 visited and inspected, only eight were found where immoral conditions did not exist, and of these, three were doubtful.

In one hotel close to the Y. M. C. A., a new place, the operative made her request for information as to whether she would be allowed to have what friends she liked. The landlady gave her consent, adding: "So don't you worry about anything happening in this place. It has never been questioned, and, anyway, the police in this city can easily be bought to look after your interests if you pay them your price."

Chambermaids Used.

In many of the hotels the chambermaids are used to "sport" when they are needed to "fill in."

Among the many remarks made by the landladies to the effect that the residents need have no fear of the police was one by the woman who manages a new hotel of 54 rooms in the vicinity of the City Hall. There the operative found things wide open, with girls walking about the corridor, the hall and the stairs in little but a kimono and a silk undervest, with the main object of being seen. The landlady told the operative that she thought she would do very well in the sporting business, especially if she located permanently with her. She added that she had a good friend in —— of the police department whom so many sporting women claimed had helped them, and that Detective —— was a personal friend of hers and she could always depend on him. She said, confidentially, that by paying a sum of money to these officers they would "put you wise any time to what was likely to happen."

"Policeman Uses Daughter."

Located in the south waterfront district, not far from the Hawthorne bridge, is another hotel, owned by the proprietress of a notorious Third-street house and run by her niece. One police officer has a girl who lives in this place. He visited her while the operative was staying there, was drinking and seemed to be a thorough sport.

In one kept by Japanese, two prostitutes were kept, one a white woman, the other a negro, with whom a large number of men cohabited and of whom the Japanese said: "They are —— of good workers. There is no limit to their business and they never wear out." From which it can be seen that he considered the physical endurance of these girls as the greatest possible asset.

Girl Involves Police.

On Third street is an hotel, the landlady of which showed the operative her books, wherein her profits were clearly demonstrated as not less than $550 in any month, and more than $1000 in others, while in an hotel on North Sixth street, France's, the "drawing card" of the place made $5772 for bed money during the time that she was at the hotel in 1911, and said that she stood in with the police officers.

The report is signed by the following 14 members of the Commission: Rev. Henry Russell Talbot, chairman; L. L. Levings, secretary; Rev. H. J. McDevitt, Rev. W. G. MacLaren, David F. Morrison, John H. Stevenson, Dr. S. A. Brown, H. M. Patton, E. O. Sawyer, Jr., George A. Thacher, Rev. Delmer H. Trimble, Arthur E. Wood, Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull and William S. Biddle.

MISS KEENE'S FEAT BIG

AFTER SCALING BLACKBURN SHE SHOOTS WHITE RIVER.

First Woman to Make Trip via Skolai Pass to Yukon Says Peak Climbing Not Hard.

SEATTLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Dora Keen, of Philadelphia, who led an expedition up Mount Blackburn, reaching the summit May 19 and removing it from the list of Alaska's unscaled peaks, arrived in Seattle yesterday on her way home from the North.

The scaling of Mount Blackburn was the principal object of Miss Keen's journey to Alaska, but after she accomplished her aim she extended her efforts and traveled over Skolai pass and down the White River to the Yukon, winning the honor of being the first woman to make the trip.

"Climbing Mount Blackburn was more dangerous than difficult," said Miss Keen last night. "We made the ascent too late in the season for absolute safety, frequent avalanches interrupting our progress. I believe that the ascent would be a simple matter if made in April, before the snow becomes soft."

Miss Keen said that she believes the height of the mountain is 17,500 feet instead of 16,140, as shown on the maps.

The top of Mount Blackburn was covered with volcanic ash, probably from Mount Wrangel, which could be seen smoking in the distance.

After crossing the divide Miss Keen walked down White River 45 miles to Canyon City, a cluster of eight log huts, where her party waited six weeks for a boat to be built in which they could go down the river to the Yukon. They arrived at Dawson July 31 and then returned to Juneau, where Miss Keen took a steamship for Seattle.

COQUILLE CITIZEN IS DEAD

Justice Holden, Aged 78, Succumbs to Paralytic Stroke.

COQUILLE, Or., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Justice E. G. D. Holden died following a paralytic stroke at his home here Tuesday. Mr. Holden was born in Michigan 78 years ago and lived in Grand Rapids until 1898, when he came to Oregon. For two terms he was Secretary of State for Michigan and later served as grand master of the Order of Oddfellows. He possessed considerable literary ability and had written a number of poems.

Definite arrangements for the funeral are being delayed pending instructions from a son of the dead man who lives in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Using coal tar for fuel, a 100-horsepower engine built in Germany as an experiment is proving a success.

BABY AIDS ACTRESS, SISTER RETARDS HER

Lucia Lottie Collins at Pantages Finds Inspiration in Her Adorable Child, but, Oh! the "18-Months-Younger" Sister!

BY LEONE CASS BAER.

THIS interview is not about Jack Johnson, manager of Pantages, but I can't start the story rightly unless I tell you that the affable Mr. Johnson said, in response to my mild, half-breathed announcement that I had come to interview Miss Collins, that he thought—thought, mind you—that if sufficiently urged she might talk for publication, which you will admit sounded all the queerer when we met the lovely Lottie tearing madly along the corridor with blood in her eye and a paper in her hand, and begging someone, anyone, to get her a newspaper person quickly so that she could say something to the public.

Here, reproduced from the New York Review, is the cause, in part of her great mental perturbation. Screams a headline:

Lucia Collins comes to see Sister Jose

Lottie Collins' oldest doughter is on the way here from Australia.

"Older," shrieked Lucia Lottie. "Yes, I'm just exactly 18 months older and I'm 26 right now. My sister Jose didnot want me to come to America; she is afraid I'll hurt her career, she says. She gave this story to the New York papers, and that 'older' stuff is written to make me appear in my dotage, to conjure up a picture of an old 98-year dame galloping across the continent to see her dear sweet sister, her successful rich, sister make a New York debut. She tells everybody she is only 21.

Sister Unnatural, She Says.

"And will you listen to the rest of this account, please" says Lucia Lottie, clicking her back teeth hard together and shooting fireworks with a pair of green eyes. She read:

Lucia Collins, the elder sister of Miss Jose Collins, who is to sing the title role in the production of "The Merry Countess," which opens at the Casino Theater on August 26, is coming to New York. The premiere of "The Merry Countess" will signalize the American debut of Jose Collins in light opera work, though it was with such productions that she won her London reputation, and her sister is especially anxious to be present. Lucia Collins has played the English music halls, and comes to America from Australia, where she has recently been appearing. The great success of Jose Collins has made Miss Lucia anxious to come here with the hope of entering the legitimate musical field herself.

When she had finished the apparently meek little story Lucia Lottie flung the paper down and spoke ominous words.

"Jose is an unnatural sister. She has success, wealth, a kind husband, and is my only sister. Our mother, Lottie Collins, who made 'Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-aye' famous, died two years ago this May, and Jose came over here, making an instantaneous hit in the East. I've sung in the West End London music halls all my life and in Australia in the better theaters. I married several years ago. My husband ran away with another woman and I divorced him; naturally the courts gave the baby to me. She is all I have in the world beside my sister.

Americans Superb, She Says.

"Naturally, I came to America. All its people I had ever met abroad seemed wonderful to me. I have never seen such superb women. No other woman can wear a coat and skirt suit like the American woman. The English women are loveller in dinner frocks, but are dowdies on the street."

Lucia Lottie was forgetting to stay mad and waxed enthusiastic about American people and institutions.

"But when I arrived in San Francisco my sister sent me no welcome. Instead, she wrote me that I could come and be her housekeeper. What d'ye think of that for sisterly kindness?

"I am going to New York, and I'm going into vaudeville, and believe me, I'll make good, and not on the strength of the family name, either. I can sing and dance, and I've some pretty costumes and a new idea or two tucked away in my cranium. Besides which I have the greatest and lovingest inspiration in the world for hard work and an ambition to make good—and that is my baby girl. She is Lucia Lottie Number Three, and—well, we are pals."

COMMITTEE DEALS WITH BACKSLIDERS

Republican Organization to Act Against Candidates Who Leave Party.

LAFFERTY IS AIMED AT

Special Organization to Learn Who of Regular Nominees Will Not Support Taft and Regular Ticket.

Members of the executive committee of the Republican County Central Committee at a meeting Thuradsy night made it plain that it would not be contented with merely ascertaining who of the regularly-nominated Republican candidates had abandoned the party. The committee authorized the appointment by Robert C. Wright, chairman of the county organization, of a committee of three with instructions to recommend to the full committee a plan of action for dealing with the backsliders. Wright deferred the appointment of the committee until today.

This action of the committee is supplementary to that originally taken when letters were addressed to each of the Republican nominees, chosen in the April primary election, requesting them to define their attitude towards the regular nomines on the ticket. So far as the committee has been able to ascertain A. W. Lafferty, for Representative in Congress, and Dan Kellaher, nominated for State Senator and Presidential Elector, are the only nominees who will not support President Taft and the full ticket. It is for this reason that the task of the special committee provided for last night will have to do entirely with the cases of Lafferty and Kellaher, both of whom are avowed supporters of Rosevelt and the Bull Moose movement.

Action Against Two Planned.

The committee will submit its report, embodying a proposed plan of action regarding the party renunciators, at another meeting of the committee next week. At the same meeting the committee on platform has been requested to complete and submit final draft of a declaration of principles which will subsequently be offered to the Republican nominees for their approval.

Choice of a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the St. Johns district to succeed Justice Downs, deceased, was deferred by the committee until its next meeting. A delegation of Republicans from St. Johns waited on the central committee and requested it to designate the name of another Republican to be placed on the ballot in lieu of Mr. Downs, who received the party's nomination for the office in the April primary election.

Under the rules adopted by the central committee at a former meeting, Multnomah County was allowed three members of the state committee. Harvey Wells has already been elected to one of these places and the election of two additional committemen was last night referred to the full committee.

Multnomah Wants Representation.

A question as to the right of the county committee to decide how many members it is entitled to on the state committee was raised by some members of the committee last night, but it was decided to elect the three members of the state committee and then trust to the members of the state organization to give Multnomah County the increased representation. Under the present organization of the state committee Multnomah County has the same representation in that body as the other counties of the state, the committee consisting of one member from each of the 34 counties.

A. E. Cooper, secretary of the committee, was authorized to communicate with the Multorpor Club, congratulating it upon its reorganization and expressing the hope that the club in its activities would work in harmony with the county central committee for the success of the full Republican ticket. The Multorpor Club, which for many years took an active part in the Republican politics of this state, was recently revived and under its reorganization plans to render effective service in behalf of President Taft and the other Republican nominees on the Congressional, state and county tickets.

LONE MAN HOLDS UP TRAIN

Robber Rifles Mail and Passengers. Conductor Shoots Him.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—A robber who boarded a Union Pacific train at Kansas City last night bound and gagged three mail clerks and rifled all the first-class mail, was captured when the train pulled into Topeka and shot by his own revolver in the scuffle over his arrest.

The highwayman forced the passengers to disgorge as he passed through the Pullman car. When the train entered the Topeka yards M. E. Smith, of Kansas City, the conductor, attacked the robber. In the scuffle the robber was shot.

No clew has developed as to the man's identity. A letter was found in his clothes, addressed to "Mrs. Willis Lonsberry, Medford, Or., R. D. No. 2." There is no return address. Police officers refused to open it tonight, declaring they would turn it over to the postal authorities.

The man apparently is about 40 years of age. He is about five feet eight inches in height and slim, not weighing over 140 pounds. He is bald and smooth shaven, with light complexion. He has been semi-conscious since he was shot and has spoken to nobody.

HE SKETCHES UNCLE JOE

Mr. Cannon Talks Politics With a Famous English Artist.

New York Sun.

Harry Furniss, the English artist who for 40 years has been making England and the rest of the world laugh with his caricatures of great men, ran over to Washington, D. C., from New York the other day to sketch the men in the House of Representatives who are doing things. He talked politics—American politics—until he acknowledged that his head was in such a whirl that he didn't know as much about the situation as when he arrived in town.

Uncle Joe Cannon, as he pirouetted in one of his characteristic turns, begged the English visitor not to be discouraged with himself.

"I have been here a good many years," said Uncle Joe, "but I'll be d—d if I know what the present situation is."

Mr. Furniss was plainly tickled with Uncle Joe. He said that the Illinois statesman was one of the best subjects for caricatures he had ever seen.

The artist referred to several English statesmen and to one of them as a "self made man."

"Yes," said Uncle Joe. "We have self made men here, but some of them have done a poor job at it."

Artist Furniss since his arrival in Washington had heard something about the rules fight in the House. He asked the former Speaker what advantage had resulted from having the Speaker shorn of his power.

"The present system," said Uncle Joe, "has all the disadvantages of having no Speaker and none of the advantages."

Uncle Joe was a little chary about expressing his opinion on Roosevelt, but he admitted that the ex-President certainly was the cleverest politician that had appeared in the last 15 years.

"There are no flies on Brother Roosevelt," said he. "General Grant, you know, used to pay little attention to the rear. Every reverse was followed by the order, 'By the right flank, march!' Roosevelt works in a good deal the same way. He always has a flank movement ready. He appreciates the fact that people always talk about what is happening today, not yesterday."

Uncle Joe astonished Artist Furniss by executing one of his famous quick turns. When he gets enthusiastic he spins around occasionally on his right heel and waggles his finger wisely.

"Why," said Uncle Joe when his age was mentioned, "I'll tell you what I'm going to do. On May 23 next I'll be 73. That morning I'm going to take a drink and go on a high lonesome."

"A what?" said the English artist.

"A high lonesome," said Uncle Joe.

"Give it up," said Mr. Furniss.

"Well," said Uncle Joe, "I suppose they got the word from a combination of high stepping and lonesomeness."

MERRICK BURIAL SET

FUNERAL FOR LATE POSTMASTER TO BE HELD MONDAY.

Body Expected to Arrive Today. Flags Float at Halfmast in Honor of Respected Citizen.

Flags are at half mast on public and private building in Portland as a token of respect to the memory of the late Charles B. Merrick and will remain so until after the burial of his body on next Monday morning.

Tentative arrangements for the funeral have ben made, based on the arrival of the body in Portland today from Lakeview on the Shasta Limited, and, barring accidents, it will arrive at that time, accompanied by his brothers and delegations from several organizations who will go to meet it.

It will be immediately taken to the family home in Rose City Park, where it may be viewed by the personal friends of the family until Monday morning, when it will be taken at an early hour to St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Fifteenth and Davis streets, where it will lie in state until 10 o'clock.

At that hour the services will be opened with Archbishop Christie pronouncing high mass and Rev. Father Conaty, pastor of the Rose City Parish, of which church Mr. Merrick was a member, will deliver the funeral oration.

The interment will be at Mount Calvary Cemetery and the services at the grave will be private.

The honorary pallbearers will be two members of each of the organizations with which Mr. Merrick was affiliated, and these will be chosen by the presidents of the respective bodies. The active pallbearers will be chosen from the Portland Postoffice department and selected by the superintendents.

With the authority of the Postmaster-General the Portland Postoffice and all of its sub-stations will be closed during the hours of the funeral in order that all may attend it. Many telegrams have been received from different cities of Oregon and Washington inquiring as to the date of the funeral and with expressions of a desire to be present. It promises to be one of the largest and most representative funerals ever held in Portland, and with the floral offerings that are now known to be in preparation, this feature will be a remarkable one.

PILGRIMAGE IN INDIA

The Sugar-Loaf Tower of Temple of Juggernaut.

Christian Herald.

During the short hour's run from Kurdah road to the sea, every window was crowded with heads, for the passengers are watching eagerly for the first glimpse of the lofty temple of the god, where they confidently expect relief from the thousands of maladies to which they are heir, and complete absolution and sure transmigration into the form of the sacred cow, the loftiest pinnacle to which the Hindu religion aspires. As we near the sea we pass through a beautiful tropical country, where graceful, swaying palms meet over shady bayous covered with magnificent white lilies and other varieties of tropical water plants, whose blossoms perfume the clear, warm morning air. Monkeys clamber through the trees and a flash of black and splash in the water shows where alligators flee at our approach.

A few miles from our destination the character of the country suddenly changes. Nothing but sand and cactus can be seen as far as the eye can reach.

Ah, there at last over the white drifted sand is the great sugarloaf-like tower of the temple of Juggernaut, and I am sure many a Hindu heart beat quicker at the sight, for here at last was the end of a pilgrimage begun perhaps 2000 miles away and which cost the savings of a lifetime. What sweet gratification to the traveler it will be to sit awhile at the feet of the god, perhaps to sleep and dream of hoped-for existence in other forms, and in his dotage, when time has dimmed the eyes which today gaze hopefully upon these scenes, to sit before his humble hut in his native village and tell the wonder-stricken, open-mouthed crowd of this, the most cherished event of his otherwise drab and uninteresting life.

WOMAN DIZZY PARTLY NUMB

Doctors Did Her No Good—Testifies How She Was Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Zanesville, Ohio.—"Last fall I had female weakness very bad, and was nervous and run down. I was dizzy and had numb feelings and my eyes ached. I took doctor's medicines but they did me no good, so I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and now I feel stronger and better. I have told other women what Mrs. Pinkham's medicines have done for me and give you permission to publish this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. HULDA ERICKSON, 506 Maysville Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.

More Proof.

Burlington, Iowa.—"For years I suffered a great deal from female troubles. I had awful pains and felt sick nearly all the time. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and heard that it had helped other suffering women so I felt sure it would do me good. Sure enough it did. The first bottle helped me and now I am a strong and well woman. I would not be without it in the house."—Mrs. ANNA HIGGINS, 1125 Agency St., Burlington, Iowa.

There need be no doubt about the ability of this grand old remedy, made from the roots and herbs of our fields, to remedy woman's diseases. We possess volumes of proof of this fact, enough to convince the most skeptical. Why don't you try it?

THE OWNERS OF MEXICO

About 70 Per Cent Railroad Stock British and American.

Cleveland Leader.

William H. Seamon, a mining engineer who has had long experience in Mexico, has prepared an estimate of the ownership of the property and wealth of that country. It is a startling revelation of the extent to which the Mexican people must work for foreigners and see foreigners take the principal profits of Mexican industry and trade.

Aside from such property as retail stores, livestock, public institutions, houses and personal effects, the Mexicans own little of their own country. About 70 per cent of the railroad stocks belong to Americans and Englishmen. Only 2 per cent of the railroad bonds are held in Mexico by Mexicans. More than half of the bank stocks are owned by foreigners. The mines belong almost wholly to American and British investors, the former greatly predominating. The smelters are chiefly American property. The great bulk of the national government's bonds are held in the United States, Great Britain and France.

The timber lands are owned mostly by foreigners and the cotton mills are nearly all French. More than half of the factories are the property of foreigners. The larger part of the street railroads, the power plants and the electric lighting plants belong to British investors. The wholesale stores are chiefly French and German. The oil fields are almost wholly owned by Americans and the rubber plantations are the property of citizens of the United States.

How can Mexicans be expected to feel satisfied with such foreign ownership of the productive parts of their country? And how are they ever to change existing conditions?

Wonder Cave of Arizona.

Christian Herald.

One of the most wonderful caves in the world has been found in Southern Arizona. Unnamed, unexplored, and almost unknown, it gives evidence of being a rival to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, whose fame is worldwide. Only a few have dared to enter it to view its grandeur and to study the marvelous handiwork of the Almighty in its construction. This cave lies at the foothills of the Huachuca Mountains, about 40 miles northeast of Nogales, Santa Cruz County. Exploring parties have entered and spent days inside, but none has ever discovered the end. They report passageways, rooms and chambers innumerable. One room is level and smooth, and there are many deep and dangerous chasms.

Writing Their Sins in Sand.

Christian Herald.

At the shark-infested waters of the Indian Ocean which wash these tropic shores, and where that oddest of all sea-going craft, the grass-sewed catamatan, or surf-boat, is used, we come to the last scene of this great tragedy of Juggernaut. Men and women, young and old, in the prime of life and wrinkled and withered as seems possible only with Oriental people, with their fingers draw squares and circles and crosses on the sands of the beach to represent their sins, watch anxiously for the waves to obliterate and wash them away, and turn homeward to make room for the generations who, seeking peace and happiness at the feet of Juggernaut, will follow them blindly upon their hopeless quest.

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