

REFORMERS FAIL IN SCOTCH CITIES

Drunkness Increases Despite Rigorous Repressive Legislation.

LAWS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE

Ten o'clock Closing and Dry Sunday Ordinances Seem to Operate Only to Increase Arrests for Public Intoxication.

GLASGOW, Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding repressive legislation of the most extreme type, drunkenness in Glasgow and other cities of Scotland is increasing with startling rapidity. If a people could be made exceptionally temperate by Parliamentary experiments, the people of Scotland ought to excel all their neighbors, but notoriously this is far from being the case. The American speakers at an International Council of Congregationalists held in Edinburgh a few days ago, said they had seen more drunkenness in one night in that city than could be

ted by the committee, as the best way of abating the business. The chairman of the committee, Bailie Bruce Murray, one of the Magistrates, submitted certain notes, in which he said that it was clear they could neither concur in nor deal adequately with the conclusions or recommendations of the report, which were mainly founded upon personal opinion. It was proposed in committee that the report of the officials should be generally approved and remitted to the Magistrates, but this latter proposal was rejected by 6 to 2. This decision did not appear to be a manifest of probing this social sore, or in tracing the cause or causes of all this drunkenness to its source. The matter, however, can scarcely end here, for unwilling though the restrictionists are to have the matter further ventilated, the members of the liquor trade are resolved that the issue should be kept before the public until the responsibility for the admitted scandal is ascertained.

Blames Working Class.

The leaders of the Glasgow licensed trade have issued a vigorous criticism of the official reports. In their report to the special committee—the Chief Constable frankly admitted the evil, and ascribed the primary cause to the inability of the artisan and laboring classes to make good use of "money" in excess of their ordinary requirements. Why these classes in Glasgow should thus be singled out is not explained. It is a fact that general holidays, the payment of army pensioners and payment to militia on demobilization cause excessive drinking and an immediate rise in the number of apprehensions. The licensed trade make a strong point of a matter which is avoided by the official reports—the tendency of restriction to curtail the use of food by people who are drinking. What Scottish cities present an unhappy contrast to English and Continental cities,

CIVIL WAR VETERAN DIES AT TOLEDO

TOLEDO, Or., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—Captain H. R. Sturdevant died at Toledo on September 1. He was born at Pine Grove, Warren County, Penn., August 26, 1840.

He enlisted in the Union Army on September 24, 1861, as Sergeant of Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry. Volunteers were promoted to captain of his company, May 21, 1865; served in the Twelfth Army Corps, afterwards consolidated with the Eleventh, then made the Twentieth, and took part in the following engagements: Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringold, Racaca, Snake Creek, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Peachtree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Cold Spring Farm, Lost Mountain and the Dallas. He was taken prisoner at Peachtree Creek, Ga., and held at Charleston in the Confederate prison during the time of the heavy bombardment of Charleston by the Union forces.

Captain Sturdevant was mustered out of the service at Washington, July 19, 1865; came West in 1874. He was active in all public affairs and while he was never a candidate for office, he served four years as chairman of the Republican county central committee. He served two terms as Mayor, was very active in Grand Army affairs, attending the annual encampments as well as all Republican state conventions. He leaves a wife and one son, M. R. Sturdevant.



The Late Captain H. R. Sturdevant. 1894, bought property and settled in Toledo. He was active in all public affairs and while he was never a candidate for office, he served four years as chairman of the Republican county central committee. He served two terms as Mayor, was very active in Grand Army affairs, attending the annual encampments as well as all Republican state conventions. He leaves a wife and one son, M. R. Sturdevant.

witnessed in an American city of similar size in a month. Sir Andrew Reed, late Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, is equally emphatic. He visited Glasgow in August, 1906, and walked about the principal streets at night to see for himself what was to be seen. "I found," he says, "towards the closing hour of the public houses some of the streets crowded with drunken men. In no city in Europe, the United States, or Canada I have ever visited did I see such a number of drunken persons. I thought the scene I witnessed was most disgraceful to any civilized place."

The facts submitted by the Chief Constables of Scottish towns and counties, and by the Prison Commissioners, year after year, represent a condition of things which is not only startling, but is going from bad to worse. In the year 1904 Scottish temperance reformers of the coercive type obtained the latest of their cherished schemes—the closing of all licensed houses at 10 P. M.—and since that date, surprising though it appears, the official statistics of arrest for drunkenness in all the large towns show a large and continuous increase.

Demoralization Is Growing.

Glasgow affords the most striking illustration of this growing demoralization. In his latest annual report, issued in May last, Chief Constable Stevenson stated that the number of apprehensions in Glasgow for drunkenness in 1907 was 21,865, or 261 per 1000 of the estimated population. "For an equal proportion of apprehensions we must," says Mr. Stevenson, "go back to the years previous to 1898." Of the 21,865 arrests, 1396 were effected on Sunday, and that, too, in a city where complete "Sunday closing" has been enforced since 1883. "Ten o'clock closing" has been in operation in Glasgow since May, 1904. The movement was heralded by Sir Samuel Chisholm, the leader of that group of reformers, as the inauguration of a new era in temperance reform. St. Mungo was to be transformed into a sober, God-fearing, Sabbath-loving community. But what are the incontestable facts provided each year by the Chief Constable? In 1902, with "11 o'clock closing," 11.8 per 1000 of Glasgow population were convicted on charges of drunkenness. In 1905, under the "10 o'clock closing," the convictions represented 12.3 per 1000—the arrests being equal to 12.54 per 1000. In 1906, when the "10 o'clock closing" was admitted by all fair-minded persons to have had a fair trial, it was found that the arrests on account of drunkenness ran up to 12.54, against 14.39 in 1905, an increase from 14.3 to 24.2 per 1000 of the population.

The Chief Constable in these annual reports candidly confessed his inability to account for the deplorable state of things which his reports disclosed.

Dislike to Probe Sore.

Very soon public demand began to be raised for some inquiry into or explanation of a result so disquieting and opposed to the confident promises of the reformers. In Glasgow a committee of 14 members of the Town Council was reluctantly appointed, and in Edinburgh the subject was as reluctantly referred to the Chief Constable for report. In Glasgow a committee of reformers, in Glasgow a committee of 14 members of the Town Council was reluctantly appointed, and in Edinburgh the subject was as reluctantly referred to the Chief Constable for report. In Glasgow a committee of reformers, in Glasgow a committee of 14 members of the Town Council was reluctantly appointed, and in Edinburgh the subject was as reluctantly referred to the Chief Constable for report.

Incredible though this may seem, it was simply confirmed when a few days later the minutes of the committee were published, together with reports by the Chief Constable, the Deputy Town Clerk, and the Police Prosecutor, to whom the subject had been submitted.

is in the almost entire absence of restaurants or hotels catering for either visitors or residents in the matter of food at night. In no Scottish city is there any social life such as exists in London. Dining or supper at hotels or restaurants is discouraged by the licensing authorities in Scotland, who, strange to say, pride themselves on the small number of their hotels. Glasgow, with its 800,000 population, has but 17 licensed hotels. Consequently, saloons are the most popular resorts.

DES MOINES PLAN FAVORED

EAST SIDE PUSH CLUBS CONSIDER CHARTER REVISION.

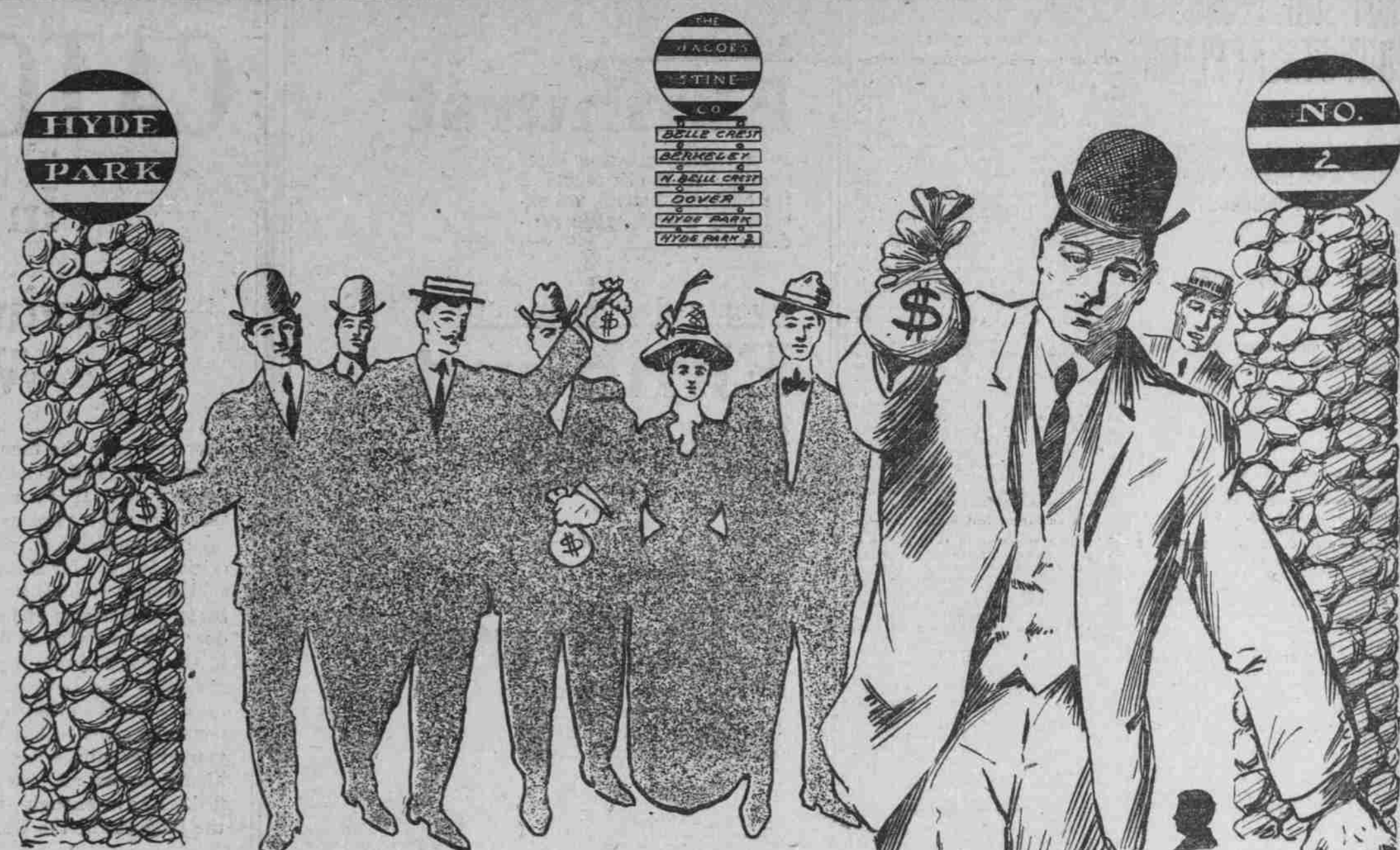
Will Offer Suggestions After Commission Decides on General Plan.

The advisory committee of the East Side Clubs Federation will make no recommendations for changes in the charter until the Charter Commission has decided what sort of an instrument it will frame. No matter whether the commission decides to adopt the Des Moines plan or retain the present form of charter, the advisory committee will submit a number of recommendations. The committee will meet Tuesday night at the Sargent hotel to talk over several changes that will be asked for. One item seems agreed on, and that is that the city should take over and maintain hard-surface pavements to no further expense to the property-owners. This change has been considered in nearly all the clubs and has received their indorsement. The Holladay-Irvington Improvement Association, which has projected a vast hard-surface pavement district, favors this being done, and its charter committee will also submit recommendations of a change in the charter covering this.

It may be said that generally the East Side push clubs favor the Des Moines method, or some modified form of that plan that will fit conditions in Portland. Had a vote been taken at the United East Side Clubs last Tuesday night, at the close of Dr. C. H. Chapman's talk, it would have been indorsed nearly unanimously. The North Albina Improvement Association with hardly any opposition, indorsed the Des Moines charter. That friends of the new method will find very strong support in the various civic organizations appears evident from the opinions expressed. These civic organizations may be an important factor in framing the charter and adopting it, but at present they have shown no disposition to find fault with or dictate to the Revision Commission, and will wait until some definite action has been taken by the commission before making requests for consideration of changes and amendments. The advisory committee is composed of representatives from the different sections of the East Side, but its meetings will hold open and all interested are free to attend and offer suggestions. L. E. Rice is chairman. His address is 1212 Ellsworth street.

Standing Bear, Ponca Chief.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 6.—Standing Bear, the famous Ponca Indian chief, is dead at Niobrara. He was once exploited in Boston and other Eastern cities by Thomas Tibbles, former Populist Presidential candidate, as a martyr to Government persecution. Tibbles dressed Standing Bear in silk hat and corresponding attire.



WHO'LL BE FIRST TO BUY IN HYDE PARK NO. 2?

HYDE PARK, Subdivision No. 2, goes on sale today. The extraordinary values of HYDE PARK No. 1 created such a demand for homesite property in this vicinity that THE JACOBS-STINE COMPANY, having previously purchased 80 acres in all, was compelled to subdivide and improve the remaining half, which will be sold at once as HYDE PARK No. 2.

Every lot in HYDE PARK No. 1, 458 in all, was sold within four weeks from the day it was first offered. In fact, the entire addition was sold before the day of formal opening.

THE JACOBS-STINE COMPANY guarantees that the improvements in HYDE PARK No. 2, as well as in the original HYDE PARK, will be on a par with those in BELLE CREST, the famous first success of this Company.

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HYDE PARK No. 2 will follow in the same path.

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THE LARGEST SUBDIVISION OPERATORS ON THE PACIFIC COAST
148 FIFTH STREET

KIDNAPER IS DISCHARGED

COURT FINDS EVIDENCE LACKING AGAINST JOHN GIESE.

Man Who Carried Away Little Girl and Was Caught After Long Chase, Held, However.

Municipal Judge Van Zante dismissed John Giese, charged with child stealing, after hearing the evidence in the case yesterday morning. The impression had prevailed that the testimony to be given by witnesses would prove so strong and conclusive that the defendant would be bound over to the grand jury. Failure of the prosecution, which was in charge of Deputy District Attorney Page, to satisfy the court of the culpability of the accused, however, resulted in the release of Giese, insofar as the more serious charge was concerned. The police were quick to file a complaint, charging disorderly conduct, and upon this Giese will be tried some time this week. The maximum penalty for this is \$100

fine and 90 days in the County Jail. That the outcome of the case has aroused great indignation among those conversant with the details is certain. However, in defense of his action, Judge Van Zante declares that the District Attorney's office did not furnish the necessary evidence to warrant holding Giese to the grand jury. "The evidence" as to the charge of child stealing was simply insufficient to warrant me in holding the prisoner to the grand jury," said Judge Van Zante. "The defendant was accused of a very serious crime, that of stealing a 4-year-old child, and in order to hold him for investigation by a grand jury, it is necessary, under the law, to show that he took the child by force, carried her away by force and attempted forcibly to retain her. These points were not proved by the prosecution at all, and it was not possible for me to bind him over, much as I desired to. As to the charge of disorderly conduct, now filed, it takes far less evidence to prove that."

Giese, who has lived in Portland for 15 years, and who is a steamboat hand, was charged with stealing Ida Fendall, aged 4 years. He was caught after a most sensational chase, in which a squad of policemen and numerous men, women and children participated late Thursday afternoon. Giese noticed the child, as well as several other little ones, from the corner of Front and

Hall streets, where they were playing. He offered to purchase candy for them, if they would accompany him. After going a short distance, all of them but Ida Fendall became suspicious and refused to go further. Fearing mischief, the children hurried back to the Fendall home, at Front and Hall streets, and told Mr. Fendall, who immediately set out to overtake the man and the child. The police were promptly notified, and the patrol wagon, with several officers, was hurried to the scene. The whole neighborhood was up in arms by this time, and a large posse was pursuing Giese, who was first encountered by F. M. Bows. Giese surrendered the child, but fled, and it is estimated that he covered probably five miles in his flight before he was finally apprehended and taken to the City Jail.

Because of the large number of persons involved in the case, it was thought that the charge would easily be proven. It was not shown, however, that Giese took the child by force or attempted to detain her by force, he coaxing her away from her home by the tempting offer of candy.

Wants Saloon at Kenilworth.

KENILWORTH, Or., Sept. 5.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed in the Oregonian of last Tuesday, that no saloon is wanted in Kenilworth. Now, some of the "Old Mossbacks" of our little burg would rather take their oil-cans (marked "whiskey" on the bottom) go to town and get them filled, come home and have a quiet little "hoose" all by themselves, than patronize a place near home. By opening this saloon, we will be the gainer by two more families and I understand about twelve or thirteen children. Just what we want in a growing community like Kenilworth, and at the same time keeping in touch with Mr. Roosevelt's anti-race suicide belief. It is a well-known fact "we Dutch" like a glass of beer now and then, and there are enough of us in and around Kenilworth to go a long way in assisting to keep up a saloon. This man only asks to have his license transferred from some other place and agrees to keep an orderly place. Should he fail to do so, he will forfeit his license. His petition was signed by over seventy of the heaviest taxpayers, representing seven-eighths of the taxable property of Kenilworth, and it seems strange that such a petition should be fought by such people who signed the remonstrance who own practically nothing and which had less than thirty-five names on it and most of them renters. Now, when a man comes home after a hard day's work, a nice, cool glass of beer does no harm. In order to

set it at present, one must go to the city, making the beer cost three times more than necessary. I say, let's have the saloon, by all means. ADAM SIBBECK, No. 227 East 53rd st.

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