

THE WEATHER.
Tonight, partly cloudy;
Thursday, probably showers;
Friday, mostly sunny.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GAMBLING PRIVILEGES WOULD GIVE THE CITY \$300,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN EVERY YEAR

Councilman Sharkey Says We Need the Money and Three Other City Fathers Agree With Him.

He Proposes to Amend the City Charter That This May Be Done—Mayor Will Enforce the Law—Tacoma Chief of Police Tells How They Do It.

"The gambling problem is assuming proportions that may demand legislative action. Our new charter is imperative on the issue and recognizes no gaming privileges. I know that Mayor Williams will enforce the law in all its meaning. If that law is not good for Portland, another can be enacted, which I believe will give this city the money for it deserves from gambling privileges."
"That gambling will go on regardless of the new charter I believe to be an assured fact, and it becomes a simple question whether there shall be secret joints, which are always hard for the police to control, or open propositions which may be investigated, morning, noon and night by any officer of the municipality."
"For my part, I would gladly constitute myself an inspecting officer and be assured that games, no matter of what character, are being run devoid of this very."
CITY WOULD HAVE BIG REVENUES.
"Four Councilmen, including myself, have studied the details of this stubborn matter, and we believe that fully \$300,000 per year will accrue to Portland, shall gambling privileges be taxed."
"It is apparent the great good a third of a million dollars will do in city improvements, and there is no one so senseless but knows how badly our city needs revenue for street improvements, if for no other purpose."
COUNCILMAN J. P. SHARKEY.

The above expression of his views on the gambling problem was made by Councilman Sharkey to a Journal man this morning. Mr. Sharkey believes that the present situation is one calling for action and does not hesitate to express what are the views of other councilmen as well as himself. Continuing his remarks on the subject, he said:
"The majority of councilmen I mentioned had a session with Mayor Williams, and although the chief executive is liberal, he is pledged to support the law. I know that gambling fraternities are endeavoring to gain the signatures of a percentage of the population, in order to present a petition to the Legislature which will create a referendum, but I believe that nothing will come of it, for a city's needs are emergency calls and an initiative or referendum movement could be defeated on such grounds."
"I believe, nevertheless, that Portland should have what belongs to it, from gaming resorts. I do not consider for a moment the advisability of allowing graft to put in its pocket what the taxpayers should enjoy."
Mayor Williams does not believe that there is any danger of defeating the new charter.

of the desire of the people to allow open gambling, they let the Legislature amend the charter to that effect. Should such a statute be enacted the gambling proposition in Portland assumes another phase."
VOICE FROM TACOMA.
Chief of Police Fackler of Tacoma visited the mayor this morning in company with Chief McLaughlin. The gambling situation was discussed pro and con, and Chief Fackler stated that Tacoma enjoyed a handsome revenue from fines levied from gaming privileges. He stated that the police were able to command the situation easily, because all operations were in the open.
No expression could be gained from Chief of Police McLaughlin, although it is believed he favors a free town so far as gambling is concerned. He says that gambling in the open is much more easily regulated than where the vice is driven into seclusion.
Today it is openly stated that the big houses are willing to pay to the city any just fine, but if the new charter will shut them out, every effort to defeat the measure will be used.

such opinions, while the suspicion that some one is now getting the money that, if it is collected at all, might as well go into the coffers of the municipality, is also a reason with the street statesmen why some revenue should be derived from the regulation of those vices which in the general opinion it is impossible to utterly stamp out."
SHARKEY'S FIGURES HIGH.
The probability that the advocacy of this plan would draw down upon their heads the wrath of many people is said to be one reason why many men prominent in the business life of the city, who favor the plan, hesitate about saying so in public. This, however, does not deter them from discussing the matter in private, and an observer who would hear the matter talked of about the town would have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the sentiment of the people is in great measure favorable to either licensing, or, if that be not possible, a fine system for the gambling houses.
The statement of Councilman Sharkey that the revenue from this source would reach the sum of a third of a million dollars a year, seems to many slightly strong, but there is no doubt in the minds of many of those people who should know, that even if this figure be ex-

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT.
No little interest in the gambling situation and the reported attempt to defeat the new city charter by means of the initiative and referendum is taken about the city, and daily on the street corners and in the stores and offices of Portland the matter is being earnestly discussed. While it is very hard to be absolute, there is little doubt that a majority of the people have come to the same conclusion as has Councilman Sharkey—that the city needs the money.
The necessity of improving the streets and the general features of the city before the year of the big fair seems to be the principal factor in the formation of

"It is the duty of enforcing the law so far as I am concerned," said the mayor this morning. "The new charter lays down certain rules and I will see that they are enforced. I recognize the fact that gambling is an evil. Men are robbed at the tables, and if I can drive the iniquitous places into seclusion I will do so. By so doing I believe that a great benefit will accrue to this community. I am not going to discuss a metaphysical question concerning the benefits that might accrue to Portland, were fines from ill-gotten gains paid into the treasury. No, it's a matter of law, pure and simple, and I will exercise my prerogative in enforcing it."
Continuing the mayor said: "If it is

STATEHOOD FIGHT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The long deferred Omnibus Statehood Bill in the Senate broke out an hour earlier than was expected this morning, when Quay, leading the statehood forces, sent to the desk and had read scores of telegrams from the people of Oklahoma opposing the single statehood bill.
The House this morning, as a committee of the whole, began consideration of the revenue bills. The first bill considered provided that goods deposited in bond in warehouse can be withdrawn for consumption within three years and be subject to the duties of the time of withdrawal instead of at the time of being stored. The bill was finally reported favorably and passed. The committee of the whole then considered a resolution providing for distribution to committees of the various recommendations of the president's message.
The proposal to repeal all land laws except the homestead is vigorously opposed by the friends of irrigation, because it would stop the supply of irrigation funds.

TROOPS SURROUNDED

MADRID, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Tangiers says that rebels have surrounded the forces of the Sultan of Morocco and that a fierce battle is imminent. It is feared that the entire army of the sultan may be destroyed, as there is no help at hand. The rebels have been gaining rapidly within the last two weeks and there is great fear of the consequences to the government.

VESUVIUS IS ANGRY

ROME, Dec. 10.—Dispatches from Naples tell of the opening of several new craters and large lava flows from Vesuvius. Fear is entertained that the famous old mountain may break forth again into open eruption and create considerable damage. Lava flows such as have been noticed for the last few days have always preceded violent demonstrations of the volcano's power.

SPRECKELS' STRIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Three hundred men are out at the Spreckels sugar refinery, and the boats which carry sugar are tied up and \$40,000 worth of sugar in the boilers will be ruined if the men don't return in 10 hours. Recently 80 men were discharged just after forming a union. The management denies this was the cause.
Sugar is up another 20 cents, making a total raise of 60 cents in the month.

SUGAR IS UP.

Notification was received today from The Journal's special San Francisco correspondent that another 20 cent advance has been chronicled in the price of sugar.
Labor Item.—The wages of sin will remain the same as ever.—The New York World.

MAY TAKE THE CUP



LONDON, Dec. 10.—Those who are in the confidence of the constructors of Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht which is to race for the America's cup, declare the cutter will be the fastest sailing ship ever turned off the British ways. There will be alterations in her sailing gear and area from former yacht models.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT LET VENEZUELA OFF

Strong Declaration Made by Under-Secretary in the House of Commons Today—Nation Stands Ready to Back Up the Action of Its Minister.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The State Department today received a telegram from Minister Bowen, stating that German and British marines and sailors had landed and seized the Venezuelan customs house at La Guayra. There is no mention of fighting and this may have been accomplished without bloodshed. It is evident the foreign fleet is determined to bring Castro and his government to terms at once.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Prompt action by the British government has secured the release of by far the majority of the 200 German and British subjects who were arrested and thrown into prison yesterday by President Castro of Venezuela. This announcement was made this morning in the House of Commons. The utmost efforts are now being put forth to secure the freedom of the remainder. There is little difficulty anticipated in this, as it is believed that the United States will co-operate in the demand that private citizens be released from responsibility in matters of state.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Venezuelan question was brought up in the House of Commons this morning and there was considerable discussion of the subject. When Keir Hardie asked that the government make known its cause for the coercive measures being employed against the South American Republic, Under-Secretary Cranbourne said that full details would be disclosed in all newspapers as soon as submitted. There were many causes for complaint, he said.
Among other things, the Venezuelan authorities had been, without justification, interfering with British merchant vessels and their rights. There had been imprisonment and ill-treatment of British subjects, and the seizure and destruction of property of British subjects.
He said the ministers of both Germany and Britain simply acted in accordance with specific orders in taking the course they did. Unless concessions were made at once the ministers were told to see that force was resorted to. After the ultimatums had been presented and ignored there was nothing else for them to do.
The reported seizure of Venezuelan warships was in all probability true, he said, and if it was, it simply demonstrated that Britain and Germany were thoroughly in earnest in the demand that indemnity be paid them at once. The best way for Castro and his government to avoid further trouble was to settle.

AMERICA'S STAND.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Late last evening the report reached here that the first actually hostile act in the Venezuelan

trouble had been committed. The English and German squadrons entered the harbor of La Guayra, captured by landing and towed into the open sea the Venezuelan fleet, consisting of four ships, manned by about 500 men. There was no report of a shot having been fired in this first battle. The Venezuelan flotilla seems to have clearly realized that nothing could be done in the face of the odds against it and to have given in without a struggle.
Another report quickly followed on the heels of the naval rumor. This was that Castro had ordered all German and British subjects in Caracas placed under arrest. This is by far the more disquieting of the two, because the German and British consuls, before embarking on their warships after delivering the ultimatums, placed all affairs of their citizens in the hands of the American minister.
With the arrest of German and British subjects, private citizens who have no part in the war, the American representative will be called upon to act in the matter, and it is highly probable this country may become seriously involved. It is certain that Minister Bowen will do whatever he finds to be right, and that he will act with promptness and decision, but there is considerable anxiety felt concerning the outcome.

VENEZUELA INDIFFERENT.
CARACAS, Dec. 10.—There is widely diversified feeling here regarding the position in which this country is now placed. In general, residents of this city are disposed to view the situation with alarm, and scenes of turbulence are already being enacted. In the inland districts, however, there is little interest taken in

the matter. It makes but little difference to the Venezuelan planter or the workmen whether Castro or some other man is dictator, or whether the country is ruled as a Republic or as a dependency of the British crown.
In Caracas the interest is centered in the main about what action will be taken by the powers in retaliation for the indignities heaped upon British and German subjects during the period of their arrest and confinement. A bombardment of the city is feared by some, but there is no credence placed in this report by the more intelligent, as American interests would not permit it.
Castro's popularity is on the wane.

HOURS TOO LONG FOR BOTH PARTIES

THE OPERATORS ARE OVERWORKED NO LEARNING FOR CHILDREN

They Need Shorter Hours Themselves. Boys in Mines Have Not the Time.

Are Broken Down and Worn Out When Competence is Reached ---Civic Federation. The Scranton School Superintendent Gives Strong Testimony in Favor of the Miners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—"The manufacturer needs shorter hours as well as the working man. At the terrific pace he is compelled to travel under present conditions he often burns the midnight oil and when he has at last gained a competence and is ready to retire from business and enjoy his rest, so wrapped up has he become in commercial affairs and factory duties that he cannot relax away from them. He is like an old street car horse—ever waiting for the bell to call him back to work."
This sensational statement was made today before the National Civic Federation meeting in "this city" by Marcus Marks of the clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marks. He addressed the meeting regarding the best method to pursue in obtaining shorter hours and advised frequent conferences between capital and labor. The whole world is working too hard, he said, and the substance of his remarks, yet it would not be fair to any one to shorten the hours of labor at once and great inconvenience would follow.
"Shorter hours for the employer means shorter hours for the employee," he said, "and this must be brought about. We want frequent conferences and opportunity for the best education. At present we manufacturers have no time for anything."

HANNA WAS LATE.
Senator Mark Hanna arrived late at the National Civic Federation this morning, and when he got there the meeting had already been opened by Archbishop Ireland.
President Underwood of the Erie Railway presented a long article which was read in full. Mr. Underwood declared that he believed the best method of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion of the present capital and labor questions was by arbitration. All labor difficulties could be gotten over in this way.
He thought each side should be educated to fairness and ought to drop all personal feelings and differences and work together for the good of all. It was a matter of education, he said, and the working man and the operator needed it equally.

HIS ASSAULT WAS VICIOUS

Allen Clark Stabbed the Wrong Man—Jury Is Still Out.

The trial of Allen Clark was concluded before Judge George this afternoon. Clark was charged with stabbing Anton Moe, a Norwegian, on the night of October 26, at First and Davis streets.
From the testimony it was a cold-blooded affair, as Moe had nothing whatever to do with Clark in connection with his saloon fight that night.
Young Moe went into the saloon on the night in question and was peacefully reading The Journal. Clark had a disturbance with the bartender over the price of a can of beer. Moe took no part in the controversy and walked out of the saloon. When on the street Clark approached him and viciously stabbed him in the face.
A crowd of a score of men who witnessed the assault came near lynching Clark. He, however, escaped by running into back yards and climbing over fences, thereby gaining his room, where he was arrested an hour later.
The jury, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, is still out, but it is believed a verdict of guilty will be found.

FRENCH HEAVILY FINED.

Washington French was fined \$300 by Judge Frazier last yesterday afternoon. If the fine is not paid, French will spend 150 days in jail. The case occupied all of Monday in court and facts were brought out that French, a young colored man, stabbed G. W. Johnson when the latter appeared at French's residence and demanded the person of Bertha Brown. Johnson was deeply in love with Bertha and it seems that Washington was affected with the same disease. French put up the defense that he mistook Johnson for a burglar.
In passing sentence, Judge Frazier said that assaults of such character were becoming too frequent and by imposing heavy punishment salutary effects would be gained. French is still in custody, but his friends say his fine will be paid.

WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Wheat—76 1/2 @ 75 1/2.