

ANARCHIZED FOR MURDERING Secret Service Men Unearth Strange Crimes of the Mafia in New York City.

(Journal Special Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—While solving for Police Inspector McClusky the mystery of the barrel murder, William S. Flynn, who is in charge of the Secret Service, revealed some remarkable facts concerning the workings of the secret organizations which Stelly, known as the Mafia and the Camorra, the Camorra told members of these oath-bound organizations who had been put to death because they had refused to commit a crime or for the reason that they were suspected of furnishing information to the government officers. He told how other members had engaged in counterfeiting; how they had levied blackmail; how they had issued orders even from behind prison bars, and how these orders were obeyed to the letter.

The stories were accompanied by names, dates, street numbers and other details. They came from a man who has extended over many countries and among all classes—a man who has landed more counterfeiter in prison than any other officer, whose detective career is even more remarkable than that of Sherlock Holmes. Flynn seldom talks about his own business, and he would not have talked at this time if it had not been for the fact that he desired to aid the local police in running down the murderers of the man found in the barrel.

If another police officer had said that he knew it to be a fact that at least three murders committed right here in New York within the past year were the work of these oath-bound societies, folks might have doubts, but coming from the government's leading detective the statement carries weight.

A Strange Meeting.

One of the cases cited was that of Antonio Fiacomio, who was stabbed to death near Cooper Union on the night of October 14, 1888. Secret Service men had tracked a gang of counterfeiters to New York in the spring of 1887, and had learned that they met in a restaurant in St. Mark's Place, known as La Trincaria. This place was the headquarters of a Mafia band. Fiacomio was often seen in the company of members of the Mafia, and the counterfeiters.

On April 6, 1884, several members of the gang paid a visit to Staten Island, Fiacomio and Valerio Latorotti, a South street barber, left the others and started for the ferry to return to New York. Before they reached the ferry another member of the band was found dead near the Richmond turnpike, having been stabbed through the heart with a word. The case was found near the body.

The dead man was identified as Carmelo Farrachi, whose home was in Brooklyn. Fiacomio and the barber were arrested and charged with the crime. They proved that they were not near Farrachi at the time he was murdered and both were released.

About this time the Mafia band of which Fiacomio was a member, one of their members had betrayed some of their secrets. Fiacomio and Farrachi were suspected and marked to die. Fearing that the band would kill him in the same manner they killed Farrachi, Fiacomio fled from the city. He remained in New Orleans until 1888, when he returned here and renewed his friendship with the band at the St. Mark's Place restaurant.

On Saturday, October 13, 1888, at a secret meeting of the Mafia held in the restaurant, the death of Fiacomio was resolved upon. Two men were selected to kill him, for a minute, turned and told Fiacomio about it. This man was known as Vincenzo Carasello. He explained that he would rather kill himself than carry out the order of the Mafia.

Murdered in the Street.

At 9 o'clock on the following night Fiacomio was seen to leave the restaurant walking arm in arm with another Italian. When they neared the corner of Eighth street the other Italian produced a long knife such as bakers use and stopping Fiacomio for a minute, turned and managed the knife into his hand. Fiacomio fell dead on the sidewalk and passers-by did not know what had happened until the murderer had disappeared around the corner.

The police arrested several of the restaurant patrons and got one of them to admit that the knife with which the killing had been done belonged in the restaurant. Among the men arrested was Stefano Bono, who had a barber shop at 218 East Twenty-second street. He was a counterfeiter and an ex-convict. He had often visited Fiacomio at the latter's lodgings at 607 Third avenue. But all of the men arrested managed to escape punishment and Fiacomio's death has never been avenged by the law.

On the night that Fiacomio was murdered, half an hour after the crime had been committed, two Italians called at the New England Hotel, at 30 Bowery, and one of them paid for a room for his friend. The friend proved to be Vincenzo Carasello, who had refused to betray the Mafia's order to kill Fiacomio.

The next morning when the hotel clerk went to call Carasello the latter was found dead in bed and the gas was turned on. It was evident that he had committed suicide.

Police Mysterified.

The cases cited show how the Mafia of America works. The police were not at that time familiar with all of the facts. They did know, however, that a Mafia counterfeiting band had killed Fiacomio, and were responsible for the deaths of the other men referred to.

The branches of the Mafia today in New York City and those of the Camorra have for their chief purpose the committing of crime in defiance of the law. The members are oath bound and murder for self-protection against the officers whose duty it is to ferret out criminals.

They are recruited from the political societies of Southern Italy, which prevailed during the last century. They are not related to the brigands who terrorized the villages at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and they are composed of cut-throats from Stelly and Naples who came here and have settled in all walks of life.

Some have become bankers in the Italian settlements. Others are to be found in the barber shops about town. Some are engaged in the grocery business. The pushcart vender who sells bananas during the day may be found at night at a gathering of the Mafia or the Camorra.

The Neapolitans who have joined the Camorra here are the blackmailers. They work in New York, New Orleans, Boston and Chicago. They lure young men into their fold by telling them they are really

WALLA WALLA IS NOT A RAY TOWN

Ministers Will Try to Make it So.

Not Only Saloons but Ice Cream Parlors Must Close on Sundays.

(Journal Special Service.)

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 5.—June 1 is the date set by the Walla Walla Ministerial Union as the last day of grace to violators of the Sunday-closing law. A meeting of the union was held recently at which only members were present and the result made public last evening. The date set is also, the day on which gambling must cease in the State of Washington. The Ministerial Union has held several secret meetings lately with a still larger attendance. The findings have been made public.

An active crusade against saloons, Sunday baseball, ice cream parlors, billiard halls, etc., will be made. The opposition to the movement has not commenced to act, but it is almost certain, despite the fact that they are violating the law, an obstinate resistance will be encountered.

It is a notorious fact that Walla Walla saloon men pay absolutely no attention to the Sunday-closing law, to such an extent that the city has earned the reputation of being "wide open" in its broadest meaning. Back doors are not used and family needs have been closed. The thirsty man enters through the front door and some of the saloons have commenced to leave these wide open.

Three large gambling joints are run in open defiance of the Sunday law, and no effort is being made to suppress them. This is known to all of the officials and as a result the Ministerial Union has decided to enter city politics in the next election and support candidates who will "keep their oaths of office and enforce the law to their best ability."

It is expected that the saloon men will immediately form a "ring" for the purpose of keeping their candidates in the field at the next election. The fight will be between the "thirsties" and the "dry" and no attention will be paid to other issues of the campaign.

The present condition of affairs is said by the Ministerial Union to have commenced when the new county officials assumed office.

Claimed Mistake.

When the men were arraigned in court they were represented by counsel, who declared that the police had taken a mistake in arresting them because that a woman had committed the crime and was on her way to Italy. On further investigation they found the name of Cristina Foreno on the passenger list of a ship leaving for Italy. Although the police were told that the woman really sailed for Europe, they did not believe it and declared that they would succeed in convicting the six prisoners who were arrested because a man made from an old file was found in Foreno's apartments.

When the announcement was made, a week later, that the police had enough evidence to convict Foreno, at last the wife appeared and declared that she had murdered d'Elia and had thrown the knife away. She told a tale to the effect that she had gone into the cellar to get some wood and stabbed d'Elia because he made an insulting remark to her while there. When asked where she had procured the knife so quickly, she declared that she had it in a pocket of her skirt for self-protection.

The case was secured on account of d'Elia's murder.

Among the others who were frequently seen at the house on Bayard street was Joseph Fernando, an Italian living at 74 Mulberry street, and a companion who worked with him on the railroad between Port Jefferson and Wading River, L. I. Both these men were followed by members of the secret society and had told their friends about it.

Finally on September 21 they were found on the railroad track, both having been stabbed in half a dozen places. Fernando was unconscious. His companion was dead.

The authorities started an investigation at Port Jefferson, believing that the man had been placed on the railroad track after being stabbed. Fernando recovered consciousness and told how they had been attacked by three strange Italians whom they had seen following them from time to time. The three men had drawn stiletos and made the other man had forty or fifty dollars in their pockets the money was not taken by the murderers.

Mafia at Work.

From that time on the various branches of the Mafia kept at work. They have been followed by the police and men who have attacked them from one city to another, now and then discovering a counterfeiting den and sending a batch of counterfeiters to jail.

These criminals seemed to predominate in Boston for a while and then at New Orleans and later at Chicago, finally returning here to establish central headquarters. Again there was an era of assassination.

From time to time the secret service men tipped off the police as to the murders. When arrests were made there were plenty of men ready to come into court and swear that the accused were innocent. In trials where the police made out a strong case the prisoners pleaded guilty to manslaughter or pleaded self-defense and threw themselves on the mercy of the court.

Neither judges nor jurors were easy to convince that the murderers were the work of men bound together for the purpose of committing murder. When the name of "Mafia" was mentioned by officials who were not familiar with the inside facts it excited the idea that it existed in the United States. They recalled the fact that the Mafia of old times in Italy was simply a secret society which contained many good citizens. They could not be convinced that a Mafia existed here composed principally of counterfeiters and murderers. They seemed to think that it was all romance.

However, the facts in the possession of the agents of the United States Government, if made public today, would certainly prove startling. But the men in the secret service do little talking, and if it had not been for the fact that they had been dogging the footsteps of the man who on Tuesday last was found dead in the barrel over on the East Side probably they would have told as much as they did tell about organized assassination in New York City.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.

(Journal Special Service.)

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—The battle for control of the government of this city, an important preliminary to the state contest, is being fought at the polls today. The chances appear to favor the Democrats, although Congressman Frank Wachter, Republican nominee for the Mayoralty, who vanquished the entire party organization in the primary contest, is immensely popular.

Robert M. McLane, Democratic nominee, has behind him not only the strength of a strong organization, but also the support of a majority of the independent Democrats. The negro issue has been made the most important in the campaign by the Democratic managers.

Baseball Tomorrow.

Butte vs. Portland.
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National Park.
East Eighth and Hawthorne avenue.
See your old friend, Max Muller.
See "Peggy" Ward.
See Grim's men.
Baseball tomorrow.
National Park.
East Eighth and Hawthorne avenue.

Going to St. Louis?

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LOW RATE OCEAN TRIP.

O. R. & N. Makes Big Inducement to Attract Those who expect to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly at Los Angeles, May 23 to June 2, will be interested in the announcement by the O. R. & N. of the low rate trip rate from Portland by steamship of \$33, cabin passage. Tickets will be sold for the steamship Columbia, sailing May 17, limited to the 20th of the month. For particulars ask at O. R. & N. city ticket office, Third and Washington, Portland.

TURKS ROUTED.

(Journal Special Service.)

LONDON, May 6.—Advices from Salonica indicate that the Turkish garrison was surprised by the rebels in the recent disastrous defeat of the Sultan's forces at that point. Bombs were thrown by the insurgents. Over 100 Turks were killed. The Sultan has given orders that the most stringent measures be taken against the rebels or their sympathizers.

PRESIDENT AT M'MINVILLE.

(Journal Special Service.)

M'MINVILLE, May 5.—Prof. A. M. Brumback has been unanimously elected president of McMinnville College. He has been professor of sciences at the college for some time.

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Twilled Crash, 18-inch	5c	3 1/2c	9-4 brown Muslin	18c	12 1/2c
Linen Crash, 18-inch	12 1/2c	9c	10-4 brown Muslin	20c	15c
Extra heavy Duck Towels	12 1/2c	10c	9-4 bleached Muslin	20c	15c
Extra heavy Honeycomb Towels	12 1/2c	8 1-3c	16-4 bleached Muslin	25c	20c
Turkish Towels, good size	10c	7 1/2c	Lonsdale Muslin	10c	7c
Turkish Towels, extra size	12 1/2c	10c	42-inch white Pillow Slip Muslin	15c	10 1/2c
Red Table Cloths, 60 inches wide, yd.	25c	15c	42-inch brown Pillow Slip Muslin	10c	8c
Damaak, 56 inches wide, yd.	30c	20c	Pillow Slips, each	10c	7c
Heavy Table Linen, 60 inches wide, yd.	35c	25c	Pillow Slips, each	12 1/2c	8 1-3c

SHANAHAN'S Third St. bet. Morrison and Alder.

LAWYER KILLED FOR DOING DUTY

Shot in the Shadow of a Kentucky Courthouse.

(Journal Special Service.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 5.—At the entrance to the court house at Jackson, Ky., yesterday afternoon, James B. Markham, a prominent attorney of this city, was shot and killed by an unknown man who escaped.

The murder was the outcome of the bitter feeling in certain election contest cases that Mr. Markham had been fighting. He had been warned to cease his legal connection with the cases, but he persisted. For 72 days he had been practically a prisoner in his own home, his family and friends prevailing upon him not to tempt fate by going out. Yesterday, however, against the advice of his friends, he went to Jackson and filed briefs in the election contests. As he emerged from the court house a man suddenly fired a rifle shot from a window in the temple of justice. Markham died instantly.

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AGAINST FOREST RESERVE.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., May 5.—There is a strong opposition to the establishment of the great forest reserve in Western and Southern Josephine County and Curry County, as is being planned by the Government. It is believed the establishment of this reserve will retard the advancement and development of this section. It will be especially detrimental to Curry, as nearly half of that county, practically speaking, is embraced in the reserve and will be withdrawn from use for any purpose. The citizens of that section also claim that a united organization of the reserve that the streams, are drying up because of the removal of the timber is not well founded. As a matter of fact, but little timber has been removed from that section—not enough by any means to have any effect on the flow of the streams. Petitions, urging the tracts not to be set aside, are being circulated in Josephine and Curry Counties and are being liberally signed.

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One Oldsmobile, 4-horse power.

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PORTLAND, OR.

GRANTS PASS LIBRARY.

(Journal Special Service.)

GRANT'S PASS, Or., May 5.—The ladies of the Grant's Pass Woman's Club are meeting with success in the matter of securing interest in the Carnegie Library for this city. Petitions to the City Council asking that an additional tax levy be made sufficient to cover the \$500 annually to maintain the library have been circulated by the ladies and have been liberally signed by taxpayers of the city. All, with a very few exceptions, are heartily in favor of establishing a library here. These petitions will be presented to the Council at its next regular meeting, Thursday evening, at which time the ladies of the Woman's Club will attend the Council in a body and present the matter of the library. Things are very favorable for the establishment of the library. Mr. Carnegie has promised a donation of \$5,000; it only remains for the citizens to pledge the \$500 annually to maintain it.

HISTORICAL DATA.

George H. Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, is now engaged in gathering data of the first direct expedition overland into the State of Washington, originally a part of the Oregon country. Mr. Himes was a member of that party. Only about 20 of his comrades on that trip are alive today. The first settlement was made on Puget Sound. An emigrant train had started for Oregon, with Portland, Oregon City, or the Willamette Valley as its destination. On reaching the Columbia River, above the Cascades, acquaintances were met who had been over in the Sound country, and it was decided to go there instead. The party numbered about 120. Mr. Himes has succeeded in securing the names of 90 of them. This data will be interesting as a part of the records of the early settlement of the Oregon country, hitherto neglected.