



Oregon Journal



VOL. II. NO. 91.

PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALL OREGON IS URGED TO ASSIST IN WORK OF ADVERTISING LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

The improvement of Portland's streets is a long step toward putting the city in proper condition for the Lewis and Clark Fair. The next step to be taken is the erection of hotels. The time is growing short and enterprising citizens should see that this is not neglected too long. Portland will make but a sorry impression upon her visitors if they cannot find comfortable accommodations during their stay.

COUNTY SCANDAL IS NOW UP TO CAKE AND EX-SHERIFF FRAZIER

During the Former's Incumbency Systematic Grafting Was Permitted in Matter of Transportation of the Insane.

Two of Beneficiaries Were Deputies in Frazier's Office and Advice of the District Attorney Was Ignored.

William M. Cake, former County Judge of Multnomah County, and William Frazier, former Sheriff of the county, are among the ex-officials whose acts will come under close scrutiny before the present investigation is concluded. Both Cake and Frazier were identified with the Mitchell wing of the Republican party in this county, and as that faction is still in power its influence has been expected to shield them from unpleasant inquiry. Those who are conducting the investigation declare, however, that it will be absolutely impartial and unbiased by either personal or political considerations. This assurance gives ground for the belief that both Mr. Cake and Mr. Frazier will be called upon to explain some extremely questionable transactions which occurred during their terms of office.

How far Judge Cake was responsible for the notorious "tax settlements" which are now under review by the county board is yet to be established. It has been asserted that he was practically in sole charge of the business of compromising the county's claims for taxes and that his colleagues on the county board were guided throughout by his advice, but this he denies. It appears certain, however, that in other cases expenditures of county funds were made with Judge Cake's official sanction, which were clearly unwarranted, if not illegal. Mr. Frazier or deputies in his employ were the beneficiaries of these expenditures, which are strongly suggestive of a collusion understanding between the County Court and the Sheriff's office.

The full extent of these unwarranted expenditures cannot be known until the report now at work on the county records has completed his labors, but an independent examination brings to light some matters that will demand explanation.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS SHOW THAT DURING JUDGE CAKE'S INCUMBENCY OF THE COUNTY BENCH SYSTEMATIC GRAFTING WAS PRACTISED IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRANSPORTATION OF INSANE PERSONS TO THE STATE ASYLUM, THAT THE COUNTY AND THAT JUDGE CAKE, FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS OR MORE, APPROVED THE EXPENDITURES BY WHICH THEY OBTAINED, DESPITE THE CLEAR PROVISION OF THE LAW WHICH WOULD HAVE ENABLED HIM TO SAVE THE MONEY TO THE COUNTY.

The records show the direct payment of \$100 to Sheriff Frazier out of county funds, by order of the County Court, for services which the law specifically directs that he shall perform without any compensation other than his salary. It would have been just as legal for Judge Cake to have thrown the money into the Willamette. In how many other instances illegal payments were similarly made can be determined only when the expert has completed his investigation.

Grafting Cost County \$1,470. The grafting which was practised in connection with the transportation of the insane to the state asylum was continued for a period of over three years and was the subject of a special investigation by the grand jury. But for the complaisance of Judge Cake it could never have occurred, and it cost the county, according to the grand jury's estimate, \$1,470.

person to the asylum the per diem allowed him by the state shall be turned over by him to the county and shall go into the County Treasury. All that the Sheriff is allowed to retain in such cases is the actual amount of his expenses while conveying the patient to Salem and returning.

How Cake Stood In. From the time when Judge Cake took office in July, 1901, he uniformly pursued the course, for three years, of appointing persons other than the sheriff to transport insane persons to Salem. From July 1, 1898, to June 8, 1901, the number of patients so conveyed was 246, and the number of persons appointed by Judge Cake to transport them was 291. Through some bargain or understanding to which Judge Cake was apparently a party, practically all per diem allowed by the state went into the pockets of Charles R. Frazier and James Stott, who were deputies under Sheriff Frazier. Stott is now deputy sheriff under the present Sheriff. During the first ten months of his term it was Judge Cake's practice to appoint one of the deputy sheriffs to convey insane patients to the asylum, but in April, 1899, the Attorney-General rendered an opinion that deputy sheriffs employed must turn into the county treasury the per diem received from the state. The effect of this decision was to compel the grafters to make their operations, and thereafter one Bob Thompson, an employe in the customs office, was usually designated to act for them. Thompson's family lived in Salem and he was always ready to escort an insane patient to the asylum in consideration of receiving his railroad fare and expenses, turning the per diem over to Frazier and Stott. Judge Cake was obligingly ready to appoint Thompson whenever desired.

Grand Jury's Findings. The operations of the grafters were brought to the attention of the grand jury in June, 1901, and a thorough investigation was made. As a result the grand jury addressed a letter to George E. Chamberlain, then District Attorney, setting forth the following facts:

"From the first day of July, 1898, until about the 26th day of April, 1899, Hon. W. M. Cake, County Judge, committed to the insane asylum 78 persons, and in nearly every instance designated a deputy sheriff as the person to convey the patient to the asylum. The deputies conveying the patients left Portland on the evening train for Salem, returning on the early train the next morning. For this service in each instance a claim was presented to the Secretary of State by the deputy conveying the patient as follows:

Per diem, two days at \$3 \$ 6.00
Railroad fare, for office 3.15
Railroad fare for patient 3.15
Carriage hire, Portland 2.00
Carriage hire, Salem 2.50
Expenses of officer at Salem 1.50

Total \$17.30
"The amount was sometimes a little less, when no carriage was charged for this end of the line, and was sometimes at a little larger, when, in addition to the officer, a separate guard was required to safely convey the patient. These claims were audited and allowed by the Secretary of State and the money was paid to and received by the persons conveying the patients, and no part thereof was ever paid to the county, the deputies claiming that inasmuch as they were acting after office hours, they were doing that time not officers, and were entitled to retain this money on their own account."

The report then recites the decision

by the Attorney-General, already mentioned, which interrupted this open graft, and the communication continues:

Grafters Resorted to Evasion. "After this decision by the Attorney-General, and in order to avoid its effect, the method of conveyance was changed, and the County Judge from that time on to and until the 8th day of June, 1901, designated in the commitment some person who was not a deputy sheriff; the claim against the state for the services was made out in the name of such person, then usually assigned by such person to one Busey, a hack-driver at Salem, the money collected by him, remitted to Charles R. Frazier, who paid the actual expense of the person conveying the patient, and divided the surplus between himself and James Stott, both deputy sheriffs. The person most frequently designated by the County Judge and who conveyed the greatest number of patients from April 28, 1898, to June 8, 1901, was a person doing business in Portland (Bob Thompson) but whose family lived in Salem, and all he got for his service was his actual fare to and from Salem to visit his family, and whatever sum he might occasionally have to spend en route to keep his patients quiet."

THE REPORT FURTHER RECITES THAT OF THE 291 PERSONS APPOINTED IN THREE YEARS BY JUDGE CAKE TO CONVEY INSANE PATIENTS TO SALEM, "246 WERE DEPUTY SHERIFFS OR PERSONS MOST GENERALLY ACTING UNDER THE ARRANGEMENT MENTIONED BY WHICH THE MONEY RECEIVED OVER AND ABOVE ACTUAL EXPENSES WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN CHARLES R. FRAZIER AND JAMES STOTT, DEPUTY SHERIFFS."

Facts Were Confessed. This extraordinary narration concludes with this significant statement: "There was no dispute before the grand jury as to the facts herein set forth. Mr. Charles R. Frazier himself stated the whole arrangement as to the division of the money as heretofore stated."

In conclusion, the grand jury observed: "We submit these matters to you, feeling that the best interests of the county have not been subserved by the County Judge in failing to designate the sheriff of the county as the person to carry the insane to the asylum; nor by Deputy Sheriffs Charles R. Frazier and James Stott in not accounting to the county for the moneys received by them over and above the actual expenses of conveyance."

If these officers had pursued the course indicated the county would have received from the state \$1,470, whereas it actually received nothing, and the grand jury recommended that suit be brought to recover the money.

Acting upon this suggestion, District Attorney Chamberlain appeared before the County Court to suggest appropriate action. Such scant attention was accorded him by Judge Cake that Mr. Chamberlain resorted to a written communication addressed to the County Court, in which he again suggested that suit be brought against Sheriff Frazier to recover the moneys lost to the county. He set forth at length the findings of

DISMISSED POSTOFFICE SUPERINTENDENT



A.W. MACHEN.

Postoffice officials declare the intention of the department to prosecute to the bitter end the case against August W. Machen, the dismissed Superintendent of Free Deliveries. Now that President Roosevelt has taken a personal hand in clearing the grave sensational postoffice scandals, it is expected that startling details will be brought to light in Mr. Machen's forthcoming trial.

the grand jury and enclosed a complaint against the sheriff, requesting that it be verified by the County Clerk so that suit might be brought at once.

Cake Refused to Act. This letter was unanswered for a number of weeks, but finally, on December 18, 1901, Judge Cake wrote in reply, curtly saying: "There was no action taken in the matter, except that it was deemed undesirable to institute a suit against the sheriff for money which he has never received."

THAT ENDED THE MATTER. IT IS NOT STRANGE THAT JUDGE CAKE DEEMED IT "UNADVISABLE" TO PURSUE ANY FURTHER THE INVESTIGATION OF THE GRAFTING BY WHICH HE HAD PERMITTED.

But there was another case in which the sheriff himself, and not his deputies, was the direct beneficiary of Judge Cake's bounty, a bounty which was always unstinted when he was dispensing the taxpayers' money.

In March, 1902, Sheriff Frazier presented to the County Court a bill for \$100, "for executing the death warrant upon Joseph Ewing and B. H. Dalton." In other counties in this state the sheriff is allowed certain fees, among them a fee of \$50 for each execution of the death sentence, but the law fixing the compensation of officials of Multnomah County explicitly provides that the sheriff shall receive no fees and no compensation save his salary of \$4,500. Any other charge for performing his duties was therefore clearly illegal. Nevertheless Sheriff Frazier, whose record bristles with evidences that he was in office "for all there was in it," saw an opportunity to make \$100, and he presented his demand.

The county records show that on March 6, 1902, the demand was approved by Judge W. M. Cake and Commissioners Mack and Showers. It was passed by the County Auditor, W. H. Pope, and paid.

Even if Commissioners Mack and

FEW HAVE HEARD OF THE PROJECT

Telegrams Sent to All Parts of the Country Bring Forth Some Significant Replies that Should Arouse All to Action.

Benefits that Must Accrue from Publicity Should Be Sought at Early Stage, Says an Expert Who Helped Boom St. Louis.

Now is the time to start advertising the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The St. Louis Exposition commenced to let the people of the country at large know that they were going to have something worth seeing three years before the date set for the Exposition. Portland and Oregon must begin hammering away at the doors of publicity from now on, for reasons that are obvious to all men of business.

"Expositions are not of so much value to communities in which they are held," said a well-known St. Louis writer, "but the fact that they are being done here. The colonists who would be attracted will not begin to make up their minds to come this way until next season and if the advertising of the Fair is put off much longer a whole year of opportunity to bring settlers here will be lost."

Portland should understand that the Lewis and Clark project is scarcely ever mentioned outside of Oregon and few people in other cities of the country know that there is such a fair about to be prepared for.

That some idea of the lack of knowledge outsiders have of the Fair, and with the object of giving the scheme some publicity, The Journal wired its correspondents in various cities of the

East, West and Middle West thus: "Find out by inquiry in business circles and among all classes, selecting persons to be interviewed at random, whether they have ever heard that a Lewis and Clark Centennial is to be held in Portland in 1905, and that already \$1,000,000 has been appropriated to make it a success."

Here are some of the answers: Philadelphia, June 23.—Never heard of the Fair here. New York, June 23.—One or two business houses doing business with Oregon have heard of it, but the people have no recollection of having read anything about Fair. Kansas City, June 23.—No one here has heard of the Lewis and Clark Fair. Salt Lake, Utah, June 23.—State officials know of it; no one else.

Ruthe, June 23.—A few travelers know about Fair. St. Louis, June 23.—Too busy with our own fair. Don't think it is ever talked of, but St. Louis will help you. St. Paul, June 23.—Nothing known of it here. Chicago, June 23.—No. Send out some advertising. Never heard of it. New Orleans, June 23.—Very little known of the Northwest here.

San Francisco, June 23.—Never mentioned since legislative appropriation briefly told about in papers. Los Angeles, June 23.—Some of the business firms have been told about Exposition. Tucson, Ariz., June 23.—Never heard of it in Tucson.

This is a very poor showing for the Fair, but it is well for the people to know these things and for all to put their shoulders to the wheel and shout for the Exposition. To each of the cities mentioned in the dispatches The Journal has sent information about the Fair through its own correspondents with the request that the data be furnished the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade and the newspapers.

WEALTHY OLD LADY FOUND DEAD BY BED

Had Evidently Been Dead a Month—Old Servant Discovers Her.

(Journal Special Service.) SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Mrs. Emma K. Loring, an aged widow, and very feeble, with considerable means but very eccentric, has been living in her home on Sacramento street for months. She was found lying on the floor this morning beside her bed and had evidently been dead a month.

William Martin, colored, of Oakland, who had done work for her occasionally, brought some flowers and fruit as a present to the old lady this morning and was unable to gain admittance to the house. He saw a light in the kitchen and suspected that all was not right. He called a policeman. Bank books and jewelry show that Mrs. Loring was well off. She was 70 years of age and a widow of D. Loring, formerly of New York.

A BENEFIT FOR SEAMEN

Entertainment at Y. M. C. A. for Seamen's Institute Was Pleasant and Every Seat Was Filled.

An enjoyable entertainment for the benefit of the Seamen's Institute was given at the Young Men's Christian Association last night. Every seat in the room was occupied. On account of the illness of A. F. Howell of Boston, who was to have given a series of readings from "David Harum," the program was changed and William Lee Greenleaf of San Francisco consented to take Mr. Howell's place. Mr. Greenleaf shines as an impersonator and monologist.

Mrs. Rose Bloch Biber sang two vocal solos, her selections being "Das Zauberlied" (Helmund), "Ah, to Remember," and "A Song of Life" (Hawley).

In these she was so pleasing that she was forced to respond to two encores. Miss Leonora Fisher was the accompanist.

WANT DOCUMENTS (Journal Special Service.) ROME, June 24.—The Vatican has been requested to loan the St. Louis Exposition all the documents and maps in the Vatican library pertaining to the discovery of America.

BITTER CONFLICT IN CZAR'S COURT

The Ruler of All the Russians Scathing Comments on the Conduct of Affairs in Kishineff Province.

(Journal Special Service.) LONDON, June 4.—A letter received from high authority here from St. Petersburg tells of a conflict between the Czar and high dignitaries of Russia. The Minister for Foreign Affairs last week resigned because the Czar scathingly commented on the Kishineff massacre. The Czar refused to accept the resignation, but insisted that the Minister should keep his ministerial colleagues under better control. The Minister replied that he was unable to do this, owing to intrigue not only in government offices but in the Palace itself. It is suggested that the Czar will dismiss two members of the cabinet and sensational developments are expected.

SENATOR LODGE TO BE THE CHAIRMAN

Hanna's Attack On Roosevelt Has Left a Scar On that Ohio Senator.

(Journal Special Service.) WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator Hanna's effort to prevent the Ohio convention from endorsing Roosevelt left its scar and it is now claimed in well informed circles that Senator Lodge is to be chairman of the next National Committee. Foraker and other friends of the President will control the campaign.

NO GRAFTER WILL BE SPARED

The expose by The Journal of the abuse of office that has occurred in former years in Portland is only the preliminary step in an extensive investigation of the methods of misconducting the affairs of Multnomah County and of the City of Portland. A good deal of old ground has to be gone over, for the reason that while the taxpayers were being given the worst of it by officials, there was no newspaper that dared tell the truth about their actions, probably fearing to step on the toes of "prominent citizens."

The Journal will pursue its course of showing up the work of grafters in municipal and county affairs, regardless of whom it may hurt. The rascal who poses in the guise of a "prominent citizen" is a dangerous person to be at large in a community. The Journal feels confident that right thinking people will stand by it in its effort to rid the county and Portland of the set of political mountebanks that have brought it to its present condition of poor municipal service and a looted county treasury. The reports published elsewhere are compiled from official records and no matter what excuse the apologists for offenders may make, the papers are on file where every honest citizen who may choose to investigate for himself may do so and draw his own conclusions.

There is no malice intended in The Journal articles. In any case where it finds that it has made a mistake, it will gladly make reparation.

But there is no chance of making a mistake when the records speak for themselves.