

HE TAKES MUNICIPAL OFFICERS TO TASK

MINISTER FIGHTS TO RAISE MORAL TONE

VIOLATION OF LAW IS PLAIN

Rev. G. L. Tufts, who comes to Oregon from Indianapolis to fight the saloons, made Sensational Talk.

Address at First Christian Church Opened Campaign—Will Demand that Officers Do Their Full Duty.

Taking to task the officers of Portland who he says neglect to enforce the laws they are sworn to uphold, denouncing the wicked and what he termed shamelessly open conduct of the municipal officers and appealing to the people of this city to cast off the yoke and demand the closing of saloons, gambling houses and the brothel, Rev. G. L. Tufts, recently appointed superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, opened his campaign in Portland last night.

He took his text from the fifth chapter of Isaiah, 23d verse, and read: "Woe unto them which justify the wicked for a reward."

This he interpreted to mean: "Woe unto those who justify the saloonkeeper for a license fee."

The speaker, who occupied the regular pulpit hour at the First Christian Church, struck straight from the shoulder at the evils existing in this city, and said:

Evils of Portland.
"There are 342 saloons in Portland. A large majority of them, at least, run seven days of the week in open defiance of the laws of the state.

"These saloons are crowded with young men from Eastern homes who have come across the continent to help build up here a great commonwealth. We owe a debt to those homes that have parted with sons, to remove from these sons, as far as possible, these pitfalls.

"Not only are these young men tempted to drink, but gambling and the social evil are being carried on in a lawless and most brazen manner.

"In company with a Christian missionary of this city I visited a number of these drinking establishments. Should I relate what my own eyes saw of the awful condition of affairs it would startle you and arouse your indignation. While there are a large proportion of young men before me than is found, perhaps, in most of the churches, yet they are few in comparison with those who are gathered in the gambling and drinking rooms in the city.

"But I wish to deal chiefly with the remedies for these stupendous evils.

The Saloon League.
"The Anti-Saloon League is only another name for the federated church, fighting the saloon in defense of its own rights and seeking to overthrow kindred evils. The churches heretofore have been working within their own denominational lines. Now it is proposed to unite all the religions and temperance forces of the state into one grand army against the foes of our commonwealth.

"It is thus interdenominational and also interpartisan. The object is to build up a temperance constituency rather than a distinct party; to unite all men who are willing to join issue upon the one proposition: 'the saloon must go,' and judging from the success of this movement in the states where well-established, we see no reason why it should not succeed in Oregon.

"It is the duty of the churches to oppose the un-American saloon because: 'First—it is the great foe of the church. There is, probably, no other institution that does more to withstand the work of pastors and people than the organized liquor traffic. Many young men who are brought within the pale of the church are decoyed into the saloons and dragged down to ruin. Destroy the saloon and you will remove the great obstacle to the building up of Christ's kingdom on earth. Of the

offices of mayor and city marshal, around which the battle has raged, will probably be filed by Gilbert Hunt and A. F. Keen, Ankeny men, but the loss of these would be a severe blow to the 'machine.'

Former Governor Miles C. Moore and politicians under his leadership have been the responsible for the fight which will pass into the history of the city as the 'muddiest' ever waged. Moore entered it to strike a blow at United States Senator Levi Ankeny, the Republican leader of Walla Walla county.

The feud between these two men dates from the time Senator Ankeny first ran for the United States Senate. Mr. Moore has been elected in the streets in favor of his candidates.

Aside from the fight for the two principal municipal offices the struggle between J. C. Scott, 'boxer,' and J. Z. Smith, 'machine,' for councilman from the Second Ward has been the hardest, but it seems probable that Smith will win.

Personal encounters have taken place and it was only with difficulty the combatants were separated.

It is a fight to destroy the political prestige of Senator Levi Ankeny and should his candidates fail to be elected to the municipal offices to which they aspire this will to some extent have been accomplished.

Result Is in Doubt.
Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the result was in doubt and it is probable before all the votes are counted and the returns completed many prophecies will go glimmering.

It seems probable, however, that most of the Ankeny men will be elected, although the majorities will be very small.

The 'boxer' Republicans will suffer so keenly from their defeat, if they are defeated, that it is probable they will meet a quarrel and rather than do that many men have complied with the wishes of the 'rustlers' of the opposing parties.

Recent hotel arrivals: G. Elliott and wife, G. Darcos, L. F. Kusewiler and wife, P. Eales and wife, H. White, R. M. Brewton and wife, C. A. Woodley and wife, W. S. Berdan, C. R. Thompson, H. H. Baueroff, S. Thompson, A. W. Ocobock and wife, R. Prager, J. H. Williams, Ira T. Creacy, Portland; J. Coldough, River de Lapp; J. J. McIntyre, Medford; E. Pollock, Grants Pass; E. Piel, Ashland; G. W. Hollister, Salem.

Journal friends and readers who are traveling on trains to and from Portland should ask news agents for The Journal and insist upon being supplied with this paper, reporting all failures in obtaining it to the office of publication, addressing The Journal, Portland, Ore.

Strength and vigor come of good food, duly digested. Force, a ready-to-serve wheat and barley food, adds no burden, but sustains, nourishes, invigorates.

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\$8,000,000 young men in the United States only about 5 percent of them are members of any religious denomination; 75 percent of them never enter the walls of the sacred manatory. Where are these young men? One hundred thousand of them are in the jails and prisons, 400,000 others have been incarcerated. Seven-eighths of the crimes which brought these young men to penal institutions are traceable to the drink habit.

Saloon a National Foe.
"Second—the saloon is the great foe of the government. We hear much of the corruption of politics. This corruption is largely due to saloon influence. The salutes for the parties are often prepared at the saloons. The men elected to office, largely by means of the money and influence of this traffic, are expected to be its servants and protectors. The welfare of our country depends upon a pure pallot. Thus the saloon, a corrupter of pure politics, the opponent of good legislation and the enforcement of laws antagonistic to its interests, becomes the foe of a government established for the protection of the best interests of society.

"We believe in the supremacy of law. One form of rebellion was put down in the bloody war of the 40's and it becomes the duty of every loyal citizen to rank himself against this rebellious spirit which can be found rampant within our own city.

Rev. Tufts came here three weeks ago from Indianapolis. He represents the Anti-Saloon League of America, organized in 40 states and maintaining 225 workers in the field.

"We aim to fight the evil through the law," he said today. "There are good laws on the Oregon statute books and we mean to see them enforced and to close saloons on Sunday. We will make the demand upon the officers that they enforce the law and if they refuse we will put in officers who will do their duty. This is not a political machine I am representing, it is an army which is fighting for the right. And we will fight in Portland until right prevails. We believe in vigorous action and will take it."

Rev. Tufts will speak tonight at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, discussing municipal corruption.

"I believe the gamblers should be attended to first," he said.

THEY MARRY ANYHOW
In the northern Caucasus nearly half the death rate of the inhabitants is caused by vendetta, and at least three-fourths of the vendetta cases are the result of a curious marriage custom which is now decimating the population. The native of those regions who wishes to marry himself a wife cannot arrange the matter in the simple off-hand manner in vogue in Western Europe by "popping the question."

He must go home, sell his belongings, and buy her fairly or squarley of her parents, the price ranging from \$175 to \$1,000. This is a costly custom in many ways, for it is not every young man who can afford to invest such a large sum in a wife, however accomplished. What generally happens in such cases is that the indigent candidate for the order of Benedick induces a few stalwart comrades to seize the maiden and carry her off.

What too often follows then may be gathered from a case in point which has just taken place in Sossalamek, Bokayeff is the bridegroom's name, and Neshko that of the girl of sweet 16 who had the misfortune to find favor in his eyes. His pockets being empty he persuaded three comrades to kidnap the maid, whom he then took off to another village as his wife.

But her father, on discovering her whereabouts, had her sent back by the police, and then demanded \$150 for loss of his daughter, as we should say, Bokayeff, to whom the demand was made, would not or could not pay. The girl's father thereupon claimed that sum from the bridegroom's companions, who are equally liable. They admitted the justice of his claim and called upon Bokayeff to hand over the sum to them. On his refusal they shot him dead, although the custom of the country, although daggers are also allowed to take the place of bullets.

DIE OF HEAT
(Journal Special Service.)
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—There were two deaths from heat prostrations today.

MACK TO SING AT THE MARQUAM

The Clever Comedian to Appear Tonight With the José Minstrels.

Herewith is a good likeness of the comedian William Keller Mack, whose witicism and rendering of the roquiditty "I'm a Jonah Man," are two features of the Richard J. Jose Minstrels which open a two night's engagement



WM. KELLER MACK.

at the Marquam tonight. Heading his own organization is Mr. Richard J. Jose himself, he of the renowned contastant who probably is as popular in Portland as any who have trod the boards in many a moon. Mr. Jose's new song, "Dear Old Girl," is a masterpiece, compelling admiration and sympathy for the story-picture it draws. Besides Mack & Jose, Frank Cushman, celebrated as an end-artist from Maine to the far Pacific, William MacDonald, the basso, whose last appearance at the Marquam with the Bostonians, was a triumph, and a company of 40 of the leading minstrel performers comprise this entertainment, which easily takes first rank with any of the minstrels of today.

CAN WORK WHEN SCHOOL CLOSES

Liberal Construction Given to the Child Labor Law by the Commission Apointed for Its Enforcement.

All Over 12 Years of Age Will Be Allowed to Secure Light Employment During Vacation on Conditions.

"It is the intention to enforce the child labor law to the very letter," said Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the Child Labor Commission, this morning. "Section 1 specifies seven distinct places wherein children, under 14 years of age, shall not be allowed to work at any time. These are factories, stores, workshops, telegraph, telephone or public messenger service. At any other places not enumerated in this section, such as light employment on farms, the members of the commission, at a special meeting held Saturday night, decided to allow children over 12 years of age to work during vacation. But in order to do so, they will have to make the proper application to me, and upon investigation, if I find that the employment which they are seeking is not difficult or injurious to health, I shall issue to them the necessary permits.

"When school is in session, however, no child under 14 years of age will be allowed to work at any kind of employment.

"Before the passage of the bill creating this law it was discussed thoroughly by the Senate Committee of the Oregon Legislature in all its various phases, and the policy we are now adopting was decided upon in the presence and with the approval of all the principal supporters of the measure. As the law stands, in my opinion, it is one of the best child labor laws in the United States."

Section 2 reads: "No child, under the age of 14 years, shall be employed in any work, or form, for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the town, district or city in which he or she resides, are in session."

A liberal construction was placed upon this section by the commission, its members deciding that they would be carrying out the wishes of the general public if children over 12 years of age were permitted to secure light employment during the school vacation period.

By carrying out this policy in a careful manner, they believe that more good results will follow than if they should assume an arbitrary stand and forbid the youths to work in any capacity whatever.

Mrs. Trumbull today issued a permit to a 13-year-old girl to work in the Oregon Packing Company's plant in this city. She first investigated and found that the child would have only light employment.

New York Summary.
NEW YORK, July 13.—Americans in London are steady, rather under parity. Northern Securities' earnings for the year exceed \$150,000,000. Mexican Central reorganization plan involves 10 per cent assessment on stock. Eighty-nine roads for May show an average increase of 17.55 per cent; 15 roads for the first week of July show an average gross increase of 22.04 per cent. The prospect for an increase of Erie first preferred dividend is still good. There is a good demand for stocks in the loan crowd. The banks lost to the sub-treasury on Friday \$2,716,000. Gold exports have eased exchange and stiffened time money. Twelve industrials decreased .72 per cent; 29 active rails decreased .72 per cent.

FIREBUGS ENDANGER MANY NEW DWELLINGS

Two Attempts Made to Burn Residences in North-eastern Port of Portland Early This Morning—M. F. Brady Almost Captures Two Suspects.

The firebugs, whose mania seems to be the destruction of partially completed dwellings, are still abroad in the city. But for the prompt and efficient work of the members of Chemical Company No. 4, two houses would have been burned to the ground early this morning.

At 12:20 a. m. a passing pedestrian saw a light at the side of a residence just completed at Eleventh and Fremont streets. He summoned the firemen by telephone and after a brisk fight of a few minutes the blaze was extinguished. While the loss will probably not exceed \$50, one wall of the building was badly scorched.

Another new house, owned by a man named King, at Eleventh and Mason streets, a few blocks away, was discovered on fire at 2 o'clock this morning. For the second time the firemen were called from their slumbers. They found the fire raging fiercely in the basement but the flames were subdued after an hour's work. The woodwork was charred and badly burned and it will take at least \$100 to repair the damage.

While the firemen found no special evidence of incendiarism, the circumstances were sufficiently suspicious to warrant the conclusion that some one had started the fires. The fact that both were in the same neighborhood and that they occurred within so short a time of one another, lead to the supposition that the same firebugs who have been operating in various parts of the city are still at work.

M. F. Brady, whose home is at 2110 Commercial street, while on his way home about 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, happened to discover a light in the basement of the new dwelling which he is erecting on Monroe street near Williams avenue.

He immediately called the firemen and they arrived in a few minutes. The fire was extinguished and the firemen found no special evidence of incendiarism.

Brady, who is a detective with the Pinkerton, the detective, was a passenger on the Peking the other day and announced to the officers here on his arrival that under present regulations he could bring in a six-horse team free. There will doubtless be some modifications of the order before very long for the conditions now open the way for all sorts of smuggling.

It was claimed the other day that the steamer Columbia plying between this port and Portland had the distinction of being equipped with the first electric plant ever put in a steamer on this coast. This was done in 1885 or 1886, and the original outfit is still in use.

The estate of Collis P. Huntington has been allotted to the two principal heirs, that is the California holdings of the dead millionaire, Huntington left an estate of \$60,000,000, most of which goes to his widow and nephew, H. E. Huntington. The vast estate is all probably will be incorporated, after the manner of the Crocker Estate Company, the Sheldon Company, and other estates that may in this way preserve their interest intact, thus avoiding distribution.

In the carmen's arbitration proceedings this week there was opened a branch of the men's case, based on the allegation that the company is receiving an undue share of the profits produced by the joint efforts of capital and labor in the streets' business conducted by the United Railroads. The interpretation of this count of the union against the corporation was brought into dispute, and occasioned a lengthy debate. To the great surprise of the attorney for the railroads, opposing counsel explained that it was not the corporation but the carmen, and when they placed Secretary George B. Willcutt of the United Railroads on the stand, to gain evidence as to the cost of construction and the value of the street lines, he was advised by Mr. Willcutt to answer the questions, or to furnish any information from the books. The witness obeyed his instructions.

There is every prospect of another fine building in Union Square. The Union League Club has decided to leave its quarters in the Palace Hotel and put up a building of its own. There is only one site around the square considered suitable for a club building, and that is the lot clearly set forth in the plan of the new St. Francis Hotel. The club's committee reports in favor of buying this ground and erecting thereon a 12-story building, the upper stories to be used by the club and the others rented.

Two other buildings of importance soon be started in other parts of the city—the new Tivoli, on the site of the Olympia, formerly the cyclorama, and the Public Library, which is to stand on the magnificent block bounded by Van Ness avenue, Fulton and Grove streets. It is proposed to buy this block at a cost of \$650,000 and erect a structure to cost about \$1,000,000.

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Suspecting that the house was on fire Mr. Brady quickly entered by a basement window. The room was filled with smoke while in the center blazed a fierce fire. After a few minutes of hard work Mr. Brady succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any damage had been done.

As the owner entered the building he saw a strange man escape by one of the other basement windows. On the outside the firebug joined another man, evidently his companion in crime.

The structure was intended for on the basement floor were piled a large quantity of shavings and pieces of small wood. The fagots were placed at a suitable place to set the entire building ablaze in a few minutes.

At about the same time Saturday night the firebug entered in his dwelling two dwelling houses at Thirteenth and Almsworth streets. The residence was owned by Mrs. Peter Jensen, who vacated it following the death of her husband. That the blaze was of incendiary origin is shown by the fact that the lock on the front door was broken. The house, which was valued at \$1,500, was totally destroyed. It was insured for \$500.

A short time before Mr. Brady discovered the fire in his dwelling two young men were seen acting suspiciously in the neighborhood. They tried to break into a new dwelling across the street from the Brady property but were not successful.

The identities as well as the object of the firebugs is a mystery, but the police are making every effort to arrest the criminals. The patrolmen on each watch were notified to keep a sharp lookout for the suspects.

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to this side, and a label pasted over the lock, offering to the inspection Pinkerton, the detective, was a passenger on the Peking the other day and announced to the officers here on his arrival that under present regulations he could bring in a six-horse team free. There will doubtless be some modifications of the order before very long for the conditions now open the way for all sorts of smuggling.

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The estate of Collis P. Huntington has been allotted to the two principal heirs, that is the California holdings of the dead millionaire, Huntington left an estate of \$60,000,000, most of which goes to his widow and nephew, H. E. Huntington. The vast estate is all probably will be incorporated, after the manner of the Crocker Estate Company, the Sheldon Company, and other estates that may in this way preserve their interest intact, thus avoiding distribution.

In the carmen's arbitration proceedings this week there was opened a branch of the men's case, based on the allegation that the company is receiving an undue share of the profits produced by the joint efforts of capital and labor in the streets' business conducted by the United Railroads. The interpretation of this count of the union against the corporation was brought into dispute, and occasioned a lengthy debate. To the great surprise of the attorney for the railroads, opposing counsel explained that it was not the corporation but the carmen, and when they placed Secretary George B. Willcutt of the United Railroads on the stand, to gain evidence as to the cost of construction and the value of the street lines, he was advised by Mr. Willcutt to answer the questions, or to furnish any information from the books. The witness obeyed his instructions.

There is every prospect of another fine