

PORTLAND TAR MISS ETHEL ABRAMS SINGER IN HER TEENS

WRITES A BERRY LETTER OF HIS EXCITING EXPERIENCES IN THE LITTLE REVOLUTION AT THE ISTEMUE-A SEA-FIGHT AT LONG RANGE.

Sampson Harris, an electrician on board the coast defense monitor Wyoming, of the United States fleet at Panama, has written a breezy account of conditions there, to a friend in Portland.

"We left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 24th of October, bound for Acapulco, Mexico. The fleet consisted of the Marblehead, Concord and Wyoming. Nothing worthy of mention happened on the trip. We had the regular drill that a fleet always has on a sea trip—that is we had general quarters, which is the stations the men take in case of action, and we also had three quarters' cohesion drill, abandon ship, etc. My station is in charge of a four-inch ammunition hoist. We proceeded along at the rate of 10 knots an hour, which is equal to 18 1/2 miles an hour. For nine days, arriving in Acapulco on October 31, where we remained for five days, and sailed the ship.

"Acapulco is an old Mexican seaport. It is the port where Mexico used to export all her silver to China. The city is built at the base of a hill and has no streets, all the buildings being one story high. This is on account of earthquakes. By the way, I forgot to tell you about the volcano. It is about 100 miles above Acapulco. It was near Coloma, an active volcano, of which there are a great many along this coast, but this one erupted just as we were passing by and it was a great sight. A great cloud of smoke rose in the air for hundreds of feet and it looked as if the whole top of the mountains was on fire.

"The city of Acapulco has a population of about 6,000 people, and there is a Mexican fort there which was bombarded by the United States during the Mexican war, and you can see where the shells hit the rocks and tore them up. It is a very poor port and is used now as a prison for government prisoners. They store them away in dark dungeons, some of them for life, which don't seem to me could last long in that place.

"All around the town is a confusion of vegetation of all kinds—coconut, banana and lime trees, and growing wild. All kinds of monkeys and parrots can be seen in these trees. I climbed one of the coconut trees and got some nuts. It is pretty hard to get them, the trees are so slender and there are no limbs, there being only a little bunch of leaves at the top and the nuts are clustered in these leaves.

"Here we got orders to go to Panama and the fleet started to sail. The Marblehead and Concord left the 3d of November and we waited for the mail and left on the 5th full speed for Panama. We did not know that anything was wrong at the time.

"Nothing happened until on the night of the 11th, when about 11 o'clock we sighted two ships. They failed to answer our signals and we turned the search lights on them and they proceeded to get away as fast as possible. We did not follow them, as we got into Panama on the 12th we found out. On the 4th day of November, the state of Panama, Republic of Colombia, declared itself to be a free and independent country and was immediately recognized as a republic by the United States and later by England, Germany and other countries. At the time of the declaration there were three Colombian men of war in the harbor, and a British man of war. Two of the Colombian ships hoisted the Panama flag and the other refused, whereupon the first two opened fire on it and chased it out of the harbor. That night it and another boat tried to return and open fire on the town, but were soon driven back, only one Chinaman being killed. The Boston and Concord gave chase, but owing to the coast being patrolled by American men of war, and we are on the west side, so I think that Panama will have very little trouble maintaining her independence and then all trouble about the Panama canal will be over.

"This country is certainly one of revolutions, as they have one every morning before breakfast, just by way of pastime. "We are anchored alongside of an old Colombian warship that was sunk by the revolutionaries in 1890. Her masts still show above the water."

Five hundred spies were sent into Panama by Colombia a few days ago to kill the leaders of the Panama revolution, but it leaked out and they were all captured and are now being held.

"Panama's forces consist of 10,000 well-armed men and the coast is being patrolled by American men of war, and we are on the west side, so I think that Panama will have very little trouble maintaining her independence and then all trouble about the Panama canal will be over.

"We are anchored alongside of an old Colombian warship that was sunk by the revolutionaries in 1890. Her masts still show above the water."

CHINESE HELD ON SUSPICION

Charged with being unlawfully in the country and without certificates of registration, two Chinese giving their names as Lee Dock Goo and Lee Sing, were arrested by the Chinese inspectors last night and taken before Commissioner Sladen this morning. Both cases were continued and the prisoners released on bail of \$500 each.

It is suspected by the authorities that the names given are fictitious. In Chinatown Lee Dock is known as Lee Chow, while Lee Sing goes under the name of Lee Moy Wing. The suspicion is added to by the fact that both refused to give their names until they had consulted an attorney.

The Chinese were discovered along the waterfront acting in a suspicious manner and taken into custody. Neither could give a satisfactory account of himself. It is thought that they were attempting to hold communication with Chinese on the Indrapura.

Lee Dock has been employed in the Log Cabin saloon on Fourth street for a number of months. He says that he landed in New York.

DALLAS WOMAN DIES. (Journal Special Service.) The Dallas, Or., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Mary Margaret Plish, daughter of the late N. E. and Bridget Sladen, died Saturday morning at 1 o'clock. She was born in The Dalles Dec. 31, 1858, and was married to Judge S. Plish on October 13, 1888. She leaves two children, Genevieve, aged 14, and Harold, aged 10. The widower of the deceased is manager of the Umastilla House.

MISS ETHEL ABRAMS SINGER IN HER TEENS



Miss Ethel Abrams' voice charmed the large audience at the entertainment given by the Jewish Academy Chlmuch N'Orim at Arion hall last Sunday evening. Miss Abrams is yet in her teens.

SHOP LIFTERS ARE VERY FEW

THIS CLASS OF THIEVES FIND LITTLE FIELD IN PORTLAND AND BIG STORES HAVE FEW LOSSES—SOME ARE CAUGHT BUT THEY BUY THEIR FREEDOM.

For a city of its size there is very little shoplifting done in Portland. At this season of the year, with the big stores crowded, thieves usually ply their vocation with persistent energy. In Portland the local store managers do not consider the situation of sufficient importance to employ store detectives, but every employe is on the watch for "lifters" and pickpockets.

In every Eastern city of any size thieves make large hauls, particularly in the department stores, in spite of the vigilance of the detectives and employes. But here they do not ply their profession so frequently. The local stores suffer mostly through the petty larcenies of local thieves.

The police department is so handicapped that Chief Hunt has neither uniformed officers nor detectives to detail to the larger stores as is done in other places. However, the detectives make frequent rounds of the stores while attending to their other cases.

The Pacific coast cannot boast of as clever shoplifters as can the East and Midwest. This is largely due to the fact that it is more difficult to dispose of plunder. In Chicago and New York the regular "fences" make it easy for thieves to sell what they steal. Eastern crooks frequently travel to the coast and Portland police have apprehended more than one good store thief.

But one arrest for shoplifting has been made during the present holiday season. This was the case of a middle aged man who stole two shirts from a Third street store. He first took one and returned for the second. The proprietor saw him and turned him over to an officer. His sentence was a year in the county jail.

All the stores have extra help at this season of the year and while more people visit these hives of industry the clerks keep an unusually vigilant watch for thieves. The floor walkers keep their eyes open for suspicious persons. Every year many are caught but no arrests follow, either because of extenuating circumstances, or because the thief pays for what he or she takes. But ever after they are either barred from the store or are watched with an eagle eye.

The detectives state that all stores lose large quantities of goods every year particularly during the holiday season by reason of the pilferings of thieves who never are caught. These may be small articles of little value or possibly more bulky property like cloaks or millinery which a good shoplifter can get away with very cleverly. In several cases the police have arrested thieves and in their possession found goods taken from local stores and their owners knew nothing of the loss until the booty was discovered. In one of the local stores it is said that a reward is offered to employes who detect shoplifters.

TACOMA HAS NEW PAPER.

(Journal Special Service.) Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 21.—The Tacoma Times, a new evening paper, owned and managed by E. H. Wells, formerly editor of the Seattle Star, made its first appearance Saturday. It will be a penny paper, and under the able management of Mr. Wells the Times should prove a great benefit to Tacoma. It is an assured success.

WHAT AND WHY.

Why should substitutes for Scott's Emulsion be refused? Because they do not begin to offer the equivalent of food-value contained in Scott's Emulsion. Why should special care be taken to avoid so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod liver oil? Because they contain a large percentage of alcohol and afford only temporary stimulation. Does not Scott's Emulsion also stimulate the body? Yes, but it is stimulation through nourishment. What vital food principle is involved in the action of Scott's Emulsion? Direct and perfect nourishment without tax on the stomach. We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

GOTHAM'S GREAT BRIDGE OPENED

NEW YORK CELEBRATING OPENING OF MAMMOTH STEEL STRUCTURE—LARGER THAN THE BROOKLYN IN EVERY RESPECT—COST \$20,000,000—NEARLY TWO MILES LONG.

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, Dec. 21.—Big ships and little ships, tugboats and rowboats naphtha launches and steam launches and scows and craft of every conceivable size and description swarmed in the East river opposite the Brooklyn navy yard Saturday, and scroached their whistles and fired their guns to apprise all within hearing that the new Williamsburg bridge, after an expenditure of \$20,000,000 and eight years of toil, was at last an accomplished fact. It was a day of jubilation for New York in general and for Williamsburg in particular, for to the people of the last named section of the metropolis the completion of the new bridge meant freedom from the dangerous crush they have been obliged to contend with for years in crossing the old Brooklyn bridge. The ceremonies attending the formal opening were simple but impressive. The chief officials of the city, together with representatives of the federal government, army and naval officers, distinguished engineers and other invited guests, assembled in the center of the bridge, across the river and listened to orations appropriate to the occasion delivered by Mayor Low, Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal and Borough President Cantor and Swanson. Commissioner Lindenthal made the opening address, formally turning the bridge over to the city. The speech of acceptance was delivered by Mayor Low and was the chief feature of the ceremonies. The completion of the structure was the most important event in the city's history since the boom of cannon and the unfurling of flags throughout the great length of the structure.

Crush Not Permitted. The general public was not permitted to cross the bridge today and thus was avoided the possibility of a crush such as was witnessed at the opening of the Brooklyn bridge, which resulted in the deaths of more than a score of persons. But one roadway of the new bridge is entirely completed and this was opened to traffic today. It is expected that the other roadway and the paths for pedestrians will be ready within a few weeks.

In general appearance the new bridge seems much more massive than the old Brooklyn bridge, but at the same time it is much less graceful in its design, height and the number of promenades and trolley tracks the new structure surpasses the old. The Manhattan terminal of the new structure is at De... street, while the Williamsburg end is at South Fifth street. In the construction of these great terminals and approaches whole blocks of buildings were razed.

The length of the bridge between its terminals is 1,500 feet, or over one and a third miles. The main span, from the center of one tower to that of the other, is 1,100 feet long. The width of the structure is 118 feet, as compared with 86 feet, the width of the old Brooklyn bridge. Its minimum height above mean high water at the pierhead lines is 122 feet and its minimum height for 200 feet on either side of the center of the main span is 185 feet. The heights of the cables on the top of the towers is 233 feet at their center.

40,000 Tons of Steel. Three thousand and forty-eight tons of steel have been used in constructing each of the towers, while nearly 17,000 tons have been put into the great approaches. In each of the suspension cables, which are 18 1/2 inches in diameter, there are 12,000 wires. These wires being 3,500 feet long and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, six and one-half million feet of timber were required to construct the bridge and the steel employed amounted to 40,000 tons. It was necessary to excavate 125,000 cubic feet of earth and to tear down several hundred buildings and houses.

Foundations of All Kinds. Both of the towers are planted on solid rock foundations. For the Manhattan anchorage 3,500 piles were driven through clay and sand until they reached a solid foundation. The anchorage on the Williamsburg side is said to rest on natural sand. The bridge is provided with two drives for carriages, four trolley tracks, two elevated tracks, two footwalks and two bicycle tracks.

Authority for constructing the bridge was contained in a law enacted by the state legislature in 1895. In October of the following year the first work began on the Manhattan tower foundation. On April 14, 1901, the first wire for the temporary footbridge was strung, while the first wire for the permanent cable was stretched across the following November. The cables were finished in August of 1902.

Will Relieve Congestion. The opening of the new bridge is expected to relieve somewhat the overburden of traffic on the Brooklyn bridge. This measure of relief, however, will not be nearly so great as might be supposed at a first glance. At the situation of the reason that the great bulk of traffic that will use the new structure have heretofore crossed the river by ferry and have not used the Brooklyn bridge to any extent. The ultimate relief to these three bridges will be in the completion of the third bridge across the East river, already under construction, at a point about midway between the Brooklyn bridge and the Williamsburg structure, opened today. In addition to these three bridges, a fourth is to connect Manhattan with the Brooklyn shore by way of Blackwell's island, so that New York in a few years will be able to lay claim to the title of the city of magnificent bridges.

NEW OFFICERS OF LODGES.

Orient lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., reports having had a prosperous year and that there is \$2,000 in the treasury. The hall at Grand avenue and East First street has been considerably improved during the year. The following new officers have been elected: Noble grand, M. E. Heacock; vice grand, S. Francis; recording secretary, D. K. Hill; financial secretary, J. S. Foss; treasurer, A. K. Carver.

Utopia Rebekah lodge, No. 62, has elected the following officers: Noble grand, Bertha White; vice-grand, Mima Smith; secretary, Daisy Foss; treasurer, Anna Holt.

Industry lodge, I. O. O. F. of Albina, has elected the following officers: Noble grand, M. A. McEachran; vice-grand, William E. Hayward; secretary, J. A. Estes; treasurer, R. E. L. Simmons.

Golden Rule Encampment, No. 28, has elected the following officers: Chief patriarch, A. K. Carver; high priest, S. F. Fuller; senior warden, H. F. Paddock; junior warden, J. C. Jameson; recording scribe, Robert Andrews; financial secretary, W. S. Foss; trustees, George W. Minor, N. P. Tomlinson and A. O. Slinka. The installation of officers will be held on the first Thursday in January.

Advertisement for The Eclipse range by I. Gevurtz & Sons. Features include \$1.00 per week, best steel range made, and 15 year guarantee. Includes an image of the range.

Advertisement for Hoboes Shy at a Small Wood Pile. Mentions Portland overrun with idle men who won't work—need their time looking for free beer, free meals and free amusement.

Advertisement for Carroll's Chocolate Chips. Claims to be extensively imitated. Includes a testimonial: "When a man's work is limited it is a sign that the imitator thinks pretty highly of the originator and wishes to share his success by humbugging the public."

Portland is hobo infested, said Secretary W. R. Walpole of the city board of charities today. "Not only are there mining men and jockers who have spent their summer's wages in the dives, but there are professional tramps, workmen out of a job, prospectors from Alaska, wanderers from California, from the sound, from Eastern Oregon, from the Middle West, from everywhere, in our midst and our board is receiving four times as many calls in the last few weeks as it ever has before."

Mr. Walpole told of a new lodging house where rooms can be had by the week for 75 cents. This place, though recently started, already has 300 lodgers nightly, and the proprietor stated to Mr. Walpole that he could use much more room if he had it. This condition is prevalent in every rooming house in the north end and by day and by night the thoroughfares near Burnside street are crowded with idle, listless, moneyless men seeking cheap pleasure and free meals.

Advices from Seattle state that that city is filled with throngs of idle men, that a wave of unemployed from Alaska, has mingled with a wave of unemployed from the East, and the result has been a complete annihilation of wage schedules. Unions have lost their fight for better wages and in several cases employes needing 100 men found them in a few hours. One contractor, in adapting for 80 men, received more than 500 applications for positions at any price.

The conditions on the sound have grown so hard that floods of hoboes are being driven toward Portland, and the charitable organizations of the city are receiving many demands from this floating, wretched class. In addition to the Northern Flood, is the surge back from the South. California has so long been a winter hobo paradise that the citizens of the state have taken forceful measures to protect themselves, and the tramp finds scant picking within the bounds of the long state, so he and his thousands of comrades from over the country work north and land in Portland to try the noted generosity of this city.

For Portland is termed "easy" by the world of graft. Yesterday three alleged "eggs" were arrested at the Union depot by Officer Wilson. Nightly arrests have been made in the railroad yards, and in almost every case the victim has expressed his surprise that the officers troubled him. "We're idle, we're starving, we're clack," was the general complaint. The city board is striving to make it interesting for the tramp who neither works nor leaves town, but merely begs and steals. A hundred thousand little yellow tickets have been distributed over the city to business houses with the request that those asking alms be given a ticket and sent to the board. The secretary examines the applicant, and after 15 days of work among the poor he has a sufficient experience to detect the deserving, and in most cases the order goes forth for the man with a tale of woe to visit the wood pile. The board has a small pile of wood in the cellar to serve as a barrier to the hungry floods that descend upon it, and here the man without a job can secure a bed by two hours' work. For those who wish meals an hour's work is afforded and while the pile lasts vagrants can sleep and eat with five hours' work a day. "Some of them stay with us two days," said Mr. Walpole, "but most of

them last a much shorter period. In the majority of cases applicants for temporary aid seek the door when we mention the wood pile. Last evening two husky fellows came in. Said one: "Gimme er meal," and he fished out a greasy ticket. I started him towards the woodpile and he went until he found out what he was about to interview, and then he and his companion made for the door. Many of the applicants think that the ticket is a meal check and most of them lose interest when they find that it only means investigation and an hour's work.

Charitable officers, police, detectives and north-end habitués agree that Portland has the largest crew of idle men she has had for months and that this crew is constantly augmented. As yet no remedy has been offered besides an occasional arrest.

WANTS HIGHBINDERS DEPORTED TO CHINA

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Chief of Police Wittman has requested United States District Attorney Marshall B. Woodworth's assistance in getting rid of the highbinder element in Chinatown. The chief had four highbinders in custody and desired to have them deported should it be found that they were illegally in the United States. Chief Wittman said that the four Mongols had been arrested for vagrancy many times, but that they resumed their old practices as soon as they were released from jail. Woodworth says he will see that they are deported unless they can establish their right to remain in the country. He will co-operate with the police in ferreting out these cases.

Preferred Stock Canned Goods. Allen & Lewis' Best Brand.

TYPEWRITERS DO NOT BUY NOW. Prospective typewriter purchasers should not buy typewriters until they receive some information from L. & M. Alexander. Third street, regarding the new L. C. Smith Typewriter, a perfect visible writing machine, with improvements never before used on typewriters.

Advertisement for The White Automobile. Features include 1904 model at 1903 prices until January 1st, after Jan. 1 the same car will be \$500 more. Why? Simply because the car is worth the money. Includes an image of the automobile and a testimonial from Mr. John Kelly.