

The Spirit of the Carnival.



FROM the lady who was down on the top of the circus tent and under the human eye to the carnival is a success. The things advertised by these are there. The Mexican village contains Mexicans, and the Indian show and the negro show are composed of Indians and negroes. From the first was shown during the excessive war with or yesterday afternoon when the colors of none of these things were on exhibition ran. They were in very case fast red, fast yellow or fast black.

As for the mythological woman who is supposed to preside over carnivals, fairs, and such spectacles, the one looking after the interests of the Portland show could not have been better. She has proved all that could be desired in the necessarily complex make-up of a woman, part soubrette, part acrobat, part vocalist, and part queen of laughter—everything except a make-up such as would be appropriate for funeral purposes.

The audiences who went out during the first two nights of the show were just such carnival audiences as would make an affair of the kind joyous. They were the shouting, laughing, jesting, topical song-singing crowds that, like the mythological lady presiding over carnivals, were built for carnival purposes. From gazing the Mexicans to having fun with the big bunches of confetti to be had at small price and thrown for nothing, these audiences have enjoyed themselves. No audience in Portland has come greater distances to forget that this world is made up of sadness. They were from The Dalles, from Pendleton, from La Grande, from Grants Pass, from Tacoma, from Seattle, and from Spokane, and all did what could be done to push dull care aside.

There is still another important thing in which the present carnival is even a more pronounced success than otherwise, and that is the quality of the peanuts, the lemonade, the soda water and other things that make a carnival visitor always long for the day when he and his best girl will have a chance to go to another carnival. The present lemonade, when tested by the longest carnival and carnival frequenters, has been sworn under oath today to be the real thing in lemonade; and the peanuts contain even more than two kernels and the popcorn is frosted with real sugar molasses.

As for the carnival itself, every show on the ground is so clean that the man who edits the sermons for Monday's paper could go and not take exception to what his ears have heard or his eyes have seen.

Thousands of people went out to the carnival grounds on the opening night and on last night, and not one of these has since been heard to carp at the show. Most of them are going back for another carnival, and many have invited their elders to go with them next time and share in the general jollity.

As for the arrangement of the many side shows and the big tent where the circus is held twice daily, they could not be better. The big tent is one of the largest and finest ever seen in the city, and the many tumblers, jugglers and aerial performers who go to make up the life of a successful modern cir-

cus; they are there in force; and the feats performed are as good as could be seen in any circus.

Despite the heat of yesterday afternoon, the performance went on as usual, and many women and children were out. Every act was carried through and was as clean as when done at night time.

Judging from the two millionaires and the delight of throw confetti, the carnival is being run with equal skill and half last night, the carnival was deep with the crowd and the men went to the outside of the tent for the best seats.

The fun of the carnival was proved that they are at home, instead of 3,000 miles away. It is worth going 3,000 miles to hear the "colored gentleman" who stands in front of the show "The South Before the War" shout "Right this way, gentlemen; this way, ladies—only South Above the Wah, now, tra-

bell dese western plains. Right all make the hit of the young German-American citizens, and as earnestness of the genuineness of the village, German visitors may even talk, in moderation, to the inmates of the village in the German tongue.

Those who have a fondness for old Rome, for the Italians who lived long before the present races who help swell the American vote on election day began coming our way can do no better than to see the Roman chariot race. It has Quo Vadis and Ben Hur rolled into one and both are beaten by the comparison.

In the glassworkers' exhibit, the making of many delicate things from molten glass is demonstrated. Half the young women in town are now gazing in the fact that they got to see this exhibition and that they are now possessors of little glass boats and of other souvenirs of the show in the shape of glass.

But to the man who for years has forgotten that he was a boy, perhaps the most entrancing thing of all is the real circus band, the real circus clown and the announcers and tumblers who make up the show in the big tent.

"I'll always remember how near I came to being a circus tumbler instead of a common real estate broker," said a 216-pound man as he sat in the tent and admired and mopped handkerchiefs from his brow last night. "If it hadn't been for father overhauling me and the show in Kansas City, I'd probably still be with a circus."

Even the pretty Austin sister looked as if they had just come from a Turkish bath, wearing their spangles and black tights, as they finished their turn on the swings. The Mexican theatre was coolness itself to all of the audience who could put themselves into the right carnival spirit.

One of the best things at the grounds is the Crystal Palace. Any young man who desires to show his best girl just how pretty she looks to others should take her through this palace. She will surely come away willing to be good—to heed his advice for weeks to come. This will happen on one condition, however—and that is that the beau does not present himself in front of the crystals. To make this deal to the girl a success, the aforementioned best fellow must keep well in the back ground and let her see for herself just how she looks to others. The expert, hence will cure any girl of the blas-

Demand Kuropatkin's Surrender

(Journal Special Service.)
Tokio, June 30.—Japan believes the end of the war is in sight, according to an authoritative source. So confident is she of this status, that plans are already being made to demand Kuropatkin's surrender.

A meeting of the council of ministers was held this morning at which the mikado presided and the entire situation was discussed. Reports had been specially prepared by all commanders, both of the land and sea forces, to be presented to the mikado at a comprehensive view of the operations.

Field Marshal Oyama, who will assume charge of the Japanese forces in the field, was also present and gave a review of the military situation, which was decided after the fall of Port Arthur, which the ministers now believe is imminent, and the Russian evacuation of Liao Yang. Marshal Oyama would address an ultimatum to General Kuropatkin asking him to surrender and thus avoid further and needless bloodshed. The Japanese will be enabled to demand this surrender on the grounds that the juncture of the first and second armies has been made, which is today reported to be the case, that the Japanese now have a force of men scattered over a front of 100 miles and the strength enough at any given point to meet the enemy and that control is now held of practically all

strategic positions. The downfall of Port Arthur and the evacuation of Liao Yang, Field Marshal Oyama contends, will make Kuropatkin's position absolutely hopeless.

That the Japanese may not be accused by foreign nations of wanton slaughter, copies of the ultimatum will be sent to all the powers. The Japanese will then wait a stipulated time for Kuropatkin's reply. In the event of his refusal to surrender, the immense net that surrounds him shall be immediately drawn, the Japanese forces sent forward to the attack at every available point and the issue forced.

The council believes the outcome cannot be doubted. Oyama asserts that should this battle be brought on the forces of Kuropatkin would be annihilated with a terrible loss of life to the Russians and a comparatively small loss to the Japanese.

A telegram from Gensan was received here today that reports the Vladivostok fleet again on the aggressive. It appeared off the port of Gensan this morning and immediately commenced a bombardment of the town.

At the time the message was sent the bombardment was continuing and the inhabitants were fleeing out of range.

Details of the landing of three regiments of Japanese troops at Gensan were received and show that the troops encamped close up to the pits Saturday

night and made the attack at dawn. The Japanese losses are given at 90 killed and nearly 200 wounded. The Russian defense was spirited and stubborn. The Japanese had the range better and nearly all of their shots fell within the pits, which became veritable shambles.

Niuchwang, June 30.—The Russian torpedo destroyer Lieutenant Burnkoff has arrived here from Port Arthur with dispatches from St. Petersburg, thus proving that wireless communication is being kept up with the beleaguered forts but that it has been necessary to send the messages in a roundabout way to reach the land forces in the interior.

The torpedo destroyer's hazardous trip, involving the eluding of the Japanese fleet, indicates the importance of the messages and otherwise such a daring method of conveying information would hardly have been attempted.

Lia Yang, June 30.—General Kuroki, having forced the Motien Ling pass, is advancing toward this place with a heavy column. With the column is a series of batteries including both field guns and heavier pieces.

Should Kuroki succeed in reaching here he will have completely cut off the only avenue of retreat left open to Kuropatkin and have the Russian forces in such a position that they will be completely cut off.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Gen. Miles Refuses the Honor

(Journal Special Service.)
San Francisco, June 30.—General Miles refused the honor of being named as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate in California, and positively announced that he would not accept the nomination if it were made.

The general's refusal came as a surprise to his friends, who were expecting him to accept the nomination. He is now in the city and is expected to leave for his home in California tomorrow.

The general's refusal was based on his desire to remain in the army and his belief that it would be better for the country if he remained in the service.

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delegates in a brief political speech, asking contributions for a campaign fund, but none replied to his query of "Who will contribute \$5,000?" W. W. Smith of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., however, donated \$1,000, while two other delegates qualified in the \$500 class, three in the \$200 class, two in the \$250 registration and quite a number in the smaller amounts.

There was a flood in the \$100 class, including I. H. Amos of Oregon, and Clara Crowhurst of California.

F. M. Kircher of Oregon contributed \$150, and of the smaller contributions from \$50 down, there was a veritable deluge.

The collection totaled \$14,000.

The members of the committee on platform, some of whom were present, were also present at the meeting.

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their refusal to recognize the paramount importance of the subject.

Six plans deal with the Prohibition issue, denouncing all methods of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Venturing into broader fields, the platform declares in favor of the impartial enforcement of all laws safeguarding the people's rights by a rigid application of the principles of justice to all combinations of capital and labor, the wise adoption of the principles of initiative and referendum and international arbitration. Reform in the divorce laws, the extirpation of polygamy, and the prohibition of the sale of opium are also included.

At the opening of the afternoon session Chairman Stewart announced that the pledges to the campaign fund had reached an amount of \$16,000. The credentials committee reported, after which "Cyclone" Davis spoke to the convention.

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Fair Heads to Protect Visitors

The Lewis and Clark fair corporation will not allow any combination to secure control of the rooming houses in Portland with the object of raising exorbitant rates. This is the assurance made today by Secretary Reed, who is representing the executive board of the corporation in the examination of the so-called room trust headed by M. Nash.

"I have asked the promoters of the combination to furnish me with a list of the names of the owners and managers of the rooming houses, and also furnish a copy of the schedule of prices for the rooms. When that information is given, I will prepare a report and submit it to the executive board of the fair corporation, and it will be their duty to see that the necessary steps are taken to protect the fair from any such combination."

The question has also been referred to our attorneys and the validity of these contracts and their fairness will be ascertained.

"Should the corporation discover that extended rates are being charged, it can be made with the room trust, what would be the action of the fair management?" was asked.

"In that event it is probable that the fair corporation will itself organize an accommodation bureau and enter the field to secure for the visiting guests of the fair good accommodations at reasonable prices," was the reply.

One official of the fair said that a personal friend of his had been offered

a third interest in the trust for \$500 and stated that he had heard of several propositions being made by the supposed trust to sell out.

Statements received from Mr. Nash by the corporation have not satisfied it concerning the room trust's methods or future plans, and yesterday the corporation publicly announced that until it was satisfied of the good intentions and responsibility of the proposed combination of public, especially that part of it that owned rooms, should refrain from binding itself by any contract with the trust. In the opinion of the corporation the contract by which the room owners are bound is one-sided, and should the trust see fit to cancel its agreement and refuse to abide by the contract but little redress would be open to the room owner, while should the latter depart from the contract the trust would have abundant redress by the seizure of the property of the delinquent room owner.

The request of the fair corporation for information was flatly refused by C. M. Nash, general manager of the accommodation bureau, in the following letter, which was sent to Mr. Reed this afternoon:

"Dear Sir—In answer to your favor of the 29th inst., we must beg leave to respectfully decline to favor you with the requested information in regard to the private affairs of our corporation. Thanking you for your courtesies, etc."

In explanation of this reply, Mr. Nash said: "We are convinced that the fair corporation is not acting in good faith, but merely desires to secure the names of our 1,100 room owners in order that

it may secure these rooms, or at least may defeat our work. A month ago we gave Mr. Freeman, secretary of Director-General Goodie, our prospectus, lease, advertising matter and other literature, but nothing was done with this, nor were our efforts to come to a friendly understanding with the management of the fair successful. When the meeting was held Tuesday it was stated by members of the executive committee that nothing had been heard of our company and its work, which was untrue.

"At Tuesday's meeting we presented not a prospectus, as was publicly stated afterwards, but an agreement in which we bound ourselves to charge no more than \$1 a day for each room and not more than \$2 a day for three persons in a single room during the fair. We agreed to furnish a bond of \$100,000 as guarantee of good faith and practically to do anything reasonable to secure the confidence and co-operation of the fair management. But our offers were not considered and now comes a demand from Mr. Reed asking that we furnish our list of rooms, which has cost us months of work and hundreds of dollars. We are sure that the fair management would be reasonable, but this, considering the whole attitude of the fair management, is, we believe, unjust. It would be suicidal to place our success in their hands."

Breaks Jail; Threatens Murder

"I am laying for you and your mother, and intend to kill you both."

After escaping from the city jail early this morning, John W. Haas, sentenced to serve ten days for beating his 15-year-old wife, called her up over the telephone at her residence on Mt. Tabor and made the foregoing statement to her.

"You and your mother lied about me," Haas continued, "and I am laying for you and intend to kill both of you. I am at Lents, right near your home, and am waiting for an opportunity."

Haas escaped from the city jail this morning. He had been employed at odd jobs and simply took "French" leave.

After hearing the startling statements from the man who, since her marriage to him in Spokane, has never

ceased to torment her, and who, on divers occasions, has beaten her, the frightened girl communicated with the police officials, and an effort is being made to locate Haas, who is now under a charge of threatening to kill his wife, preferred against him before he was sentenced to the city jail for assault. A peace bond was to have been given before he left the jail, upon the expiration of his term, but by escaping from the jail he avoided that formality and now declares that he will kill both his wife and her mother.

Haas married the girl in Spokane after her sister told her she must marry him or remain alone in Spokane, as she was going to California and had not sufficient money to take her. Being young and without money to keep her-

self, she says she accepted Haas' offer of marriage, and since that time has been most miserable.

In Spokane Haas served three months for beating her, and here he took her to his room one day and beat her terribly, furnished a razor and told her that if she ever attempted to get a divorce or made him trouble he would out her throat.

For making these threats he was arrested. It was the understanding that he was to leave the city and state after being released from his jail term, and that he was to give a peace bond before being set at liberty.

Since being incarcerated, Haas has been doing odd jobs as a tramp about the city and, after escaping from the city jail, and after having been released from his jail term, he walked away.