

HEAVY EXPORTS TO DOMESTIC POINTS

These Apparently Reduce the Cargo Values Dispatched From Portland During the Year, But Foreign Clearances Still Make a Showing That is Satisfactory.

CEREALS AND LUMBER VALUED AT OVER SIX MILLIONS

Nearly Half a Million Bushels of Wheat Sent From This Port in November and August Saw Shipments of Over Twelve Million Feet of Lumber.

Exports of wheat, flour, barley and lumber from Portland reached a total of \$6,000,000 in 1904, about \$2,000,000 less than last year. The decrease is due to the fact that the bulk of the wheat shipments have been made this year to domestic instead of foreign ports; the reverse was true last year. The following table gives the amounts and values of the four leading commodities sent from Portland to foreign countries this year:

Value	
650,453 barrels flour	\$2,747,990
2,592,358 bushels wheat	2,984,877
775,604 bushels barley	852,000
10,852,698 feet lumber	405,132
Total	\$6,000,000

October Led in Flour Shipments.

October took the lead, so far as flour shipments are concerned, 127,828 barrels having been dispatched that month. November was the banner wheat month—229,958 bushels of the cereal having been shipped then. In August 12,151,000 feet of lumber were exported, more by far than in any other month. September and October were the dullest of the year in the lumber line.

Nearly all the wheat went to the United Kingdom; South Africa got an occasional cargo, and a small portion was sent to the orient. China and Japan proved the best customers when it came to flour. Heavy lumber shipments went to Manila, Shanghai and other ports of the far east. A number of cargoes were dispatched to the west coast of South America.

The export trade for the month drawing to a close is as follows:

Value	
94,920 bushels flour	\$385,762
279,228 bushels wheat	314,432
64,467 bushels barley	71,000
8,221,497 feet lumber	30,822
Total	\$781,978

The shipments in detail are as follows:

December 1, British ship Langdale cleared for the United Kingdom with 117,313 bushels of wheat, valued at \$26,862.

December 1, schooner Honolulu, Shanghai, 1,116,574 feet lumber, \$10,841.

December 2, British bark Ruthwell, Durban, South Africa, 25,303 barrels of flour, \$17,280.

December 6, French bark Europa, United Kingdom, 26,122 bushels wheat, \$22,200; 64,467 bushels of barley, \$71,000; total \$93,200.

December 9, steamship Numantia, Hongkong and way ports, 45,268 barrels of flour, \$181,474; 4,107 bushels of wheat, \$4,196; and 231,557 feet of lumber, \$12,318.

December 24, British ship Durbridge, South Africa, 1,875,929 feet of lumber, \$17,668.

December 24, French bark Jules Goumea, United Kingdom, 121,623 bushels of wheat, \$100,374.

December 27, British bark Dunreggan, South Africa, 25,250 barrels of flour, \$18,554.

December 15, British steamship Elteric, Hongkong, via San Francisco, 4,297 barrels of flour, \$17,590, and 6,650 bushels of wheat, \$9,920.

Heavy Shipments of Lumber.

The lumber shipped to coastwise points during the month totals 8,221,497 feet. The vessels handling it and their respective cargoes, were: Steamer Australia, 224,000 feet; steamer Acme, 865,000; Barkentine James Johnson, 1,200,000; steamer Aberdeen, 400,000; steamer F. A. Kilburn, 50,000; steamer Northland, 850,000; steamer Bodondo, 500,000; schooner Anna Larsen, 420,000; schooner Honolulu, 650,000; schooner Mindora, 900,000; schooner Watson, 500,000; steamer Inqua, 640,000; steamer, 500,000; schooner E. P. Alexander, 800,000. One cargo went to San Diego and the balance was divided about equally between San Francisco and San Pedro.

PLOT OF CONVICTS TO ESCAPE FOILED

Folsom Prisoners Make Desperate Attempt to Break Away and Are Shot Down.

GUARDS KILL THREE WOUND FOUR OTHERS

Jailbirds Seize Two Guards as Shields but Watchers Shoot Regardless.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Folsom, Cal., Dec. 24.—Three convicts dead and four others riddled with bullets, with small chances of recovery, is the result of an attempt made by nine desperate men to escape from the penitentiary yesterday afternoon. The dead and wounded men were part of a gang of more than 300 convicts working at the rock crusher.

Those killed: H. C. HILL of Placer county, under sentence of 25 years for robbery. J. QUINLAN of San Francisco, serving 12 years for robbery.

W. MORALES of Marion county, under sentence for robbery. The following prisoners, who joined in the desperate break for liberty, were badly wounded and are expected to die: D. Kelley of San Francisco, serving a sentence of eight years for robbery.

E. Quezada, from Los Angeles, serving a life sentence for murder.

W. P. Penley, from Mendocino county, serving life sentence for murder.

Slightly wounded: Charles Carson, from Marin county, serving life sentence for robbery.

Quiet reigned at the penitentiary today, the killing of those who attempted to break from prison having had a salutary effect. The men were sent to their usual tasks this morning obeying the orders of the guards without hesitancy. The condition of Guards Jolly and Murphy is improved. The four-wounded convicts are resting well, although Kelley and Quezada have but slight chances of recovery.

Guards Prepared.

Since the successful attempt from Folsom prison a year ago last July, and of which this break was along similar lines, a guard of expert shots has been on duty, with instructions to shoot and shoot to kill, and also to shoot regardless of the possible danger to innocent persons who might possibly be within range.

Under the very noses of Captain Murphy, who was acting as overseer, and Charles Jolly, Charles Taylor, J. Daley and M. Hogan, who were employed in seeing that the convicts performed their work, a sledgehammer was thrown into the crusher, bringing it to a standstill, which immediately attracted Murphy's attention and, together with Taylor and Jolly, he immediately went to the crusher. An immediate rush was made by the convicts in the plan to escape, to seize the three men, but Taylor eluded them. Murphy and Jolly, however, were seized by the desperate men. The other free men escaped. The point at which this scene was enacted was under cover of the action of the convicts could not be seen by the armed guards, who were stationed on the outside near by.

Guards as Shields.

With the two captured men as shields the convicts immediately made their way toward the guards on the outside. The first man approached was guard W. H. Harris. Two of the men had Jolly in front of them and Captain Murphy was surrounded by five other convicts. The convicts were armed with knives, with which to kill their captives should they make the least effort to escape. It took about 20 seconds after the men appeared in view of the guards with their captives, the seven convicts were lying on the ground riddled with bullets. Acting on strict instructions to fire regardless of consequences, the guards began shooting at the first intimation of the real state of affairs.

The action of the men was characterized with the boldness of desperation. Immediately upon reaching a point within 40 feet of one of the guard, one of the convicts shouted:

"Hand out your gun, or we will stab Murphy to the heart."

Guard Harris was the one addressed. Instead of obeying he immediately fired, the convict dropping to the ground. He followed his first shot with others in rapid succession at the remaining prisoners, who were using Murphy and Jolly as shields. One of them, known as "Rough House" Kelly, bore Captain Murphy to the ground. Captain Harris, underneath the overseer, made a strong effort to keep the captain's body between himself and the guard. The captain boldly wriggled himself to one side, leaving the convict exposed, and a bullet from Harris' gun stretched him motionless on the ground.

Over 100 Shots Fired.

During this time it is estimated that 100 shots had been fired by the other guards and the other convicts in the dash for liberty were lying dead or wounded near by.

Only two of the bullets caused injury to others besides the convicts. Captain Murphy sustained a slight wound in the leg and Jolly was struck in the neck, the bullet passing through his cheek. His wound, while painful, is not at this time considered of a fatal character.

Two other convicts were in the plan to escape, but at the last moment their courage failed, to which fact they in all probability owe their lives.

In order to make their escape the men would have had to pass a long distance before reaching a point remote from danger, as the territory they had to cross was well lined with armed guards.

The evident intention of the desperate men was to secure one or more rifles from the guards and thus be in a position to fight their way out, although they were armed with big, dangerous-looking knives. Where these were procured by the convicts is not known, but it is thought the weapons have been concealed in the rockpile for some time, and their whereabouts known only to those in the plot.

The warden, in his office, and at the sound of the first shot, with revolver in hand, joined the guards and ordered them to continue the shooting. The guards besides Harris who joined in the shooting were J. Woods, J. W. Wiley, J. Anderson, W. Gallagher, O. C. Lewis and T. Foley.

MACADAMIZING ROADS IN WHITMAN COUNTY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Colfax, Wash., Dec. 23.—The first work in the way of macadamizing county roads in Whitman county has been undertaken near Colfax. About half a mile of heavy clay road at the top of the hill leading from Colfax to Tennessee Flat is the spot selected for the experiment. The work is being done by the farmers, who will be benefited by it. The rock is being crushed in town and the farmers are hauling and spreading it.

KEEP ANNIVERSARY OF IROQUOIS FIRE

Commemoration Exercises Held Today for Victims of Charnel House.

START MOVEMENT FOR A MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

City of Chicago Not Liable for Damages Resulting From Loss of Life.

(Journal Special Service.) Chicago, Dec. 23.—One year ago today the civilized world was appalled by news of Chicago's great disaster—the Iroquois theatre fire. This afternoon the immediate relatives of the 582 men, women and children who died in the Iroquois theatre from fire and suffocation, assembled in Willard hall and took part in exercises commemorating the anniversary of the disaster. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Iroquois Memorial association. Addresses were delivered by Rabbi Hirsch, Bishop C. P. Anderson and Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

A movement to raise funds of \$50,000 to start a memorial hospital was inaugurated by the meeting.

By a decision rendered yesterday by Judge Charles M. Walker, the city of Chicago is not liable for damages resulting from the loss of lives at the Iroquois theatre fire.

In the last hour of court yesterday, it being the last day on which suits for damages could be filed according to law, in the supreme and circuit courts, 49 suits were filed, the total amount aggregating \$490,000.

Despite protests of press and public, the Iroquois theatre was opened today with vaudeville, this afternoon and evening.

KLAMATH FALLS TO ERECT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Klamath Falls, Or., Dec. 23.—County Judge Baldwin announces today that one of the most important matters to come before the January term of the county court will be the consideration of building a high school structure at Klamath Falls. It is asserted that a majority of the members of the board is in favor of constructing a first-class building and that the preliminary arrangements will be made at the sitting of the court, which convenes January 4.

INTEREST CENTERS IN FOOTBALL MATCH

(Continued From Page Eleven.)

and one would not be lost, but would be won by a big score. With this end in view both teams are doing their utmost to be in shape for the big fray. Multnomah held a long and vigorous practice last evening with a full team present. The Seattle boys are equally as confident as the locals and a little bit more. One of the Seattle papers says:

"As the date draws near for the big game on Multnomah field on New Year's day between the local athletic club and the M. A. A. C., which will not only be the final but the largest and most telling scrimmage, many queries are heard as to the chances of the team from this city and what outcome may be looked for. Both teams are in the finest possible condition and both are eager to carry off a victory. A victory for the Seattle Athletic club will mean a clean season or unbroken wins, with one tie with the state 'U.' With the Multnomahs a victory amounts to almost a necessity in order to maintain the season's standing, of which they have been so proud.

"As to the field the locals will be perfectly at home, as they come from a comparatively wet and soggy ground to one with a base of clay and a surface of sand and dirt. Their game should be strengthened by the change. It has been the complaint of the southerners in their recital of the losing of the game with the locals on the 17th, that the ground, which was rather soft, was the main cause of their downfall and that the possibility of a quick formation was out of the question.

"From the local standpoint the chances are very good of bringing home a victory, as the line which so persistently waded through the southerners in their game in this city is even further strengthened, and can now present what should be an almost impregnable front and defense to the onslaughts of the Oregon men. Roller, who made such fierce gains through the line of the visitors in the last game, changing it from the feared stone wall formation to a ragged hedge, will make the trip and will give the fans of the River city a chance to see a life exhibition of strenuous line-bucking and heady defense. All of the men who will make the trip will be giants who have played and who are in the finest possible shape for the post-season scrimmage.

"In the Oregon team line-up the changes consist of the placing of Murphy in the back field at quarter, Pratt at right tackle and Stott at right end."

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