

PORTLAND'S POPULATION 30,000 BY ACTUAL COUNT

CITY IS GROWING

Over 40,000 More People Here Now Than We Had In 1900.

FEDERAL CENSUS WILL SHOW GREATER GAINS

Including Close-By Suburbs Portland Has a Population of Considerably Over One Hundred Fifty Thousand.

Portland has increased 44 per cent, or 40,000, in population in the last five years.

The federal census of 1900 showed the population to be 90,426. By natural increase and the annexation of adjacent territory, which was voted in the June election, the population is now 130,000. Were the suburbs immediately contiguous to be included in the population, according to the plan adopted by most cities, taking in all communities so near that the people resident therein regard the city as their place of business, Portland's population would be 150,000 or 180,000.

But the figures here given are those shown by the actual returns of the deputy assessors, engaged in taking the state census.

To show what an increase of 44 per cent in five years means the same ratio of augmentation would give in 1910 a population of 130,000; in 1915, 200,000, and in 1920, 337,000. However, not only does the actual population in these days increase as the years pass, but also the boundary of the city limits, so that in 1920, according to the ratio maintained in the past few years, the population, beyond doubt, will be not less than 450,000 or 500,000.

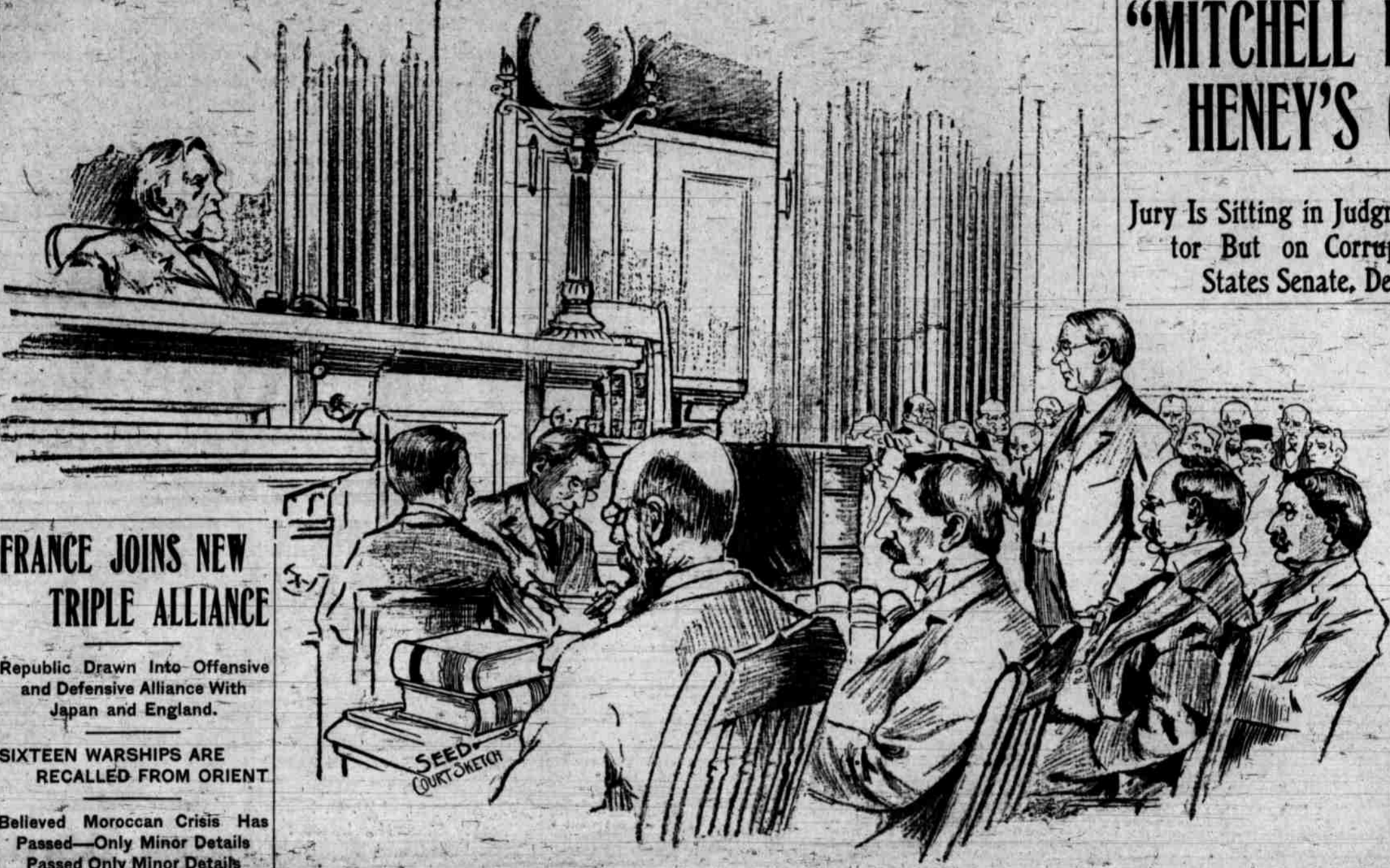
In presenting the figures 130,000 as the present population of Portland, actual names are on the assessor's rolls to support the statement, and these are not the names of any people who live outside the city limits. Although the assessor has not finally made up the total, he has enough precincts completed to ascertain accurately what the increase over the population of 1900 is to be. He finds that the ratio of registered voters is about 4.6 per cent. There are 24,500 registered voters in the city proper. Consequently there are 11,500 people in the old city limits of Portland.

The extension of those limits by the last June election adds sections containing about 15,000 people. Suburbs immediately contiguous to Portland, which are not included in the total for the city are St. Johns, the boundary of which is the boundary of Portland, Milwaukie, Linnton, Lentz, Arleta, West Portland, Springville, Troutdale, Fairview, Kilgaver, Rockwood and Russellville. The people living in these communities are numerous enough to swell the population to something between 150,000 and 180,000. But, resorting to no padding methods to make a good showing of growth, the city of Portland doubtless will point with considerable pride to the 44 per cent increase in the city itself as indicating a wonderful future.

Owing to the fact that five years ago the main portion of the city was already quite congested and the population was pressing outward to the suburbs, it is known that the major portion of the increase has been in the outlying districts, and in the suburbs which are outside the city limits. The extension of the city limits has brought many districts within easy reach of the center of the city, so that thousands have gone out there to live and conduct their business in Portland. In the past five years the eastern idea of desirability of suburban residence has taken firm hold of Portlanders, and the result has been that immense numbers of people have moved outside the city limits.

Another cause that operated has been the influx of people from the east, who, already having learned the advantage of living where there is more room and cheaper property, have gone at once to the suburbs to make their homes. Only a few years back Portlanders regarded a home a mile distant from Third and Washington as very far away from business. Now, to live in the suburbs of Montavilla or Milwaukie or any other suburb is looked on as not only possessing no inconveniences, but affording delights not available to those who reside in the more congested parts of the city. Also, desire for business sites has become so heavy that few persons now can afford to live in the central districts, but those who owned homes there, have sold them and bought lots upon which to erect dwellings in the suburbs.

Bought Relief In Vain.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Olympia, Wash., June 28.—The state railroad commission has received its first complaint as to rate discrimination. The complaint is from a resident of Spanaway Lake, a suburb of Tacoma, and the electric railway system is accused of discrimination in that it carries South Tacoma people a greater distance for 5 cents than it does Spanaway people for 20 cents. The law exempts electric urban lines from the jurisdiction of the commission.



FRANCE JOINS NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Republic Drawn Into Offensive and Defensive Alliance With Japan and England.

SIXTEEN WARSHIPS ARE RECALLED FROM ORIENT

Believed Moroccan Crisis Has Passed—Only Minor Details Passed Only Minor Details

(Journal Special Service.)
London, June 28.—From an official source, which on several previous occasions has proved most reliable, it is learned that France has now been drawn by England into the latter's alliance with Japan. Confirmation is given the news of the creation of a new triple alliance by the extraordinary action of the French government, which is not yet generally known, by the sending of orders recalling all battleships of the first and second class and the cruisers—that is to say, a force of some 16 men-of-war, from the far east, leaving merely a number of smaller vessels for purely coast defense purposes, and for the suppression of native piracy on the Indo-Chinese coast.

The natural fact is that this alliance would be kept secret as long as possible, and France, being no longer able to rely on Russia, is naturally compelled to look for other allies, in view of a possibility, and even probability, of a struggle with Germany.

It is understood that Emperor William has some knowledge of the understanding France has with England and Japan, and that this is what he has in mind when he demands that the French government give absolute guarantees that the latter will not try to isolate Germany's relations and close intimacy with her rivals.

CHINESE IN PENANG BOYCOTT AMERICANS

Penang, Straits Settlement, June 28.—At a meeting of Chinese merchants today they decided to cooperate with the Chinese of Singapore and Shanghai in boycotting American products, pending the withdrawal of the Chinese exclusion act.

Secretary Hay Improving

Newbury, N. Y., June 28.—Secretary Hay passed a comfortable night and appeared much stronger this morning and in excellent spirits.

METCALF BALKS AT CHINESE ORDER

(Journal Special Service.)
Washington, June 28.—Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor will, it is asserted, throw up his job as a cabinet officer when the summer wanes, because of the summary directions given him by the president to issue orders to his subordinates to deal leniently with the Chinese. It is asserted that Metcalf did not issue the order without showing the president plainly that he did not wish to do so because he felt the situation one that should be dealt with in another way. Metcalf comes from California and is probably the best equipped man in the cabinet to talk on the subject.

DEATH CHOKES WOMEN AT NIGHT

Mrs. R. F. Myers of Jefferson Has Awful but Unavailing Struggle for Life With Deadly Gas Fumes While Her Friend, Mrs. William Jones, Lies Stark.

Mrs. R. F. Myers and Mrs. William Jones of Jefferson, Oregon, went to bed in good health and spirits at 256 Eleventh street last night at 10:30 o'clock; at 7 o'clock this morning they were found dead. They had been asphyxiated by gas.

Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Jones were members of a large party from Jefferson who were on their way to Prineville, eastern Oregon, to file on timber claims. On arriving here yesterday morning the party decided to remain over night and visit the exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Myers and their sons, Richard and Datus, and Mrs. Jones secured rooms at the residence of J. D. Morris, 256 Eleventh street. Last night the party visited the exposition and returned shortly after 10 o'clock.

The women had the front room on the first floor; the men were given apartments on the second. Richard Myers, aged 18, and his mother and Mrs. Jones to be sure the gas was turned off.

This morning Mr. Myers went to call the woman. He rapped on the door but there was no response. The odor of gas came from the room, and applying all his strength to the door he broke it open. Mrs. Jones was dead on the bed, but his wife was not there. Looking around he saw her in a kneeling position near a window, to which she had dragged herself in an effort to get air. Dr. A. S. Nichols' efforts to resuscitate the women proved unavailing; they had been dead for four hours.

Coroner Finley found the room to disorder, showing that Mrs. Myers had, while in a semi-conscious condition, made a terrible struggle to reach the door or window.

Apparently Mrs. Jones was the first to succumb to the deadly gas. She was lying on the bed with the covers partly over her, and her condition showed that she had died peacefully. Mrs. Myers had been awakened before the gas rendered her totally unconscious, and realizing her danger had tried to reach fresh air. She crawled over the foot of the bed, overturning a stand on which were several articles. From there she had dragged herself along the floor, throwing down stools and chairs in her blind and frenzied groping for freedom. The door was locked on the inside, but she was unable to turn the key, which had dropped from her hands to the floor, where it was found by the coroner. Then she tried to crawl to the window, but as she reached it she fell unconscious and died.

The gas jet which Richard Myers had lighted was turned off; from the other the deadly poison escaped. Coroner Finley was of the opinion that the women had turned it to test it when going to bed and had not turned it entirely off. The windows and doors of the room were fastened so that none of the gas could escape.

Mr. Myers is a prominent farmer residing near Jefferson. Besides the two sons with him he has two younger boys, John and Chester, and a daughter, Mrs. Eugene Cade of Everett. William Jones, the husband of Mrs. Jones, is the telephone operator and a barber of Jefferson. Other members of the party who were on their way to Prineville to take up timber claims were William Parrish, John Jones, Ross Thomas and Mr. Christensen.

William Jones will arrive this afternoon, and as soon as arrangements can be made, the bodies of the unfortunate women will be taken to Jefferson for burial. Mrs. Myers was 52 years old, and Mrs. Jones about 45.

INVALID HERE FOR HEALTH A SUICIDE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Corvallis, Ore., June 28.—Mrs. C. Lewis, aged 35, a friend of Corvallis yesterday from Oelwein, Iowa, to visit his brother, A. E. Lewis, and for the benefit of his health. He spent the afternoon and evening in calling on old friends, telling them how he liked Oregon and retired in good spirits. This morning at 5:30 o'clock he left the house while his brother was building a fire. A moment later a pistol report was heard, and his brother ran to the woodhouse where he stumbled on the dead body. The visitor had blown the side of his head off, the ball entering his left temple and passing through his head lodged in the woodhouse.

At the inquest this morning a verdict of suicide was rendered. The body will be shipped east. He was a widower and had one daughter in Iowa.

FLAMES CAUSE BIG LOSS IN MONTANA TOWN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
White Sulphur Springs, Mont., June 28.—This city has sustained the worst fire in its history of Meagher county, the loss aggregating about \$20,000, with little or no insurance. One life is reported to have been lost, but the name of the individual supposed to have been lost has not been learned, nor can the report be positively verified. He was thought to be sleeping in a livery stable. Ringing of pistols and ringing of church bells aroused the population, who, with the volunteer fire department, finally conquered the flames,

MEAD GRANTS PAROLE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Olympia, Wash., June 28.—Governor Mead has granted paroles to Signor Poulson of Snohomish county and Richard McGrath of Pierce county, both of whom were sentenced to serve a term of burglary.

MUTINEERS SEIZE RUSSIAN WARSHIP

Crew of Battleship on Black Sea Murder Officers and Threaten to Bombard Odessa—Battles Raging in Streets of Odessa Between People and Troops.

(Journal Special Service.)
St. Petersburg, June 28.—Conflicts at Odessa between the people and police occurred today at several points. An unknown striker last night threw a bomb into a cathedral, killing a police inspector. The perpetrator of the outrage was badly wounded by the explosion. Colonel Tichonoff, assistant chief of police, and Inspector Tolchew were injured in the rioting.

The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavrishesky of the Black Sea fleet has mutinied because of harsh treatment and murdered the officers. The mutineers threaten to bombard Odessa. The battleship is now cruising at sea, the crew fearing to land, while the authorities fear bloodshed if they attempt to board the vessel.

At Warsaw the police are making wholesale arrests of Jews for alleged participation in the recent riots. The authorities appear to be afraid to proceed against the Socialists for fear of assassination in retaliation. The city is divided into four military districts for the purpose of keeping order. All but 15 factories resumed operation this morning. The miners in all collieries in the Dombrowa district have gone on strike.

A general strike has been declared at Odessa, and frequent collisions between military and strikers have taken place in the last three days. A number of persons have been killed but a strict censorship is being enforced on all news going out of the city, so that the actual condition of affairs is not known. A dispatch received last night says that 400 armed workmen barricaded a suburb and repulsed the attack of a company of Cossacks. The Cossacks were reinforced and returned to the attack and much bloodshed resulted.

There is a complete embargo on news from Lodz and Russian Poland. The authorities are making wholesale arrests, more than 1,000 having been imprisoned in Warsaw alone. Most of those arrested are Jews.

A secret meeting of 200 Socialists in the forests of Zuzer, near Lodz, was surprised by Cossacks at noon yesterday. Eighteen Socialists were wounded and 180 arrested.

ABSCONDER PAYS UP DEFRAUDED VICTIMS

(Journal Special Service.)
Denver, June 28.—Grant Gillette, widely known as a "rustle king," who fled from Kansas in November, 1904, after having raised money by mortgaging thousands of cattle belonging to others, but of which he had charge, came to Denver three days ago. Keeping his arrival secret, he located three Denver creditors and paid them every cent due them.

Two Denver creditors received \$150,000. Both were caught in the crash when Gillette left Woodbine, Kansas, eight years ago, and neither ever expected to realize a cent.

During the eight years he was hiding in Mexico Gillette made a fortune,

"MITCHELL KNEW" IS HENEY'S CHIEF THEME

Jury Is Sitting in Judgment Not Only on Senator But on Corruption in the United States Senate, Declares Prosecutor.

CALLS THE DEFENDANT SUBORNER OF PERJURY

Dwells on His Unutterable Selfishness in Sacrificing His Old Partner in Vain Effort to Save His Skin.

With a logic terrible in its force, with vehement eloquence, imbued with conviction and with complete mastery of every detail of the evidence, Francis J. Heney has laid before the jury which is to determine Senator Mitchell's fate the grounds on which the prosecution demands a verdict of guilty. His argument, which was begun yesterday afternoon, was continued this morning and concluded this afternoon.

Never hesitating, never wandering from the point, never confused or uncertain, but always driving home relentlessly every fact which lends confirmation to the theory of the defendant's guilt, the district attorney has held through his long argument the rapt attention of a crowded courtroom. Rarely has a more forcible presentation of a case been made in the history of the state.

Not content with presenting the positive side of the government's case, Mr. Heney sought to anticipate and answer the arguments of the defense. Foreseeing an attack on the testimony of Judge Bennett, Mitchell's former partner, the district attorney held up to the scorn of the jury the man who was responsible for Tanner's perjury—Senator Mitchell. With merciless contempt he depicted the unutterable selfishness which demanded that the both he and his son should perjure themselves in order that Mitchell, "a suborner of perjury," might go free.

Defense of Tanner.

"Why, Tanner, even in his humiliation, is a noble man and one to whom we may have our children look up, rather than the man who sacrificed his life to his town selfishness," declared the attorney in tones that rang through the courtroom. "Tanner stood facing the penalty of his own life, rather than to desert his friend. He stood like a wall of rock ready to take any risks to save Mitchell. Not until all his bridges had been burned, when nothing was left but to see his own son, just entering on young manhood, walk into the gallows to die for him as a sacrifice to Mitchell's great selfishness, and when he realized that this sacrifice had been in vain, did he finally consent to tell the truth."

The eyes of the nation, declared Mr. Heney, are on this case "watching to see whether the citizens of Oregon are for the enforcement of the laws." He implored upon the jury the idea that far more is at stake than the conviction or acquittal of Senator Mitchell.

Graft Is on Trial.

"It is a sad duty that you have to perform in this case," he said, "but you must bear in mind the effect of your decision on this defendant, is of slight importance. If you believe that the evidence convicts the defendant, then by your verdict of guilty you will be aiding in stopping graft and corruption in the senate of the United States. The effect of an acquittal in the face of such overwhelming evidence I leave you to contemplate."

One great step toward the purification of the United States senate had been taken in the conviction of Senator Burton of Kansas. A second step would be taken by the conviction of Senator Mitchell.

With a composure still unshaken, hiding all signs of emotion, even during the most trying moments, Senator Mitchell sat with folded arms through the terrible ordeal. He followed closely the district attorney's address, occasionally looking anxiously toward the jury to observe its effect. His counsel sat beside him for the most part, noting from time to time points in the prosecutor's address. Occasionally Judge Bennett rose and stalked to and fro with bent head, and once he interrupted the district attorney to call his attention to a supposed departure from the evidence.

May Reach Jury Tomorrow.

Mr. Heney concluded his argument this afternoon and was followed by Judge Bennett in the opening speech for the defense. Senator Thurston will conclude for the defense and Mr. Heney will make the closing argument for the government. It is probable that the case will not reach the jury until tomorrow afternoon.

Before the hour for court to open this morning a dense throng filled the hall outside the courtroom and packed the stairs. When at last the main door was opened there was a desperate struggle to get into the courtroom. United States Marshal Ross and one of his deputies were almost unable to cope with the mob. Fighting, shoving, straining to force their way, men and women struggled for admission. Not until Judge De Haven emerged from his chambers and took his seat on the bench did the mob begin to disperse.

(Continued on Page Two.)