

OFFICERS OF THE LAW SWOOP DOWN UPON JAPANESE LOTTERY BUNKO SCHEME AND ARREST ART PROMOTERS

JAPS LOTTERY OUT \$2,000 BY CLOSED SWINDLE

Word and Two Deputies Arrest Those Conducting Drawing of Japanese Art Admirers' Society at Fair.

Ten Oshkosh Men Fall Into Hands of J. W. Gardner and W. H. McCrossen in Timber Deal.

FIGHT IS NARROWLY AVERTED BY ARRESTS

Angry Women Preparing to Mob Clerks When Officers Appear—Fair Officials Condemned for Indorsing Scheme Which Had Been Pronounced Fake by Leading Orientals.

DECEIVED BY FALSE BLAZINGS ON TREES

United States Takes a Hand, Investigating the Operations of the Pair in Southern Oregon—Worthless Tracts Sold as Valuable Timber Land.

Sheriff Word with two deputies swooped down upon the little Japanese booth in Twenty-sixth street, opposite the main entrance to the exposition grounds, this morning, and with the arrest of three clerks, stopped the operations of the Society of Japanese Art Admirers.

There were about 50 women in the place when the raid was made this morning. They wept and pleaded that their names be withheld by the sheriff and that they might escape arrest. However, they consented to testify against the promoters of the lottery scheme that had separated thousands of Portland's prominent citizens from various small sums.

One woman offered to give the sheriff her chances in the lottery game if she were not arrested. Another tearfully pleaded that her husband had always objected to her seeking riches through such schemes and it would cause her endless trouble if he knew she was present when the raid was made.

Three Japanese clerks were arrested by the sheriff and his deputies. They gave the names of S. Hattash, T. Akawach and T. Matsuda. Warrants are being prepared by the arrest of the promoters of the society, who will be taken into custody this afternoon.

Efforts are being made by the officers to find who is really responsible for the operation of the lottery. The clerks were simply employees and the promoters are believed to have been acting in the interest of others who for various reasons refused to permit the use of their names in the transaction.

In that connection severe criticism is being made against certain fair officials who are said to have assisted in the manipulation. Denunciation of John A. Wakefield, director of concessions, is severe.

"If it hadn't been for that letter Mr.

Ten residents of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who came to Oregon two weeks ago expecting to gather in rich timber lands for a fraction of their value, have returned to their homes, sadder, wiser and poorer by over \$2,000. They were the easy victims of a ring of timber sharks who are actively carrying on their fraudulent operations, apparently undeterred by the recent prosecutions and convictions in the federal courts.

J. W. Gardner and W. H. McCrossen, timber locators of this city, were the prime movers in the bunko game, by which the corners were bitten, and H. Hartshorn of Oshkosh shared in the loot, although he was afterward forced to disgorge. Gardner and McCrossen are old hands at the game, and less than a year ago they were indicted for violation of the land laws and both pleaded guilty, escaping with a fine.

The frauds were accomplished by means of false "witness trees" blazed by the swindlers on valuable timber lands. Selecting some quarter section of heavily timbered land they would blaze on a tree the description of an unclaimed quarter section, and the blaze would then be carefully smeared with dirt to give it the appearance of age. The would-be timber owners were then brought out, shown the false description on the blazed tree and then taken to the nearest land office, where they filed their claims. The land they had seen was of course heavily timbered, but the land described in their filings might not have so much as a sapling on it.

The authorities are in possession of evidence that Gardner and McCrossen have been operating on an extensive scale, and the latter is now in southern Oregon with a party of nine, who are expecting him to locate them on valuable timber lands. Within the past three or four weeks a number of persons in this city have been approached



Three Views of Richard A. McCurdy, President of Mutual Life, Who Has Appointed W. H. Truesdale, E. B. Morris and J. W. Auchincloss to Investigate His Company's Affairs.

SIX LIVES LOST IN FALL FROM SWING HOTEL FIRE CAUSES DEATH

Flimsy Lodging House at Little Rock Goes Up in Flames Early This Morning.

MANY ROOMERS INJURED LEAPING FROM WINDOWS

All Who Escaped Were Clad Only in Their Night Clothes—Three Bodies Recovered Burned Beyond Recognition.

Son of W. J. Cook Dies Suddenly a Week After Being Thrown From Flying Dutchman.

UNSUSPECTED INTERNAL INJURIES ARE FATAL

For Days No Serious Result Was Expected From Accident and End Came as Great Shock to the Boy's Mother.

WHEAT PIT SCENE OF FLURRY

Indications Are That Price of Year Ago Will Be Exceeded.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES PARTLY RESPONSIBLE

Strike Has Stopped All Grain Shipments From Car's Domains for Present and Winter Will Soon Close Ports for Many Months.

RATE CONVENTION SPLITS IN TWO, RAILROAD MEN FORCED OUT

Delegates to Regular Convention Compelled to Sign Pledge Supporting President Roosevelt's Policy—Corporation Supporters Start Rump Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The rival railroad rate regulation conventions met today. Owing to rumors that the railroads would try to pack the convention and adopt a policy in opposition to that of the administration, all delegates were asked to sign a pledge binding themselves to support Roosevelt's recommendations. The "revolutionists" or railroad wing, headed by E. C. Kiesel, went to the regular convention, but were refused seats unless they bound themselves to pledges. They declined to do, and Kiesel led his followers from Steinway hall to the Auditorium annex, where a rump convention was organized. Several thousand delegates from all parts of the Union, representing commercial and industrial organizations, forming the regular convention, were welcomed by Mayor Duane and listened to addresses by E. W. Higby of the National Wholesale Dealers' association of New York, and C. E. T. Campbell, former railway commissioner of Iowa. E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, who called

the meeting, opened the session and delivered an address, in which he explained the object of the meeting and the importance of its action in impressing congress with the necessity of passing laws extending the power of the interstate commerce commission, in accordance with the recommendation contained in President Roosevelt's message to congress.

In his last annual message President Roosevelt recommended: "The interstate commerce commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and, after a full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide subject to judicial review, what shall be the reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission taking effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review."

The conference will seek to arouse public interest in the movement and to exert sufficient pressure upon congress to bring about the passage of the desired laws.

BRUTAL FOOTBALL IS TABOO, SAYS ELIOT

Boston, Mass., Oct. 25.—President Eliot of Harvard has demanded that brutality and unnecessary roughness cease in the football games played by the Harvard teams or that football itself be eliminated. At the Yale-Harvard game next month, Eliot will sit on the side lines and criticize the play. Upon "slugging," "kneeling," "face slapping" or "padding" hair, he will forthwith recommend that the corporation of Harvard cease to participate in intercollegiate football. The corporation could undoubtedly vote, and football, with Harvard left out, would receive a stinging, if not a knockout blow. President Eliot is no warm friend of football. His reports are frequently hostile, but he has yielded to public opinion. In the present resolve he is backed by President Roosevelt and influential members of the faculty and corporation.

Thrown from a "flying Dutchman," the crude form of whirling swing which boys construct by means of a plank and a stump, James F. Cook, a 12-year-old boy, died at the family home on Killingsworth avenue. He was a son of W. J. Cook, a well-known railroad promoter, who arrived home this morning from eastern Oregon on the first train after receipt of the news of his son's death.

The accident occurred a week ago, on the grounds of the school attended by young Cook. With other boys, he was playing with the swing, when he was thrown to the ground with considerable violence, alighting on his head and shoulders. He was able to walk to his home, several blocks distant. For a week he continued to be out every day, but was not well. A doctor was called last Tuesday afternoon, as the boy seemed to be growing worse. An examination did not reveal any more serious injuries than a dislocated shoulder and a bruise on the head. That night the lad was suddenly stricken with intense pains internally, and died before morning. His death is attributed to internal injuries received by the fall from the swing.

The funeral will be held tomorrow morning, with services at 10 o'clock at St. Mary's church, and interment at Riverside cemetery.

IT SUITS YOUR TASTE—THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

You can't buy a magazine that covers any wider field than the handsomely illustrated color section of The Sunday Journal. If you care for good fiction you've got the best on the market. If you have an idea of building a home, the opinion of an expert architect with plans complete, drawn to scale, ready for the builder are there, along with exact figures as to cost. If you have any children you can get three pages of the best funny pictures ever turned out—the same handsome colored pictures you buy for a dollar or so in book form at Christmas.

DISTANCE NOT ALL RUSSIAN IN A FACTOR REVOLT

Portland Merchants Could Get Alaska Trade If They Wanted It, Say Business Men—Need Steamer Line.

St. Petersburg Has Appearance of a Beleaguered City—Trepoff Is Given Supreme Command.

WHOLESALE HOUSES HANDICAPPED NOW

Unable to Compete With Seattle Because Latter City, With Ships Running to Northland, Has Advantage—Steamship Line for Portland Urged by Leading Business Men.

ANARCHISTIC MEETINGS ON WARSHIPS AND FORT

Revolutionists Hold Meeting on Battleship Katherine—Rioting and Street Fighting in Many Cities—Southern Russia in Open Defiance—Chaos in Caucasus.

Portland is the center of traffic in foodstuffs for the whole Pacific coast, and for all practical business purposes is as close to Alaska as any coast city of considerable size, and still has no steamship line connecting her with the vast stretch of coast country between Skagway and Nome. Some of the merchants of this city are beginning to ask, "What is Portland going to do to get into Alaska trade in the spring of 1906?"

From a small district about Nome \$7,000,000 in gold is being produced annually. The greatest anthracite coal deposits in the world lie in the Koyuk district, and railroads are now being projected from the coast into the coal fields. Capitalists are preparing to develop the great copper deposits back of Valdez. A railroad under construction from Seward to the interior shortly will carry a large population into that district, where permanent mining interests are being developed. All these ports are as close to Portland as to Seattle.

The trade problem is not governed by distance. Were it a vital factor the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and Everett, all transcontinental railroad terminals, would force ahead of Seattle.

"It is a question of business enterprise and push," said a local steamship agent yesterday, discussing the situation. "If Portland business men will support a steamship line they can get one. It will be necessary to go into the work in an organized way, and prepared to push it at a loss for the first few months. But the ultimate reward in business with Alaska will be great." The last boat from Seattle for Nome this season left 4,000 tons of freight lying on the Seattle docks, consigned to Nome merchants. Five ships left Seattle within four days for Nome, and all of them were loaded to the limit. The Port and agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship company was unable to get space for a small shipment of 1,500 pounds of machinery. The boat leaves

Chicago, Oct. 25.—(Bulletin)—A Daily News special cable from St. Petersburg says that news comes from the palace of Peterhof that the czar has signed a constitution granting liberty of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of worship and equal rights to all citizens. Witte has been appointed premier. It is expected that a manifesto will be promulgated today. If this does not establish peace, martial law will be declared throughout the empire.

At Sevastopol it is reported the battleship Patimol, formerly the Kniaz Potemkin, has been destroyed by incendiaries. The battleship left last night after the rest of the fleet had sailed, under direct command of the minister of marine, supposedly to force Turkey to grant the demands of the powers for action regarding Macedonian finances.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—About 4,000 troops are ready for emergency at a moment's notice. The streets are full of idle men, though there have been no clashes yet. The police have been instructed to engage in no controversies unless it is absolutely necessary. Students tried to create disorder, but were unable to incur the enmity of the police. Strikers are in control at Kurak. They made a demand on officials of the local government to cease work and the officials obeyed. A surrender on the part of Russian officials is without precedent. It is rumored that the czar is to grant a constitution and grant the industrial, but not political, demands and permit the freedom of the press.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—This place has the appearance of a beleaguered city. General Trepoff commands. An imperial order places upon him the responsibility for the safety of the city. Martial law has not been proclaimed. All ministers today conferred with Trepoff. The city is practically isolated. The telegraph in the interior is more complete than ever. The only trains operated are those handled by the military. The emperor

ELLIOT F. SHEPARD SENT TO PRISON FOR KILLING YOUNG GIRL

Nephew of Vanderbilt Found Guilty of Manslaughter in Parisian Court for Running Over Girl While Automobiling—Heavy Damages for Victim's Parents.

Paris, Oct. 25.—Elliot F. Shepard, Jr., the American son of the late Colonel Elliot F. Shepard and grandson of the late William H. Vanderbilt, was found guilty this morning on the charge of manslaughter, causing the death on August 23 of a 12-year-old girl, over whom Shepard's automobile ran. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without a respite and ordered to pay a fine of 500 francs and costs, while an award of 50,000 francs was made in favor of the child's parents, this to be paid jointly by Shepard and the automobile company, by which he was employed.

The accident occurred on August 23. Shepard was driving the car in a suburb of Paris and struck and killed the girl. Ex-Minister Poincarre conducted the prosecution. He made a scathing attack on the prisoner, which aroused some of the audience to such an extent that the president of the court threatened to clear the room.

Witnesses swore at the time of the accident that the car was traveling 30 miles an hour. They asserted that the prisoner was fully aware of the accident, but did not stop.

MANY NEGROES SEEK PRISON THAT BLEACHES THEM WHITE

Macon, Mo., Oct. 25.—A new horror has developed from the distressing conditions in the local jail, known as "the ruins." It bleaches negroes white. When he first detected this Sheriff Graves smiled at it, but he doesn't see the joke now. He has got a full house of Benesambians, ostensibly held for craphooting, but in reality taking treatment for complexion.

When "Frog-Eye" Davis was released,

the Macon officer looked at the man he was paring with, and for the first time observed that the mulatto had lightened so as to make his race in doubt. The sheriff then noticed that Lacy Williams had turned distinctly pale under no more exciting cause than darkness.

When the news got down to the coal camps, southern negroes began pleading guilty to craphooting even before they were questioned. The sheriff let

it come in, and then closed his shop.