GOOD MORNING

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; slightly warmer during afternoon; northwest winds.

Oregon Sunday Journal

SHE FLIES WITH HER OWN WINGS

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TIDAL WAVE OF REFORM MENACES POLITICAL MACHINES

Close of Campaign Sees Bosses Murphy, Durham, Cox and Ruef Facing Defeat

WAR AGAINST THE GRAFTERS WAGED IN FOUR STATES

Campaign Made by Hearst in New York Unequaled Since Tilden's Day---Tammany Badly Frightened.

Weaver Confident of Success in Philadelphia---Popular Revolt in Ohio Against Boss Cox---Heney Closes Anti-Schmitz Campaign.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal)

New York, Nov. 4.—The last week of the most interesting, exciting municipal campaign in the history of old or new New York closes with the municipal ownership movement grown to a tidal wave.

The campaign that has been made by William R. Hearst and his associate on the ticket has not been equaled in the country since Tilden's day, and Tilden made his fight in a far smaller and less important community, for the present fight is in all Greater New York, not alone on Manhattan island.

The most important indication of the strength developed by the Municipal Ownership league is the panic that has laid hold of the Murphy supporters.

At the outset of the campaign they laughed at the Hearst candidacy. When in a few days it sprang into the proportions of a popular demand for better government, they said it would be all over in a week.

Tammany Fears Hearst.

Now they have abandoned everything else, even their fight on District Attorney Jerome, and are centering their whole fire on Mr. Hearst and no one else. And when Tammany hall drops everything else to fight one man it is a pretty safe indication that it is scared badly.

Mr. Hearst has made many speeches and probably has talked to a large majority of the entire electorate of the greatest city. Every speech has been received in a fashion which could leave no doubt of the sympathy and support of those who have heard him. When he toured Brooklyn he found big halls filled to the doors to see and hear him, and larger crowds collected outside. In Queens the throngs waited until 1 o'clock in the morning at halls where he was billed to speak, and when he arrived stood up and cheered for many minutes.

But perhaps his most enthusiastic receptions have been on the east side, where live the voters who are most directly interested in the issue he has made—cheaper gas, public ownership of public franchises and vigorous war on graft of every form.

Want Less Graft.

The east side voter knows what expensive and bad gas means to his pocketbook, and in this campaign he has been taught that every cent that goes to enrich contractors and trust promoters comes directly out of his pocket. And that he now thoroughly understands this is shown by the fact that when Mr. Hearst went through the east side, the carriage that he rode in was escorted from hall to hall by crowds from 5,000 to 10,000, all cheering and shouting for him or the other candidates on the ticket—Mr. Hearst for mayor, J. G. Phelps-Stokes for president of board of aldermen, John Ford for controller and Clarence J. Shearn for district attorney—and their speeches have gone straight to the issue, the war on graft.

"We want less 'honest graft' and more honest business," is Mr. Hearst's slogan, and he has not hesitated to say that he would rather put Charles F. Murphy behind the bars than any other of whom he knows.

Successful in Business.

Mr. Hearst has answered the charges that he has been conservative by showing that he has been a successful business man since he began his career and now operates successful newspapers, conducted on a sound business basis, in five leading cities of the United States. As it was charged that he will not carry out his promise to give to the people for 55 cents gas for which they are now paying $1, he replies that when he came to New York he began at once to manufacture and sell a product at half the value that they had been paying and prospered while doing it. One of the remarkable features of the campaign is the attitude of newspapers formerly bitterly hostile to Mr. Hearst.

The World repeatedly has published cartoons depicting him as the only man opposed to boss rule, while the Press, a Republican paper, has taken up his fight on the bosses and carried it even further than have his own newspapers.

The accounts of the great demonstrations for municipal ownership candidates have been full and complete and in almost every instance the rival press has gone further than have the American and the Journal in describing the amazing scenes that have been acted while Mr. Hearst was making his campaign.

The candidates on the ticket with Mr. Hearst have come in for abundant enthusiasm.

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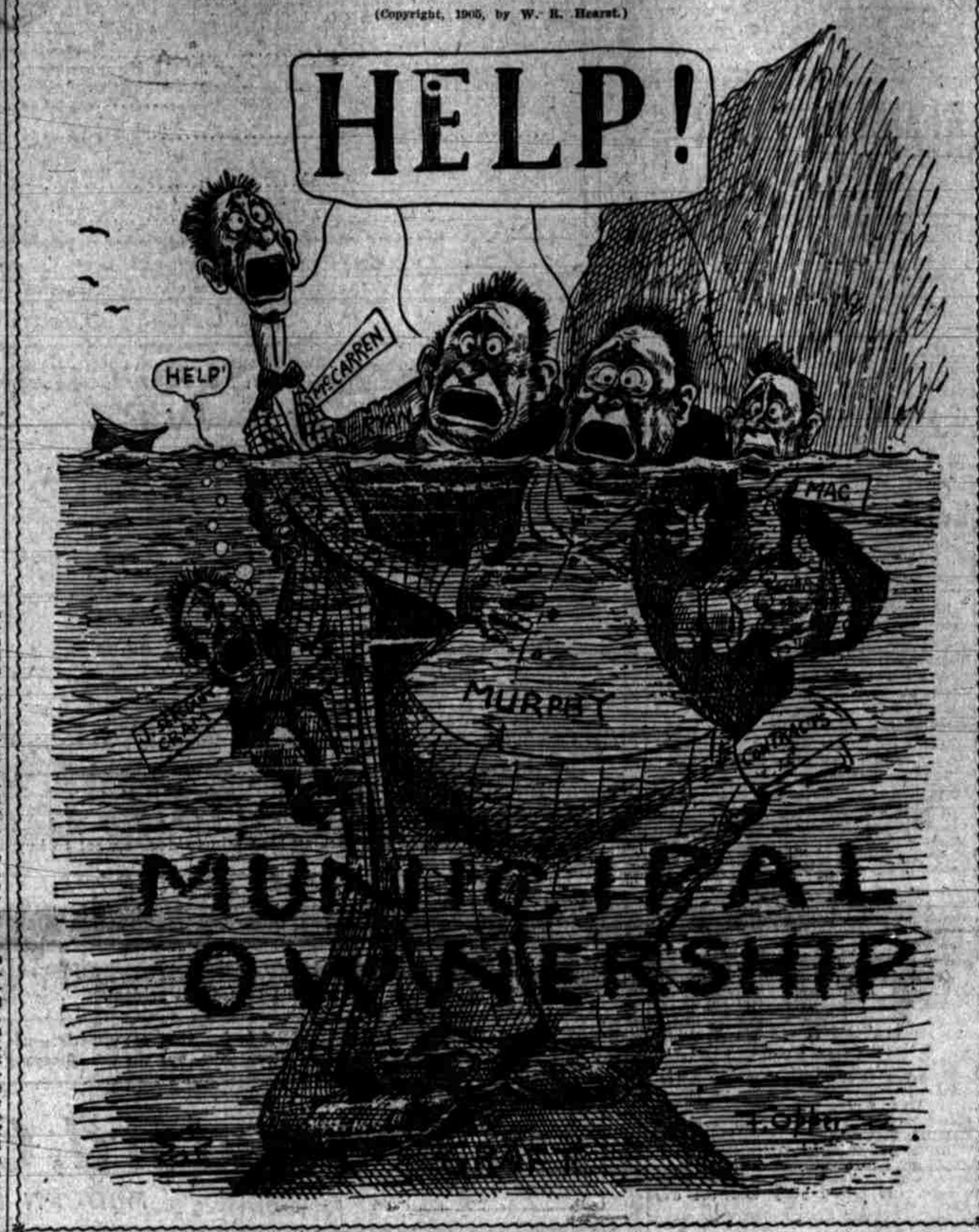
AND STILL THE TIDE IS RISING

(Copyright, 1905, by W. R. Hearst.)



11 KILLED BY TORNADO

Terrible Cyclone Sweeps Over Oklahoma, Leaving Wide Trail of Death and Devastation.

RAIN PRECEDED STORM STREETS A SEA OF MUD

Town of Mountain View Partially Destroyed—More Than a Score of Wounded Reported—Hotels Converted Into Morgues, While Special Trains Rush With Assistance.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal)

Mountain View, O. T., Nov. 4.—A terrible cyclone visited this city on the southwest at 5:40 this afternoon and plowed its way through to the northwest practically destroying everything in its path. Eleven dead have been found so far, while more than a score of wounded have been reported. The Manhattan hotel has been converted into a morgue. A special train was run from Anadarko, bringing 50 nurses and every physician in the town to this city. Between here and Anadarko more nurses and physicians were secured.

This catastrophe is second only to the Snyder disaster last spring. The victims now identified at the morgue are:

G. S. Barclay, aged 31, and four children, instantly killed.

Barclay's wife received serious scalp wounds and is not expected to live until morning.

Another of the small Barclay children is dangerously wounded.

Mrs. W. M. Holt, wife of a blacksmith, was instantly killed. Also one of her 3-year-old children is dead and the infant baby is missing and cannot be found.

Wade White, bookkeeper for the Farmers' Gin & Mill company, was instantly killed. He was single, 22 years of age.

Frederick Clark, single, aged 65, was terribly mutilated and died in a few minutes after being wounded.

Mrs. Robert Holmes, sister of Frank Clark, is dead and so mutilated as to be barely recognizable. The names of the injured known at this hour are:

Mrs. Barclay and infant.

Tom Dunn, not expected to live.

Mrs. Smith and child, seriously injured.

Ike Gray.

At this hour it is impossible to give details as the writer has just arrived from Anadarko with a Western Union telegraph operator, reporter and messenger.

A terrible rain preceded the storm and the streets are flooded with water and mud and as the town is nearly a mile from the depot, where messages have to be filed, it is hard to make much progress.

KILL THE JEWS, THE CRY

While Odessa Is Quieter Nervous Apprehension Pervades All Quarters Where Massacres Took Place.

BODIES OF WOMEN AND BABES LIE IN STREETS

Many Sections of City Obliterated by Torch and Estimates Place Number of Slaughtered at Thousand, While Five Times That Number Are Suffering From Wounds in Hospitals.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal)

New York, Nov. 4.—A Sun special says that Odessa is quiet tonight, though a feeling of nervous apprehension still pervades every quarter following the two days of slaughter and maiming of Jews. Bodies of women and little children still lie in the streets, their corpses huddled in a sickening and gruesome manner too frightful to depict, showing the revolting and awful methods of butchery employed by the frenzied Jew haters. The remains of women with babes in their arms are to be seen lying amid the ruins of their home, the lower portions of their bodies being rudely hacked away by blunt weapons. More than 1,000 Jews are believed to have been killed, and it is estimated that there are more than 5,000 in the hospitals. It is impossible to ascertain how many Jews were massacred. About 150 of the anti-Jewish element are reported killed.

Foot soldiers have replaced the Cossacks and it is thought the worst has been passed. Apparently the frenzied mobs have become exhausted and are unable to find anything more to devastate without drawing forth volleys from the soldiers. The Jewish quarters have been ransacked from end to end, the torch applied and some sections almost obliterated. The governor-general has issued orders to the infantry to fire upon the pillagers without mercy and upon the first show of rioting.

The one cry echoing through the streets of Odessa has been "Kill the Jews!"

TERROR IN KISHINEFF.

Black Hundred Pillage Jewish Shops, Killing Women and Children.

(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to The Journal.)

Kishineff, Nov. 4.—The red terror and the "black hundred" have once again struck this city. Another horrible massacre of the Jews has occurred and hundreds have been killed. It will be days before the affrighted remnant left alive

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

GREATEST REAL ESTATE MONTH IN PORTLAND'S WHOLE HISTORY

Two Millions Value of Property Transferred, Omitting Deals for Nominal Price.

THIS BARS TERMINAL TRANSACTIONS ENTIRELY

On This Basis, Month Just Closed Exceeds by Two Hundred Thousand Dollars the Largest Business Ever Done Before in Thirty Days.

Few people realize that October was the greatest real estate month in the history of Portland in point of records and in general volume of business transacted. October received credit for the Northern Pacific terminal deals, some of which were partly arranged earlier, but even without considering these immense transactions, which involved from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, the month of October was yet at least $200,000 above the biggest dealings in a single month in the history of Portland. If the terminal purchases are added the month takes rank as being about 150 per cent better than the banner month of the city until this year.

Do you realize that in October the record of transfers for this city aggregated $1,911,397," said Ellis G. Hughes yesterday. "I mean the transfers in which a consideration was named of more than nominal sum, which eliminates nearly all of the Northern Pacific transactions, and many others of importance. In this connection, note that the records do not at any time indicate the total volume of business done. There are always realty deals in which the buyer and vendor keep secret the amount of money passing, and often the real name of the purchaser.

"August, 1892, held the record prior to October of this year. Its total transfers were $1,724,671. Three other months were close seconds. In March, 1889, there were 656 transfers, aggregating $1,708,907. In April, 1890, the transfers were 670, aggregating $1,723,263, in May, 1890, there were transfers 661, involving $1,700,415, and in August, 1892, the transfers totaled 580, and considerations $1,724,671.

"These were high figures until this

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CLAIMS MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA

Washington Will Take Bar, Jetty and All if Supreme Court Will Permit Her.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Seattle, Nov. 4.—The state of Washington has just completed for filing in the United States supreme court a complaint against the state of Oregon in an action in which it hopes to forever settle the controversy over the boundary line between the two states. Plats have also been made showing the boundary line as established by congress should cut across the Oregon jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river and leave a part of the Clatsop spit in Washington, skirt the south shore just off Astoria and take practically the entire river at the mouth. The complaint will be served on Oregon officers in a few days and then forwarded to Washington to be filed.

After setting forth the boundary established by congress and alleging the defendant unlawfully claimed and exercises jurisdiction over numerous islands and sands of the Columbia, including Desdemonia sands, Sand island, Kersarge sands, Ryan sands, Miller's sands, Reed sands, Enyert's sands, Oliver sands, Walker's island, Johnson's sands, Bouman's sands, Helgerson's sands, Henry's sands, Colwell's sands, Taylor's sands and other islands, the complaint says that owing to this controversy over jurisdiction the peace of the people of said states and especially the county of Pacific in Washington, has been seriously disturbed; that Oregon under its claimed authority has invaded, taken and carried away Washington citizens for alleged violations of the fishing laws, resulting in expensive litigation and committed other acts of violence and for these reasons it is asked that the United States supreme court establish the boundary and award jurisdiction.

To Replace Hoffman House.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Hoffman house is to be replaced by a new hotel. The new structure is to cost $600,000.

BRIDES ARE WORTH $100 TO $500

System of Purchasing Marriageable Girls Said to Exist in Pierce County, Wash.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Tacoma, Nov. 4.—It is claimed that in some portions of Pierce county, a man can for from $100 to $500 secure a bride. Near the towns of Carbonado, Wilkeson and Fairfax are said to lie the scene of this traffic. These villages are in the heart of the great coal mines of Washington and most of the laborers are Russian Poles. Among them lives their most prominent countryman, whose stock in trade among others, is that of furnishing brides for the miners. Who this man is the county officials investigating the report refuse to divulge.

Some time ago a girl living at one of these towns caused the arrest of two miners. The county officials concluded that there was no foundation for the charge. Their investigation led them to conclude that a matrimonial agent had induced the girl to make the complaint in order that his own plans might not be interfered with.

When the boss Pole learns of a countryman who has saved up sufficient money to induce him to act for him he sends to the mother country for a girl. Paying her 'way' over, he finds her quarters in one of the mining towns and marries her off to the highest bidder. He always sees to it that there is a good profit in the bargain before he consents to allow the girl to marry.

Cat Opens Gas Jet.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal)

Omaha, Nov. 4.—A cat chasing a mouse opened two gas jets and a family of 10 persons had a narrow escape from asphyxiation last night in this city.

Valuable China Secured.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Roosevelt has secured several valuable pieces of china used by President Monroe to add to the White House collection.

HOW HARVEY W. SCOTT KEPT $14,000 OF MONUMENT FUND IDLE

Held It a Year Until Finally Forced by Woodmen of the World to Put It Out at Interest—And the Soldiers' Monument Isn't Built Yet.

Harvey W. Scott as president and treasurer of the Citizens' Monument committee, kept $14,000 in his own possession for more than a year without depositing it in a bank to draw interest, and was finally forced by the committee of the Woodmen of the World, who had contributed, to place the fund so that it would earn something.

In 1900 the people of this state subscribed about $14,000 to build a monument to the soldiers of the Second Oregon volunteers who died in the Philippines. The Woodmen of the World raised about $930, and the committee from that order held the money in readiness to be turned over to the general committee, in the expectation that only a few months would elapse before the shaft would be erected.

Treasurer Held Funds.

More than a year after the money had been subscribed the general committee requested the Woodmen committee to turn over the $930. The Woodmen first inquired regarding the manner in which the treasurer, Mr. Scott, had handled the $14,000 that had been intrusted to him, and were amazed to discover that for more than 12 months it had not been drawing interest, but had been in the possession of the treasurer.

The Woodmen committee then held a meeting and decided that the money their fellow-lodgemen had subscribed would be perfectly safe if retained by them and left at interest in Ladd & Tilton's bank, where the funds were deposited and where they have remained until this date drawing compound interest. The sum amounts now to about $1,189.

The expose of the Woodmen forced the treasurer of the soldiers' fund to action similar to that which the Woodmen had taken and the $14,000 was deposited in the First National bank where it since has drawn the customary rate of interest on time deposits.

So long as the general committee delayed in carrying out its mission to provide a monument to the soldiers, the Woodmen retained the money given by their lodges, but a few days ago it was voted to hand it over to the treasurer of the general committee, in view of the fact that although five years have elapsed since the money was subscribed there is a promise that at last the shaft soon will be erected.

Woodmen Claim Credit.

Woodmen also are asserting that they deserve the credit of starting the movement for the monument, and that the morning paper merely took up the suggestion, notwithstanding it later laid claim to have taken the initiative.

The general committee refused to allow local marble and granite handlers to bid for the contract to do the work; the contract was awarded to H. G. Wright, a broker without a plant, who acted as a transient salesman for Vermont quarries. In so doing the members of the committee stated that they were actuated by the desire to hasten the completion of the work, as well as that they believed that local workers could not carry out the terms of the specifications.

But the work has not been hastened to any appreciable degree; the five years

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FOUR MILLION ACRES KEPT FROM SETTLEMENT BY RAILROAD

Farmers and Prospective Settlers Protest Against Long Delay of Southern Pacific in Putting Its Great Holdings on Market—Agent Eberlein Hopeful.

Prospective settlers in western Oregon, and holders of small farms in undeveloped sections largely composed of sequestered railroad lands, are bitterly complaining at the long delay in placing the unsold 4,000,000 acres of the Southern Pacific Railroad company's land grant upon the market. They say the development of the state is seriously retarded, and that it is due to the policy of Charles W. Eberlein, acting land agent of the Southern Pacific company, with headquarters at San Francisco.

It was announced early last spring, in a circular signed by Mr. Eberlein, that the lands were being prepared for sale and would be open to purchase early in the year. An announcement in the Oregon, Washington and Idaho booklet of the O. R. & N. company for 1905 read to the effect that the lands were then practically ready for the market, and it was given out through local authoritative channels that in June of this year the greater part of the lands would be for sale. Many homeseekers made plans to purchase, and farmers whose lands were surrounded by tracts owned by the railroad rejoiced that soon the country would be opened up and they would have neighbors to help them build roads, fences, and carry on developments to place their then sequestered homes in touch with civilization.

Mining Interests Suffer.

Mining interests in southern Oregon, which have been restricted in the matter of water rights and mineral lands, have suffered much from the policy of delay. Owners of mining properties have been refused water rights and privileges the exercise of which would, it is said, have benefited not only their properties but the contiguous lands of the railroad company. Sawmill men, who have operated on limited tracts of timber and have applied to the railroad company's land department for an adjoining section or parcel of timber land, have been refused, and their mill properties rendered useless. All have been looking forward for the last two years anxiously to the time when the railroad company would raise the embargo and consent to dispose of its vacant lands.

Enemy to Progress.

"The railroad company has possession of the garden spot of Oregon, and by a policy of unreasonable delay and red tape is retarding its settlement and development," said one of these men. "The company will neither do anything nor permit others to do anything to open up the country, which a few miles back from the railroad lines remains practically a wilderness. Whoever is responsible for the existing conditions would find himself unsafe in certain mining districts, where owners of mining properties have been held back from pushing the development work necessary to the success of their mines."

It is said the land department of the company formerly pursued a more liberal policy. Mining men who desired to work ground necessary for the successful pursuit of the industry could secure a permit to operate on unclaimed land, turning over to the company one-third of the ledges taken out. When the lands were thrown off the market in 1902 all concessions from the company ceased. Since that time no mining

(Continued on Page Twelve.)