

# MAYOR SAYS HE CLOSED MILWAUKIE CLUB TO KEEP GAMBLING FROM CITY

## 99 DIE IN WRECK OF HILDA; OTHER VESSELS LOST

Captain Loses Bearings in Driving Snow Storm and Steamer Hilda Is Wrecked Off French Coast.

British Ship Garadale Wrecked and Abandoned Off Cape Horn—Crew Rescued and Taken to Scotland.

## WATER REACHES BOILERS CAUSING AN EXPLOSION

Vessel Is Torn Into Three Parts and All but Six Aboard Are Lost—Fifty-Seven Bodies Washed Ashore Among Them the Captain's—Passengers Die in Cabins.

## SHE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE OFF THE BAR

Barkentine Katie Flickinger Strikes Off Redondo but May Be Saved—Fear for the Eskasoni, From Antwerp, Which Has Been Posted as Overdue.



This Picture Shows the Building in St. Petersburg Which Will Be the Home of the First Russian Parliament Until a Suitable Permanent Building Can Be Erected.

## WORKED WITH CITY CLUB

Mayor Lane Says He Found That Grapevine Line Was Being Operated From Clackamas County.

## POOLROOM A ROBBERS' NEST, ANYWAY, SAYS HE

Was Operated to Get Portland People's Money—Question Now Arises as to Whether Police Court Has Jurisdiction Since Raided Milwaukee Club Was Outside City Limits.

(Journal Special Service.) St. Malo, France, Nov. 21.—Definite information regarding the wreck of the steamer Hilda is lacking. Reports this morning from various points on the coast state that 57 bodies have been recovered. Fifteen have been washed ashore at Brest. It is difficult to obtain even the most meager details of the occurrences aboard the Hilda. It is now stated that Captain Gregory fired rockets, which were answered by keepers at the Jardin lighthouse. Apparently the replies were unseen or misinterpreted. Among the bodies washed ashore are those of Captain Gregory and Chief Officer Easton. Evidence shows that Captain Gregory lost his bearings in a driving snowstorm and ran onto the rocks, whence the water reached the boilers and caused an explosion, tearing the ship into three pieces. Passengers drowned in the state-rooms. The body of the mate was found, the dead hand grasping a life belt which he had no time to put on. A capsize lifeboat was found on the beach near where 15 bodies were recovered. It is presumed the casualties were 99.

Finally the mystery surrounding the nonarrival of the British ship Garadale at this port has been explained, a message received this morning stating that she was abandoned off Cape Horn in September. The officers and crew were picked up by a steamship and taken to Ureapock, Scotland. On their arrival there yesterday they sent out the first word concerning the fate of the vessel. The Garadale, Captain King, sailed from Shields, England, on June 26, for Portland, with a cargo of iron and fire-brick consigned to Gilvin & Byre. She consequently was full of heavy cargo. Those interested in the vessel and her cargo have been expecting her to put in an appearance every day for the past two weeks. A couple of cargo ships were sighted off the mouth of the Columbia a week ago waiting an opportunity to cross the bar. It was confidently believed that the Garadale was one of them, and arrangements were being made to take care of the freight as soon as she arrived.

## SECOND TRIAL OF SENATOR BURTON FOR ACCEPTING BRIBE BEGINS

Jury Is Speedily Selected in Judge Vandevanter's Court at St. Louis Today.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER REPRESENTS GOVERNMENT

Kansas Statesman Accused of Accepting a Retaining Fee of Five Hundred Dollars a Month From Rialto Get-Rich-Quick Concern.

(Journal Special Service.) St. Louis, Nov. 20.—The second trial of Senator Joseph R. Burton began this morning before Judge Vandevanter in the federal court. Among the witnesses who appear against Burton this time is Colonel D. M. Randall, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate. He was not a witness at the first trial. The indictment charges that Joseph R. Burton, while a senator from Kansas, received from the Rialto Grain & Securities company the sum of \$500 in cash. It was charged that this amount was paid in St. Louis for work performed by Burton before the department at Washington. Burton is not charged with having received any money in Washington but he is charged with having agreed in this city to accept \$500 a month. Senator Burton was indicted and convicted on a charge of accepting money from the Rialto Grain & Securities company for using his influence in behalf of the company in matters pending before the post-office department at Washington. The trial and conviction took place in November, 1902. The case was appealed to the supreme court and the case was sent back for retrial. A new indictment was found by the grand jury in March, 1905. Burton's attorney filed a demurrer to this indictment and it was sustained. Judge Vandevanter immediately called another grand jury in order that the case might be considered before the statute of limitations became effective, which was last Saturday. Last Wednesday the demurrer to the indictment was overruled and the trial ordered for today.

## WOMAN GIVES GOLD MINE AS COURT ENDOWMENT

Mrs. Lida De Mond Dons Overalls and Locates Claim for Benefit of Juveniles.

(Journal Special Service.) Denver, Col., Nov. 20.—Endowing the Juvenile Court society with the proceeds from the sale of a gold mine is the latest feat of Mrs. Lida de Mond, society leader and philanthropist of this city. Mrs. de Mond has been interested for a number of years in the work of the juvenile court, conducted by Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey. She divides her time and attention between Newport, Bar Harbor and the eastern centers of society and the serious work of caring for the poor and needy at home. "If we only had an endowment fund," said Judge Lindsey to her when discussing the philanthropic project, "we would be able to do a great deal more good." Mrs. de Mond decided to give the boys of Denver a donation that she earned all by herself. Putting aside her stunning gowns that had been the envy of the fashionable women of Capitol Hill, and arraying herself in corduroy, she hied away to Goldfield, Nevada, where the gold excitement was at its height. She knew something of mining, and what she lacked in knowledge was made up in zeal for the boys' court of Denver. The Montgomery-Shoshone mine had just been discovered and it was decided by experts that the ledge ran north and south. Mrs. de Mond located ground and having agreed in this city to accept \$500 a month, Senator Burton was indicted and convicted on a charge of accepting money from the Rialto Grain & Securities company for using his influence in behalf of the company in matters pending before the post-office department at Washington. The trial and conviction took place in November, 1902. The case was appealed to the supreme court and the case was sent back for retrial. A new indictment was found by the grand jury in March, 1905. Burton's attorney filed a demurrer to this indictment and it was sustained. Judge Vandevanter immediately called another grand jury in order that the case might be considered before the statute of limitations became effective, which was last Saturday. Last Wednesday the demurrer to the indictment was overruled and the trial ordered for today.

## STRIKERS RESUME WORK AND FEELING OF CALM PERVADES CAPITAL

### HOW BOSS MURPHY MAKES MILLIONS GRAFTING

Jerome's Question of How Did You Get It, Answered—From the Tax-Payers.

(Journal Special Service.) New York, Nov. 20.—Richard Croker retired after many years as leader of Tammany Hall with a fortune estimated at \$8,000,000. Beginning as a poor man, Boss Murphy is believed to have a fortune that surpasses Croker's and the next political boss in America, providing Hearst is not successful in the recount. Murphy's policy is secretive, yet some facts have been secured throwing light on his fortune-creating methods. The contracting company of which he is believed to hold 55 of its 100 shares has enjoyed a monopoly of all the big contracting business the last three years and obtained contracts footing up \$25,000,000. Murphy has Wall street headquarters and buys stock tips from financiers who need political friendship. All the minor Tammany grafts are controlled by him through his brother Jack. Murphy controls men who spend \$115,000,000 a year and an organization which can raise \$1,000,000 by personal assessment on its members. No railroad company can get a franchise or enter a new street without his friendship. No gas or electric lighting plant, not even those run by Rockefeller, can put up a new plant or extend its lines without his favor. No public enterprise requiring the use of the streets can flourish or do business if he should say no. These are the extraordinary sources of wealth which this man enjoys, who seven years ago was an active saloon-keeper and who is now without any business and draws no salary.

### Premier Witte Apparently Has Situation in Russia Well in Hand.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS CONTINUES

Preparations Being Made for Extensions of Czar's Promised Reforms and Zemstvos Preparing for Their First Parliament.

(Journal Special Service.) St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—With the resumption of work this morning by the strikers the immediate danger of an uprising in the capital has passed and there seems little doubt that Premier Witte now has the situation well in hand, and supported by the conservative and moderate Liberals, whom the excesses of the Radicals have driven to rally about the premier, the new government has successfully passed its first crisis. Preparations are going on for the extension of the reforms promised by the czar. The release of political prisoners continues. The zemstvos are preparing for the first parliament and indications point to its general acceptance by all parties as the only safe way out of threatened disorders. The extension of the franchise is generally expected. Reports from different provinces, while showing some troubles of an agrarian order, are for the most part more reassuring today. While the situation up to within the last 48 hours had reached an exceptionally acute stage, a feeling now pervades the capital that if no unforeseen incident occurs to mar the present state of affairs Russia will shortly embark on a new era marked with increasing peace and prosperity. That there are good reasons for this feeling is shown by the action taken by the peasants' union today, when its members, numbering many thousands, unanimously decided to cooperate with the workmen who are striving for reforms. While the reforms asked for will be urged, the intention is to cooperate in such a manner as to avoid a recurrence of bloodshed and disorder that has marked the many struggles for recognition in the past.

## IF YOU DRINK YOU CAN'T JOIN MY CHURCH, SAYS PREACHER

Dr. E. L. House Agrees With Rev. H. C. Shaffer—Dr. Hill Says No—H. W. Stone—Dr. Clarence True Wilson Wants Renegades to Come in—Others Hold Various Views.

"Do you believe in the total prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic?" That sounds like a harmless question enough, but on its answer will depend hereafter the admission to or exclusion from the First United Brethren church. It is not on record that Rev. H. C. Shaffer is the advance advertising agent for the W. C. T. U. or stump speaker for the Prohibition party, but he recently reported this new test of membership to his church—and he has a well-trained congregation. They are ready to stand by him. A week ago, when he admitted two candidates to membership, the question above and the new departure raised some comment. The catechized ones made no objection and answered satisfactorily. But others were not so easily satisfied. Some felt that they had been dealt with unfairly because they had not had a chance to tell the world their views; others thought perhaps the newcomers had been cheated because they paid more than the old requirement. The ministers of the city considered the question in relation to their own congregations and reached different conclusions. Mr. Shaffer gives his reasons for asking the question as follows: "First—To emphasize the fact that the church is opposed to the liquor traffic. "Second—To embody a practical test of membership in connection with the doctrine test which we already have. "Third—To establish more perfectly

that a man or woman who favors the liquor traffic is thereby confessing his unregenerate condition in the body of Christ. In other words, I believe that a person who favors the liquor traffic is an unsaved person and should not be admitted to the church." Dr. House With Him. Dr. E. L. House of the First Congregational church agrees in a general way with Mr. Shaffer. His view may be determined by the practical experience he has had. In Providence, Rhode Island, he was pastor of a church which made belief in the prohibition of the liquor traffic one of the requirements of church membership. "Mr. Shaffer's position is all right, and the church is consistent in its stand as a church," he said. "They are merely putting into practice the feeling of the evangelical church for years. Many churches do not require candidates to subscribe to prohibition and I was pastor of such a church in Providence, but probably this could not be done with my church here. It is a matter that rests with the individual churches. Congregational churches as a rule, do not subscribe to prohibition and I was pastor in practical Christianity whether it is expressed in church doctrine or not." Dr. Hill Opposed. Dr. E. P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian church, is emphatic on the other hand, that no such requirement should be made. "No requirement should be imposed

## NEARLY MILLION GALLONS OF WHISKEY DESTROYED

Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 20.—More than 800,000 gallons of whiskey furnished a destructive fire of a spectacular nature at Broadford yesterday causing damage to the amount of \$4,300,000. Blazing flames from the burning alcohol shot high in the air producing a weird spectacle. The property destroyed belonged to the Overholt distillery of Broadford.

## LEADER OF HOTTENTOT REVOLT DIES OF WOUNDS

Berlin, Nov. 20.—A cable received today from Lieutenant-General von Trotha, commanding the German forces in German Southwest Africa, announces the death of Hendrick Witboi, the leader of the Hottentot revolt. His death was the result of wounds received while attacking the German force October 29. He is succeeded by his son Isaac.

## ISTHMIAN COMMISSION MAY BE ABOLISHED

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—The president is much disgusted with the report of the board of consulting engineers on the Panama canal recommending a sea level canal, as it will take much longer to attain a practical result, and he is contemplating a new Panama deal. He may abolish the Isthmian commission and place the entire work under one man. Congressman Mann of Illinois, at the executive's suggestion, will introduce a bill into the house which the administration will back, providing for such a change as that outlined. Secretary Taft will speak at Kansas City tonight and it is expected will outline the government's policy. It is known that the canal appropriation is exhausted, and the committee much hampered by the warfare which the railroads are quietly waging.

## BRITISHERS ALARMED

Residents of Odessa Fear Outbreak and Will Demand Guard. (Journal Special Service.) Odessa, Nov. 20.—Fearing a recurrence of rioting the British residents met today and arranged to assemble at the consulate at the first sign of trouble and demand a guard of soldiers. The situation is disquieting. The so-called

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# PAUPERS DECLARE WAR UPON CAPITALISM

(Journal Special Service.) London, Nov. 20.—Another remarkable demonstration by the unemployed poor showing their dissatisfaction with the attitude assumed by the government toward their demands for relief was made today. Thousands of men marched through the streets of the city to Hyde park, where they held a meeting. Violent speeches were made and resolutions passed declaring "tending in the capitalist system" and demanding that they be furnished with employment, as "tens of thousands and those dependent upon them are face to face with starvation." There was no bloodshed. The region where the paupers live mostly in Poplar and the poverty of Poplar will be one of the burning subjects of the coming winter before par-

liament. The great stream of philanthropy has hitherto gone to Westminster, to White Chapel and South London, but will be turned this year to Poplar. Poplar is a fair type of the London slums. It has half a million of close streets inhabited by three or four families to each four or five-roomed house. In the district of 170,000 people there are more than 11,000 paupers. Many thousands are out of work and many thousands more are so badly employed that they are barely kept from starvation. The distress is not temporary but has continued steadily for a long time, growing worse each year until it has now apparently reached a climax. Scores of thousands of London's poor are facing the coming winter with fear and dread. They are the derelicts of London, whom the changes in modern

conditions have left hopelessly behind. Without crafts without knowledge, many of them with hope dead, they face a future that good deeds can do little to relieve and bad trade must greatly darken. To these regions have drifted the shiftless and incapable, attracted by low rent, by chance of casual work and by the abundance of relief. To them are added scores of thousands of locally born people who are trained in such a way that they cannot be anything else than casuals. The streets proclaim the lives of the people. They are endless rows of cheaply built houses and crumbling walls. Windows are stuffed with paper and houses and doors have not been painted for a generation. Babies with opthalmic eyes and girls dirty beyond be-

lieve play in the gutters. Inside the houses are indescribable dirt in the out-streaching furniture beds are black masses of filth and the people seem to be fast lapsing into barbarism. Most of the people cannot get work to do because they know no way of work worth doing. Machinery has taken the place of the crude work they formerly did. Very few of the men who are howling about their homes can do work of marketable value. Any attempt to relieve the poor permanently must do three things: It must drive back to work men who have lost the habit of labor, by direct or indirect means; it must create new trades or occupations for the people; it must be effective to solve the problem.

One's Destiny Funnies. "I have not, however, the least sympathy enough to entitle me to speak positively," said Attorney Malarkey, "but I do not believe the police court of Portland has jurisdiction in cases where arrests are made and arrests alleged to have been committed in another county. Nor do I believe the extent of this county can be shown to have jurisdiction. As regards the right of the police to arrest and detain a person who has been committed in another county, officers have the right to make arrests and detain persons with the charge, but not to detain them in this county. These cases should be referred to the grand jury for their consideration." (Continued on Page Fourteen.)