

# GOVERNMENT ACTIVE IN UNEARTHING BAND OF PORTLAND ANARCHISTS

Secret Service Agents Coming From Washington to Aid in the Work.

WILL PROTECT MAN WHO GAVE OUT INFORMATION

Government Officials Working Secretly—Will Not Make Public Translation of Polish Pamphlets Secured in Raid on House.

So determined is the government to unearth every detail in connection with the alleged existence of an organized band of anarchists in this city that assistance from Washington, D. C., will be sent to Special Agent Foster of the secret service department. It is said that another secret service agent will reach the city next week to assist in the investigation.

In conducting the investigation government agents are preserving the utmost secrecy. That the existence of a red organization in this city has long



JOHN PRZYWARA ONE OF THE ACCUSED.

having come to this city from San Francisco.

Lopacki arrived there on board the warship Lena, which remained in the southern port for several weeks during the war between Japan and Russia. It is claimed that his purpose in visiting Portland was soon learned and that he was recognized as an spy.

Government agents continue in their refusal to reveal the contents of the publications and various forms of literature that was confiscated when the



One of the Accused.

been suspected by the secret service bureau in Washington is shown by the promptness with which orders for a thorough investigation were issued as soon as the police accidentally discovered the rendezvous and meeting place of the alleged anarchists.

Some Said to Have Records.

Sealskiwicz, the Pole who made the startling accusation on the witness stand yesterday that funds had been raised in this city and a man selected for the assassination of President Roosevelt, has had numerous interviews with government agents, and, it is said, has been promised protection from possible vengeance. He persists in his statement and declares that he can prove beyond a doubt that his accusations are true.

Lopacki Called a Spy. It is charged by certain alleged members of the society that the recent disclosures and disturbances were the results of the work of Henry Lopacki, said to be a member of the Russian police, who has pursued them for years. Lopacki is accused of being a Russian spy and a member of the secret police in a Chicago Polish newspaper. He has been in Portland for several months.

The government will continue a rigid

investigation. It is said, and will spare no efforts to unearth every detail of the alleged plot to assassinate the president and to ascertain the exact nature of the alleged anarchistic organization.



WALTER SEALSZKIWICZ COMPLAINING WITNESS

# FORCE MILL IN FROM SCHOOL TO FACTORY WORK

Six Maimed Ones Tell Their Matrimonial Woes and Ask Legal Separation.

DESERTION AND CRUELTY ALLEGED BY MAJORITY

One Man Asks Divorce Because His Wife Left Him and He is Obligated to Borrow Needles and Mend His Own Socks.

Though there was no judge at leisure in the circuit court this morning to hear the suits, six unhappy people appeared who were so determined to air their domestic woes that Judge Sears ordered that the testimony be heard before the court stenographer, to be transcribed and passed upon by the judge when he is at leisure.

Margaret M. Stoner testified that she had become tired of supporting her husband, Michael B. Stoner, as she says she has done ever since their marriage, in 1882. She said he has only bought her two dresses in all that time. She testified that her husband called her vile names, beat her and swore at her in the presence of other persons, and falsely accused her of infidelity. She asked that her maiden name, Thomas, be restored to her and that she be given half of a residence property in West Adair, Iowa, said to be worth \$1,100.

Had to Darn His Own Socks.

A. F. Neupert asked for a divorce from Miss Neupert because he said she had deserted him. One of his corroborating witnesses, a Mrs. Rosenbloom, testified that Neupert had to darn his own socks and mend his own clothes. She said he had borrowed her sewing machine for the mending operations. Neupert was married in April, 1904, and says his wife deserted him in March, 1905.

Louise Easton testified that she was deserted by William N. Easton in 1894. Also that her husband was convicted of larceny in 1898 and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. They were married in Portland in June, 1899.

Zaydee G. Chase testified that Samuel Chase with treating her cruelly. She testified that he called her vile names, falsely accused her of infidelity and once when he was sick and thought he was going to die admitted to her his own infidelity. They were married at Grants Pass, Oregon, in December, 1903. Mrs. Chase asks for the custody of their child.

Deserted by Husband.

Mrs. E. J. Phernetton testified that she was deserted by E. J. Phernetton after they had lived together 21 years. She said they were married at Menominee, Wisconsin, in 1881, and that her husband left her four years ago. They have five children. Mrs. Phernetton asks their custody.

Alleging cruelty and drunkenness, Jennie Fine asked a decree of divorce from David Fine and the custody of their two children. They were married at Wichita, Kansas, in March, 1901.

Investigation, it is said, and will spare no efforts to unearth every detail of the alleged plot to assassinate the president and to ascertain the exact nature of the alleged anarchistic organization.

## SIMPLE CEREMONIES

(Continued From Page One.)

ties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was concluded with the singing of the last verses of the Holy Scriptures, was written especially for the coronation, was brought to a close without a hitch.

Sweden Not Represented.

The city awakened this morning by the firing of salutes from all the warships in the harbor. The weather was showery. The principal delegations of sightseers were from America. The official delegation from Chicago was headed by Gade, Norwegian consul at Chicago. Fifteen hundred Norwegian-Americans were present.

Eighty members of European royal houses were present. Sweden sent no delegation. Passive objection is made to the coronation by Republicans and Social Democrats, who favor a republic. Order was maintained by 2,000 soldiers.

Scenes of Enthusiasm.

A few minutes later the king and queen emerged from the cathedral, still wearing their crowns and carrying scepter and globe. As the king passed beneath the entrance arch those in the body of the church commenced to cheer. The sound grew in volume, the whole vast throng rising and hurrying at the top of their voices. Until the last man in the royal procession had disappeared without the entrance the cheering was continued.

The departure of the king and queen from the cathedral was signaled by another salute, the massed bands playing the national anthems. The entire route of their majestic return to the palace was marked by scenes of great enthusiasm.

The King and Queen.

With the accession of King Haakon VII to the throne Norway begins a new epoch of her history, a return after hundreds of years, to the condition of a separate kingdom. On June 7 of last year Norway declared its independence, and in October the parliaments of Sweden and Norway ratified a treaty providing for the peaceful separation of the kingdoms. Prince Charles of Denmark was asked to become a candidate for the throne of Norway. On November 12-13 an election was held and Charles was chosen king. Upon assuming the throne on November 25 he took the name of Haakon VII.

King Haakon is the second son of King Frederick of Denmark. He was born August 13, 1872, at Charlottenlund, the summer residence of his father. He was trained for the navy and made several cruises aboard Danish warships.

The royal couple have one son, Prince Olaf, now heir apparent to the Norwegian throne. He will be 3 years old week after next, having been born at Appleton house, Sandringham, on July 2, 1903.

APOSTLE DOWIE WILL BE SHOWN INSANE

(Special Dispatch Service.)

Chicago, June 22.—John Murray Dowie, father of John Alexander Dowie, on the witness stand today refuted the testimony of the "apostle" that Murray was not his father. Dowie senior's testimony will be used by the Voliva faction to prove the "apostle's" insanity.

Children's Parents Seeking Permits to Send Them to Help Earn Family Living.

PATHETIC TALES TOLD TO LABOR COMMISSIONER

Same Parents Puzzled at Questions Asked Them Concerning Their Offspring—Local Bag Factory Will Secure Many of These Laborers.

Now that vacation in the public schools has begun parents of children whom they wish to have employed are thronging the office of the child labor commissioner, seeking the necessary permits.

A permit must be issued to each child between the ages of 12 and 14 years before he or she is allowed to work in a factory or store. A large number have applied for permits to work in a local bag factory, and scores of other children are being engaged to work in other plants about the city.

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, the child labor commissioner, who issues the permits, puts each parent through a rigid examination before the permission is granted.

The lack of knowledge on the part of parents is surprising. "He's 14," is a frequent reply to the question as to age. But the parent, sometimes the father and sometimes the mother, cannot remember exactly when the child was born. The youngster has a hazy recollection of how old he was at his last birthday. Finally, just as probably as not, it is declared that the boy was 12 a few months ago. Then the parent is equally uncertain as to the birthplace of the child. Various family landmarks have to be placed before this is determined.

When Permits May Be Issued.

Permits to work during vacation may be issued by the commissioner to children between 12 and 14 years of age. On this point the child labor law gives the commissioner considerable latitude. If they do not consider the factory for which the permit is applied for the able place for a child to work none need be issued, and the youngster must hunt another job.

To children between 14 and 16 years a schooling certificate may be issued, which allows the child to labor at any time of the year. Children cannot be employed after 6 o'clock at night, or before 7 o'clock in the morning.

Before the schools closed the commissioner reported to the tripart officers all cases of children under 14 applying for permits to work. These were then rounded up and sent back to school.

Many a tale of destitution is told Mrs. Trumbull at the city board of charities office, where the permits are issued. "In many instances the family is in want, and the pittance the little boy or girl could earn would be of material aid to the older bread-winners. But the law is inexorable so far as children below 12 years is concerned. They can sell papers or pick fruit or run errands, but they cannot work in a factory.

## SCHOOL WAR CONTINUES

(Continued from Page One.)

and H. L. Davis that he should receive \$75 for expenses beside the \$500.

Ruse Is Alleged.

After Ferrin had declared that he had not paid Davis any commission it seems the young man hinted to Prof. Bach that he had not lost anything by soliciting the money. This money was not paid out of the sum raised by Davis, but was paid out of the general funds of the school by the president, it is said. In this way Ferrin was able to pay his commission had been paid Davis. After learning this Bach told the other members of the faculty that Ferrin had dodged telling exactly how the money had been raised. Then Coghill went to Ferrin and after a stormy session resigned at once.

The dissatisfaction against President Ferrin is of long standing. Among the students he had many enemies who had been scheming to get him ousted from his position. An informal meeting of the students was held one evening last year. Dr. Ferrin was dean of the university at that time, but he was blamed for the fact that the attendance was falling off, and the number of the students had lost interest in their studies and were "knocking" the school. The promise was made to them that Ferrin would never be made president, a man closer to the trustees assuring the boys that when the directors met in the summer a number of changes would be made in the faculty.

Didn't Like Ferrin.

When Dr. Ferrin was inaugurated president the student body showed its displeasure in much as possible. The formal march was in progress bombs were exploded and everything done to make the inaugural appear farcical.

It seems that Prof. Bach has been one of the chief opponents of the president among the faculty members. Those of the students who were working against Ferrin confided in him.

This week a document was being signed by the members of the graduating class. The graduates declared in this that they would not accept their diplomas if they were signed by Ferrin as president. Prof. Coghill requested that this movement cease, and the students conceded that it would further injure the school to make public such a declaration.

What Anonymous Circular.

Some time ago an anonymous circular was put in circulation. It is charged that Davis and one or two members of the faculty had something to do with this paper. It was mailed to each trustee and aroused much comment at the time.

The teachers' committee of the board of trustees with which the resignation

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**GEARIN WILL TOUR EUROPE IN AN AUTOMOBILE**

Oregon's Senator Goes Abroad With Charles Sweeney and Other Friends.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, June 22.—Senator Gearin has sailed from New York on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria for Europe with Charles Sweeney and other friends. The party took with them an American-made automobile and intend to tour the British Isles and continent, returning in September.

Senator Gearin will then go to Portland to remain until the opening of congress in December. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lathrop will leave Washington when congress adjourns for New England and then go to New York, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Lathrop's brother on a camping trip in the Adirondacks. Later they will go to Duluth, thence to visit Mr. Lathrop's father in Minnesota.

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