

A Little Ad in THE JOURNAL Brings Results. Costs Only One Cent a Word.

The Weather—Shows this afternoon, tonight and Friday.

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ANIVERSARY OF EARTHQUAKE IS OBSERVED TODAY

ACCOMPLISH MARVELS IN REBUILDING

Thanksgiving Services Held at Frisco—Celebrate by Continuing Reconstruction Work

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, April 18.—San Francisco is observing the first anniversary of the great disaster that destroyed the city by working hard as ever for its restoration.

Just one year ago today occurred the great earthquake which set the city in flames. Twelve months ago today the flames were sweeping the downtown district of San Francisco, and thousands were fleeing to the hills and vacant places in the suburbs.

Twelve months has wrought a change in San Francisco, has brought about a miracle in the great metropolis of the west, such as has confounded the faint hearted and realized the most extensive dreams of the courageous. In one year San Francisco has pulled away the shroud from the sepulchre, and has appeared before the civilized world in the garb of rejuvenation.

Modern history has a great calamity to chronicle, but greater in importance than the calamity is the marvelous reconstruction, out of the ashes, of the Greater San Francisco, and on this date one year removed from an event which turned the attention of certain success flyers from the four corners of San Francisco's ramparts.

The scoffer is smiled at, the croaker is ignored, and the great city goes on to the sound of the hammer. Today the city is observing the anniversary of the unfortunate happening, and the manner in which it is being done is the keynote of the success to be gained.

Special services were held in many churches. At 7 o'clock this morning there was a union service at Grace church, and a similar service was held at the Church of the Advent, The First Congregational church, which is in the heart of the burned district and was ruined by the flames, has been completely reconstructed and today it was formally dedicated. All other churches held thanksgiving services.

Thought the new Fairmount hotel will be formally dedicated with a grand banquet under the auspices of the Merchants' association, to which 500 guests have been invited. This occasion, which is termed the "one year after" banquet, has been arranged with considerable expense for the purpose of making plain the spirit of progress with which the business men of the city are imbued. After coffee the guests will repair to the foyer, where seats have been provided for about 1000.

When the guests are seated President Symmes of the Merchants' association will press an electric button which will set aglow 2000 lights on the dome of the city hall. All the arrangements in regard to writing have been accomplished. It is the idea of the association to make the city hall present the appearance which it has had invariably the old days of illumination.

But it is on Fillmore street that the people of the city will do their rejoicing.

TYPICAL OF THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO



PALATIAL FAIRMOUNT HOTEL ON NOB HILL.

CHEMISTS LEARN HOW ASHES BURN OVER 600 DEAD IN EARTHQUAKE

Secret of Altona Cobbler is Worked Out by Chemists and Given to World—Formula is Salt, Oxalic Acid and Water.

(Journal Special Service.) Altona, Pa., April 18.—The remarkable secret for burning ashes with coal discovered by John E. Elmira, an Altona cobbler, which has attracted so much attention all over the world, is out. Almost every household in Altona is now using it with a great saving in coal bills. Chemists immediately after it was announced that Elmira had solved the problem of obtaining heat from ashes set to work to try to discover the formula. They were successful and here it is: Common salt, 1 pound; oxalic acid, 2 ounces; water, 1 gallon. Mix and moisten a mixture containing one part of coal and three parts of ashes and a better fuel than pure coal is obtained. The ashes of anthracite coal burn as readily as do those of bituminous. This mixture will upon being placed upon burning fire fuse into a coke-like mass and deposit but little residue.

The chemical action of this compound is thus explained. When the aqueous solution of an alkaline such as common salt is mixed with coal ash, the result is that a mild lye is formed, which, when mixed with any combustible material such as coal, and upon the application of heat, gives off oxygen gas, thus enabling a rapid combustion. The addition of oxalic acid causes a chemical change of greater value than the first for the reason that it results in the formation of carbide, which in turn gives off acetylene gas, thus adding to the intensity of heat and facilitating complete combustion.

Messrs. J. R. Wolfe and Ed C. Morris, analytical chemists with the Garvin Cyanide Extension company, are of the opinion that the ordinary ashes derived from fire and other woods would prove as good a base for the salt and oxalic acid mixture as coal ashes, but that it would probably be necessary to add a small per cent of charcoal.

It is believed, however, that a brick-lined furnace would not long stand the salt and oxalic acid, said Mr. Morris. A clinker would form and adhere to the brick, which would soon destroy them; but if a furnace were lined with graphite there would be no harmful results. If the Altona cobbler's mixture will develop the heat that is claimed for it, it will unquestionably prove a good thing for the smelters.

Messrs. Wolfe and Morris will probably conduct a number of experiments with the new mixture, using for a base western coals and the ashes from native woods.

Try to Assassinate Precher. Hazelton, Pa., April 18.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to assassinate St. Matthew Tankols, pastor of St. Joseph's Slavonic church. Dynamite tore the porch from his parsonage.

Schenk provided liberally for his widow, but his son and daughter were cut off entirely. There is also a provision that at the death of the widow her share of the estate shall revert to the trust fund. The fact that Schenk was a brewer and in the course of a successful business provided the means for making many drinkards is exciting much comment, and some people see in his will a desire to undo his work so far as possible.

EXPERT FOR SPOKANE IS QUESTIONED

Railroad Lawyers Put Witness Through a Severe Test of His Knowledge

W. W. Cotton Testifies How He Hired Two Distinguished Lawyers of Spokane to Station Themselves on the Street Corners and Talk.

The closing day of the Portland hearing of the Spokane rate case was characterized by a desperate assault of the railroad attorneys on Gillette, the Spokane man who was introduced as an expert on railroad construction. The case was concluded at 1 o'clock and it was decided that the arguments would be heard at Washington the last week in June.

One of the day's witnesses was W. W. Cotton, who was put on the stand by the Great Northern's attorneys to prove the market value of terminal property at Spokane, in rebuttal of testimony given by Spokane real estate men yesterday.

Regarding a piece of property which Merriweather of Spokane testified was worth only \$3,000, Mr. Cotton said that when the O. R. & N. Co. wanted to get a strip 17 feet wide for right of way, damages were assessed in the sum of \$150,000 against the company. The case was tried in courts from 1888 to 1890. One jury reduced the value to \$90,000, and the company secured a new trial and finally got the figures reduced to \$25,000. Adding costs and interest, the strip cost the company \$25,000. It was 17 feet of ground that had been supposed to be a street running along the piece of ground which Merriweather valued at \$3,000 for real estate purposes.

"Were not those boom times in Spokane?" was asked by Attorney Stevens of that city.

"It seemed to be. It was a time when the Great Northern was about to come into Spokane," Mr. Cotton replied. "I remember that I hired a couple of distinguished lawyers to stand on the street and scotch about the inadvisability of keeping railroads out of a city. Mr. Hill afterwards started to pass north of the city, and Spokane then gave him a free right of way to bring him in."

Gillette is questioned. Attorney Gilman of the Great Northern began his cross-examination of Gillette, the Spokane expert, by asking him to state the extent of his experience in railroad construction. He replied that he had been a year on railroad work, as assistant engineer of the Fairhaven & Southern, a road 75 miles long, of which 50 miles have since been abandoned. He has also been employed a year in taking observations of cost as construction work progressed on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western in New York, and also on the Wabash in Ohio.

Gillette's estimate of three tenths of a cent per yard as cost of transportation on railroad construction was de-

ROBBER'S MOTHER TO AID HIM

The aged mother of Ernest Lane, the Nob Hill robber, has come to his relief and has retained as his counsel Dan R. Murphy. Murphy is now engaged in outlining some kind of a defense for his client.

The attorney and the police refuse to divulge the name of the parents of the youthful highwayman, but it is said that the mother is a Mrs. Fraser.

In refusing to reveal the identity of the mother the attorney stated that she was an old woman, who though broken in health by the waywardness of her son, yet had rushed to his aid in his trouble. He could see no good to be gained by giving her name.

"I think this," said Mr. Murphy in discussing the matter, "and so does Mrs. Fraser."

On all sides are heard expressions of commendation upon the cleverness displayed by Mrs. Tom Hammerley of the Cosmo rooming house in furnishing the information, which resulted in the capture at an early hour yesterday morning of Ernest Lane, alias Earl Lewis, the desperado Nob Hill burglar. The police freely admitted that had it not been for the astuteness of Mrs. Hammerley Lane would have been still at large, playing his nefarious vocation at will.

Committed Other Crimes. Evidence keeps piling up against the accused youth, and another burglary was fastened on him this morning. The night of April 1, prior to the attempted holding of F. C. Patterson, 171 Everett street, in which E. C. Gilmer, occupying the upper flat in the building, fired two shots at the robber, causing him to precipitately flee from the scene, it has been definitely established that Lane effected an entrance to the home of L. H. Hoffman, 157 North Twenty-third street, and carried away six valuable stockings and an overcoat.

MILLIONAIRE EQUESTRIENNE WEDS CHILDHOOD LOVER



MISS ETHEL G. ROCKEFELLER, MARRIED THIS AFTERNOON TO MARCELLUS H. DODGE, MULTI-MILLIONAIRE AND Y. M. C. A. WORKER.

SECRETED MONEY IN HER PARASOL

Woman Thief Hides Money in Parasol—Police Find It Only by Chance—Had Searched Her Room and Clothes.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Tacoma, Wash., April 18.—By the use of a parasol as a place to conceal money, Grace Brown, alias Grace Hill, last night came near outwitting the police force to the extent of \$350. The money, which is all in bills, is believed to belong to a Norwegian who was robbed Wednesday night in a resort in the lower part of the city. The woman is now in the city jail and will probably be charged with the theft. She was arrested last night at Seattle and a careful search of her room and clothing failed to disclose any money.

After the robbery the Brown woman was suspected of the crime. It was by chance that the money was at last revealed to the astonished eyes of the officers at central police station in this city. The detectives arrived with their charge late last night. She was taken to the office and booked before being locked up, and a parasol she had been carrying was laid on the desk. One of the officers picked it up and a wad of bills dropped out. The missing \$350 lay on the floor before them.

ROCKEFELLER'S NIECE MARRIES

Daughter of William Rockefeller Weds Childhood Lover—Husband is Multi-Millionaire and Prominent Y. M. C. A. Worker.

(Journal Special Service.) New York, April 18.—Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller was married this afternoon to Marcellus Hartley Dodge at the Rockefeller home in Fifth avenue. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller and niece of John D. Rockefeller. The bridegroom is a son of the late Norman W. Dodge and grandson of the late Marcellus Hartley. Though the marriage is one of millions to millions it is understood to have been a love match pure and simple, as the young people have known each other since childhood.

For two hours before the ceremony crowds began to gather in front of the Rockefeller mansion and the services of a number of police were brought into regulation to keep the sidewalks and the roadway clear. For a considerable time there was nothing to reward the patience of the crowd. One of the first carriages to arrive contained the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas' church, who was to perform the ceremony. Then in rapid succession rode up the handsome equipages with the invited guests. These were mostly relatives and close personal friends of the two families. Though it was designed to have the wedding strictly private, owing to Mr. Dodge being in mourning, there were no fewer than 100 guests present.

The wedding was performed in the spacious drawing-room of the mansion. The room was tastefully though not elaborately decorated. The mantelpieces, window sills, and curved nooks of the drawing-room were banked with bridal roses, Easter lilies and lilies of the valley. A string orchestra stationed on the opposite side of the main hall burst forth in a soft sweet melody as the bridal party descended the stairs.

The bride entered the wedding parlor on the arm of her father. Others included in the family party were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Farnice Prentice and Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick.

Simple Bridal Gown. The bride's gown was rich and simple, white satin with a long train. Fine point lace enriched the waist. The only ornament worn was a pearl and diamond necklace.

WED AGAIN IF DIVORCE NOT FOUGHT

Judge Frazer Decides Six Months Limit Is Not Ordinarily Binding on Either Party

If Suit is Not Contested Either Husband or Wife May Marry at Once When the Decree is Granted by the Court—Case That Evoked the Decision.

Divorcees may remarry immediately, provided the decree freeing them was secured without a contest. An opinion embodying this proposition was pressed from the bench today by Circuit Judge Frazer.

As only one out of about 30 divorces are contested in Multnomah county, this means that practically all divorces may disregard the six months' law which the public has heretofore considered as binding on all.

Married Nine Days Later. The point came up in the hearing of a suit to modify a decree brought by Rosanna Segur, formerly Rosanna Williams, her opponent being her former husband, Leigh Williams. When the divorce was granted in July, 1906, the three small children were awarded to the husband. Now the wife is trying to get the little ones into her own hands.

Attorney Bloomfield, acting for Williams, attempted to throw the case out of court on the ground that the woman had been guilty of contempt of court in marrying nine days after the divorce. He argued that she could therefore have no standing in court on any question involving the case. Judge Frazer, however, decided otherwise and the taking of testimony in the modification suit went on.

Other Decisions Similar. It developed during the argument of counsel that Judge Frazer had once previously held that a divorcee may marry immediately provided the case went by default; also, that when Judge George was on the bench he had rendered a decision to the same effect. While sitting with Mrs. Williams' attorneys in his expressed opinion, Judge Frazer avoided rendering a formal decision in the case, saying that the supreme court had not yet passed upon it directly. The argument of Attorney Schabel and Logan for Mrs. Williams was that the six months' law is operative only when the defendant in a divorce suit has not lost the right to appeal. By failing to contest upon it directly, the right to appeal, the divorce becomes absolute, and either party may immediately remarry.

The Famous Leasia Case. The proposition that the defendant loses the right to appeal and that a default divorce becomes immediately absolute was decided by the supreme court in the Leasia case. A few days after his wife had secured a divorce in May, 1903, Leasia committed murder. In order to prevent his wife from testifying against him he tried to appeal the divorce case, but the supreme court held that his failure to contest had made the divorce absolute and Mrs. Leasia went on the stand and helped to send him to the penitentiary for life. Thus, the attorneys held, the supreme court had, in a corollary sense, decided that default divorces may remarry at once.

Had Brief Courtship. Leigh and Rosanna Williams were married in Pendleton in 1894. Their troubles reached an acute stage when Mrs. Williams inherited landed property in 1904.

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BREWER DISINHERITS CHILDREN; GIVES ALL TO SALVATION ARMY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Belvidere, Ill., April 18.—The will of George J. Schenk, a brewer, who died recently, afforded great surprise for his relatives when it was probated today, and they found themselves disinherited. The will provides that the estate of \$100,000 shall be made the foundation of a perpetual trust fund, the income of which shall be turned over to the Salvation Army with which to carry on its work of reform among the lowly and outcast, especially the victims of drunk-

ness. Schenk provided liberally for his widow, but his son and daughter were cut off entirely. There is also a provision that at the death of the widow her share of the estate shall revert to the trust fund. The fact that Schenk was a brewer and in the course of a successful business provided the means for making many drinkards is exciting much comment, and some people see in his will a desire to undo his work so far as possible.

FIRE HELD IN CHECK BY BLIND MEN TILL DEPARTMENT COMES

(Journal Special Service.) Oakland, Cal., April 18.—Blind men fought fire with vigor today at the Home for Adult Blind, at Thirty-sixth street and Telegraph avenue, and held the flames in check until the arrival of the fire department. For a time it appeared as though their efforts would be vain, the flames threatening to destroy several nearby buildings. The fire started in a newly constructed building to be used as a broom-

factory. It was discovered by a passing driver, who quickly informed Superintendent Joseph Hamers. Under his direction the inmates untied several lines of hose and soon had two streams of water playing on the flames. The fire fought with axes and held back the flames and helped to carry away the work. Still others seized portable extinguishers and sprayed scorching compounds over the burning. In the interim the flames were kept in check until the fire department came.