AGENT TRICKED BLIND MAN

Injured in Seattle, Moe Shipped to St. Paul Hospital by Great Northern Claim Agent and Cut Off From Children for Four Years.

After having been mourned for dead for four years, Ole Moe has arrived here from St. Paul, Minnesota, on a search for his children, two sons and a daughter, who are believed to be living in this city. Moe was supposed to have lost his life in an accident. Instead he lost his eyesight and fell into the hands of strangers far from home, who, he infers, did everything to prevent him from communicating with his children.

The story of Moe's misfortunes and his strange disappearance seems almost beyond belief, but those to whom he has appealed for assistance have investigated and found that he tells the truth.

Four years ago he was engaged as laborer on the Great Northern tunnel building into Seattle. His children, the sons at that time aged 14 and 12 years respectively, and the daughter, aged about 16, were earning their living in Tacoma, their mother having died some years before. Moe was one of the misfortunates caught in the terrible cave-in of a section of the tunnel and instead of being conveyed to one of the Seattle or Spokane hospitals he was shipped to St. Paul for treatment, upon instructions from the railroad company's agent who appeared on the scene shortly after the men had been dug out from their terrible prison beneath tons of earth.

Seven Days to Hospital.

With one eye torn from its socket and the other bruised and swollen, Moe suffered all the torments imaginable during the seven days it took him to reach the railroad hospital at St. Paul, but somehow he finally regained his health and strength. His eyesight was gone, however, the loss of the one eye having affected the other so that now he can see only vague shadows in the brightest of light.

Day went after day and year after year, but not a line from his children came to cheer up the helpless man who did the best he could to earn a living in the community upon which he had been dumped by the railroad company. He finally secured enough financial assistance to take him to Tacoma to begin the search for his children. There he learned that after having waited patiently for news concerning his fate after the accident in the tunnel, the children had reached the conclusion that their father had been one among the unidentified dead and that his remains had been put away in an unmarked grave. Growing older, they separated and struck out for new fields, one report stating that the daughter and one of the boys came to this city. The boy is supposed to be working on one of the river steamers.

Urged on by this faint ray of hope, Moe obtained assistance from sympathizing Norwegians, many of whom had known him from the time he first arrived on Puget sound from Norway, 23 years ago, and this week he came here.

Case Before Consul.

Yesterday he related his case to Norwegian Vice-Consul Endre M. Cederbergh, and requested that the mystery of his childrens' whereabouts be solved. Consul Cederbergh hopes that anyone with information to impart in the matter will do so without delay.

Moe is 47 years of age. He is anxious to make a living for himself and has managed to do so so far, but has had to apply for help to pay his traveling expenses in prosecuting the search for his children.

While at Tacoma his case was taken up by a prominent attorney there with the intention of bringing suit for damages against the Great Northern. In this connection, Moe says the claim agent's motive in shipping him to St. Paul for medical aid was to remove as much as possible the danger of damage suits being brought by the poor unfortunates who were maimed in the cave-in. He contends that by scattering the victims throughout the country, the claim agent figured it would be difficult and too expensive for them to get together and summon witnesses to prosecute the cases with success.

REASONS FOR PASSAGE OF THE ARMORY BILL

Baker City, Or., May 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is to the interest of the people of Oregon to support the armory appropriation bill at the June election. This measure claims the attention of the people of the state, for its adoption would be in accord with the progressive spirit which has characterized Oregon's development; and, furthermore, good effects would redound to the benefit of the taxpayers, who are the most deeply interested in the matter. The question is not one of temporary expediency, but it has to do with the wise provision for the future, and it is on this issue that its true significance hinges.

Opponents of this bill hold that the National Guard exists at the instance of corporations. This is not true, although the National Guard has often been called out in the interest of law and order. The National Guard stands next to the regular army and its purpose is to serve as a nucleus around which the government may form its volunteer organizations in time of war. They also say that there is no assurance that the expenditures will stop at $100,000. But that is all that is provided for in the bill. It is also claimed that $100,000 is not enough to buy land and provide buildings. But it is the intention of the military board that every city which receives an armory shall furnish its own site, so that $100,000 will build all the armories that are needed for the National Guard of the state. It is claimed that other towns might organize companies for the purpose of getting an armory. The size of the Oregon National Guard is limited by law. (See volume 2, section 3184, page 1093, Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Code.)

Three Reasons for Support.

The armory bill should be supported on three issues—economy, good citizenship and public safety. The state of Oregon is now paying out between $7,000 and $8,000 armory rent for buildings which, in a majority of cases, are old shacks. Under the new law the amount that each company now receives for rent would revert to the state, so that after a few years the state would be relieved from paying rent and would also own the armories. Again, during the period in which the state has been acquiring its armories its property has increased in value so that the investment would be most profitable. With but one or two exceptions none of the armories which the state now has rented furnish adequate protection to state and government property, and the loss every year in this respect is in itself no small item. Under the Dick bill the government provides the National Guard with equipment, and the state can do no less than furnish protection for this and its own property.

This bill should be supported for moral reasons also. In the smaller towns there is lack of amusement for the young men and in lieu of anything better, they generally go to the cigar stores, saloons or hang about on street corners. Nothing can better supply this deficiency than a well equipped armory. Forces for good have begun to assert themselves more actively than ever, and it is just as important to establish places of clean amusement as it is to destroy obnoxious places. Every armory could have a gymnasium, baths and reading-room. These surroundings, coupled with the benefits which come from serving in a military organization, are factors in building up manhood. Such institutions would be the most effective means of securing a higher tone of morality in every community where the amusement problem exists, and a higher standard of citizenship.

Increase Guards' Efficiency.

The people of the United States spend millions every year on educational institutions, and commercial enterprises with a view toward increasing the wealth of the nation. Would not then, should logic demand that a portion of this wealth? The situation of this wealth. The situation in the orient is far from assuring, and we may be called upon at any time to repel hordes of Hindus and Japanese. The nation must always be prepared because war undertaken without adequate preparation always results in useless slaughter in the initial campaigns. Another reason for sustaining this bill is that better armories will increase the efficiency of the national guard by offering better inducements to young men to enlist, and providing better means for their instruction. All experience has clearly shown that the raw recruit can never stand up against the trained soldier. This is particularly true in modern warfare where intelligence counts and not mere numbers. The man with military experience knows how to defend himself; he exposes himself to less danger; he can overcome unsanitary conditions.

Furthermore, the nation has always at hand a trained nucleus around which it may form its volunteer organizations. What Andrew Jackson said in his farewell address is just as applicable to the present time as it was to his period. He believed that a small standing army and a large and highly efficient soldiery at home and a powerful fleet on the sea were entirely adequate for our protection, and he deprecated a large standing army as a menace to our free institutions.

"Yes" Shows Patriotism.

Let anyone who doubts the efficiency of state troops inquire into the records of the Second Oregon volunteer infantry. There he will find how superbly it acquitted itself, and of the honor and glory it brought to Oregon. The state is indeed grateful to them for what they did. But should it not go further and supply the means of increasing the efficiency of the national guard in whose ranks there are many Second Oregon men? With becoming modesty, these men have asked nothing for what they did, but it is nevertheless, just and proper that the state show its gratitude in a measure, and supply them with these armories, which they so urgently need.

To the farmers of the state it may be said that the adoption of the armory bill will mean better conditions in the cities and towns whither many of their sons are going. To the laboring man its passage will mean increased protection against swarms of orientals. The adoption of this bill will create an influence for good in every community, and every loyal American citizen who loves his flag will assert his patriotism by voting "yes," No. 312 on the official ballot. Very truly yours,

JAMES CUNNING,
Sergeant "A" company, third infantry, O. N. G.

HONOR MEMORY OF NATION'S DEAD

Gray-Haired Veterans and Young Men of 1898 Will Decorate Graves.

Veterans of the G. A. R. and members of kindred organizations will tomorrow hold patriotic exercises in memory of the nation's dead, and the graves of those who fought for the Union will be strewn with flowers by loving hands. In observance of the day there will be a general cessation of business and public offices will be closed throughout the day.

The comrades of Sumner post and of Ben Butler post will attend to the decoration of the graves of soldiers in the east side cemeteries. Members of the west side posts will go informally to the west side cemeteries and perform a like service.

George Wright, Lincoln-Garfield and other west side posts will assemble at Second and Morrison streets for the parade at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Here they will be joined by other organizations, the Third regiment of the Oregon National Guard and the Spanish war veterans acting as escort. The line of march will be on Morrison to Seventh, to Washington, to Third, to Burnside, to Sixth, to Yamhill, to Fourth, to the plaza. At the plaza the exercises will be held. G. E. Caukin will be commander and grand marshal of the parade and F. R. Neale the officer of the day.

At the plaza the ritual will be given by the assembled veterans. Professor W. M. Rasmus will read the Gettysburg address of Lincoln, and Rev. Benjamin Young will speak. Carriages will be provided for those too feeble to participate in the parade on foot.

The only cemetery service will be the one to be held at 10:30 o'clock at Lone Fir cemetery. Sumner post will march from Grand avenue and East Pine street and will be received at the cemetery by Ben Butler post. M. L. Pratt will deliver the chief address. The Gettysburg address will be read by I. A. McGowan and Mrs. Jennie Pritchard will make a short talk on the Women's Relief corps.

General Compson post, G. A. R., and other patriotic organizations of St. Johns will meet at the G. A. R. hall in St. Johns tomorrow morning and march to the grounds, where exercises will be held. In the afternoon the Women's Relief corps will hold services. One of the interesting features of the day will be the ceremony of casting flowers into the river from the ferry landing in remembrance of the navy's dead.

The Portland Retail Grocers' association has decided to close the grocery stores at noon tomorrow, and all housekeepers should arrange for their over-Sunday supplies before afternoon.

Building Permits.

W. F. Ball, erect dwelling, Killingsworth between Denver and Concord, $1,000; Oliver Anderson, erect dwelling, East Thirty-first between Killingsworth and Holbrook, $2,000; M. Kelton, erect dwelling, East Seventeenth corner Tacoma, $2,000; J. B. Earlywine, erect dwelling, Killingsworth, between East Ninth and East Eighth, $1,200.

Attention Mr. Voter!

Vote for the increased appropriation for the University of Oregon. Don't brand Oregon as a "mossback" state. Vote "yes" on election day. The bill has been indorsed by all the Oregon commercial clubs, teachers' associations, the State Federation of Labor and the Tax Payers' league of Portland.

BALLOT NO. 32

R. G. MORROW
Candidate for
CIRCUIT JUDGE
Dept. No. 2

ERUPTION IS VIVIDLY TRUE TO LIFE

Festivities Just Before Eruption Comes.

The late eruption of Mount Vesuvius will be pictured in lines of fire and tones of thunder each night of the Rose Festival, also on Saturday evening next at Multnomah field by Pain, the world-famous pyrotechnist and producer of outdoor spectacles.

Acres of scenery and tons of combustible and inflammable material will be used every performance, and visitors will have an opportunity of seeing an accurate picture of a great seismic disturbance.

"Vesuvius" is very true to life, and the terrible disturbance, which follows close upon a Neapolitan feast day, is dramatically presented in its horrors. The scene, laid out along a front nearly 400 feet wide, presents accurately the Neapolitan courts, where the people gather for their celebrations. Among the 300 performers there are presented almost every class and condition of Italian citizenry, and the people are shown going about their pleasures, each in his own way.

The trials of skill and strength native to Italian soil are shown in progress, while here and there in the crowd can be seen the priest, quelling disturbances by virtue of his robes of office. The festivities are broken in upon by the mutterings of the big volcano, and a cloud of smoke is seen to gather about the crater. This is followed by flame and lava, and as things must move quickly in order to allow the events of weeks to be crowded into the performance, the second crater soon opens.

The flight from the zone directly in danger is given by the full company. Following the mimic eruption, a great pyrotechnic performance will take place each night of Vesuvius' brief season. Set pieces, especially designed in new effects, will be set off, the program containing over 50 numbers, with showers of rockets, making night luminous.

At the opening performance of Pain's "Vesuvius," Multnomah park, Saturday night, the fireworks program will include special fireworks devices suitable to the holiday, an aerial salute to the nation's heroes and a large G. A. R. badge in lines of fire; also a large firework portrait of Governor Chamberlain, who has been invited to attend and press the button that will start the big show.

Another special device in honor of the Rose City will be a gigantic firework rose, containing 200 square feet of brilliant colored fire, the design being made up of nearly 1,000 separate pieces of fireworks, the whole forming one of the most beautiful devices ever presented by Pain, and is sure to be most enthusiastically received by Portland people.

ANXIETY TO HEAR OF LATEST DRESS ALMOST CREATES RIOT

Men shoved and pushed and scrambled like a band of sheep all endeavoring to gain the center of the herd in the coldest weather. A man seemed to be the principal attraction. He was talking. Around him from 10 to 15 deep men were straining their necks, their eyes and their ear drums in their efforts to catch every word he uttered and to see his every move. The rush resembled an extraordinary bargain day crowd.

The man, the attraction, made a move now and then with his hands. He talked rapidly. He was enthusiastic on some subject, apparently. Those who gained the best positions nearest the speaker were not allowed to remain more than a few seconds when they were crowded away and some other curious ones took their places. Consternation prevailed among those who could not hear and at times the gathering threatened to break up in a regular every-day riot.

Several times the man finished his story and tried to get away. It was useless, however, and he was compelled to begin again and tell the tale for the benefit of the new comers and for those who wanted more details of his experience. For hours and hours the man talked until the hotel manager complained, saying that the men were disturbing the guests who had gone to bed. Then the story, the scramble and the push and shove game were continued out on the sidewalk.

It developed that the man who was talking was a Portlander who had just returned from Chicago where he had seen Miss Bertha Carlisle, the actress, in the latest creation—the full directoire of London smoke.

NEW ORLEANS ADOPTS NEAR SIDE STOPS RULE

Crescent City Follows Portland's System of Halting Cars.

While there appear to be differences of opinion between cities and street-car managers regarding methods, they are showing anxiety to adopt the best practices in operation of street railways to prevent injuries and loss of life among passengers. New Orleans regards Portland's new rule of stopping on the near side of the street so highly that the New Orleans city council has passed an ordinance requiring all streetcars to stop on the near side.

The New Orleans Picayune, commenting on the ordinance, prints the following editorial:

"The city council, with a view to reducing the slaughter wrought upon human life by the street railroad cars, yesterday enacted an ordinance requiring the cars to stop to take on and put off passengers on the 'near side' instead of, as hitherto, on the 'far side' of street crossings.

"It appears that New Orleans has always been a law unto herself in requiring the cars to stop on the 'far side,' while other cities use the 'near side.' The objection that has always been urged against the change was that so many of our streets are so poorly paved, and so often the car tracks are on the neutral grounds that are planted with grass that there was a great liability of forcing the passengers embarking or dismounting to walk through mud or wet grass, whereas when the car has passed the crossing before stopping the rear end where the mounting and dismounting occur will be on the paved crossing.

"The danger in the old practice was that on dismounting it was impossible to see what was coming on the other tracks, while with the new rule it will be possible to see the other track and the cars approaching on it.

"It requires some time to educate the people and the car motormen up to the new rule, and there will be many mistakes and much dissatisfaction in consequence, for it is not easy to change habits, but we will get matters right finally, and we will have better paved streets and crossings. Let us live in hope and make the most of all the good things we can get."

MEMORIAL DAY

STORE CLOSED

ALL DAY

MOYER

We Are Open Tonight Until 9:30

SAILORS WHITE SAILORS

Tonight Only 49c Tonight Only

White Milan Sailors with black bands, ready to wear, at this price for tonight only.

Ask to See the New Shapes Just Received

UPTOWN AND TRAYMORE

THEY ARE SWELL

Wonder Millinery Co.

MORRISON AND FIRST STREETS

We Are Closed All Day Saturday — Decoration Day

Busy Brains

use up the phosphates in food—busy muscles use up the nitrates. Both of these body-building elements are found in

"FORCE"

and are made digestible by cooking, flaking, malting and baking. It is the *life of the wheat* combined with the *soul of the barley*. Gives vim and vigor to tired brain and worn-out body.

"FORCE" is made of the best white wheat, steam-cooked, rolled into thin flakes, combined with the purest barley-malt and baked. Always "crisp" it before serving it by pouring into a pan and warming it in oven. Then serve in large dish with cream, piling the flakes in one side of the dish and pouring the cream in the other side, dipping the flakes as eaten.

Your Grocer sells it.
No other Flaked Food is "just as good."

REDUCED RATES

From All Points on the Lines of

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.

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To PORTLAND during the week of the great

ROSE FESTIVAL

Tickets Will Be on Sale as Follows

DAILY—JUNE 1 TO 6—From The Dalles and all points west; from Albany and Corvallis and all points north.

JUNE 1, 3 AND 5—From Pendleton and points west to The Dalles; from Roseburg and points north to Albany.

JUNE 1 AND 3—From all points east and north of Pendleton; from all points south of Roseburg

FARE AND A THIRD FOR ROUND TRIP

Final Return Limit June 8

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon