WHAT'S LEFT OF PARADISE

Those Who Know Kingston Plain and Harbor Say Eden Was Not All Destroyed—A Ruined City and a Fool Governor.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Kingston, Jamaica, July 29.—Out of the ruins and the ashes of the terrible earthquake and the devastating fire of January 14, 1907, there is arising a new and more beautiful Kingston than ever stood at the southern side of the fair island of Jamaica, but it rises slowly. While less extensive than our own great San Francisco horror, the destruction of the business portion of the city was, nevertheless, such a blow that it has been a hard task for the city to rally from it. The people of Kingston are not used to facing great problems, they are not accustomed to handling serious situations. The tropical climate, the easy ways of getting a livelihood or a competence, the comparative smallness of the business the average man handles, makes the white Jamaican a stranger to such strenuous things as come to thousands of Americans every day. Add to this the fact that practically all the real work of rebuilding must be done by negroes who have been used only to manual labor—the carrying of coal into a calling ship, the handling of bananas and other fruits for the United Fruit company—and one will begin to understand why the process of rebuilding and rehabilitation is slow.

No Insurance Paid.

Then, too, the people are suffering the disadvantage of not realizing on their insurance. Unlike the American insurance companies, which paid the earthquake losses at San Francisco without question, waiving the technical point as to whether the fire was preceded by the earthquake or not, the British companies insuring Kingston property refused to pay the losses. They claimed that their policies contained an earthquake exemption clause which applied in the Kingston case. They finally agreed that the policy holders should be allowed six months in which to bring actions at law. It was mutually agreed between insurers and insured that there should be four test cases, covering all the principles involved in all the pending claims. Barristers from England were brought over and a merry legal war began.

Two cases were heard. The first was a simple one and was promptly decided in favor of the policy holders. The second involved the question of whether the fire which started in King street, and which developed into the general conflagration, was a pre-earthquake fire or not. After hearing comprehensive testimony on the question the jury decided that it was, and that the policy-holders were entitled to recover the full amounts of their several policies. After these cases were heard it was agreed that the others should be postponed and that the ones already heard should be expedited in the supreme court of the island. In this court there was a divided opinion, but the decision was again in favor of the policy-holders. The matter was then taken to England and the decision of the Jamaican courts reversed. The whole question is now before the court of last resort of the United Kingdom, and it is believed here that the Kingston policy-holders stand a good show to lose all of their insurance, which will delay the final restoration of the city for many years.

Aid in Rebuilding City.

The fire left the city in such a shape that the legislative council of the island had to appeal to the mother country for aid. In a resolution unanimously passed it was set forth that without imperial aid it would be impossible to restore the city of Kingston and lower St. Andrew. An earnest appeal was made to the British government, and it resulted in a free grant of $750,000 and a loan of about $4,000,000. This latter loan had been placed in the hands of a loan board, and is being administered as liberally as safe business principles will admit.

There are evidences of the calamity on every hand. Hundreds of homes still stand as the earthquake left them, some of them partially shaken down and others as flat on the ground as brick, mortar and other debris can lie. In the business section the work is proceeding slowly, attention being given first to the erection of business houses. The churches, the theatres and most of the public buildings have not been repaired or rebuilt yet. As they are getting the more urgent work out of the way these will be given attention. The parish church still stands in about the same condition the earthquake left it, and the theatre, originally about the finest building on the island, is still a pathetic ruin.

As far as possible the buildings are being made earthquake-proof. Some of them have thick walls of brick and stone for the first story, but the second stories are usually of well-braced, reinforced concrete or frame construction. None of the houses in the heart of the city are being built over two stories high. There is an occasional house using iron and steel framework in its construction, but this is the exception rather than the rule. Every possible precaution is being taken to have the buildings as nearly fireproof as the limited resources of their owners will allow.

Succession of Shocks.

Born of an earthquake herself, the city of Kingston has had many experiences with these mysterious earth tremors. During the year intervening between the big quake of January 14, 1907, and January 14, 1908, there were no less than 220 distinct shocks, the one of January 2 this year causing a few walls to fall. Prior to 1692 the great city of Jamaica and of the West Indies was Port Royal, but the earthquake of that year caused the city to sink to the bottom of the sea. Even to this day it is said that on clear days one sailing through the entrance of Kingston harbor can see the houses below them as they go, just as in olden days sailors passed over the fabled city of Is. But this story is probably apocryphal. When Port Royal fell, the survivors of that dreadful catastrophe settled on the Liguanea plain, building Kingston. They laid their little city out in the form of a cross, and such is the plan of Kingston today, the two main streets being King street and Queen street. Four big fires have visited it prior to the one of last year. The one in 1882 rendered 6,000 people homeless.

A Vestige of Paradise.

Kingston has an ideal situation. Here, along the southern border of the island of Jamaica, stretches a long coral reef, known locally as the Palisades. The one end of this reef is joined to the mainland, and the other end—the site of sunken Port Royal—allows only a shipway into the expansive lagoon lying between the reef and the mainland. This haven is the harbor of Kingston. Its area is so large and the depth so great that all the shipping of the southern seas might find a refuge here from the storm-swept Caribbean. The city is built down to the water's edge and extends back some three miles on the Liguanea plain. This beautiful plain, sloping up from the sea, terminates about six miles inland in the foothills of the massive Blue mountains, which rear their granite domes over 7,000 feet above the sea. A dreamland scene it is, combining city and plain, mountain and sea, in a picturesque panorama unsurpassed in beauty and unrivaled in diversity. Seeing this one can understand the sentiment of the celebrated English author who said that when the Almighty was destroying paraside he forgot to wipe out Jamaica.

The residences of Kingston are all either villas, lodges, or cottages. Whether it is a beautiful villa, a restful-looking lodge, or a cozy cottage, it is certain to be in harmony with the landscape. The added touch of broad, close-trimmed lawns, large, well-kept flower gardens and winding walks make the scene entrancing. The residences are all named in keeping with the surroundings. On the broad posts by every gateway one sees the name of the place cut in marble. Here is one named "Seaview Cottage," there another "Retreat Lodge," and another "Idlewild Villa." Considerably more than half of the suburban houses have been restored, and perhaps half of the remainder are now being rebuilt. It will be only a short time until reminders of the earthquake will no longer appear in these residential portions of the town.

The Disgraced Swettenham.

Governor Swettenham, the marplot of the Kingston disaster, still resides in Jamaica. He has an upland home, and there in comparative solitude he has time to reflect over his action in trying to be witty and gay. The sympathy usually bestowed upon Swettenham, excusing his famous letter to Admiral Davis on the ground that he was under great stress of feeling and quite beside himself, is deemed by many here to be misplaced.

Said a magistrate of the island:

"I was in an unpleasant position myself as a result of his action. One of the other magistrates was a personal friend of Swettenham, and he brought a petition for me to sign expressing deep confidence in the governor. I refused to sign it, and ever since he has not been a friend of mine. No, I do not think that Swettenham deserves any sympathy."

A Good Enough Governor.

He has a whole lot of antagonism for Americans, in his makeup, and it was that which led him to write his famous "note." Another thing which led him to do it is the gradual ascendancy of America in the island. England gradually sees the trade of her best West Indian possession slipping from her grasp, and is beholding the Jamaicans themselves giving their affections to the United States. This would be but another evidence to the natives that America could take care of them better than England, and so, from the standpoint of Swettenham, American aid could not be tolerated. That was why he wrote to Admiral Davis as he did. Swettenham was a good governor before that. He had things going as smoothly as they could, but he could not rise to the occasion in times of stress.

Outside of Kingston harbor is a pathetic reminder of the earthquake. Two of the most magnificent steamers of the Hamburg-American line lie high on the rocks. The "Augusta Victoria" has listed to starboard and looks the wreck she is, but the "Prinz Waldemar," which went upon the rocks the night of the earthquake, is high and dry as if on a marine railway, and is headed as if to sail directly through the Blue mountains. As the relentless wash of the restless Carribean sweeps against them it makes one of the saddest spectacles that remain of the time when nature shuddered at Kingston.

We lead the procession in everything for men's wear.

This is a man's store, where mothers, wives and sisters will find the right style for men folks.

Our leader this week is regular $25 and $20 Summer Suits at your choice for $10.

THE LION CLOTHIERS

166-170 Third Street.

BOY MUST SERVE YEARS IN PRISON

Sixteen-Year-Old William Harvey Given Equivalent to Life Sentence.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, July 29.—William Harvey, 16 years old, went back to his cell in Folsom prison today to spend 50 years. He was released two weeks ago and taken to the Ione reform school, where after four years of good behavior he would have been set free. But he could not stand good fortune.

Harvey was convicted of highway robbery with Julius Smith, 23 years old. They made a brutal attack upon a wayfarer at a lonely place near Fresno. When they were convicted Harvey's youth caused much sympathy to be expressed for him, and through the efforts of several societies he was given a chance to gain his release at the age of 20 instead of 66.

The boy ran away from the Ione institution Saturday. He spent the night hidden in a barn loft and all Sunday night in a clump of bushes, as he knew the officers were tracking him. Monday night hunger forced him to visit a farmer's house, and the farmer telephoned to the officers, who arrested him.

NEW OUTLET FOR VALLEY

Wood River Dredging Will Effect $10 Per Ton Cut in Hay.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Klamath Falls, Or., July 29.—The Klamath chamber of commerce has let the contract for the dredging of the bar at the mouth of Wood river. After August 1 the steamer Mazama can land passengers for the Wood River valley at the Weed bridge, a short distance from the town of Fort Klamath.

Most important, however, is the fact that transportation will be given the surplus crops raised in the productive Wood river valley. At present the only outlet for the products of that valley is over a long mountain road, almost impassable for teaming in any quantity. Hay is now selling in the valley at $6 per ton, and in Klamath Falls at $16, and with the opening of Wood river the hay can be brought to this city and command the Klamath valley price.

The work of dredging has been contemplated for years and this is the first decisive effort to remove the barrier to navigation in Wood river. The chamber also united with the Wood river people and secured a round trip rate of $10.50 from Klamath Falls to Crater lake. The rate is exclusive of meals and lodging, but is the cheapest ever offered to the tourist trade. It will add greatly to the tourist traffic into Wood river valley and to Crater lake and will allow greater effort on the part of the chamber in inducing such organizations as the Portland Y. M. C. A. to visit Crater lake via Klamath Falls.

WEYERHAEUSER HOLDINGS ARE SWEPT BY FIRE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Klamath Falls, Or., July 29.—Large forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Keno, among the timber holdings of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber company, and J. F. Kimball, local representative of the company, has been at work with a force of men. They have succeeded in stopping the fire, although approximately 600 acres have been swept over. Fire is also reported in the timber near Topsy Grade on the old Ager stage road, and rangers have been sent there. Many forest rangers will be out in the timber this year to prevent disastrous fires. The origin of these fires is unknown, but supposed to be from lightning.

Notaries Commissioned.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., July 29.—Commissions as notaries have been issued to E. S. Taylor and J. B. Eddy, Portland; Wade Siler, Elgin; Harold R. Butler, Prairie City and F. B. Pratt, Oregon City.

FRUIT INSPECTOR WILL ENFORCE LAW

No Infected Apples Will Be Allowed on the Markets, Says E. C. Armstrong.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., July 29.—"Nothing but clean fruit can be sold in Marion county this fall," says Fruit Inspector E. C. Aarmstrong. "I wish it to be known, both among the growers and dealers, that not an affected or wormy apple will be allowed in the markets in this county. Such fruit as is found will be confiscated and the holder will lose the fruit.

"Though the apple crop will not be a large one, it will be sufficient for the ordinary demand. Under these circumstances I believe only the best should be allowed to get into the markets. Nothing will be done to create any dissatisfaction or ill feeling either among the dealers or growers and if the seller can be found he will have to bear the loss if his fruit is bad.

"I expect to have little difficulty in enforcing the rule in Salem, as the grocers and other dealers in fruits have co-operated with me in the past in finding the sellers of infected apples. The small markets, however, will be watched as closely as the large markets. It is because the earlier apples are already appearing that I wish the growers especially to begin to realize that they must not bring wormy or scale-infected apples into the Marion county markets."

MINERS' OFFICERS IN DISTRICT NO. 10

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Seattle, July 29.—As a result of the referendum vote which has been going on for the last two weeks the members of district No. 10, United Mine Workers of America, have elected the following officers for the coming year: L. Rbelnosky, Roslyn, vice-president; John E. Morgan, Roslyn, member of national board for Tenth district; John H. Wallace, Ravensdale, secretary-treasurer; members of the board for district No. 10, S. Renewick, Cle Elum; W. R. Jones, Roslyn; J. U. Martin, Ravensdale; C. Schummelier, Black Diamond; William Cosick, Roslyn.

LUPER SENT BACK TO WIFE

Supreme Court Reverses Decision of the Lower Tribunal.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., July 29.—Two celebrated valley divorce cases were passed on by the supreme court yesterday. Luper vs. Luper, from Marion county, and Farrish vs. Farrish, from Linn county. In both cases the decision of the lower court was reversed and the divorce denied.

T. J. Luper was recently convicted of perjury in connection with his divorce case and sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary. Last week he was pardoned by Governor Chamberlain and this week the supreme court says he must go back and live with his wife. Other decisions handed down by the supreme court yesterday were as follows:

Sarah A. Merrill vs. Lewis Hexter and Lehman Straus, appealed from a decision of Judge Arthur L. Frazer in Multnomah county; rehearing denied in an opinion by Chief Justice Bean.

Reuben Patty vs. Salem Flouring Mills, appealed from a decision of Judge George H. Burnett in Marion county; demurrer overruled and case remanded for retrial in an opinion by Justice Moore.

State vs. G. L. Hemmelsy, appealed from a decision of Judge Hanna in Jackson county; reversed in an opinion by Chief Justice Bean.

J. J. Jennings and John A. Jennings vs. Trummer, appealed from a decision of Judge Cleland in Multnomah county; affirmed in an opinion by Justice Eakin.

DROUTH PROMOTER TO LEAVE WET TOWN

Stanford's Professor Clark Says He Won't Live in a Booze Town.

Stanford University, Cal., July 29.—Following close upon the granting of a liquor license to the Mayfield Inn, Professor A. B. Clark, who is a member of the students affairs committee at Stanford and prohibition mayor of Mayfield, has announced his intention of resigning his office and moving from the town.

He avers that his deafeat had nothing to do with his moving from the town, but his enemies say he cannot stand defeat.

The granting of the license at Mayfield will reopen the liquor question at Stanford again this year. It is freely predicted that, with liquor at the back door of the university, Professor Clark cannot enforce his absolute prohibition rule.

Change Your "Night-Cap"

Try a dish of delicious, delicate malted-wheat—

"FORCE"

with cream or milk just before going to bed and see how peacefully you sleep.

It means stomach comfort. That means tranquil nerves. That means sound, refreshing sleep. The strengthening elements in the whole wheat combined with the soothing tonic of pure barley-malt.

"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."

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KLAMATH FALLS

The hospitable citizens of Klamath Falls have prepared an elaborate entertainment for the excursion party which leaves Portland on the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2

This will be a popular excursion on account of the very low round-trip rate of **$25.00**

Pullman sleeping-car will be run through to Weed. Car leaves at 1:30 a. m. Sunday. Passengers may board sleeper any time after 9:30 Saturday evening. Pullman rate **$4.00**, including night in car at Weed.

Tickets will be limited to August 31, providing ample time to see the prosperous and promising Klamath Basin and make side trip to the world-renowned

CRATER LAKE

There is a round-trip rate of **$17.00** from Klamath Falls to Crater Lake, including accommodations.

We will be glad to furnish a complete itinerary of this trip and full information. Call at City Ticket Office, Third and Washington streets.

Wm. McMurray, G. P. A., Portland, Ore.

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FREE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Oregon Journal's Third Annual Scholarship Contest is now on and will last till September. The following valuable scholarships and cash awards will be given for pleasant employment during vacation:

SCHOLARSHIPS

As far as they are at present listed are herewith submitted. More schools will be added from day to day during the contest as the choice of new contestants is learned.

ALBANY COLLEGE, ALBANY, OR.
One year's tuition in any department, except conservatory. Value of scholarship $50.

BAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, BAKER CITY, OR.
One year's tuition in shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping and penmanship. Value of scholarship $100.

BEHNKE-WALKER BUSINESS COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, SALEM, OR.
Ten months' tuition in business or shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

DALLAS COLLEGE, DALLAS, OR.
One year's tuition in any department. Value of scholarship $50.

ECLECTIC BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand courses. Value of scholarship, $100.

HILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in all branches without board. Value of scholarship $120.

HOLMES BUSINESS COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF SCRANTON, PA.
Complete course in architecture, chemistry and chemical technology, electrical, civil engineering, steam, electric, mechanical engineering and mining engineering. Value of scholarship $133.

R. MAX MYER SCHOOL OF ART, PORTLAND, OR.
Six months' evening course. Value of scholarship $50.

M'MINNVILLE COLLEGE, M'MINNVILLE, OR.
One year's tuition in any department of the college. Value of scholarship $60.

OREGON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's course in piano department. Value of scholarship $175.

OREGON EXPERT COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
Combined course in telegraphy and stenography. Value of scholarship $125.

OREGON LAW COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition. Value of scholarship $150.

PACIFIC COLLEGE, NEWBERG, OR.
One year's tuition. Value of scholarship $50.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, FOREST GROVE, OR.
One year's tuition in college department. Value of scholarship $50.

PENDLETON ACADEMY, PENDLETON, OR.
Two years' instruction in classical, scientific or commercial courses. Value of scholarship $100.

PORTLAND ACADEMY, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in any of the four academy classes. Value of scholarship $120.

MRS. WALTER REED, PORTLAND, OR.
Vocal lessons. Value of scholarship, $100.

ROSE CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

ST MARY'S ACADEMY, THE DALLES, OR.
One year's tuition in music department. Value of scholarship $100.

WESTERN ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ELOCUTION, PORTLAND, OR.
Course in elocution, oratory or dramatic art. Value of scholarship $150.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, SALEM, OR.
One year's tuition in college department. Value of scholarship $50.

CASH AWARDS

In addition to the scholarship awards The Journal will make the following cash awards to help defray expenses of the students who may poll the largest vote:

Cash with first choice of scholarship	$150
Cash with second choice of scholarship	$125
Cash with third choice of scholarship	$100
Cash with fourth choice of scholarship	$75
Cash with fifth choice of scholarship	$50
Cash with sixth choice of scholarship	$25

The above sums in cash will be paid contestants immediately after the close of the contest, in the order of their standing. Cash commissions will be allowed on all new subscribers, in addition to the cash awards, so that a contestant may earn money every day during the contest.

Rates and Credits.

Prepaid subscriptions, only, count for votes in the Oregon Journal contest, many more points allowed for new subscriptions than for payment on old subscriptions. The same number of votes are allowed whether the paper goes to the subscriber by mail or by carrier. In order to procure votes on an old subscription, the advance payment shall be made for not less than three months. Votes are allowed on new subscriptions, for advance payments for one month or more, an outline of the voting values being as follows:

Daily and Sunday.

One month: Price by mail, 65 cents; price delivered by carrier, at points having carrier service, 65 cents; votes allowed, if new, 65 votes; if old, none. Two months: Price by mail or delivered, $1.30; votes allowed, if new, 125 votes, if old, none. Three months: Price by mail $1.90; delivered, $1.95; votes allowed, if new, 200; if old, 175.

Four months: By mail, $2.60; delivered, $2.60; votes allowed, if new, 400; if old 200. Five months: Price by mail, $3.25; by carrier, $3.25; votes allowed if new, 500; if old, 225. Six months: By mail, $3.75; by carrier, $3.90; and so on.

Twelve months: By mail, $7.50; by carrier, $7.80; votes allowed, if new, 2,000; if old, 1,000.

Daily Without Sunday.

One month: Price by mail, 50 cents; delivered, 45 cents; votes allowed, if new, 40; if old, none. Two months: Price by mail, $1; delivered, 90 cents; votes allowed, if new, 100; if old, none. Three months: By mail, $1.40; delivered, $1.35; votes allowed, if new, 200; if old, 80. Four months: By mail, $1.75; by carrier, $1.80; votes allowed, if new, 250; if old, 110. Five months: By mail, $2.30; by carrier, $2.25; votes allowed, if new, 300; if old, 140. Six months: By mail, $2.75; by carrier, $2.60; votes allowed, if new, 400; if old, 200, and so on.

Twelve months: By mail, $5; by carrier, $5.20; votes allowed, if new, 1,000; if old, 500.

Sunday Journal Only.

Twelve months: Price by mail or by carrier, $2.50; votes allowed, if a new subscriber, 400; if an old subscriber, 150. Six months: By mail or by carrier, $1.25; votes allowed, if new, 175; if old, 75. Three months: By mail or by carrier, 65 cents; votes allowed, if new, 50; if old, 25.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

This edition of The Journal is sent to subscribers by mail only. Price for 12 months, $1.50; votes allowed, if new, 500; if old, 250. Six months: Price, 75 cents; votes allowed, if new, 200; if old, 100.

No ambitious boy or girl, young man or young woman should allow this grand opportunity to acquire a good college education pass by without making a vigorous effort to win a scholarship and a handsome cash award. All between the ages of 10 and 30 years are eligible.

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