PARKER GREETED BY HUGE CROWD AT OPENING OF OREGON CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page Four.)

be regarded carefully by the voters, as to whether the Republican party should be continued longer in power or should be succeeded by the Democratic party. We are all convinced that there are evils in our body politic which require attention. For years these evils have been allowed to develop and the time has come when they should be checked. But there is a difference of opinion as to the remedies that should be applied. Each and every one of you know that the average man is honest, and the question naturally arises, who is responsible for the condition that has arisen by which a few have secured to themselves emoluments at the expense of the many?

Need of Federal Control.

"You know that the source from which this difficulty has come was comparatively small. It has been said that there is a necessity for federal control. You know it. Men have at last reached the conclusion that federal control, had we but had it, would not have allowed the situation to arise which now confronts us."

The people, Judge Parker said, learned long ago that it is one thing to declare principles and another thing to pass laws that will secure them. He rehearsed briefly the history and cause of the laws and constitution of the United States, 'the most wonderful instrument ever created by the brain of man.' What the fathers were aiming at was to protect the people in their control. They never intended that congress or governors or president should ever have the right to take away from the people the rights they had reserved to themselves. In the creation of trusts and predatory interests the real purpose is to persuade the people that the fault does not lie with the state, but with the federal government.

"I say that the federal and state governments were derelict in their duties. They could have prevented the combinations in restraint of trade. They failed to enforce the law. And the failure has not been due to the judiciary; it has been due to the executive officers of the government. There is vested in the states themselves the very power to prevent the injustices of which they complain. It is an old law.

"Who is responsible for the state governments north of Mason and Dixon's line? Who has been in control while these combinations in restraint of trade have multiplied faster than the mosquitoes on a New Jersey coast? The Republicans have been in control while all these evils of which we justly complain have been growing without hindrance.

Grills Republican Inaction.

Judge Parker mercilessly scored the inaction and studied deceit of the Republicans in handling the tariff problem and also referred to the manner in which the combinations or trusts reaped benefits by milking the people of their money and using part of the dividends to retain the Republican party in congress in order that they might continue taking the money from the people. He said:

"During the first four years of the term of the present president no particular attention was paid to these great combinations. The same was true of the administration of his predecessor and it was not until about 1905 that any action was taken that might be termed as curbing the operations of these combinations which grew in wealth until they controlled not only nearly every manufactured article but articles of food as well.

"As far back as 1876 these combinations commenced to grow and develop until at the present time they have absolute control of all manufactured articles because of the protection received from the tariff. Now why have they? The first purpose of the tariff was to provide a revenue with which to conduct the business of the government. All students of government contend that certain manufactured articles ought to be taxed a little, but the effect of the Republican method was to tax each and every article with the result that the wealth of the manufacturer was increased out of the pocket of the consumer.

"The consumer has had to pay the higher price and the contention of the Republicans when they fixed the tariff schedule that it was necessary to do so that wages might be equalized, was false. The tariff has never regulated wages and we know that the only regulation is fixed by the law of supply and demand.

Child of High Tariff.

"In time the opposition objected to the tariff methods of the Republicans. We said then as now that the time had come when these vast combinations should no longer fatten themselves through the medium of a high tariff. But the inevitable result of that high tariff, and you can go back as far as 1876 to study the question, was to establish trusts. The original competition between businesses was throttled. In the past 25 years the manufacturers have gradually come together until at present they have control of all articles. They saw the advantage of such combinations and they wanted the high tariff because they wanted the consumer to pay as much as they could.

"Take the steel trust. At first there were but one or two steel companies brought together. Then gradually others were taken in, with the result that the combination was able to establish prices that would help take more money from the consumer. Finally the climax was reached in this industry with the formation of the great United States Steel company with its $1,400,000,000 capital. Hence the steel industries of the country being under one head were able to charge the rates which the tariff gives them the power to charge.

"Why, even the railroad companies—and you will agree with me that the railroad companies are mighty powerful institutions in themselves—have been forced to pay $8 more a ton for steel than is charged for the same steel after it has been shipped to England. What has happened to the steel industry has happened to nearly every other commodity. And the same result has been obtained, namely, to exact from the consumer the full benefit of the taxes.

"Now what is the evil of such legislation? Aside from taking tithes from the consumers it has had another effect. One which I consider to constitute one of the greatest problems before the American people. At every election the campaign managers of the Republican party have passed the hat to the manufacturers. Why? To get campaign funds to elect Republican congressman in order to keep the Democrats from getting in and tinkering with the tariff.

Money From the Trusts.

"This money is taken and spread about to elect Republicans to congress. It is most unfortunate in that it mixes business with politics, teaches the young men, and I know this to be true from personal knowledge, to take this money and go down to the election precincts and use it for the purpose of taking the money from the consumer and placing it in the hands of the manufacturers, with the result that the latter have enormously increased their wealth.

"I regard this as unfortunate. That the people have had to pay this money is absolutely true. Every person within the range of my voice has had to pay into this campaign fund because he has paid into the growing coffers of the manufacturers, who in turn have paid into the Republican campaign funds for the purpose of electing men to congress to do the very thing that a large number of the consumers do not want done. Not only everybody within range of my voice, but every other person in the country, pays this money.

"Why, when the chairman of the Republican national committee wants funds he goes to the manufacturers. Just two weeks before the close of the last national campaign the Republicans wanted $200,000 and they went to the manufacturers. Why? Because they knew that the manufacturers did not want the Democrats to have control of congress, so they could lower the tariff.

"So I say that what has happened to the steel trust has happened to every other manufactured article. And the manufacturers in the trusts have not forgotten or been allowed to forget that the Republicans are the ones to whom they must look to maintain the high tariff. This money has been received since 1876 to assist the Republicans to hold control. It wasn't necessary to go to the steel trust or any other trust and say that the money was wanted to keep the Democrats out of congress so they could not tinker with the tariff.

Tariff Is Not Touched.

"It was not necessary. The steel men and other manufacturers knew what the Republicans wanted the money for, so there did not have to be an agreement between them to the effect that if the money was given to the Republican campaign fund the Republicans would leave the tariff alone. It was known without being agreed to."

Judge Parker then referred to the degrading and debauching influence of such practices. He declared that it was one which affected the manhood of the country, and he dwelt upon the manner in which the national procedure of raising campaign funds has been carried into the states and the effect it has had upon legislation. He called it the mixing of business with politics and deplored it as one of the greatest evils confronting the American people.

"When matters of grave importance are brought before the attorney-general of the state," he said, "the persons who wish to see their contention upheld go to the party leaders in the state and the party leaders attend to the matter for them. When bills are introduced in the legislatures for a good purpose the manufacturers again go to the leaders and the leaders again interfere. So have special privileges grown up.

"In 1904 I had been on the bench for 19 years. I had grown away from the political machinery and little knew how such campaigns were conducted. The revelations were astounding. I found fine young men—one I remember in particular—a fine young fellow just out of college, whom I had always admired and cherished as a fine specimen of the American young man going down to the election with his money for the purpose of securing the election of men. He was one of the boodle distributers.

"Further I found out that certain financiers grouped themselves for the purpose of underwriting a campaign just as they unite to underwrite a great corporation. On October 24 I made up my mind without consulting any person that that would have to stop. Something had to be done to put to an end business relations with politics, and I advocated legislation which would make it a penal offense for any officer of any corporation to give a dollar out of the treasury of any corporation for campaign purposes.

"We were successful in New York in this. The first thing I did in New York was to get good, clean Republicans and Democrats together to compel the legislature to pass such an act. At first the legislators passed us by with scant courtesy. But we obtained the law finally. But what happened in congress when we attempted to secure such legislation? The bill was referred to a committee and allowed to go to sleep.

"Finally action was forced and the congressmen passed an act which provides that any person contributing money from a corporation to a campaign fund shall be fined. That meant that after contributing to the campaign fund he would have to go deeper in his pocket for a little more.

"But we all knew that if a man has a jail sentence confronting him he will be less apt to do the thing which the law says he shall not do. Few men fear a fine and so the action of our Republican friends in congress in merely providing a fine for these men amounts to nothing. Pass a law which provides a jail sentence for a person caught giving money out of a corporation treasury and there will be very little of it done.

"It is my belief that in this way only can the mixing of business with politics be stopped. I consider the practice as most harmful and further regard it as most unfortunate that the money should be reaped in the first place from the people."

Contributions for Results.

Referring to the insurance investigations, Judge Parker said that it was demonstrated that three insurance companies had contributed $150,000 to the Republican campaign fund. "It now appears," he said, "that they understood that they were doing a dishonorable thing. They undertook to do it so that they should not be found out. An officer of the New York Life paid to Mr. Cortelyou $50,000 out of his own pocket. After the election the New York Life reimbursed him for this expenditure.

"What could it be that they expected to gain by these contributions? In June of 1904 John A. McCall delivered an alumni address in which he presented all the arguments he could in favor of taking the insurance companies out from under the control of the state and putting them under federal control. About the same time an officer of the Mutual Life delivered an address in which he also advocated putting insurance companies under federal control. In that year this $50,000 was turned over to Mr. Cortelyou. And in the following March the president recommended that the insurance companies should be put under federal control.

"I don't suppose that when they first began to pass the hat they expected that the relations between the Republican party and corporations wishing to do what they should not do would become so intimate. It was this constant, steady stream of contributions to keep the Republican party in control. The interests and the Republican party have worked together in these many years. And the reason is that they were not prosecuted.

"The president in 1904 in his speech of acceptance said that we needed more laws to restrain these predatory corporations. I said in my speech of acceptance that what we needed was enforcement of the laws we already had. Only in this last session of the senate, Senator Foraker presented the history of all these prosecutions and showed that they were all under the laws that existed before 1904.

"There is not an argument that should so appeal to every man as the necessity of putting at an end all business relations between corporations and the administration.

Jail for the Penalty.

"Sending a man to jail for violation of the law is the old Anglo Saxon way, the right way. You will find no bank president, no heads of insurance companies, no railroad magnates taking money out of the treasuries for campaign contributions if they know that they are going to jail for it. But what did congress do? The senate passed an act imposing a fine. That only means that bank presidents will have to take more money out of the treasury to pay the fine. That's all.

"Mr. Bryan was advocating a law requiring the publication of the name of every contributor to campaign funds. The Republican leaders didn't want to go on record as opposing this bill, so they amended it by adding a rider reducing the representation of the southern states in congress, so the Democrats could not vote for it.

"Never in the world will a Republican congress pass a law requiring publicity of campaign contributions or sending to jail a bank president who contributes to the election of a president or a vice-president."

The speaker was interrupted at this point by an enthusiastic Republican, who appeared to have imbibed freely if not well and who had a lot of noise in his system which he wanted to get rid of. He arose in the back of the upper gallery, came to the front and persisted in shouting down a meaningless jumble of words that not even those near him could make any sense of. He was finally able to collect his scattered and jumbled words enough to advise Judge Parker to go back to New York and take off his hat to Mr. Bryan and tell him he was all right. There were cries from the audience of "Put him out," but Judge Parker said, "No, let him alone. He'll feel better in the morning." The interruption subsided.

"The only way we can get such a statute as we want," continued the speaker, "is by the election of Bryan and Kern and the Democratic ticket. There is not one within the sound of my voice who does not know that Mr. Bryan has been extremely active in pressing home these issues.

Republican Party a Leech.

"The Democratic party has in the past lost great opportunities. While we have been divided and fighting among ourselves, the Republican party has been fastening itself like a leech upon the body politic. Let every Democrat comfort himself with the fact that we have a nominee worthy of the confidence of every man and a candidate for the vice-presidency worthy in the event, which God forbid, of any accident that might leave him to fill his leader's place.

"And we need behind them and supporting them a Democratic congress. And if we have a Democratic congress and a Democratic president, the Republican senate will not dare to stand up against the mandate of the people for clean legislation."

Judge Parker finished his address with these words and was cheered enthusiastically by the many hundreds who had listened most absorbedly to his speech.

Chairman Holmes then introduced the judge's traveling companion, whom he called "Seramis Nicoll, formerly attorney general of the state of New York."

"On the Atlantic coast my name is De Lancey Nicoll," began the speaker, "but I am willing to be called Seramis Nicoll in Portland."

Wins Crowd by His Wit.

Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll's talk was a revelation. His appearance was not greeted overgenerously by the sweltering, perspiring crowd which had come distinctly for the purpose of hearing Judge Parker. But Nicoll was not long in winning the crowd and his infectious laugh and ready wit won him a place in the hearts of the crowd that will long be remembered in Oregon politics. He came as a stranger and rather as a person who had to be put up with than welcomed, but before he finished he had become a warm personal friend of every one in the vast crowd which did not want him to stop speaking after they had become acquainted.

His reference to Oregon's climate, which he said yesterday reminded him of some of the best New York summer weather, his allusion to Oregon Democracy and to the Seattle spirit and other topics near and dear to Oregonians were made in such a manner that he kept the crowd in an uproar.

First he had his audience laughing hysterically over some well directed shaft of critical wit and then wildly cheering his references to the practices of the Republican administration. He simply shoved in the probe and then tipped. The audience enjoyed the process and it is doubtful if he had kept on much longer that the large number of prominent Republicans present would not have flopped over to the support of Bryan and Democracy right then and there.

Mr. Nicoll said that when he and Judge Parker started on their trip from New York they were campers. After being campers for two weeks they became tourists. They remained tourists until they came to Portland, where they found, after reading the newspapers that they were statesmen. He said that in Los Angeles he noticed that Judge Parker was receiving all the attention and decided to secure a little for himself. So he passed himself off as an investor and lender of money and was received by the citizens of Los Angeles with a glad hand. In fact, he said, that he since that time has received as much attention as Judge Parker.

Arraignment of Republicans.

For about 10 minutes Nicoll kept the audience in an uproar with his wit alone, but all the time he was gradually directing his remarks into more serious subjects and finally wound up with one of the strongest and most scathing arraignments of the lax practices of the Republican party ever heard. But the manner in which he did it was so skillfully done that the sting of bitterness was lost even to the Republicans present by the terrible [illegible] which he revealed.

All through his speech from the time he referred to the election of Democrats in Oregon, a Republican state, until he mentioned the manner in which Republicans name panics under different administrations, Nicoll had the crowd with him. His reference to the panic was especially good.

"What in 1893 the Republicans of San Francisco said we had a panic—a Democratic panic. A few banks were forced to close down in San Francisco, but it was called a panic. Last year when every bank in San Francisco was practically closed and refused to make payments it was called a holiday."

Continuing, he said:

"This is a most proper place for Democrats to speak from. I am addressing a gathering of Democrats who are able to obtain office in a Republican state. We have more offices here than [illegible] in the United States. You [illegible] elect Democratic mayors in a Republican city, Democratic [illegible] in a Republican district, Democratic governors in a Republican state, but as I understand it, you have instituted a new way in which Republicans [illegible] vote for Democrats. Now that is the invention which I am certain will become very popular throughout the United States. I have gone into conference with a number of your leaders to learn the secret.

Differences of the Past.

"This meeting has been called, as I understand it, for the purpose of giving us an opportunity to state to our fellow citizens the reasons why we intend in this campaign to support the Democratic nominees. Of course, you are all aware, and I would not conceal it from you if I could, that there have been in the past differences between the Democrats of the east and those of the west. We have disagreed on the candidates and the planks of the platforms, but in this campaign at last we are all together. We propose in the east to forget the past and just as in the campaign of 1904 our distinguished candidate supported Alton B. Parker so in this campaign he and his friends will support William Jennings Bryan.

"Among the reasons which induce us to support the Democratic candidates are a few which stand out prominently above the rest. In the first place, I entertain a very serious objection to the methods by which the Republican candidate was nominated. I believe it is a matter of common knowledge that his nomination was dictated by the present Republican president and that he was put forward not as a representative of the people, nor even of himself, but as the representative of that official and his office. The time has arrived in this republic when those who are in office can choose their successors.

Halt to the Republicans.

"I have another very serious objection to the Republican party. I think the time has come that, unless you are prepared to say that you want a change in our system of government, you must call the Republican party to a halt. Under the plea that by the constitution it controls interstate commerce, the government undertakes to control everything we eat and drink. Of course, it controls the banking institutions and now it is proposed to license all of the business concerns. Within the last week I have seen it proposed to pass a law regulating the speed of automobiles throughout the United States.

"We have been assured that if Taft is elected he will carry out the policies of the present administration. If the effect of these policies has been to make a breach between capital and labor, if they have brought about the worst panic of modern times, we ought to be willing to take a chance with the crowd to experimental malcontents.

"I have heard those policies referred to variously. I have heard them called the Republican policies. And I have heard them called MY policies.

"What are these policies? As I understand it, they include everything under the sun. To the faithful Republican they include everlasting salvation and the whole duty of man. They cover everything from preparing for war, arranging peace between foreign nations, and the occasional soaking of a trust to the creation of a cardinal or the shooting of a she-bear in time of peace and the recommending of a new method of propagating the species by incubation.

Surplus Turned to Deficit.

"There are three of these policies upon which I desire to touch. The first is the policy which requires us to spend every dollar in sight and present the people with a handsome deficit at the end of the fiscal year. At the beginning of the present year we had a surplus of $90,000,000 in the treasury. Now we are $60,000,000 behind.

"But the fundamental policy is the claim the Republicans make that they have discovered a new way of enforcing the law. They say the law ought to be equally enforced against the rich and the poor. This is their great discovery. Just as well say that the proposition that two things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other is a new discovery. The only discovery is the method of enforcing the law. It is begun with the waving of banners and the beating of tomtoms. They denounce the innocent working man on trial for his life as an undesirable citizen. They stir up the courts to rulings of violence. That's the discovery. It's the new method of enforcing the law.

"If the Democratic candidate is elected, the law will be enforced as it ought to be, not with malice, hate, passion, prejudice, but soberly and in the fear of God.

"The last policy is what we may call the practical policy. It is the art of getting campaign subscriptions out of bank presidents and railroad magnates. It is a highly practical policy and requires a large knowledge of affairs. In the last two weeks of the last campaign we began to see a great stir around Republican headquarters. The reporters were called in and given interviews of great cheer. We went down to defeat never knowing the cause. It now appears that the Republican campaign fund was nearly used up and they sent for this same Sherman who is now the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency to come and wake up the slumbering plutocrats to the tune of $200,000, with the promise that he might be consulted in relation to the next presidential message to congress.

Panic as the Result.

"What has been the effect of these policies? The worst panic that has been known in 50 years, more banks suspending payment, more trust companies closing their doors; more factories shut down or running on half time, more men out of employment, more children crying for bread and clothing, more soup kitchens than were ever known before, all from the government in the hands of these experienced men. The Republican party is now the party of the empty dinner pail, of the soup kitchen and of the tramp.

"The Republicans say they didn't bring on the panic but that it was caused by bad men anxious to get even with the great and good man at Washington.

"The panic was brought about by a lack of confidence on the part of the American people and on account of the extraordinary character of the administration at Washington.

"Are you going to trust an administration which says it will continue the policies which brought this ruin upon us? Don't you think it is time for a change?"

Theodore A. Bell was unexpectedly introduced at the conclusion of Delancey Nicoll's speech. Although the audience was hot and tired he soon had them interested. He stated that he had come in quietly to listen because he wanted to find out if there really were any difference between the viewpoints of the east and the west. "I am glad," he said, "to find that there are no differences in the Democratic party, and that what appeals to the man of the west appeals equally to the man of the east.

"There ought not to be any differences. We should be glad that we are all united upon one basis, that conditions in this country have swept aside all questions and cleared the decks so that we can all be united to put Bryan in the White House.

Republicans in Distress.

"I find in my travels throughout the west that the Republicans of the Pacific coast are in a great quandary. They would like to vote the Republican ticket, but the chosen platform doesn't represent their sentiments. The fight will be won and victory will be ours if we handle the fight as we ought to. The Republican [illegible] have put themselves in [illegible] position, so the people don't know [illegible] did it intentionally [illegible] win the fight.

"The Republican platform does not contain the policies which have made Roosevelt [illegible] larity he may [illegible]. La Follette presented [illegible] Chicago which contained [illegible] those policies [illegible] it down to [illegible] where Taft stands [illegible] trying to gain the highest [illegible] land by the popularity [illegible] the west and the [illegible] velt in Wall street.

"Referring to the [illegible] one of the measures [illegible] Roosevelt popular [illegible] pointed out that [illegible] from Bryan, and that [illegible] call upon the Democratic [illegible] Tillman of South Carolina [illegible] charge of the [illegible] 'We bless Roosevelt for what the Democratic party did.'

"Organized labor [illegible] has been declared a trust by [illegible] court in the land [illegible] proceed against it under the anti-trust [illegible] anti-trust act on the statute [illegible] it never busted a trust [illegible] they propose to use it to destroy organized labor [illegible] you working men [illegible].

"I believe that Oregon [illegible] will do what she [illegible] berlain a few months ago [illegible] deep feeling of gratitude [illegible] the country at the stand Judge Parker has taken.

"We're going to tend to things at this end. Let New York do her duty and Bryan will be the next president."

REPUBLICANS AS WELL AS DEMOCRATS APPLAUD SPEAKER

Consensus of opinion seems to point to a stirring meeting of enthusiasm and good will last night when Judge Alton B. Parker formally opened the Democratic campaign. In spite of the torridity of the weather there was a large audience and they waxed warm inwardly as well as outwardly as Judge Parker's eloquence filled the hall and aroused their feelings.

The hall was filled to overflowing and applause was frequent and spontaneous. There were many stanch Republicans in attendance who joined with the party in their admiration and enthusiasm.

"In my opinion," said [illegible], "Judge Parker's speech was a [illegible] closely thought, logical exposition of the difference between parties [illegible] between men, showing that the Republican party, having been in power so many years, was the author of the conditions now complained of."

G. W. Allen, attorney, was [illegible] enthusiastic in speaking of the meeting and the speaker.

"The meeting last night, as an index of the outlook, seems very promising indeed. Judge Parker won the hearts of his audience completely. Those who did not support him four years ago or who were lukewarm in their support were enthusiastic over his speech and freely expressed their admiration. Personally I think it was a magnificent speech and argument, a logical, judicial address basing its arguments on the first principles of government, and running through it was a vein of moral and conscientious conduct which should be the basis of all government. He showed clearly the evil tendencies of the administration of the law in the past. His is a doctrine that should be taught everywhere. I believe a public speaker should be a preacher, not a mere buncombe talker, and Judge Parker is a preacher."

George H. Thomas spoke most hopefully of the outlook.

"The meeting was an augury of success for November. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance and many prominent people came from out of town to hear the speakers. The entire meeting was en rapport with the speaker. Great enthusiasm was manifested."

"It was a most successful meeting," said Dr. C. A. Proudfoot, "and Judge Parker proved to be a most influential speaker. The outlook is certainly very bright and it looks as if a great success for the party next fall is beyond doubt."

"It was a splendid speech," was J. C. Welch's opinion. "It showed that Judge Parker and the eastern Democracy are doing their utmost to insure success for the ticket."

Charles K. Henry expressed himself as deeply satisfied with the meeting and both the speakers, and said the outlook was most encouraging.

FRANK I. NELKE DIES OF INJURIES

Expresses Contrition at the Last—Made Third Attempt With Knife.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Medford, Or., Aug. 19.—Frank I. Nelke, clothier, who made two attempts to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his wrist and taking [illegible], died at 8:29 o'clock this morning after begging his wife's forgiveness [illegible] regretting his act. His financial [illegible] his brother-in-law [illegible] wealthy clothier of P[illegible].

There is a $6[illegible] son county bank [illegible] Nelke.

Nelke last night made a third attempt at suicide, by trying to [illegible] and stab himself [illegible] case knife used to [illegible] was left near his bed [illegible] jured to any extent.

NEW YORK SOCIETY SENDS ITS GREETING TO JUDGE PARKER

This message was phoned to Mr. Parker last night while he was at the Heilig theatre:

"Judge Alton B. Parker—The members of the New York society of Oregon now in session at residence of M. C. Vantyne, Portsmouth, send greeting to their distinguished townsmen, Judge Parker and Colonel Nicoll. The Empire state does honor to its web-footed sister state in sending two to its most distinguished citizens to its borders.

"HERBERT BOOTH KING.
"M. C. VANTYNE.
"DR. MARY THOMPSON.
"MISS LYDIA O'BRYAN."

ONE REGIMENT LEFT ON GUARD

That and Terror of Grand Jury Enough for Springfield's Mob Men.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—The riot situation is today in the hands of the city authorities, and the attempts at [illegible] have been [illegible] abolished. The city is rapidly resuming its normal condition.

The First and Fourth regiments today departed, and it is expected that the [illegible] and Seventh regiments will receive orders today to depart tomorrow. [illegible] infantry, which is made up of [illegible] from this city and nearby [illegible] will remain on duty. There [illegible] signs of an outbreak since [illegible] yesterday morning, when only a [illegible] disturbance occurred.

[illegible] will continue to patrol the [illegible] and guard the negro quarters [illegible] it is considered safe to withdraw [illegible]. The impaneling of the grand [illegible] is a potent factor in the restoration of order.

ALAMEDA HANDLES CLAUDIANOS CASES

(United Press Leased Wire.)

[illegible] Aug. 19.—John and [illegible] the two Greeks held [illegible] of conspiring to dynamite [illegible] of ex-Supervisor James [illegible] of Oakland, will probably [illegible] today to that city and [illegible] to the authorities of Alameda [illegible]. This action is to be taken [illegible] of the fact that the alleged [illegible] perpetrated in the city [illegible] are within the jurisdiction of the [illegible] Alameda courts.

[illegible] Attorney Langdon, Detective [illegible] Attorney Brown of [illegible] held a conference late [illegible] this matter was decided. [illegible] agreed to place the entire [illegible] of the two suspects in [illegible] latter officer, but he [illegible] the privilege of using all evidence [illegible] by the San Francisco officials [illegible] and Burns will assist him [illegible] possible to secure a conviction.

Tomorrow (Thursday) will positively be the last day for discount on east side gas bills. Portland Gas company.

ONLY ONE TO TEND LEPROUS LUNATIC

[illegible], Ariz., Aug. 19.—Renewed efforts were made today to secure the pardon of Albert Cole, who is in the penitentiary, so that he may care for his sister, the leper widow of General D. K. Wardwell. At her husband's death, Saturday, Mrs. Wardwell became more violent in her insane ravings and today she was chained to her bed. It is believed death will soon end her sufferings.

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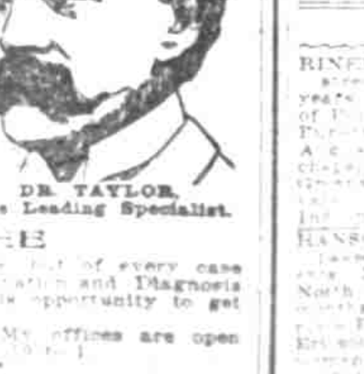
We cure Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Nervous Debility, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Contracted Ailments, Gleet, Stricture, Vital Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, and all diseases common to men.

We have added to our office equipment, for the benefit of MEN ONLY, a FREE MUSEUM of Anatomy and gallery of scientific wonders. Man, know thyself. Life-size models illustrating the mysteries of man, showing the body in health and disease, and many natural subjects.
Men make no mistake when they come to us. We give you the results of long experience, honest [illegible] and the best service that money can buy. [illegible] Medicines furnished in our private laboratory [illegible].
If you cannot call, write for self-examination blank. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Sundays 9 to 12 only.
OREGON MEDICAL INST. 291½ Morrison St., Bet. 4th and 5th, Portland, Or.

I CURE MEN!
For $10 MY FEE IN ANY UNCOMPLICATED CASE
YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED
What better proof of more sincere [illegible] can I offer than that I am willing to wait for my fee until I effect a cure? [illegible] to make such an offer if I was not absolutely certain of curing every case I take.
I accept no incurable cases at all and [illegible] treat you, you can feel assured of a radical cure and I am always willing to wait for my fee until a cure is effected.
VARICOCELE, SPERMATORRHOEA, LOST VIGOR, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, CONTRACTED DISORDERS, STRICTURES, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON AND PILES, [illegible] treat and cure promptly and thoroughly.



EXAMINATION FREE
I offer not only FREE consultation and advice, but of every case that comes to me I will make a careful Examination and Diagnosis without charge. No ailing man should neglect this opportunity to get expert opinion about his trouble.
If you cannot call, write for [illegible] chart. My offices are open all day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and Sundays from 10 to 1.
The DR. TAYLOR Co.
234½ MORRISON STREET, CORNER SECOND STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.
BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

MORPHINE
and other drug habits are positively cured by HABITINA. For hypodermic or internal use. Sample sent to any drug habitue by mail. Regular price $2.00 per bottle at your druggist or by mail in plain wrapper. Free
Delta Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Skidmore Drug Co., 151 Third St., Portland, Oregon.

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Oregonians when in San Francisco can have their mail sent in care of The Journal Office.
ARTHUR L. FISH, Representative.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

Each insertion, 1 cent a counted word. No ad less than 15 cents per insertion. 7 insertions for the price of 6.

Lost and found, help wanted, situation wanted, for rent and wanted to rent ads, 1 cent a word, 3 insertions for the price of 2.

Count six words to the line.

"New Today" agate measure, 1 inch, 14 lines, 84 cents per inch.

"Want Ads" will be accepted over the phone, but The Journal will not be responsible for errors, should any occur in such ads. Prompt payment expected.

Phones, Main 7173; A-6051.

Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

WEATHER REPORT

The barometer continues relatively low over the Pacific states. A large, well defined high pressure area is central over the Dakotas and a shallow low pressure area overlies the lower lake region. During the last 24 hours light showers have fallen in Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and at widely scattered places in the eastern states. High temperatures continue on the Pacific coast, but in the Dakotas and the nearby portions of the adjoining states it is much cooler, with the temperature this morning dangerously near the frost mark in the northern portion of that section. It is also cooler over the greater portion of the lake region, middle Atlantic and New England states.

Indications are for generally fair weather in this district tonight and Thursday, with lower temperatures Thursday.

	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Precip.
Boston, Mass.	82	60	0
Chicago, Ill.	80	68	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	86	64	0
Denver, Col.	76	56	.36
Detroit, Mich.	78	62	0
Kansas City, Mo.	84	70	.08
Los Angeles, Cal.	82	62	0
New York, N. Y.	82	66	0
Omaha, Neb.	80	64	.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	86	66	0
Portland, Or.	88	68	T.
St. Louis, Mo.	84	72	0
St. Paul, Minn.	80	[illegible]	.06
Salt Lake, Utah	84	60	.01
San Francisco, Cal.	60	50	0
Seattle, Wash.	88	60	0
Spokane, Wash.	94	64	0
Walla Walla, Wash.	98	72	0
Washington, D. C.	86	70	0

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Joseph Meyers, Salem, 70; Zerraide Du Rette, 48.

Robert Z. Young, Seattle, 26; Grace G. Hampton, 24.

G. F. Smith, Montavilla, 34; Elberta Long, 26.

Daniel H. Kienow, 529 Everett street, 21; Addie Riddle, 19.

William Schroeder, Marshfield, Or., 34; Jessie Schuett, 26.

Seldon O. Murray, 1060 East Morrison street, 21; Grace Lafferty Stillwell, 17.

John Casandris, 129 Sixth street, 31; Frieda Ketels, 19.

Patrick Lawler, Astoria, 35; Martha T. O'Neill, 35.

Charles R. Millard, 312 Main street, 24; Hazel McKern, 18.

Thomas E. Thompson, 1043 East Tenth street, 24; Pearl Coldwell, 19.

Wedding Cards. W. G. Smith & Co., Washington bldg., corner 4th and Washington sts.

Tonseth & Co., florists, for flowers of all kinds. 123 6th st.

Clarke Bros., florists—Fine flowers and floral designs. 289 Morrison st.

Full dress suits for rent, all sizes. Unique Tailoring Co., 309 Stark st.

Max M. Smith, florist, 150 5th st., opposite Meier & Frank's. Main 7215.

BIRTHS

WENTWORTH—August 17, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wentworth, 128 East Twenty-ninth, a daughter.

STRAM—August 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Erick Stram, 184 East Twenty-ninth north, a daughter.

ROSTWOLD—August 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rostwold, 17 Jessup, a son.

WILLIAMS—August 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Williams, 1020 Patton, a daughter.

CHARD—August 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Chard, 1075 East Nineteenth north, a son.

ROSS—August 14, to Mr. and Mrs. William Fenton Ross, 995 East Twentieth north, a daughter.

DEATHS

PLEGEMANN—Died, at San Francisco, Cal., on August 19, 1908, Henry Plegemann, father of John P. Plegemann.

M'QUAID—August 17, John Milton McQuaid, Good Samaritan hospital, aged 71 years, asthenia.

HOLMES—August 17, Richard H. Holmes, 1199 East Taylor, aged 78 years, cerebral apoplexy.

M'CUMSEY—August 15, Synthia Ann McCumsey, 1142 East Main, aged 71 years, paralysis.

HIDDEN—August 24, Mary Caroline Hidden, St. Vincent's hospital, aged 63 years, paralysis.

REAMS—August 15, Henry Reams, Odd Fellows' home, aged [illegible] years, old age.

JOHNSTON—August [illegible], John S. Johnston, Good Samaritan hospital, aged 37 years, peritonitis.

HARRIS—August [illegible], Hannah Jane Harris, 635 East Morrison, aged 64 years, cerebral hemorrhage.

PETERSON—August 18, Edward Peterson, Good Samaritan hospital, aged 25 years, internal hemorrhage.

TIERNEY—August 18, Mabie S. Tierney, St. Vincent's hospital, aged 2 years, acute [illegible].

FUNERAL NOTICES

RINER—At his late residence, 345 Clay street, Russell M. Riner, aged 66 years, 4 days. Deceased was a member of Portland lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 55. Funeral services will be held Thursday, August [illegible], at 9 a. m. from Ericson's chapel, [illegible] Alder street. Interment [illegible]. Services at the grave private. [illegible] Oakland, Cal., and Indianapolis, Ind., papers please copy.

HANSON—Arthur Henry Hanson, passed away at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wilson, [illegible] North Church street, aged 19 years, [illegible] months and 17 days. Funeral will take place Friday, August 21, at 2 p. m. from Ericson's chapel, 409 Alder street. Interment Greenwood cemetery. Friends invited.

MARQUADE—In this city August 17, John Milton MarQuade, aged 71 years, 9 months, 17 days. Funeral will take place from F. S. Dunning's chapel, East Alder and East Sixth streets, Thursday, August 20, at 10:30 a. m. Friends invited. Interment at Lone Fir cemetery.