

DE CICCIO'S DEFENSE

Italian Woman Accused of Assaulting a Policeman With Sledge Hammer on Trial—Creates a Violent Scene in Courtroom.

Mrs. Rosa De Cicco, who has several times been before the courts and who is noted for her protests against having her children taken from her by the juvenile court, is on trial in the state circuit court for her latest exploit, which was swinging a heavy sledge hammer on the head of Patrolman G. B. Murray. This time she is being defended on the ground of emotional insanity.

While Patrolman Murray was on the stand yesterday, Mrs. De Cicco broke in with a tirade against Judge Cleland, who is trying the case. Just what she was talking about no one could tell, but it required the combined efforts of her attorney, the Italian interpreter, Master Cameron, the county jail and another woman to quiet her. Judge Cleland told the woman's attorney that his client must keep quiet. The attorney promised to do his best to control her, and during the remainder of the session she was comparatively quiet.

When Patrolman Murray received the blow on the head he had one to arrest Mrs. De Cicco on a warrant that had been issued on complaint of her husband, Tony De Cicco. Tony is blamed by his former wife for separating her from her children, and whenever they meet she makes things interesting for him. When the policeman arrested her she pretended not to understand, and he went with her to a place on Stark street, where Italian laborers work. One of the Italians explained matters to her. While the officer's back was turned Mrs. De Cicco picked up a sledgehammer and staggered him with a blow on the head. With the strength of an Amazon she fought until she had been handcuffed, when she went quietly enough to jail. That was last summer, and ever since she has been awaiting trial.

It is claimed by the defense that when the woman learned that she was being arrested on complaint of her husband she was aroused to frenzy, and that she becomes irresponsible when her domestic troubles are referred to. The defense offered several witnesses in support of this theory, but only a little of their testimony was admitted. Much of the testimony on this line was shut out on objection by District Attorney Cameron.

One of the novel features of the trial was an effort to prove the woman's insanity by reputation. H. H. Hawley, a physician formerly detailed on juvenile court work, was on the stand and had told of several occasions when Mrs. De Cicco raised a commotion over her children. "What is her general reputation as to being sane or insane?" was asked. District Attorney Cameron objected, and Judge Cleland said he was unaware of any rule of law that would permit insanity to be proved by general reputation.

OUTLAW LEAGUE FOR CALIFORNIA

(United Press Landed Wire.) Stockton, Cal., Nov. 7.—"You can say for me that there will be an outlaw league in California next year, no matter what some of the present managers of the California league decide to do," said Manager Cyrus Moreland of the Stockton Baseball club yesterday. The present managers of Sacramento decide to enter organized ball as a class B proposition they can do so but they expect to lose half of their stars and find them playing in an opposition club in Sacramento. "I am organized baseball, first, last and all the time. I will not waste my time thinking about it. A class B franchise can be obtained for a team that the state league put up about five years ago."

"How I Stained My Hair Brown"

Society Woman Wants to Tell Readers How She Stained Her Faded Hair Without Using Hair Dye.

"I think the readers of your paper ought to get the benefit of my experience," said a well-known society woman in an interview. "It is in regard to staining hair. I am now going on to forty years of age and my hair is nearly all gray, faded, and falling out, and I used to bleach my hair besides. I tried various hair dyes but I found ordinarily that every woman has found, that by using these dyes you can't conceal the fact that you have dyed your hair. And besides, my hair began to fall out worse than before because of the poisons in the hair dye. And then I had a friend who told me of a certain hair dye that she used every week or ten days so as to turn the color of the hair near the roots."

"Finally I decided to try walnut-juice hair-stain. Well, you see what a beautiful rich brown my hair has now, and you'll never think I stained my hair at all. It has grown out remarkably fluffy since I have used it. I apply it with a comb in a few minutes and it is ready to wear. It stains nothing but the hair, never harms it in the least, and makes it grow out luxuriantly. Besides, the hair evenly from top to root, so that experts cannot tell that you have stained your hair."

"Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain is what I used. She is the only one who manufactures it. If you want to try it first, you write her for a sample package of her Walnut-Juice Hair Stain, and enclose twenty-five cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing, and you will get it by return mail in plain, sealed wrapper. Address: Mrs. Potter's Hygienic Supply Co., 443 Groton Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. She will also send you her very free interesting book on hair."

Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain has the advantage over hair dyes of other poisons which contain copper, lead or arsenic, and has no oil, no sediment and no grease. It is for gray, faded or bleached hair. Any shade can be obtained from a beautiful rich brown to almost black. It does not rub off on the clothing. One bottle should ordinarily last a year. It is sold at drug stores and at one dollar a package. Send for the 25-cent trial package today.

LOOK FOR COMING OF THE LORD WITH POWER

Revivalists of This Day, to a Man, Await a Wave Like the Three Great Historic Visitations since 1735—Strange Workers Among Chosen of Today.

Washington, Nov. 7.—When Gypsy Smith, the English evangelist, led 15,000 persons through the streets of Washington at midnight in a "march against sin," he was quite as much rejected over the awakening of the church people as over the success of the assault on the devil. Revivalists and militant evangelists have an answer to the question so much discussed by the pastors of American churches: "Why are the people drifting away from the church?" That answer is, "Because the churches lack enterprise and fail to give their people things to do."

If there is a characteristic peculiar to the social life of today it is expressed in the phrase "Do it now!" This is an age of action. The people demand a man who does things; they want to do things themselves. "Do it now!" cries Gypsy Smith and 15,000 Washingtonians follow him on his "march against sin" into quarters of the city where they never expected to be. So it was in other cities where Gypsy Smith has been preaching. Action, strenuously, doing, working—these are the things which make the preaching of this unlettered Roman by no means marvelous.

Billy Sunday and Others. Billy Sunday, the fastest base runner ever known to professional baseball, has been an evangelist for many years. He is more popular and effective now than ever before. Billy Sunday preaches the gospel just like he used to run bases—at a record-breaking pace. These evangelists and their co-workers do not pretend that there is a great revival now in progress in the United States; they hope to bring one about by preaching this gospel of action. Australia was swept with a revival of the kind which is being preached by the two American evangelists who went out from the Moody Bible institute in Chicago just 15 years ago. Wales was literally transformed by the revival spirit, which began at a Sunday night prayer meeting, and which found its greatest prophet in Evan Roberts, a 30-year-old coal mine laborer, who made 55,000 converts in the first year of his mission.

Dates from Welsh Revival. The efforts to bring about a great revival in America date from the Welsh revival of 1904. It was then that the modern spirit of action was first applied to religion. Corps of men on bicycles, volunteers, rode all day long over the country crying out to the people to come to church. Every modern method of advertising was used to attract the attention of the people. Noonday prayer meetings were held in the coal pits, thousands of feet under the ground. It was impossible for anybody to escape the knowledge of the fact that the evangelists were doing something. So Gypsy Smith, Billy Sunday, Torrey and Alexander and other noted evangelists learned a lesson in Wales. It is characteristic of them that they believe that the United States will soon experience another religious awakening, such as those of 1735, 1800 and 1858.

Rodney Smith, gypsy, fell under the influence of evangelism when a small boy. He lived with his father in the tents of the gypsies, he could neither read nor write, and his father seemed to be that of the ordinary roaming son of a Roman. But his father was converted and led the boy to hear the gospel. Rodney went to London and fell into the hands of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army. Booth saw his earnestness and put him to work at preaching when he was 17 years old. He has been at it ever since—32 years. This is his sixth visit to the United States.

The Rev. William A. Sunday 20 years ago was a member of the famous "baseball" evangelists of Chicago. One day he was sitting on the curb on Van Buren street with a group of baseball companions. From the windows of a mission opposite floated the words of an old-fashioned hymn. Sunday rose and walked over to the church, and from that moment he has been an evangelist. He discusses problems of the soul and religion in the "baseball" language of the gypsies, which is used by nearly all "regular" preachers. Preachers are nearly always shocked by Billy Sunday, but they generally approve of him. Indeed, he will not hold a meeting in a city until after every evangelistic minister in the town has signed an invitation for him to come.

Sample of Billy's Slang. Describing the temptation of Christ in the mountain, Billy Sunday says: "And the devil says to Jesus: 'Are you the Son of God?' And when Jesus says 'yes,' the devil comes right back at him: 'I'm from Missouri, you'll have to show me. Get busy with turning these rocks into bread and have a square meal.'" Very shocking, but Billy Sunday says it brings the picture to the minds of the people. And others say in his defense, that Jesus was upbraided for associating with publicans and sinners and

speaking their simple language, that St. Paul was slung in his day, and that it is all right for Billy Sunday to be slung if he does things despite the criticism of preachers who complain that their churches are empty. Leaving aside all question of religious dogma, and regardless of what one may believe, it must be admitted that the purpose of religious revivals is to do good, and that great revivals have left their impress upon the history of mankind. St. Francis of Assisi, Martin Luther, Savonarola, Whitefield, Wesley—all were revivalists. They did not agree as to doctrine, and the character of their missions differed widely. But they all got results. The great religious revivals of American history have reflected the changes of social conditions with unerring faithfulness.

Beginning with Edwards. Jonathan Edwards led the first, beginning about 1735. He was a stern man and his was the voice of one calling to conscience to awake to its duty. Duty was the keynote of the mission, but the effect was to break down narrow sectarianism in New England and to effect great reform in the habits of the people. Wesley has been described as the man who joined conscience to rapture. His great revival so affected the lives of the English people that the ordinary conversation of the gentleman of the era is now wholly unfit for ears polite. Wesley's revival was an effort to induce men to be good in order that they might be happy. The Wesleyan mission had its effect in America in England and since his days profanity has been looked upon with suspicion, if not with disapproval.

The "Great Revival." The "Great Revival" which started in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1793, was a revival in which the preachers brought sinners to repentance by preaching a mixture of gospel and damnation. But the damnation was the greater part and the element of fear was most potent. In the revival of 1858, which swept over the northern states, there was a militant element—caused by the anti-slavery agitation. Each of these revivals succeeded insofar as the needs of the people of the time were recognized.

Church going may be on the decline in the United States, as so many preachers complain, but the evangelist still has his crowds. And if the influence of the church is on the wane, then there is another ethical influence taking its place. A prohibition sentiment in his belief, he will not underestimate the so-called "moral wave."

It is this "moral wave," this "awakening conscience," which is so evident in the world of politics that the evangelists are seeking to turn into a great religious revival. And that is the underlying reason why Gypsy Smith was so successful in the case of these "march against sin." The "Great Revival" is the name which will always belong to the remarkable religious uprising which originated in Tennessee and Kentucky at the end of the eighteenth century. The French revolution had profoundly affected the people of the American frontier. There were Jacobin societies in Nashville and Lexington and it was fashionable to be an atheist. Churches were scoffed at, and there were no gods but horses and women. A large part of the population of both Kentucky and Tennessee at that time was made up of refugees from justice and all sorts of men who had been forced to flee the wrath of society in the older states.

The First Campmeeting. In the year 1799 there was a remarkable influx of serious and earnest preachers, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. Interest in religion was revived in a way, and there were notable meetings at Muddy River, Gaspar River, Flat Rock and a half dozen other places in both states. These were but precursors of the great revival which had its beginning at the Cane Ridge Presbyterian church in 1800. People came in wagons and on horseback from places in Ohio and Tennessee, more than 200 miles distant. It was the first great campmeeting. There were 20,000 people in camp, a great number for that day, when Kentucky was the very outpost of civilization in the West.

People Led the "Jerks." The great feature of the revival was the "exercises" of the convicted and converted. People were thrown into the "jerks," their bodies being violently twisted and contorted. Others "danced" a sort of religious dance. At one time at the Cane Ridge meeting there were 3,000 persons thus "stricken of the Lord." Whatever was the explanation of the bodily "exercises" of the Great Revival, its influence was tremendous. There are many persons, Gypsy Smith among them, who believe that there will soon be a revival in the United States which will be as great as this day as the Cane Ridge revival was in that day. And the motto of the modern evangelist is, "Do It Now!"



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CORRECT STYLES

Just from the hands of the WORLD'S BEST MAKERS of Men's Clothes are here for your approval—Clothes of merit, individuality and character—at prices no higher than ordinary sorts elsewhere My salesmen will take pleasure in showing you You incur no obligation to purchase

MEN'S SUITS \$20 to \$45 RAINCOATS AND OVERCOATS \$20 to \$50

My JUVENILE DEPARTMENT, the most comfortable shopping place in Portland, contains all that is NEWEST and BEST

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

NEWS FORECAST OF COMING WEEK

Biggest Battleship and a Labor Fight—Important Affairs World Over.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, Nov. 7.—Many events of interest are on the calendar for the coming week to share public attention with the aftermath of election news. Both at home and abroad there will be a variety of happenings of interest and importance. At Quincy, Mass., will take place Tuesday the launching of the North Dakota, the first United States 50,000-ton, all-big-gun battleship of the Dreadnaught type. The christening ceremony will be performed by Miss Benton of Fargo and the state after which the big ship takes its name will be further represented by a distinguished delegation headed by Governor John Burke. The formal opening of the social season in New York will be marked Monday night by two important events, the opening of the annual horse show in Madison Square Garden and the inauguration of the second season of grand opera at the Manhattan opera-house.

Monument to Martyrs. Men of national prominence will speak at the unveiling Saturday of the prison ship martyrs' monument erected in Fort Greene park, Brooklyn. The ceremonies have been planned on an elaborate scale and the event is likely to be one of the most notable celebrations of its kind in the history of Greater New York.

The national monetary commission, appointed at the last session of congress to devise plans for currency legislation to resume its session in Washington, Tuesday. On the same day there will meet here an army board appointed to make selections for detail of officers to fill vacancies occurring in the personnel of the general staff. At present there are three vacancies, and seven more will occur next year.

Festivals Here. The king's birthday and Thanksgiving day will be generally observed Monday throughout the Dominion of Canada. The special grand military maneuvers of the Japanese army will begin Tuesday and last four days. The operations of the troops have been planned on an unusually extensive scale and will cover the five provinces of Kinal.

According to the latest dispatches from Teheran the assembly and senate of Persia will convene next Saturday. The proceedings will attract international attention owing to the present disturbed conditions in the shah's dominions.

Affairs at Home. Of more direct interest to American readers will be the elections in Cuba next Saturday for president and members of congress. It is quite generally predicted that General Jose Miguel Gomez, who has been nominated by both factions of the Liberal party, will be elected to the presidency. He has for the first time the united support of his party, and his policies and personality are popular.

Owing to the active participation of President Samuel Gompers in the recent national election considerable public interest will attach to the proceedings of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, beginning Monday.

Other important conventions of the week will be those of the National Prison association in Richmond, Va.; the

National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, in Atlanta; the Farmers' National union, in New Orleans; the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Washington; the national convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in Atlanta, and the Southern Cotton association, in Memphis.

Secure Better Fare from a Cafe Outside the Prison. Morse stolidly ate his portion of the common fare and heartily greeted his son when the young man called at the cell. In all ways he is reported a model prisoner.

D. Boardman Griffin, M. D. Specialist on Drug addiction and Alcoholism. (Formerly of Salem, Or.) can now be found at 628 W. Salmon st. (near Fifth). Portland, Or., who cures the habit or discases in two days without pain. Can resume former voc at 10 a. m. thoroughly well in from 10 days to two weeks. No money until patient is satisfied he is cured. Phone Main 5110.

ICE KING GETS PRISON FARE

(United Press Landed Wire.)

New York, Nov. 7.—Without a murmur Charles W. Morse, the convicted and sentenced ice king, is bearing his first prison experience today in his temporary jail at the Tombs. Morse ate the bread and drank the coffee of the prison, although allowed by the rules to

secure better fare from a cafe outside the prison.

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COATS at \$16.75 SUITS at \$18.75

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CURES RHEUMATISM \$1.00 Holden's Rheumatic Cure \$1.00 For bottle. Per bottle. AN INTERNAL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM IN ITS MANY FORMS. Sciatica, Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Neuralgic Headaches, Nervousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Restlessness, Nervous Affections. TRADE SUPPLIED BY A.W. Allen & Co. Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 16th & Marshall Sts., Portland, Or. PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

Acheson Cloak & Suit Co. 148-150 FIFTH STREET ACHESON BUILDING

Oregon not only has a climate and a soil suitable for raising the finest of grain and the choicest fruits, but can raise peanuts that are fit to eat and then some. Joseph Harbin, an employe of the city water department, who has a farm at Oswego, came into the city this morning with two bushels of as good peanuts as any peanut vender ever sold on the streets, so after this when you pay your five cents to the fellow at the corner stand with his whistling rooster, you will not know that the "roasters" were not raised right here. Don't forget to read the Tip.