

AMES IS GUILTY

Ex-Mayor Convicted of "Grafting."

JURY OUT THE ENTIRE DAY

Verdict a Great Surprise to the Defendant.

BIG CROWD PRESENT TO HEAR IT

Usual Motions Made for a Stay of Execution and a Long Legal Fight Now Comes—Judge's Plain Instructions.

Dr. Ames was Mayor of Minneapolis three times, and each time he was elected by a different party. First, he was a Republican, then a Democrat, and lastly an Independent. It was during his last administration that he allowed wholesale grafting. All vice was assessed regularly by his lieutenants, and a division of the funds made. Chief among these was his brother, Fred W. Ames, who was Chief of the Police. Rivalry among those receiving the blood money caused an expose of the corruption, Mayor Ames fled, but was arrested and returned for trial after a hard effort to remain away.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 7.—(Albert Alonzo Ames, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe of \$600 while chief executive of this city. After being out 24 hours, held up by a disagreement, the jury brought into court their verdict late this afternoon. A big crowd was present to hear the verdict. The usual motions were made for a stay and a rest of execution, and a long fight on appeal now comes.

Through all the trial Dr. Ames has borne up well, and to every appearance he has not seemed better at any time than he was during the summing up of the case by counsel. The defendant was on hand early this morning with his wife, and all the attorneys in the case were in attendance. The doctor's pale face was clearly caused by the sight of anxiety which he, being unable to sleep. He chatted affably with the reporters and attorneys, however, and expressed confidence in the outcome. Mrs. Ames looked worn and worried.

The jury this morning asked that these three questions be answered: "First—Was there any evidence to show that Gardner collected any graft before Ames left for his hunting trip? "Second—From whom, and from whom did the police, aside from Norbeck, get their orders to report to Gardner at Ames' medical office? "Third—When Ames received the \$600 from Gardner did he know that it was graft money?"

Judge Elliott replied to the first question that the matter of any money paid previously was not in the case. Relative to the second question, the court instructed that the evidence of Sinclair was that the orders came from headquarters. To the third question the reply was that the jury should assume from all the evidence the fact as to whether the doctor knew the money paid was graft money. It was not necessary that Gardner tell him so at that time, or that he should make a statement to the effect.

The jury retired with this information and for three hours Dr. Ames paced the hallway, smoking big black cigars. Mrs. Ames awaited in the reception room. The verdict of the jury came as a shock to both the defendant and his wife.

Mayor Ames was released on bond to-night, his bond of \$25,000 continuing effective.

NOT FOR A CLUB.

(Continued from First Page.)

an opinion upon the knotty questions which have already been discussed quite extensively through the press.

Legal Questions Involved.

Both of the objections to the validity of the referendum amendment seem to be entirely new, and the Oregon courts will be compelled to lay down some new rules of law or make new interpretations. The Oregon constitution provides (article 17) that while an amendment which shall have been agreed upon by one Legislative Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a Legislative Assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed. The referendum amendment was proposed while other amendments were pending. A strict reading of the constitutional provision would render the amendment invalid.

It is contended, however, that this clause means that no other amendment shall be proposed to the same section. To give the clause this construction would make it necessary for the courts to read into the constitution something that is not there. Indiana is the only other state having a constitutional provision exactly like the one quoted above, and that clause seems never to have been construed in the state. The Oregon courts will therefore have no direct authority upon which to base an opinion whether the Oregon constitution means what it says on this point.

The other objection to the validity of the amendment is that it contravenes that section of the Federal Constitution which guarantees to each state a republican form of government. There are no decisions of other courts which throw light directly upon this question. Articles have been written by eminent jurists, and one or two opinions have been rendered in suits, giving definitions for republican forms of government, but it remains to be decided whether a state having an initiative and referendum amendment has a republican form of government. Talking definitions as a basis for an opinion, a good argument can be made on either side of the question.

Cost of Referendum on Eddy Bill.

As has already been shown through The Oregonian, it will cost the state

from \$20,000 to \$40,000 to refer the Lewis and Clark Fair bill to the people. This bill would be voted upon at a special election to be held this Summer. The cost of referring any other bill would be comparatively small. If the referendum should be ordered on the Eddy corporation bill or the portage railway bill, these questions would be voted upon at the next regular election, in June, 1904. The only expense incident to the submission of these questions would be such as arises from the printing of a slightly larger official ballot and the printing and distribution of 100,000 pamphlet copies of each act to be submitted. The pamphlets for the corporation bill would cost \$150, and those for such smaller acts as the portage railway and the tax exemption bill \$100 each.

The great cost to the state in referring the corporation tax bill would be in the loss of the revenue which this measure would produce. The committee on assessment and taxation estimated that the corporation tax act would produce a revenue of at least \$100,000 a year. To hold the bill up a year would mean a loss of \$100,000, and probably much more than this, for the estimate was made upon the supposition that some of the "wildcat" corporations would reduce their capital stock. This they have not done.

To hold up the corporation tax bill would also cause a great amount of trouble and inconvenience to the state. Every day the Secretary of State receives letters of inquiry regarding the corporation laws of Oregon, and he is compelled to reply that it is entirely uncertain when the corporation laws will be after May 20. If the referendum should not be demanded there will be no doubt about the laws, but if it is demanded there will be a very serious uncertainty until the validity of the referendum amendment has been decided.

Uncertainty Causes Inconvenience.

The Secretary of State cannot now prepare to proceed under the new law, for he does not know whether it will be held up or not.

Very similar inconvenience will result from invoking the referendum on the portage railway bill. The Board of Commissioners having charge of the construction of the road will be entirely in doubt as to the outcome and will be unable to take any steps whatever until after the election in 1904. The only loss that would result from the holding up of this act would be such as would be sustained by the farmers of Eastern Oregon and the shippers of Western Oregon on account of the delay in forcing lower freight rates.

WARM WELCOME.

(Continued from First Page.)

climate or conditions whatsoever, it must be the man who does the most toward making a state or a nation prosper and greatness. I congratulate you on your country, your oranges, your cities, your ranches, your industrial and agricultural development and above all, on the quality of your citizenship.

"Of all who are here to greet me I prize most the presence of those men who fought in the great war (turning toward the Grand Army Veterans). Two years ago you welcomed here your comrades and my Chief, the late President McKinley. He did his part in war as in peace, and if it had not been for the efforts that you and he put forth we would have had neither an American country nor an American President today. In war it is necessary to have arms and accoutrements, but a fundamental necessity is to have men. You fought for liberty under the law, not license. You fought for that freedom that makes every man free. The most dangerous man in any country is the man who does what is intended to array class against class.

Not a Race-Suicide State. "Next I greet the future (laughter). The sight of these children convinces me of the truth of a statement just made to me by Governor Pardee when he said that in California there is no danger of race suicide (laughter). You have done well in raising oranges, and I believe you have done better raising children. Children, I have just one word for you, and it will apply to the older people as well. It is this: When you play, play hard; and when you work, don't play at all. That's common sense for all of you.

"What strikes me most of all on this trip is that good Americans are good Americans from one end of the land to the other. The wit of man cannot devise a device that party and the man who has not the spirit of decency in him, or to make a weakling strong. A man's success is in the sum total of his individual abilities. Demagogues are a curse to the community at large, and the virtue that stays it home and beacons the vice of the world is of no use."

THROUGH THE ORANGE BELT.

President Visits San Bernardino and Goes to Riverside for Night. RIVERSIDE, Cal., May 7.—Tonight President Roosevelt is resting at the Glenwood Hotel, and on the morning he will be greeted by the people of the Southern California metropolis—Los Angeles.

Arriving at San Bernardino at 3:30, the President and party took carriages and were driven to a flower-decked stand in the City Park, from which he spoke to the thousands who gathered to greet him. The President's route to Riverside followed the finest orange groves in California.

First Stop in the State.

BARSTOW, Cal., May 7.—President Roosevelt, who entered California last night, made his first speech in this state here this morning. The stop here was for ten minutes and the President's address was necessarily brief. Secretary of the Navy Moody and Benjamin Ide Wheeler of California, who are on duty at California, will join the President at Redlands and go through the state with him.

A Ride on the Engine.

VICTOR, Cal., May 7.—President Roosevelt stopped here a few minutes this morning. He extended words of greeting to the people, and then boarded the engine on which he rode through the Cajon Pass.

WAR SCARE IS OVER

Turkey Withdraws Its Note to Bulgaria.

SULTAN'S MOVE A CLEVER ONE

He Has a Grievance but in a Clash at Arms He Could Gain Nothing and Might Lose Everything.

VIENNA, May 7.—A decidedly optimistic feeling prevails in official circles here regarding the relation between Turkey and Bulgaria, and the situation is declared to have greatly improved within the last 24 hours. The probability of war between the two countries is now considered slight. The representative of the Associated Press is informed that official news has just been received here that the Porte has withdrawn its note to Bulgaria.

CONVICTED OF HAVING RECEIVED A BRIBE.



EX-MAYOR A. A. AMES, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

The warlike feeling at Constantinople is believed to be disappearing. It is frankly admitted that Turkey has very serious grounds for complaint against Bulgaria, but it is believed that the Sultan is too clever to embark upon a war, from which, if he were victorious, he would gain nothing, and in which he might lose everything.

ENGLAND IS INDIFFERENT.

Not Bound by Any Treaties to Interfere in Behalf of Bulgaria. LONDON, May 7.—The British government's attitude in the Balkan crisis may be summed up as being one of passive indifference. It is pointed out in the Foreign Office here that Great Britain is not bound by any treaties to interfere in behalf of Bulgaria.

ROYAL SCANDAL AGAIN OPENED.

Henry Sackville-West Renews His Fight for Recognition. LONDON, May 7.—Another chapter in the sensational claim of Henry Sackville-West to be the legitimate heir of Lord Sackville, ex-British Minister at Washington, was heard today in the House of Commons.

Germany Will Support Turkey.

BERLIN, May 7.—The German government continues steadily to support the Russian policy at Constantinople and in the Balkan capitals, that policy being understood here as encouraging Turkey to repress disorders firmly, and as representing to Bulgaria especially that not a finger will be lifted to help her should the Porte claim it necessary to attack Bulgaria.

Interest of United States.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Save for a desire for the highest civilization of the races who inhabit the Balkan country, the United States Government, it is said, by officials competent to speak for it, has little or no concern in the outcome of the present turmoil in that corner of Europe. The State Department will confine its activities to the protection of the individual interests of American citizens.

Reports of Trouble Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Turkish Legation announces that the reports of the disturbances in Salonica are grossly exaggerated. Advice to the Legation from the imperial authorities in Salonica say that the Bulgarians, "who, having hurled dynamite and bombs at the imperial troops and patrols, were found dead, and those who, having been arrested after the outrage, committed suicide, total 23 in all."

Massacre Report a Canard.

VIENNA, May 7.—The officials of the Foreign Office here say there is absolutely no foundation for the report published by a news agency in the United States yesterday that 9000 Christian inhabitants of Novi-Bazar, Bosnia, have been massacred by Moslems. Austria maintains three garrisons in the district of Novi-Bazar, and everything is quiet there.

France Holds Bulgaria Correct.

PARIS, May 7.—The situation throughout the Balkans causes serious apprehension here, but the French Foreign Office says the conditions are not regarded as being critical, and are considered to be largely the result of Turkish intrigue. The

authorities here are fully satisfied with the correctness of Bulgaria's position, and it is asserted there is reason to believe that the powers will not permit the carrying out of a radical Turkish policy against Bulgaria. In the meantime it is the intention of the government here to send a French naval division to Salonica as a measure of protection, and in order to be prepared for a possible spread of the disorder.

Prussian War Minister to Retire.

BERLIN, May 7.—It is announced that General von Gossler, who for seven years has been Prussian War Minister, will retire after three months' leave of absence. It has been reported and denied several times recently that General von Gossler must leave the Ministry because he was unable to repel the passionate Socialist attacks in the Reichstag on the army. General Gossler's reply to Herr Bebel's denunciation two months ago of noncommissioned officers' brutalities was regarded by the government as being singularly ineffectual, and it was perceived that the Ministry must have as War Minister an energetic parliamentarian.

IRISH LAND BILL PASSES.

LONDON, May 7.—The Irish land bill Vote of House of Commons on Second Reading Almost Unanimous.

LONDON, May 7.—The Irish land bill

RUSSIA TO GIVE UP

She Proposes to Restore Manchuria to China.

OFFICIAL NOTE TO TOWER

Diplomatic Exchange of Notes Makes It Certain That the "Open Door" Policy is Not to Be Interfered Upon.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In the Russian series of diplomatic exchanges in the current volume of foreign relations, now in press, is given the text of a communication addressed by Ambassador Tsvetkov to the Russian Foreign Office relative to the announcement that China was about to sign an agreement with the Russo-Chinese Bank by which valuable exclusive privileges were to be secured by that institution. The note brought forth the important declaration from Count Lamater, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Russia purposes to restore Manchuria to China, and would recall her troops from the province, and that there was no intention to interfere with the "open door."

Tower's Note to Russia.

Mr. Tower's note to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs follows: "In obedience to instructions which I have received from the Government of the United States, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the American Minister to China has reported in a telegram recently received at Washington that Prince Ching has agreed to sign the Manchurian convention and also a separate convention with the Russo-Chinese Bank, under which exclusive privileges of industrial development in Manchuria are to be granted to that bank."

"If an instruction to sign that the Government of the United States could look only with concern upon any arrangement by which China should extend to a corporate company the exclusive right within its territory to open mines, construct railways and exert their industrial privileges. It is the belief of the Government of the United States that by permitting or recognizing the monopoly of this character China would contravene the treaties which it has already entered into with foreign powers, and would infringe the rights of American citizens by restricting legitimate trade, also that such action would lead to the impairment of the ability of China to meet its obligations. Other powers, as well, might seek similar advantages in different parts of the Chinese empire, and would destroy the policy of equal treatment of all nations in regard to the navigation and commerce throughout China."

Against the Open Door.

"I am further instructed to convey to your excellency the sentiment of the United States Government that the acquisition of exclusive privileges in China for its subjects or its own commerce would be contrary to the assurances repeatedly given by the Russian Imperial Government for Foreign Affairs to the United States of the intention of the Russian Government to maintain the policy of the 'open door' in China, as that policy has been advocated by the United States Government, and to express to your excellency the conviction that such a course of procedure may be adopted as will ally the apprehension of the Government of the United States."

The Reply of Russia.

Following is the reply of Count Lamater: "Imperial government, always desirous of cultivating and developing the best relations with the United States, is fully disposed to remove that anxiety which the proposed arrangements between Russia and the Russo-Chinese Bank have caused the Cabinet at Washington, but it feels itself bound at the same time to declare that negotiations carried on between two entirely independent states are subjects to be submitted to the approval of other powers."

"There is no thought of attacking the principle of the 'open door,' as that principle is understood by the imperial government of Russia, and Russia has no intention whatever to control the policy followed by her in that respect up to the present time."

"If the Russo-Chinese Bank should obtain concessions in China, the agreements of a private character relating to them would not differ from those heretofore conceded by so many other foreign corporations, and would not be very strange if the 'door' that is open to certain nations should be closed to Russia, whose frontier adjoins that of Manchuria, and who has been forced by recent events to send her troops into provinces to re-establish order in the plain and common interest of all nations? It is true that Russia has conquered Manchuria, but she still maintains her firm determination to restore to that province its former troops as soon as the condition of evacuation has been agreed upon and the necessary steps taken to prevent a fresh outbreak of trouble in the neighboring territory."

As to the Bank's Demands.

"It is impossible to deny any independent state the right to grant other such concessions as it is free to dispose, and we have every reason to believe that the demands of the Russo-Chinese Bank do not in the least exceed those that have been so often formulated by other foreign companies, and I feel that, under the circumstances, it would not be easy for the imperial government to deny to Russian companies support which is given by other governments to companies and syndicates of their own nationalities."

Believe Your Excellency.

"I believe that there is not, nor can there be, any question of the contradiction of assurances which, under the orders of His Majesty, the Emperor, I have had occasion to give in regard to the principle which invariably direct the policy of Russia."

Because of the announcement of the Anglo-Japanese agreement at about the same time Mr. Hay addressed the Russian government relative to the Russo-Chinese Bank. Mr. Hay directed Ambassador Tower to advise the Russian government that this Government did not know that negotiations for such an arrangement were pending, and neither Great Britain nor Japan was consulted regarding the note.

JAPAN DOUBTS RUSSIA'S WORD.

It Has Strong Fear About the Evacuation of Manchuria. VICTORIA, B. C., May 7.—The steamer Tosa Maru, which arrived this evening, brought news from Tokyo that unusual activity is prevailing in Japan as a result of the feeling against Russia in regard to the Manchurian entente. The Japan Advertiser says the army and navy are now working day and night with increased staffs, and vast amounts of naval and military stores are being turned out.

WOODARD, CLARKE & COMPANY SUNDRY SPECIAL SALE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES WINES AND LIQUORS PAPER NAPKINS, BATH CABINETS, FLOWER AND GRASS SEEDS, LATEST PERFUMES—AND OF CAMERAS AND KODAKS

The Yokohama paper says Japan is preparing for a decisive step. The Japan Times, reviewing the situation, says Japan is preparing for a decisive step. In reviewing the reports from North China, says that far from taking steps to evacuate, it is plainly shown that Russia is engaged in active warlike preparations. Large stocks of coal and provisions are being stored and there is great military activity in Manchuria and the Gulf of Pechili. The Tokyo paper says things look decidedly ugly in North China.

Pekin correspondents state that no reports are being received at Peking of affairs in Manchuria since Russia secured control of the communications. From Port Arthur, it is reported that no Japanese are allowed to travel in Manchuria.

A dispatch from Niu Chwang tells of the transference of the Chief of Customs, a Britisher, who was removed to another port, and his post given to a young Russian. The Russian squadron was busily preparing when the Tosa Maru left for naval maneuvers, which were to commence on May 10. The vessels which have just arrived to reinforce the fleet and a portion of the Russian volunteer fleet were to take part. The aggregate displacement of the squadron was about 130,000 tons. The final sham fighting is to take place on Tuesday, and after the maneuvers the squadron will be divided in two sections, one going to Port Arthur and the other to Vladivostok.

News was received in mail advices from Manila of the destruction of Bayombong, capital of Nueva Vizcaya Province, about 120 miles from Manila, by fire, which started in the kitchen of a provincial doctor. The constabulary and commissary offices and contents were destroyed in common with the greater portion of Bayombong.

From Formosa, news was given that when the derelict of the Fannie Kerr drifted ashore the Japanese cruiser Yamato cruised along the coast seeking for sailors. It being then believed by the Japanese sailors that the vessel, which had such a long drift, had a crew on board. The vessel drifted to a good beach and did not break up. She is two miles south of Daito, on the south coast of Formosa.

A More Hopeful View. TOKIO, Japan, April 21, via Victoria, B. C., May 7.—As telegraphed, the Japanese Government, after communicating with St. Petersburg, has become satisfied that Russia intends to evacuate its troops from the second period evacuation of Manchuria.

In the Russo-China agreement of April 4, 1902, the Russian Government guaranteed the evacuation of its troops from (April 8, 1903) from the northeastern portion of Mowken Province, as far as the Liao River, and Kirin Province, and the Chinese territory along the coast of Yalu and Tumen Rivers ought to be restored by Russia. Yet, it is admitted that there have been many contradictory orders, confusion and indecision in the Chinese territory along the coast of the two provinces, and the actual withdrawal has been somewhat delayed. It is, nevertheless, probable that Russia will complete the evacuation to the letter of the agreement, judging by the tone of replies to official inquiries.

DOCTORS CONCLUDE WORK

Long-Delayed Question of Ethics of Association Settled. NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Final action on the proposed revision of the code of ethics was the feature of today's session of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. The original code was established 50 years ago. The committee reported that the committee regarded it wiser to formulate the principles of medical ethics without deference to code or penalties, thus leaving it to the respective states, etc., to form such codes and establish such penalties, provided that in doing so there is no infringement of the established ethical principles of the association. The report was adopted unanimously. The adoption of this report settles a controversy which has disturbed the peace of the meetings for many years.

The report of the committee on transportation recommended Atlantic City as the next place of meeting. Five hundred doctors gathered at the Charity Hospital this forenoon to witness another demonstration by Dr. Lorenz of his method of bloodless surgery. There was an unusual attendance of crippled children and their parents, the latter anxious to have their little ones selected as subjects. Some of the scenes were affecting.

Carnegie in the Chair.

LONDON, May 7.—The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute here today was largely attended. After being formally installed in the chair, the new president, Andrew Carnegie, who remarked that he was the first president of the institute who was not a British subject, presented Sir James Kitson, a former president of the institution, with the Bessemer gold medal for 1903. Mr. Carnegie subsequently delivered his inaugural address.

Church Name Will Not Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The commission of the Washington diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, appointed yesterday to consider the advisability of changing the name of the church in the United States, reported today adversely to the proposition, by a vote of 85 to 23.

Charities and Reforms Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—The second day's session of the National Conference of Charities and Reforms was opened this morning with an invocation by Bishop Klei, of Savannah. The general schedule of the day was "County and Municipal

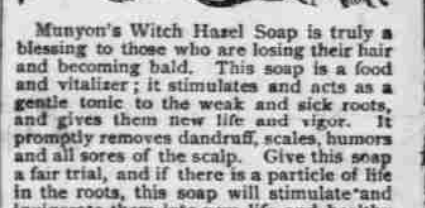
After Dinner Hood's Pills

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating, drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take Hood's Pills. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

EVERETT CUTLERY EVERY BLADE WARRANTED

YOU CAN SEE HAIR GROW AFTER WASHING THE SCALP WITH MUYNON'S WITCH-HAZEL SOAP

IT MAKES THE HAIR GROW THICK IT MAKES THE HAIR GROW STRONG IT MAKES THE HAIR GROW BEAUTIFUL



Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap is truly a blessing to those who are losing their hair and becoming bald. This soap is a food and vitalizer; it stimulates and acts as a gentle tonic for the weak and sick roots, and gives them new life and vigor. It promptly removes dandruff, scales, humors and all sores of the scalp. Give this soap a fair trial, and if there is a particle of life in the roots of this soap will stimulate and invigorate them into new life and healthy growth. Of course, you know that Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap for the complexion and for the toilet is superior to any high-priced French soap made. It makes the skin soft as velvet and keeps one free from pimples, blotches and most skin eruptions.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Measles, Lambs, Inflamations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Faded Complexions, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Stomach Troubles, Headaches, Every Pain, Sprain, Bruise, Pains in the Neck, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other organs, or any combination.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure whooping cough, croup, hoarseness, heartburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, and all internal pains.

LASHES BROTHERS KIDNEY & LIVER PILLS A PLEASANT LAXATIVE NOT INTOXICATING

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills Perfect Health. Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce A Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure TUTT'S LIVER PILLS