

CZAR IS AGAIN IN POWER IN RUSSIA

Parliament Will Not Be Allowed to Legislate Him Out of His Throne.

ARMY SAID TO BE LOYAL

Any Radical Action on the Part of the Representatives of the People in Assembly Would Summon Armed Guards.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The Associated Press is able to give the results of an important conversation with a high personage regarding the situation in Russia. Neither the name nor the position of this personage can be indicated, but it is competent to speak upon the situation as it is.

The conversation, which covered a wide range, left the impression that the assembling of the National Parliament would bring a crisis, but not the one anticipated abroad. The government evidently is absolutely convinced that an armed revolution or a general uprising, which would menace its life, is no longer possible and that the danger is not that the government will be overthrown, but that it will be driven to abandon its path of reform.

The guerrilla warfare which the revolutionists at present are conducting, such as the assassinations of Count Witte, the Premier, and the Minister of the Interior, are being suppressed; banks and buildings may be burned, but there may even be riots here and there, but attempts to produce widespread rioting in the cities or repetition of the railroad strike are deemed to be failures. The government has a firm grip and every measure to prevent excesses will be taken.

Change in the Situation.

Besides, the situation has been completely altered since last Fall, when practically the whole of the population joined the ranks which led the Emperor to grant the manifesto of October 17. The government then was unable to cope with the extreme revolutionaries. The army in European Russia was at a low strength and filled with revolutionists bordering on mutiny, owing to their anxiety to return to their homes and join their families and new recruits everywhere were prevented from joining the colors.

Since then all is changed. The revolutionists have been discharged and the recruits have been drilled and joined the ranks. Regiments which then consisted of 400 now have 2000 men. Two army corps have returned from Manchuria and more regulars are arriving daily.

No matter what the situation, the Emperor is certain that the army is faithful to him. There may be individual cases of disloyalty, but the reliability of the army as a whole is unquestioned. The weight of troops alone renders a revolution impossible.

Peasants Loyal to Emperor.

Should there be agrarian disorders in the summer they will not be revolutionary in character for the peasants of Russia are true to the Emperor. The danger lies in another direction. The Emperor is not a question of the fall of the government, but whether reform or riot will prevail—whether the present struggle to amend the old regime and secure larger liberties for the people will enter the present parliament phase or a counter revolution will sweep away the entire programme on which the government has entered.

Reactionaries Weak Now.

Nevertheless, at the present moment the reactionary party is weak and powerless. It lacks the public following without which it dare not act. It is easily conceivable, however, that a situation might suddenly change, should an opportunity to strike come.

Should the Parliament attempt to take the bull by the horns for the deposition of the Emperor and the deposition of the whole government, the new regime might be overwhelmed with disaster. A large element of the population, especially the masses, who had no share in the revolution and who reverence the Emperor as a God-given ruler, might be aroused to action by the reactionaries, and the Emperor, seeing the old regime and secure on one side attempting to go too far and in face of what seemed to be popular demand for the restoration of the old regime, might well consider the wish of his subjects.

Would Precipitate a Crisis.

Certainly that would be equivalent to an attempt to refer the form of government to the decision of the people. It would not be tolerated; it would probably result instantly in a summons to the Preobrazhenski or other guard regiments to disperse the Parliament with bayonets.

However, it is not necessary to take a pessimistic view of the Parliament. No one can predict what its attitude will be. The charges that the government is interfering with the elections are untrue. The present indications are that the Parliament will be conservative and it might, instead of raising a clamor for the overthrow of the government, set seriously to work to solve the great and pressing questions on which the future depends.

Put Down With Strong Hand.

It was against this element that the government, unfortunately, was forced to proceed energetically. The alternative was either that or abdication. Harsh measures were taken, perhaps there was much injustice, but the movement had to be stopped. No government, while it continued to stand, could fold its arms complacently in the presence of a conspiracy against its life.

could not always choose its instruments and was compelled practically to give a free hand to the provincial military authorities, who often were reactionary. Doubtless, it is true, they frequently abused the power conferred on them, but the government had no chance. When military is called upon to cope with a situation in any country, civil laws and rights are temporarily superseded.

The training of an officer is against leniency. He is given a task to accomplish and force is the only method he knows. Yet, perhaps, it must be admitted that the killing of a score in time often saves the lives of thousands. The stories that from 70,000 to 100,000 persons have been imprisoned are exaggerated, and I believe it might safely be affirmed that the number will not exceed 20,000.

Status of the Jews.

"And the Jews?" "Recent developments undoubtedly have prejudiced their position. The Emperor wanted to see justice done and the public sympathized with their lot; but unhappily the attitude of the Jews since the Emperor's manifesto has alienated much of the sympathy from them. It is undeniable that they have a great deal of money, but they are not the wealthy class which they were before the revolution and no longer contented themselves with asking for equality with the peasants, but concentrated less on the complete downfall of the government. This result provoked a hostile sentiment among the Russian people.

"Had the condition for which they were not responsible, it is true, they might not have been so prominent. As it is, the Russian masses who believe in the Emperor are easily incited against them and reports of attempts to inspire massacres during the Easter tide unfortunately are true.

Profited by Witte's Friendship.

Count Witte, however, has stood like a stone wall against this. His steadfast friendship for the Jews has subjected him to constant attacks. His enemies have accused him of being a Jew, of thinking of nothing but Jews, etc. When he discovered the anti-Semitic agitation, he came to the front and now issuing daily telegraphic instructions where there is the slightest indication of Jew-baiting.

Land Hunger of Peasants.

The most important question, however, and the one on which the future of the country and its prosperity depends, is the adoption of some method for satisfying the land-hunger of the peasants, who comprise 80 per cent of Russia's immense population. Many projects have been submitted to the government, and Premier Witte has a mass of information on the subject, but instead of presenting a project, the government would prefer to leave a solution of the question, if possible, to Parliament.

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ELECTION IN RUSSIA

How the First Parliament Will Be Organized.

SYSTEM IS COMPLICATED

Peasants Vote for Members of Lower House, While Provincial Congresses Choose Delegates to Upper Body.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The election of the Imperial Douma and the Council of the Empire—Russia's first parliament—bear only a slight resemblance to elections in the United States. The Ministry of Election is both complicated and confusing and the lack of political organization on the part of the numerous parties in the field serves to increase the uncertainty of the results.

For the Douma, or lower chamber, practically the old machinery employed by the peasants in their communes and villages for the regulation of petty questions of self-government is employed, and in the cities the Ministry for the election of Doumas or town councils is used.

Election at the Capital.

The workers of St. Petersburg elect six men to the Douma, and the procedure is as follows: The city is divided into 12 districts, identical with the districts formed for the election of members of the City Council. In each of these districts a polling place is opened under the supervision of a president and commission appointed by the municipality, and here the qualified electors on a specified day, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, have the privilege of voting for delegates, who are to be chosen from each district to the City Congress.

The delegates, or "viborschiki," as they are called, must be qualified electors and residents of the district. The parties, of course, have tickets in the field, but the elector votes for any resident of his district, without regard to ticket, if he chooses. Neither do the parties actually cast the five electors receiving the highest number of votes become the viborschiki of the district.

Qualification of Voters.

The qualification of the voters in the cities is very low, including practically all except the floating population. In St. Petersburg, for example, the registration list totals about 150,000 in a population of 1,500,000, 50,000 of which are debarred because they belong to the army or navy. Neither do the registration lists include the artisans who work in the big factories and mills. A special provision is made for the latter as a class.

The workers of each factory elect five members to the Douma, according to their numbers, delegates to a general assembly of their own, which in turn chooses delegates to the city congress. In the case of St. Petersburg 24. The city congress thus made up is presided over by the Mayor, and chooses from among its members the representatives to the Douma.

Council of the Empire.

The electors of the Council of the Empire, or upper chamber, (half the number) are chosen by classes on quite another basis. Neither the proletariat of the cities nor the peasants in the country have any vote. Of the 35 elected members 18 are chosen by the nobility, six by the clergy, six by the universities, 34 by the Zemstvos, 16 by landowners, special congresses in provinces where there are no Zemstvos or

classes. The peasants comprise almost 80 per cent of the population of the empire and in 22 of the 50 provinces are assigned a majority of the delegates to the provincial Congresses.

Function of the Assembly.

The real politics begin with the vote of the assembly, which chooses two representatives each to the assembly of the district, each province being divided up into a number of districts, each a replica, on a small scale, of the provinces, or "gubernments" as they are usually called in Russia, of which they form a part. These district assemblies choose from a list of candidates of their own number who have a right to be elected, by the ball system, the delegates to the provincial congresses.

Three other classes are represented in this provincial congress, the landowners, the inhabitants of cities which do not elect special representatives to the Douma, and the workmen of factories, wherever numerous enough to entitle them to special representation. The landowners are divided into two classes, those possessing land in excess of the amount required to qualify for a vote and the smaller holders of land who, through combination among themselves, have together enough to land holding. The amount of land required, however, varies according to the quality of the land, from 125 acres in the cities to 125 deiatines in the Central and Black Sea region.

Assembly of Land-Owners.

There are only two degrees in the election of landowners. They assemble by districts and choose delegates direct to the Provincial Congress, the number being apportioned in each case. In the cities the landowners elect delegates in the same fashion to provincial congresses that they do in exempt cities, like St. Petersburg, as described above. The procedure in the Provincial Congress, which is presided over by the Marshal of Nobility, is similar to that in the City Congress, except that before proceeding to the election of members to the Douma to choose first a representative of the peasant class. After the representative of the peasant class is chosen, the Congress proceeds to balloting by balls to elect other representatives.

Perhaps it should be specifically stated, so far as the landowners are concerned, that although it may be necessary for half a dozen small farms to pool their resources to secure a vote on the land basis, the possession of an amount of land greatly in excess of the requirement does not entitle the large landowners to more than one vote.

Holdings Give No Pretext.

The great landowners in Russia, therefore, some of whom possess tens of thousands of acres, can exercise no proportional influence on account of their holdings. In this respect the system is much more democratic than in Prussia, for example, where the electors, according to their stations and land holding, are divided into thirds, the votes of half a dozen men comprising the highest third affecting the votes of either of the other thirds, the lowest including usually three-fourths of the population.

Special regulations apply to Poland, the Caucasus and other outlying regions, in that a certain number of representatives are allotted, but the general system and qualifications of the purely Russian provinces are applicable. Poland elects 36 representatives to the Douma, and Siberia, divided into four provinces for elective purposes, chooses 14. The whole system is imperfect in many particulars, but this is largely attributed to the haste with which it was prepared and put into operation, and will undoubtedly be greatly changed as the time goes on, even if the whole basis of suffrage should not be altered to meet the demands of the radical parties.

Provision for Finland.

No provision has yet been made for the representation of Finland either in the Imperial Douma or the Council of the Empire. This question which involves the delicate political relations between the Grand Duchy of the Empire, having been proposed according to imperial manifesto, until a later date.

The Russkoe Gustardstvo (Russian State) which is now the official organ of the cabinet, makes the following declaration of the composition of the Council of the Empire, in response to the attacks of the radical press:

Parliamentarism is based upon the equilibrium of public forces. The upper chamber and the party in power and the party in opposition, are forces which temper each other and by continual struggle, acting and reacting, keep the life of the state normal. The physical as well as moral organism in the interests of its own existence, in order to renew the vitality, passes alternately, from passivity to activity. The same rule of alternation exists in political life. Progressive cabinets are followed by conservative ministries, and vice versa.

Struggle of Contending Forces.

It is only by this constant fight between the forces of the nation that the best results are obtained. This point of view justifies the existence of an upper house. In Europe the elections are naturally based on other principles than those of the Douma. If this were not the case the council would in effect be a purely advisory body.

The present of all constitutional states is followed in this respect. In England the Chamber of Lords is based upon the principle of heredity and only certain persons can enter by order of the King. The same is true of the "Herrenhaus" in Prussia.

Compared With Other Countries.

In Sweden, in addition to the representative of the aristocracy the upper house contains a certain number of members elected by the provincial institutions. In Holland the upper chamber consists of 80 members elected by those who pay a very heavy rate of taxes, certain high state functionaries, and representatives of chambers of commerce. In Denmark, 12 members of the Landsting are appointed by the King and 54 are elected from districts and cities. In France members of the Senate are elected indirectly by electoral bodies composed of delegates chosen by municipalities, deputies, councilors-General and district councilors of the departments.

In Austria the Council of the Empire is composed of 80 rich landed proprietors, 120 representatives of cities and chambers of commerce, 70 members elected at large and 120 by communities.

It is evident that everywhere in Europe the superior chambers have an aristocratic, plutocratic and conservative character. The election of the ablest men to the upper house by a combination of public organizations and the crown guarantees its usefulness as a check upon the purely popular body.

King to Consult a Specialist.

BUCHAREST, March 25.—The King and Queen started today for Lugano, Switzerland. King Charles will stop at Vienna to consult a specialist.

To Suppress Carlist Agitation.

BARCELONA, March 25.—The Ministry of War is organizing four strong flying columns for the suppression of agitation by the Carlists.

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\$1.50 EMBROIDERIES 19c

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Enormous sale of high-class Embroideries, 25,000 yards in the premises. Each a feast of pretty embroideries in Swiss, Nain, and Cambre, never before seen in this city at such a ridiculously low price. This is the Spring sample line of one of the largest St. Gall Embroidery manufacturers and comprises dent founons, corset cover embroideries, edgcs and insertions in a vast variety, ranging from 7 to 15 inches in width. Exceptional values, from 50c to \$1.50 a yard; for this one-day event, the price is at one price—like a yard on sale this morning.

\$7.50 Lingerie Waists at \$4.85

Beautiful Lingerie Waists, elaborately trimmed with pin tucking, lace insertion and embroidery. Elbow sleeves with two rows of lace insertion from shoulder. Cuffs and collars are made of lace insertion. Waist opens in back.

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Another very fortunate purchase enables us to offer 200 unmade ladies' Shirtwaist Patterns, the front and cuffs beautifully embroidered with washable mercerized cotton and plenty of plain material for the complete waist. These are excellent values at \$1.50; for today's selling, each 98c

60c Cream Mohair Brilliantines at 43c Yd.

2500 yards cream mohair Brilliantines in small, neat figures for waists or suits; 60c quality at 43c

\$1.25 Black Dress Goods 79c

\$1.25 silk-check wool Etamines, 47 inches wide; very dressy material. On sale for today only at extremely low price of .79c

\$1.25 all-wool chiffon Panamas, new quadrille Panamas and tropical Panamas, 48 inches wide, on sale today at 98c

50c Ladies' Chemisettes 27c Each

1000 extra-good ladies' Lawn Chemisettes, neatly trimmed in the new popular German Valenciennes, or round-mesh lace. This Spring's most favorite patterns are among the line—rare values 35c and 50c, while they last, each 27c

Great Bargains in Lace Curtains

\$2.00 and \$2.25 Lace Curtains \$1.53
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Extraordinary Values in LADIES' SPRING TAILOR-MADE SUITS At \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00

LULL IN RATE DEBATE

SOME SENATORS HAVE NOT YET SPOKEN ON MEASURE.

Tillman Says Vote Will Be Pressed When It Is Evident That the Speeches Are Ended.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The railroad rate bill will continue this week to absorb the attention of the United States Senate. There are several Senators who still expect to deliver prepared speeches on the bill, but none of them has indicated his readiness to proceed Monday, so that it is impossible to give the names of prospective orators.

Senator Tillman says, however, that he has no doubt some one will be prepared to proceed when the bill is taken up. He admits that there is a tendency to let the debate lag, but attributes it to the necessity for much preparation in discussing the question. He still insists that as soon as it becomes evident that the debate is exhausted he will press the bill to a vote.

Should there be an agreement upon the consular reorganization bill, Senator Lodge will probably call up the conference report during the week and some debate on it is looked for. The Indian appropriation bill will be reported Tuesday, and Senator Clapp will take it up, if there should be a lull in the debate on rates. A conference report on the bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes is pending in the Senate, and may be debated at some length, if there is an opportunity.

Appropriating of money will be the chief occupation of the House this week. The legislative appropriation bill, which had a rocky road with the rules of the House as an obstruction last week, is now finished by half. Mr. Littauer, in charge of the bill, estimates that it will require Tuesday, Wednesday, and possibly Thursday, to complete the measure.

Monday, under the rules, is District of Columbia day, and a number of important measures locally are on the calendar in that connection. Of the features of the legislation which will cause comment, it is predicted that a criticism of the Bureau of Corporations will be the chief. In view of the fact that the Bureau has been in existence for some time, and its members regard as a curtailment of the usefulness of this bureau. The provision for the mints of the country always provoke discussion, and there are items relating to the postal service in the bill also liable to cause talk.

War claims have the right of way Friday by special agreement. The

Postoffice appropriation bill is on the calendar and is slated for consideration at the earliest possible moment.

Of interest outside of the floor the proceedings will be the meetings of the statehood conference. Efforts are being made to bring the ship subsidy bill within the horizon of legislative action, and Mr. Boynton, of Colorado, is watching closely for opportunity to complete the pending consideration of the bill making a National system of naturalization.

LENS, France, March 25.—The Minge's Congress today decided upon a referendum March 28 on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the terms of the striking miners by the operators. An enormous demonstration followed the announcement of the referendum.

In tea, Schilling's Best is by no means the costliest tea; it's a matter of taste. Of the fine kinds, the one you like best is your tea.

Your grocer's; moneyback.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

A CLEAR HEAD; good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

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1-30th of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of **Laxative Bromo Quinine** "Cures a Cold in One Day" G. W. GROVE'S on box. 25c

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Fringes, boils, eruptions, eczema or salt rheum, scrofula, are radically and permanently cured by **Hood's Sarsaparilla** Liquid or tablets 100 Doses One Dollar.

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EXAMPLES:

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- Definite
- Philosophy
- Through
- Insurance IRREGULARITY
- Witness STAND Evasion
- Corporation Senator
- Watering Stocks
- Ref Definit
- Philosophy
- Thru
- THIEVING
- LYING
- TRAITOR
- STEALING

Chicago Tribune.

Morning Oregonian.

Coupon Free Yellowstone Park Trip

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THIS COUPON MUST BE VOTED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 2, 1906