

Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1901.

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WELCOMED BY YALE

Many Learned Men at Bicentennial Celebration.

ACADEMIC COSTUMES WORN

Address of President Hadley Was Responded to by Representatives of Universities of Great Britain and Continental Europe.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Yale University extended formal welcome today to her returning sons and to the hundreds of distinguished guests from other institutions of learning, who are here to attend the celebration of the bicentennial. The welcome was voiced officially in Battell Chapel this afternoon by President Arthur Twining Hadley, of the university, and responses to the greeting were given in behalf of the city, state and nation and of the universities of Great Britain and Continental Europe. Delegates from 30 foreign universities and societies, and from 125 American institutions, were represented in the audience, which filled every part of the graystone chapel.

Nearly all the delegates were gowned in the academic costumes distinctive of their degree or of their university. Scarlet-trimmed gowns and hoods of doctors of divinity were mingled with the purple of the learned representatives of the law, the blue of the doctors of philosophy, the green of the medical departments, the white of the masters of arts and letters, the orange of science, and the brown of fine arts. Everywhere there was a variety of color which combined with the universal blue of the Yale decorations and gave a picturesque air of festivity to the dignified ceremonial.

Aside from the exercises of welcome the day's programme included a descriptive of the advance of the past two centuries in various departments of learning. The first of these addresses was by Thomas Thayer, M. A., of the New York bar, who discussed "Yale in Its Relation to Law." Mr. Thayer spoke in Battell Chapel at 1:30, after he had been presented formally to the delegates by the Hon. Simon E. Baldwin, LL. D., associate justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court and professor of Constitutional law at Yale. The hymn composed by the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, a former fellow of Yale, and entitled "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," was rendered with fine effect by a large chorus.

William H. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University, was the second speaker at the forenoon exercises. "Yale in Its Relation to Medicine" was the subject of Dr. Welch's paper, which was a careful and thoughtful history of the work of the university in the medical department and a summing up of the progress of the science through the study and research of Yale graduates.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the chief general feature of the day's programme was entered upon, when President Hadley made his address of welcome, and responses were made by representatives of American and foreign universities. Six thousand graduates and students of Yale marched in gay parade tonight. The march of the Sons of Eli was through streets bordered with blue, with many-hued lanterns, and high with electric lights. Accompanying the Yale students and graduates were representatives of the military and naval forces of the state, of several sister institutions of learning contributed their quota of members to assist in the parade. Harvard, Princeton, Trinity and Wesleyan were represented, and their costumes were emblematic of their respective institutions.

Starting from the campus, the parade passed through the broad archway of the Phelps gate, encircling the green, upon which there was a splendid display of incandescent lamps, proceeded in review before the stand. There President Hadley, of the university, Governor McLean and other men of prominence were stationed. From the reviewing stand, the route of the parade was through residential streets, and thence through part of the business section to the residence of President Hadley, and back to the campus. The entire parade was spectacular in the extreme. All the periods of history of Yale and the country in the last 200 years were well symbolized, from the Pequotian garb of the seniors to the caps and gowns of blue worn by the graduates. Each department of the university, too, was represented by distinct costumes. The art school students appeared in the tights and doublets of the Middle Ages, and the divinity students in gown and robe and the forest school pupils in archers' uniforms.

The score of Japanese students in the university were an interesting feature of the procession, carrying a float on which appeared the inscription: "Japan for Yale for Japan." The float, along the line were floats and transparencies bearing legends descriptive of the various classes.

On the return to the campus, the 30 or more bands played the "Rock" march in concert, and the parade was dissolved.

CONFIDENT OF SAVING HER

State Department, However, Has No Late Word From Miss Stone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—There has been no report since Saturday at the State Department from Turkey or Bulgaria touching Miss Stone's case. The officials are, however, by no means discouraged, and are still confident that they will succeed in saving her life, but whether by diplomacy or force is not clear. It is gathered that the friendship of the Russian Government has much to do with the confidence of the officials here. That Government has responded in the most cordial spirit to the appeal of the State Department, which, unable itself, from geographical and political reasons, to exert pressure on the Government of Bulgaria, has been pleased to avail itself of the powerful influence of Russia on that Government. The Turkish Government has, for its part, responded in the same spirit to the appeal of the United States, and altogether the two Governments, Turkey and Bulgaria, probably have been put to a degree of expense equal to the amount of ransom demanded by Miss Stone's captors in the military operations they have already directed in her interests.

Sure of Macedonian Complicity.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The rumor emanating from a Bulgarian source that Miss Stone is hidden in the Villager of Salonika is regarded as very improbable, says the Sofia correspondent of the Telegraph. Charles H. Dickinson, United States Consul-General at Constantinople, is still

firmly convinced of the complicity of the Macedonian committee. In missionary circles the view is favored that when the ransom is paid the brigands will also be granted amnesty and that all records of agreement with the band shall be canceled.

Legation Still Without News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—The officials of the United States Legation are still without news from the missionaries who are seeking to make arrangements with the abductors of Miss Stone and her companion. It is regarded as probable that the missionaries will use the nearest telegraph only when the terms of ransom are settled, directing where the cash shall be sent.

Idea Corroborated.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The idea that the capture of Miss Stone originated with the Macedonian committee is corroborated, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, by the fact that numerous Macedonians in Sofia have offered to mediate with the brigands.

PRESIDENT BEGINS HIS TRIP

Will Spend a Day With His Sister and Also Visit Yale.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President



ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

OFF FOR SAMOA TO PRESIDE OVER THE TILLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The United States transport Soland sailed today for Pago Pago, Samoa. The vessel carried a number of distinguished naval officers, who will inquire into the charges which have been made against Governor Tilley, of Tutuila. The party is composed of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Rear-Admiral H. G. Glass, Captain P. H. Cooper, Captain P. F. Harrington and Captain C. M. Thomas. Rear-Admiral Evans will be the presiding officer of the court.

Train at Jersey City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The train bearing President Roosevelt and party reached Jersey City at 10:10 P. M. The President spent most of the time after leaving Washington in the observation car, retiring for the night at 10 o'clock.

ROOSEVELT HONORS DEMOCRAT

South Carolinian Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President today appointed George E. Koester, collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina. With the appointment, the following statement was issued: "Mr. Koester is a prominent Gold Democrat, and has been recommended for the position by a large number of influential business men and representative citizens, not only of South Carolina, but of North Carolina and elsewhere."

The appointment of Mr. Koester terminates a controversy which developed upon Mr. Roosevelt with his accession to the Presidency. It was in connection with this appointment, and that of ex-Governor Jones to a Federal Judgeship in Alabama, that the President announced his policy would be to name suitable Republicans if they could be found, and if not, to appoint Democrats. Mr. Blalock, who has been long identified with the Republican party in South Carolina, at first was understood to be slated for this position, but the President later decided not to appoint him. Subsequently Senator McLaurin, whom the President consulted about the matter, suggested the name of Mr. Koester.

GAVE OUT NO INTERVIEWS

Booker T. Washington Will Not Discuss Roosevelt Dinner Incident.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—Booker T. Washington's private secretary at the White House, Mr. J. M. McKim, today gave out the following statement: "Mr. Washington wired me from Washington Saturday afternoon that if any purported interviews are published in the South, as the President has been so absolutely denied, as he has positively and firmly refused to discuss with any one the Roosevelt dinner incident."

General Greely in London.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—General A. W. Greely, Chief of the United States Signal Office, has arrived here after five days' journey. The General is expected to inspect the Army and Navy telegraphs and cables. After making some official investigations in London in connection with the cable service, he will return to Washington. The General is greatly pleased with the efficiency of the 6000 miles of cable and telegraph lines now working in the Philippines. He considers that the country and people both offer great possibilities, and he is enthusiastic over the Japanese telegraph system.

THEY GOT \$75,000

Burglars in the Stamp Vault of Chicago Postoffice.

BORED THROUGH STEEL FLOOR

Plan of Operations Almost Identical With Those of Men Who Robbed Selby Smelter—Officers Are Practically Without a Clue.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The most daring and ingenious robbery of a public institution ever perpetrated in Chicago was successfully accomplished some time between Saturday night and this morning, when postage stamps to the value of

\$75,000 were extracted from the stamp vault of the Chicago postoffice by operators who bored a passage through a steel floor in order to reach their plunder. They had calculated their distance six feet to the west from the point where they worked they undoubtedly would have carried off nearly \$40,000 in cash and \$300,000 in stamps. The burglars' plan of operations was almost identical with that followed by the robbery of the vault of the Selby Smelting Company, near San Francisco, several months ago.

The burglars secured entrance under the building and by digging trenches and tunneling through cross walls gained a point immediately under the vault. The steel sheets forming the floor of the iron room were bored a hole of sufficient size to admit the body of a man was made, and through this one of the robbers passed the plunder to one or more accomplices below. The plunder was carried nearly 300 feet through a trench under the building and then loaded into a wagon that was waiting in an alley behind the building. The police say that a mail wagon had been used as the vehicle of the postoffice would have probably attracted attention.

The work of forming an entrance to the vault had evidently been going forward with the greatest patience for many days. It is believed, however, that the intention of the thieves had been to enter the cashier's vault, in which there was \$35,000 in money and stamps valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The bottom of the vault is of steel, half an inch thick. In this vicinity seven holes were bored, until a space of 18 inches square—just enough to admit the entrance of a man's body—had been so weakened that it was possible to take out the whole plate with little difficulty. A dry goods box stood over the hole thus made, and concealed the work of the robbers while it was in progress. When discovered today the finger marks of one of the burglars were still discernible on the dust of the box, which he pushed to one side.

So carefully had the job been planned that men working in other parts of the building had not the slightest inkling of the daring robbery being worked almost under their noses.

The robbers drove up to the southeast corner of the postoffice in a wagon, the tracks of which could be seen plainly today. The building is a temporary affair, and the men had only to open a little door to admit themselves over the flooring. To reach the vault it was necessary to crawl about 300 feet over odds and ends of boards which littered the way. The route evidently had been carefully studied, for a detective who went under today without knowledge of locations became lost, and was nearly overcome by the foul odors before assistance reached him.

Having got their plunder, the robbers loaded it into the wagon, drove across a vacant lot and turned into Wabash avenue. In front of the Art building, of the stamps taken, \$472 were in "postage due" stamps and \$229 in special delivery stamps. So the convertible stamps amounted to \$701, but of these \$482 were Pan-American stamps of 5 and 10-cent denominations.

F. G. Spaulding, chief clerk of the whole-sale stamp department, discovered the robbery when he opened the vault at 7:30 o'clock. The safe had been locked, with its contents apparently secure, at 6 P. M. Saturday. Mr. Spaulding at once notified Postoffice Inspector Stuart, who hurried from his home and began an investigation, assisted by his deputies and a squad of detectives from the City Hall.

After completing the search the inspector said:

"It was the largest stamp robbery that has taken place in the history of the postal service in this country. To get to the vault the men entered through a trapdoor. A few feet in they encountered a brick wall, which they dug through rather than crawl around looking for a clearer route. The wall, like others under the building, is of flimsy construction, and it could not have taken them long to pick their way through it. A hundred feet or so further on they ran against another wall, and this also they dug through. On the way they also encountered a number of pipes, and as the walls are but two feet and in some places three feet above the ground, they tunneled under the pipes. Their whole course is plainly marked in this way.

"The wholesale stamp vault, like the cashier's vault and the money-order vault, is supported by a brick wall. It forms a square, and before the robbery was airtight. In this the robbers broke two holes, possibly to secure more air, for the place undoubtedly was very foul, or to have an extra place of entry in case of discovery. For light they used dry batteries, one of which they left behind. This battery one of my men discovered. It and the wagon tracks are the only clues we have at present.

"The space under the vault is large enough to allow a man to stand upright, and their work must have been comparatively easy, with the drills and steel saws which they used. Every effort will be made to recover the property and capture the men who took it."

Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne is in Washington. He is responsible for the loss until an act of Congress is passed from it. For amounts up to \$200 the Postmaster-General has authority to relieve Postmasters.

Of the stamps stolen, 1,750,000 were 1-cent and 1,500,000 were 2-cent stamps. Inspector Stuart said the robbers will have difficulty in disposing of the larger denominations.

FOR REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Governor of Colorado Addresses the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Governor Orman, of Colorado, today telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior as follows: "Bands of about 300 Indians are in Colorado from the White Rock, Utah, agency, destroying game in direct violation of the laws of the state. Immediate provision must be made by you to remove them, otherwise there will be serious trouble. I am satisfied that the Government agent at White Rock is not using proper efforts to keep them at the agency."

The agent referred to, Mr. Minton, of the White Rock agency, already is in Colorado investigating the report that his Indians were trespassing on Colorado lands, but has not reported the result of his investigation. It is stated at the bureau that there may be a few Indians there, as reported, but the same report is started every year. According to officials, investigation proved that several state game wardens were hunting with the Indians. No response has been wired to Governor Orman as yet.

ASPIRANTS FOR RED HAT.

American Prelates Are Thought to Have Few Chances of Selection.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Candidates for the "purple" at the consistory which the pope usually holds about Christmas time, according to the Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, are arising everywhere. The number of aspirants is increasing in proportion to the distance from Rome. The United States, for example, beside the candidates of long standing, Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland, who represent two opposite tendencies in the American Roman Catholic Church, has, on this occasion, two additional aspirants for the red hat. There are only four candidates in the United States, and the American prelates are thought to have few chances of selection, as the pope is credited with a determination not to have more than one cardinal in the United States, fearing that the friction and antagonism would be difficult to harmonize and might be fatal to Catholicism in America.

FOR CUBAN ANNEXATION.

Little Faith on Island in the Reciprocity Movement.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—A petition asking that Cuba be annexed to the United States is being circulated among Cuban business men, and every effort is being centered upon annexation, as business men generally, it is alleged, believe that the reciprocity movement will amount to nothing. A meeting has been arranged for Wednesday next, at which, although held under the guise of reciprocity, it is said the first gun in the campaign for annexation will be fired by Cuba's orators—Senators Desvergne and Lanuza and the Marquis de Montora.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Archibald Levin-Smith.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Sir Archibald Levin-Smith, who recently resigned the post of Master of Rolls on account of ill-health, died last night in Monterey, Scotland. He had served twice with Cambridge against Oxford. He was born in 1836.

Prize Winner on Land Drawing.

LAWTON, O. T., Oct. 21.—James R. Woods, who drew the capital prize in the Lawson land contest at the Reno lottery last August, and selected a claim valued at nearly \$50,000, is dead of typhoid fever after a brief illness.

Valuable Library Sold.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—According to the Journal and Advertiser, Marshall Clifford Lefferts has just sold his library, valued at \$200,000. In this library were 65 first editions of Milton, including the "Aeropagitica," 1644, and the six first issues of "Paradise Lost," with variations of title pages, the four first folios of Shakespeare, and almost perfect 300 quartos of plays of the Elizabethan period, all first editions. The Indian Bible of John Eliot, first printed in 1663, and a copy of the first edition of the Bible, dated March 24, 1664.

HE WAS WITH SCHLEY

Admiral's Flag Lieutenant Before the Court of Inquiry.

THREE OTHER NEW WITNESSES

Receipt of Messages During the Campaign Was Given Much Attention—Newspaper Man Who Was on Brooklyn Was a Witness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., who was the flag lieutenant of Admiral Schley while the latter was in command of the flying squadron, occupied practically the entire time of the Schley court of inquiry today. On his direct examination, he continued his narrative of the Cuban campaign. Lieutenant Wells was under cross-examination for about two and a half hours, largely at the hands of Mr. Hanna, whose questions were directed mainly to dispatches received by Admiral (then Commodore) Schley. While this line of investigation was being exploited, Mr. Raynor, speaking for Admiral Schley, said that he had received the "Dear Schley" letter on the Dupont, which arrived at San Juan on May 1, but he added that no duplicate of this dispatch had ever been received by Admiral Schley. He said also, that the Admiral admitted the receipt of two copies of No. 8, Admiral Sampson's dispatch, saying that the Spanish fleet was probably at Santiago and telling Commodore Schley: "If satisfied that the Spanish fleet is not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch to Santiago, one of these being received by the Hawk, May 23, and the other by the Marblehead, May 24. Lieutenant Wells was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day, and he will continue his testimony tomorrow.

Other witnesses called for the day were Edward Graham, the Associated Press correspondent, who was with Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn from the beginning of the campaign at Hampton Roads until the close; Lieutenant Edward Simpson, who served on the Brooklyn, and Dennis Cronin.

Among the former witnesses recalled was Captain Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the Spanish War. He was recalled at his own request and made the following statement: "In my testimony I stated that the Oregon on the morning of July 3 was under all boilers, having shifted her boilers from forward to aft. I stated this from hearsay and presumed it to be correct, as counting for her extraordinary speed. I find that she had not shifted boilers that morning, but that she had steamed on all her boilers at 10 times while in the Santiago blockade."

Captain Cook was then examined and former witnesses were called to correct their testimony.

While Captain John L. Hannum was on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony, the court asked him the following questions: "How soon after you got on board the Merrimac was she able to use her own power to make from five to seven knots?"

In reply to a question from Mr. Raynor the witness said it took from the forenoon watch of the 27th until the evening of the 28th, "working day and night," to make the repairs on the Merrimac. He did not know how long the vessel had been totally disabled.

Ensign W. P. Cronan, while on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony, stated that he had measured the distance from the initial position of the Brooklyn to the Santiago July 3, and found it to be 29 knots.

Corrected His Testimony.

J. D. Hunley, the chief machinist on the Texas, who last week testified that on July 3 he was at the throttle of the port engine of the Texas, while correcting his testimony, was asked by Judge-Advocate Lemly as to what other machinist was stationed in the port engine-room on the day of the battle. The witness replied that he was as general quarters machinist relieved Machinist Hill. He stated that Claxton, who had testified that he was at the port engine on that day, and that the engine was reversed, was stationed

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

The Schley Court of Inquiry.

Four new witnesses were called. Page 1.
Testimony of Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., took up most of the day. Page 1.
Captain Cook was recalled. Page 1.

Foreign.

Kitchener calls for more troops. Page 2.
Germans discussed "the American danger" in connection with the new tariff. Page 3.

Domestic.

Yale University holds a bi-centennial celebration. Page 1.
Bureau received \$15,000 in stamps from Chicago postoffice vault. Page 1.
Duke and Duchess of York start for home. Page 2.

Watters did not announce his candidacy, and obviously it was a losing move. Page 2.
Sir Thomas Lipton will enter his yacht for the America's cup next Fall. Page 1.
Great Northern annual report shows falling off in net income. Page 10.
Biennial convention of thirty-third-degree Masons called to order. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Progress in negotiations for new flour and saw mills at Astoria delayed by refusal of promoters to pay high prices for sites. Page 4.
French bark Europe makes a long voyage in a short time. Page 10.
Profits of single trip of White Star liner. Page 10.

Commercial and Marine.

Remarkably dull day on the New York Stock Exchange. Page 11.
Coffee market excited over short crop prospects. Page 11.
Oriental traffic overtaxing capacity of steamships. Page 10.
Steamship Cramer coming for Government stores. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Edward W. Brigham receives probably fatal injuries in a fall. Page 10.
O. R. & N. Co. has taken up the matter of Government transports and supplies at Portland. Page 12.

J. L. Ferguson, pioneer of 1851, died. Page 7.
Portland will have another new wooden mill. Page 10.

Merchants will not be excused from jury duty. Page 8.

Oregon railroads promote home fattening of hogs for local market. Page 1.