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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

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SUBMISSION OF DATOS.
Baldwin Expects the Pacification of Mindanao June 27.

MANILA, June 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank B. Baldwin, operating on the island of Mindanao, expects the complete submission of all the Dattos June 27, when the murderers of the American soldiers and the horses and arms of the latter will be given up.

Lieutenant Newberry, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment of Volunteers, Major Cornelius Gardener's regiment, and formerly on duty in Tayabas Province, Luzon, testified today before the board which is investigating the charges of cruelty, etc., brought by the Major, as Governor of Tayabas, against American officers and soldiers. The witness refused, on the ground that his reply would tend to incriminate him, to answer a question of the recorder, who asked if he was with 15 men when they killed nine Filipinos. Later the witness said that on one occasion he was sent to Malolos, Province of Bulacan, with a force of troops to capture some money. He did not treat the guards cruelly.

Laguna Province will be placed under civil government June 30.

BLOW TO CASTRO.
His Principal Army Surrenders to the Rebels.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 25.—Advices received here from Venezuela, under date of June 20, say President Castro recently tried to occupy La Yela, on the Gulf of Coro. He sent General Colindres, with a large force of troops, to attack the town by sea, hoping that General Ayala would assist by land and catch the revolutionists who are there commanded by General Riera, General Malcor first lieutenant, between two fires. But for unknown reasons there was no assistance by land, and General Colindres after three hours' fighting, was compelled to re-embark his troops and abandon the attack.

During the morning of June 20, General Riera left La Yela, with 1500 men, and attacked Coro, the capital of the State of Falcon, nine miles distant. After five hours' battle, General Ayala, first Vice-President of the republic, and commander of Castro's army, and General Telleria, President of the State of Falcon, 15 Generals and 45 Colonels, surrendered, with guns and 1600 men. The moral effect of this victory is incalculable on all the country, as President Castro lately represented in bulletins that General Riera was flying, with only 10 followers.

KING IS BETTER

Decided Improvement in His Condition.

PHYSICIANS ARE HOPEFUL

But It Will Be Several Days Before Danger Is Over.

ABLE TO TAKE SOLID FOOD

Disagreeable Street Scenes of Tuesday Were Not Repeated Last Night—Callers at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 26, 1904. A. M.—The Duke of Connaught called at Buckingham Palace this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Later he said: "The news concerning the King this morning is most encouraging. The King's pulse and temperature are normal and his condition on the whole is most satisfactory."

LONDON, June 25, midnight.—King Edward's condition tonight is even more satisfactory than has been indicated by the last bulletin. He has had a decided improvement, and the feeling at Buckingham Palace is very hopeful. His Majesty is able to take nourishment. He had scrambled eggs and a little hock and soda this evening, and with his own hands he opened several telegrams. The bulletin issued at 11 o'clock tonight is regarded as intensely satisfactory. It reads: "The King continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day. He complains very little of discomfort, and is more cheerful. The wound is doing well."

This bulletin is generally taken as being the first occasion on which the King's doctors have allowed themselves to express, even in a small degree, the hopeful feelings they undoubtedly have, although privately, entertained. Thirty-six hours have now elapsed since the operation was performed, and the absence of complications creates hopefulness in all quarters, although, as has been frequently said in these dispatches, several days must pass before the possibility of danger can be eliminated.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is the eve of the intended coronation day, and that London is now even more crowded with people than it was yesterday, the scenes witnessed on the street were in marked and pleasant contrast with those of Tuesday afternoon. The ruthless rejoicing, which was then so disgracefully prominent, was quite unheard tonight. Traffic pursued its way unimpeded, and even the most popular thoroughfares were comparatively deserted. No illuminations dispelled the natural gloom which settled over the metropolis. The moon failed to penetrate the darkness over the city, and a cold wind was blowing.

Vigil at the Palace.
Quiet and depressed, the crowds waited outside Buckingham Palace for the night's final news of the sovereign. For several hours they kept their patient vigil, wandering aimlessly but with palpable anxiety over the open space which fronts the royal residence. For some reason or another a feeling pervaded the crowds that if the King lived until tonight he would live to be crowned.

Inside the palace all was quiet. Queen Alexandra, who has been in the vicinity of the sickroom the entire day, dined with a few members of the royal family.

The callers who came to the palace in the course of the evening contented themselves with driving up to the outer gates, where they alighted and walked in to inquire of the eunuchs for the latest news. They most only hovered servants and small knots of reporters. With the exception of these callers and the noblemen who have the entrance to the court, everybody was rigidly excluded from the palace by the police.

Lord Grey, a director of the British South Africa Company, and who recently visited the United States, is among those having entrance to the court. He said to a representative of the Associated Press tonight that he had good hope of the King's recovery, and he was sure every Englishman was deeply touched with the sympathy of the United States in the present calamity. "Although," Lord Grey added, "such kind expressions of feeling are only what I should expect, from my recent pleasant experience with American hospitality."

At the Bulletin Board.
Shortly before 11 o'clock the tension of the crowds was relieved by the appearance of a footman bringing a bulletin. This was put on the palace railing, and instantly the crowd converged toward the notice. In the uncertain shadows cast by the gas lamps the hundreds of hurrying figures produced a weird picture. The welcome words were read in silence, and then the crowds slowly dispersed. Among the comments made on the bulletin one could hear that of the whispered words "Thank God" from women who had waited for hours to hear the best or worst, and the gruffer "That's good" from the men, many of whom were in evening dress.

The first direct expression of opinion

PRINCE OF WALES, WHO SUCCEEDS TO THE CROWN IN CASE OF KING'S DEATH.

from the Queen was received today by the Lord Mayor Leeds. Acknowledging a message of sympathy from the Lord Mayor, Queen Alexandra telegraphed: "His Majesty is progressing favorably."

Tomorrow, instead of a day of coronation and rejoicing, will be one of prayer and intercession. At noon all England will be praying that the life of the King be spared.

Material and other results of the postponement of the coronation are cropping here hourly. Steamers from all parts of the world, which timed their sailings to bring in passengers for the coronation, are reaching England constantly. When the news of the King's illness is received on board, there is consternation, and the bitter disappointment of the passengers is pitiful to see.

Litigation is already commencing over contracts made with regard to seat accommodations and other arrangements dependent upon the coronation and the naval review.

The Feeling in Parliament.
Of the feeling in Parliament, T. P. O'Connor, the Liberal Nationalist member, writes the following for the Associated Press: "There is a great deal of real sympathy, though there are certain circles in which the King has not kept his hold, but by the great public, which knows little of the tattle of courts, the King is liked, and is pitiful to see."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 25.—Commencement at Harvard University was of unusual interest today because of the presence of President Roosevelt as a guest of Harvard, class of 1880, and the con-



GEORGE FREDERICK, ELDEST SON OF EDWARD VII.

he is regarded as a good fellow, with a sensible head. The sympathy for his life. The pity and the tragedy of the Conservatives. He has always shown a certain leaning—he has certainly never shown hostility—to Liberal principles, and he stands especially well with the Liberals just now, because he is supposed to have made peace with the Boers over Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The Irish have a secret feeling that His Majesty is not unfriendly to Ireland, and for this, I believe, there is some foundation. In any case, the man has been struck down at the most glorious moment of his life. The pity and the tragedy of this appeals to every one. In regard to the future, the King's death would mean the proroguing of Parliament and the dropping of all legislative measures before Parliament. The members would have to take the oath of allegiance to a new King.

"The Prince of Wales is young and inexperienced, and he is, of course, without the authority which years of experience and sound judgment gave his father. The Prince is said to have strong views in favor of self-government drawn from his recent experiences on his colonial tour. But on all hands there is apprehension as to the future, and England is passing through one of her worst hours."

SPECIAL ENVOYS DEPART.

Whitelaw Reid Cancels His Engagements and Will Go to Continent.
LONDON, June 25.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, has withdrawn the invitations to the dinner which he was to give June 26, and Whitelaw Reid, is busy canceling all his engagements. The royal eunuchs are still in attendance at Mr. Reid's residence, Brooks House. The government conveyed to Mr. Reid a courteous intimation that the royal carriages would be at the disposal of the Americans so long as they remain in London, but Mr. Reid has determined to close up the special embassy as quickly as compatible with decorum. He will go to the Continent for a short stay, and may possibly visit Scotland, returning to America early in the autumn.

So far as known no concerted action has been taken by the special embassies with the view of expressing their regrets to the royal family, each sending condolences in behalf of his own nation. Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Prince Albert of Belgium, and Admiral Gervais, special envoy of France, have already left London.

It is said that Queen Alexandra is bearing up well, and is much touched with the expressions of sympathy pouring in from all parts of the world. Among the telegrams received by the Queen was one from General Booth, who is in Berlin, in which he says the Salvation Army all over the world will pray for the recovery of the King.

PRAISE FOR THREE

President Stands Up for Wood, Taft and Root.

IN HIS SPEECH AT HARVARD

The Military Governor of Cuba and the Accusations Against Him—Taft's Ambition and His Duty.

"When in England they get a man to do what Lord Cromer did in Egypt, when a man returns as Lord Kitchener will return from South Africa, they give him a peerage and a great sum of money. He receives large and tangible reward, and the Crothers, our men of that stamp, come back to the country, and if they are fortunate they go back to private life with the privilege of taking up what they can find of the strings left loose when they surrendered their old connections, and if they are unfortunate they are accused of malversation in office—not an accusation that hurts them, but an accusation that brands with infamy any man who makes it, and that reflects but ill on the country in which it is made."

"Leonard Wood four years ago went to Cuba. He has served there ever since, has rendered service to the public of the kind which, performed 2000 years ago, would have made him a hero, mixed up with the sun god in various ways, a man who devoted his whole life to these four years, and who thought of nothing else, did nothing else, save to try to bring up the standard of political and social life in that island, to clean it physically and morally, to make justice even and fair in it to found a school system that should be akin to our own, to teach the people after four centuries of misrule that there were such things as governmental righteousness and honesty and fair play for all men on their merits as men. He did all that. He is a man of slender means. He did it on his pay as an Army officer and as Governor of the island. Sixty millions of dollars passed through his hands, and he came out having to draw on his slender capital in order that he might come out even when he left the island. Credit to him! Yes, in a way. In another no particular credit, because he was built so that he could do nothing else. He came out having done that and having devoted himself disinterestedly to the good of the Cuban people in all their relations as man could. He has come back here and has been attacked, forthwith, by people who are not more worthy of having their names coupled with him, but who are incapable of understanding the motives that have spurred him on to bring honor to this republic."

"And Taft, Judge Taft, Governor Taft, who has been the head of the Philippine Commission, and who has come back there—Taft, the most brilliant graduate of his year at Yale, the youngest Yale man upon whom that institution ever conferred the degree of LL. D., a man who, having won high position at the bar, and then served as Solicitor-General, with all his taxes compelling him to be in the Supreme Court, and who was appointed to the United States bench, and who was asked to give up the position to go to the other side of the world to take up an infinitely different and infinitely dangerous problem and to do his best to solve it. He has done his best. He came back here the other day. The man has always had the honorable ambition to get upon the Supreme Court, and he knew that I had always hoped he would be put on the Supreme Court, and when there was a question of a vacancy arising I said to him: 'Governor, I think it ought to tell you that if such a vacancy should occur I do not possibly see how I could give it to you, for I need you where you are.' He said to me: 'Mr. President, it has always been my dream to be in the Supreme Court, but if you should offer me a Justiceship now, and at the same time Congress should take off entirely my salary as Governor, I should go straight back to the Philippines, nevertheless, for those

fering on him of the honorary degree of LL. D. There were other notable guests who also received the degree of LL. D., including Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston. As a precaution for the safety of President Roosevelt, the college yard, usually open to all, was inclosed by a fence, and only holders of degrees, officers, students and guests were admitted, and these by ticket only. No ladies were admitted inside the yards, and even students residing in the yard needed tickets for admission.

The weather was delightful. The President and Governor Crane reached Harvard just before 10 o'clock. Their coming was signalled by the sounding of the bugle as the cavalry formed at attention, while the President alighted. The visitors were escorted to Massachusetts Hall, where they were presented to President Eliot. At 10 o'clock, preceded by the senior class and the graduates' marshal, President Eliot led the procession of felicitations, the honorary degrees were conferred by President Eliot as follows:

Doctor of laws—Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, lately Minister to the French Republic; Addison Brown, United States Judge, New York; John Hay, "by force of just and liberal thinking, the most successful diplomat now living," and Theodore Roosevelt, "President of the United States, from his youth a member of this society of scholars, now in his prime, a true type of the sturdy gentleman and the high-minded public servant in a democracy."

Among those receiving the degree of master of arts were Francis Blake, inventor of the Blake telephone transmitter, and Walter Reed, the Army surgeon who planned and directed in Cuba the experiments which enabled man to control yellow fever.

At 2 o'clock President Roosevelt and President Eliot and other guests repaired to the college yard, where again a column was formed, this time of the alumni. Headed by the band, the procession passed through the grounds, where cheers were given by the student body and by the alumni classes. The march led to Memorial Hall for the usual commencement dinner. At the speakers' table was John D. Long, president of the late alumni, with President Roosevelt on his left hand and President Eliot at his right. President Eliot spoke for the university and Governor Crane welcomed to the state the President of the United States. President Roosevelt then spoke. He said: "Let me speak for all Americans today when I say that we watch with the deepest concern and sympathy the sickness of the English King, and that all Americans, in tendering their hearty sympathy to the people of Great Britain, now remember keenly the outburst of genuine grief with which all England last Fall

CANAL IS A GO

Conferees Agree on the Panama Bill.

HEPBURN'S LAST EFFORT

Tries to Secure Provision for a Time Limit.

BUT EFFORT DOES NOT SUCCEED

Spencer Amendment Is Concurred In Exactly as It Passed the Senate—Morgan's Advice to Alabama.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The conferees on the isthmian canal bill reached a complete and unanimous agreement at 2:25 o'clock this afternoon, in favor of accepting the Senate amendment, which contemplates the building of the Panama Canal if the President can secure a clear title to that route. The final conference lasted only half an hour. Before the decision was reached, Hephburn, on behalf of the House conferees, endeavored to secure a modification of the Senate amendment limiting the President to six months within which the title to the Panama route is to be perfected. When this failed Hephburn made no further opposition, and the Senate amendment was concurred in in exactly the form that it passed the Senate. It was arranged that the brief statement should be prepared for presentation to the Senate and House, and the conferees separated.

Hephburn presented the conference report to the House in the afternoon, and under the rule it went over until tomorrow. Later, Hephburn submitted the following statement to the House: "The effect of the action of the conference, if approved by the House, will be to eliminate all of the provisions of the bill as passed by the House, and enact into legislation all of the provisions of the Senate amendment."

Hephburn will call up the bill for final action tomorrow.

Senator Morgan has made known to the members of the Alabama delegation in Congress that it is advisable to accept the Spooner amendment to the canal bill. This from the Senator foremost in behalf of the Nicaragua route is considered as conclusive that the Senate amendments will be agreed to.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OREGON

Average Republican Plurality Is 15,030.

SALISBURY, June 25.—Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar this afternoon made public the official abstract of the vote for state and Congressional officers at the recent election. The total vote was 22,920, and the Republican candidates were elected by an average plurality of 15,030 votes. As the vote for Governor is canvassed by the Legislature, the vote for that office is not shown. The returns heretofore published show Chamberlain's election by a plurality of 22,000 votes. The highest plurality is that of Judge Benson, who was elected by a two-thirds majority of all the votes cast at the election.

The total vote for the leading candidates was as follows:

Supreme Judge—

Bean, Rep. 49,876
Bonham, Dem. 32,720
Secretary of State—

Dunbar, Rep. 47,623
Sears, Dem. 30,557
State Printer—

Moore, Rep. 45,418
Blackman, Dem. 30,506
Attorney General—

Ackerman, Rep. 47,405
Wann, Dem. 31,840
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ON TO JERUSALEM.

Plan to Hold Sunday School Convention There in 1905.

DENVER, June 25.—"On to Jerusalem in 1905" is the cry that has been raised by a number of Sunday school workers of the Colorado Sunday School Association, which will open tomorrow. The crusade in favor of holding the 1905 convention in the holy city is headed by Mme. Mammoth von Finkelshten, Mountford, who is the only delegate to this convention from Palestine. She claims that a meeting of the convention in Jerusalem in 1905 would be an object-lesson for the world that would mean much toward the advancement of the Sunday schools.

By the illness which will prevent the attendance of President Hoke Smith and the death of B. F. Jacobs, W. N. Harris, vice-chairman of the National executive committee, is made the head of this convention. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; H. S. Atwater, president of the Colorado Sunday School Association, and Henry V. Johnson, of Denver, are also mentioned as candidates for the presidency.

EMPEROR RECEIVES ADMIRAL RODGERS.

PEKIN, June 25.—The Emperor and the Empress Dowager have received in audience Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief on the Asiatic station, and his staff and the staff of the United States Legation here. Both the Emperor and the Dowager Empress requested the Rear-Admiral to convey assurances of their esteem to President Roosevelt.

YALE'S OFFER TO HAMMOND.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—At a meeting of the Yale Corporation today, appointment of a professor of mining engineering was made, and the tender was accepted by John Hays Hammond, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School in the class of 1875.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

How Young Kruse was brought from Germany to America. Page 11.

City Council frames provisions of new electric light ordinance. Page 14.

Why Governor Geer will call special Legislative session. Page 11.

Scenes at site of Tuesday's fire. Page 10.

Why the standard oil tanks should be removed. Page 8.

Preparing for today's big Rod and Gun Club tournament. Page 5.

Car men and employers both confident of winning Portland City & Oregon strike. Page 10.